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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, ONTARIO.

AUGUST 21, 1899.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

No. 484

Jerry Paisley, Pincher Creek,

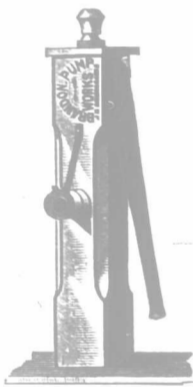
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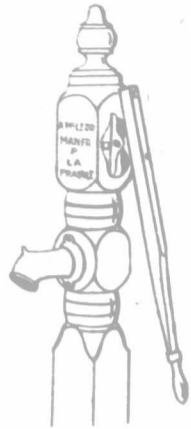
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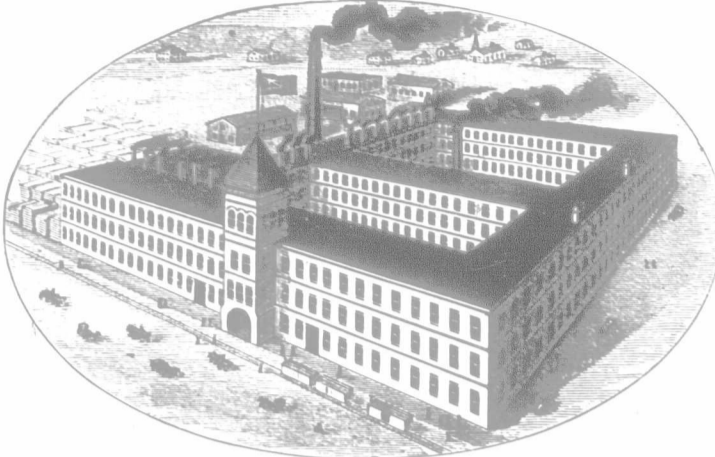
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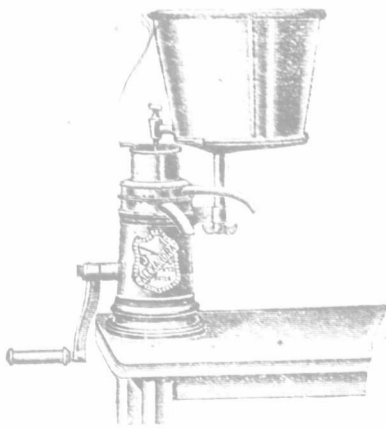
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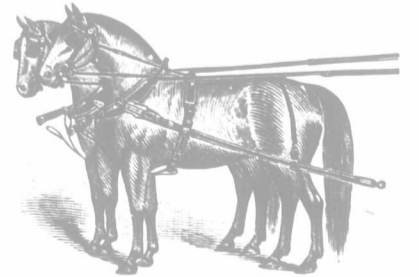
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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VOL. XXXIV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 21, 1899.

No. 484

Indian Head Experimental Farm.

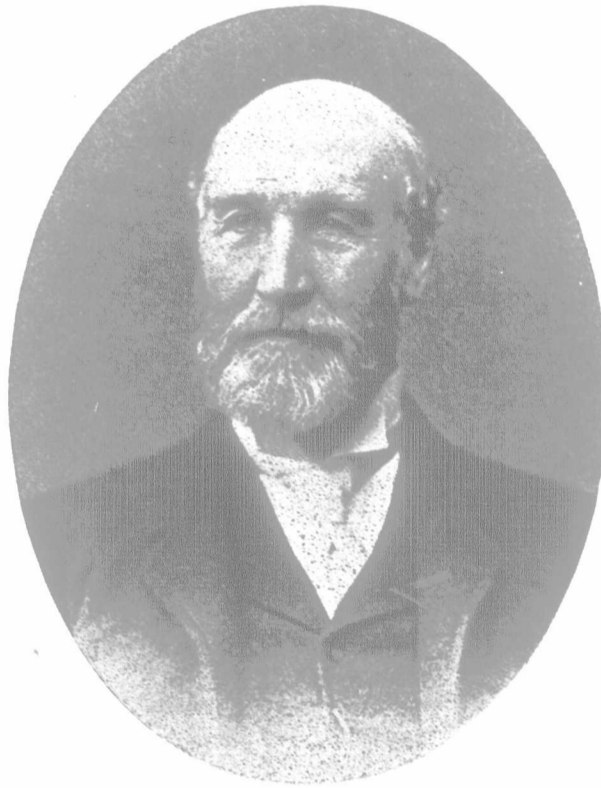
On the posters advertising the Indian Head Fair equal prominence was given to remind people of the opportunity afforded of visiting the Experimental Farm, and rightly so, for undoubtedly the Farm forms one of the best possible attractions, and as an educator in agricultural and horticultural matters cannot be surpassed. This season the Farm looks better than ever it did. The trees have made a wonderful growth, and the grain plots could not look better. With a staff of fourteen men during the summer months, Supt. Mackay is able to keep everything in model shape. Approaching the Farm, one cannot but be impressed with the transformation that has been wrought by the growth of trees and shelter belts in comparison with the bare, treeless farms in the neighborhood. In addition to the large blocks of trees along the western and northern boundaries of the Farm, there are, besides the large nursery plots, ten miles of avenue trees and hedges, all of which are kept trimmed and cultivated. One of the great secrets of successful tree-growing in this country is thorough cultivation and frequent stirring of the surface to keep the moisture in the soil and the weeds and grass in subjection. Insects or disease seldom attack trees that are making a healthy, vigorous growth. Since the shelter belts and hedges have become established, the ornamental shrubs and small fruits are making marked progress, and in many of the sheltered plots beautiful things are growing nicely that were until recently considered not hardy. The winter of '98 and '99 proved very trying on some of the more tender things, even the American cottonwood being badly damaged: so much so that Mr. Mackay considers them unfit for single planting, and proposes replanting the avenue of cottonwoods with maples or elms. Some of the sample hedges are very beautiful. One of the best small hedges for bordering a flower garden is the native snowberry, which makes an even, compact hedge. The Asiatic maple is one of the most beautiful, and seems perfectly hardy. The Caragana, or Siberian pea, is also a standard and perfectly hardy. The native buffalo berry also makes a fine hedge. Small fruits, as a rule, were bearing well, raspberries being a very fine crop, with the Dr. Reider, a red, again well ahead of all others, both as to hardiness, yield of fruit, and flavor. The flower beds, both annuals and perennials, were a mass of bloom, and the holiday-makers could hardly resist the temptation of carrying off armfuls of the lovely blossoms.

Owing to the unfavorable spring, field roots are not as fine a crop as last year. The grain plots are simply magnificent, and the scores of varieties of wheat, oats and barley give promise of record yields. The hay crops are excellent, Brome and native rye grass surpassing all others in yield and quality. These grasses were well harvested by August 3rd, and one plot of Brome that had been weighed yielded five tons of hay per acre. The small herd of cattle that is maintained on the Farm had free access to some Brome grass at one end of their pasture, and the herd was in splendid condition.

Some Brome grass sod was being backset at the time of our visit, and was turning over nicely rotted, breaking up mellow and fine, with the soil filled with root fiber, just the thing to prevent light land from drifting and heavy land from running together and baking. Almost everywhere this Brome grass seems to do well, giving good results as to yield of hay and pasture.

An Object Lesson from a Farmer's Life.

The recent advancement of a lifelong farmer to the highest position in the gift of the Canadian Parliament is an object lesson to every young farmer and farmer's son in the Dominion. It discloses the possibilities that are within reach of any worthy young man in this truly democratic country, and proves that no youth need leave the ranks of agriculture to find the path to eminence in public life, if his ambitions run in that direction. A few days ago, Mr. Thos. Bain, M. P. (now Hon.), was the unanimous choice of the House of Commons for the position of Speaker, left vacant by the death of that distinguished parliamentarian



HON. THOS. BAIN, M. P.,
Newly-chosen Speaker of the Canadian Parliament.

and literary man, Sir J. D. Edgar. The leader of the Government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in proposing Mr. Bain for this responsible office, pronounced an eulogium upon his character, his attainments, his special qualifications for the office, and his experience that would have been "elevating" to a less modest man, particularly when that old statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, in approving the choice, said he desired heartily to endorse every word the Premier had uttered. On both sides of the House the selection was received in the most kindly manner. Truly we may say in these days, as the old song puts it, that "the farmer is the man." The son of a Scotch Presbyterian farmer (Walter Bain, of Stirlingshire), Hon. Mr. Bain has followed farming as his business all his life, and never lived anywhere else till about twelve years ago, when he retired to the town of Dundas, Wentworth Co., Ont., within two miles of his old home farm he had lived on from 1847 to 1851, his later farm being in the same township (West Flamboro), but a few miles further off. He was but three years old when he came with his father to this country, so that he encountered nearly all the circumstances of the pioneer farmer's life. From early years he was an omnivorous reader of good books, acquiring a sound education and a ready command of pure and forceful English. The father served as a municipal councillor, and the son followed in his footsteps, finally becoming Warden of Wentworth County, entering Parliament in 1872. There his gifts naturally brought him to the front. He was identified with the Agricultural Committee since 1873 and Chairman of it since 1896. Its labors for the session just closed were practically concluded

when Mr. Bain was chosen Speaker, so that his final report was handed over to Mr. John McMillan, M. P., to present to the House. A prudent but progressive statesman, his practical knowledge of farming has been of very great service upon that committee to the agricultural interests of the Dominion. A man of capacity and resource, with reserve power, self-possessed and impartial, his face, as shown in the engraving which graces the place of honor on this page, discloses the frank and genial gentleman that he is. It affords the FARMER'S ADVOCATE much pleasure to extend, on behalf of our farmers and stockmen, hearty congratulations to Mr. Bain upon his well-deserved advancement.

Indian Head Summer Fair.

The third annual summer fair held by the amalgamated agricultural societies of Fort Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle Station and Indian Head was held at the latter place on August 2nd and 3rd, and was, from the standpoint of attendance, at least, a decided success. Excursions were run from Moosomin and Moose Jaw that brought in large crowds to visit the Experimental Farm and attend the fair. The local attendance was also good. The big circus which preceded the fair but a few days did not prove sufficient attraction to the majority of farmers, and did not prevent them from attending their own show. President Mr. Angus Mackay and Secretary A. W. Sherwood, assisted by an able board of directors from the amalgamated societies, spared neither time nor energy in making the affair a success. A good programme of sports, races and acrobatic performance was given each day. Lieut.-Gov. Forget, in opening the fair, was presented with a very neat address, to which he replied in a few appropriate words. The prize list was well arranged, and the money prizes offered were liberal, but the live stock and several other departments were much smaller than they should have been had not the farm work been so far behind, owing to the exceeding backwardness of the past spring.

The horses were judged by Dr. Burnett, V. S., of the Mounted Police Force, Regina. The competition was very limited, except in a few sections. The farmers of the district are too much engrossed in growing wheat to give much attention to raising horses, and the season had been very hard on the work horses. J. McLean, manager of the Sunbeam Farms, showed several good young things in the draft classes, also a fairly good draft team. Jonathan Booth, Geo. Lang, of Indian Head, and A. Geddes, of Sintaluta, also showed draft teams of fairly good merit. John Boden had in the Clydesdale stallion, Sir Arthur's Heir, bred by John E. Smith, of Brandon, and a son of his well-known Sir Arthur, a horse of good scale, clean, hard bone, excellent feet, and good quarters. Unfortunately, he had no competition, as it would have taken a good one to beat him. Reeve Stephens showed the Standard-bred stallion, Brix, and a number of his get were also shown.

The immediate vicinity of Indian Head cannot as yet be called a cattle country, and the stockmen of the outlying districts must have considered the distance too great to drive in their stock. As it was, this department was very poorly filled, and the judge, Mr. John A. Turner, of Millarville, Alta., had very little to do. F. T. Skinner, Katepwe, had forward several entries, among them some nice things, but all in field condition. Geo. Solton, Indian Head, entered one bull. The aged cow class brought out the strongest competition, and among the lot were several really fine animals, straight, level, thick-fleshed cows. R. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle, was first with a cow of John Gardhouse's (Highfield, Ont.) breeding; F. Puxley, Indian Head, second; and T. Skinner third. A very handsome Holstein cow and bull calf were shown by A. Davidson, Indian Head.

The grade class was throughout fairly well filled, mostly from the Fort, the principal prizewinners being Geo. Reid, J. A. McDonald, and N. Foster, all of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Two very nicely fitted pairs of Shropshire grades were shown by Frank Shephard, manager of the Bell Farm. J. Fessant, Edgeley, also showed some grades.

There was a small exhibit of swine, mostly in the grade classes. A much better poultry exhibit was made than is generally seen at the local fairs.

One would expect to find a big exhibit of grain in such a celebrated wheat section, but it was not!

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).
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WESTERN OFFICE:
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LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE:
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Wm. Dickson was first with Red Fyfe wheat and first with collection of wheat, oats, and barley.

The Department of Agriculture had a tent full of noxious weeds, with Territorial Weed Inspector Willing present to assist enquirers in identifying weeds, and discuss ways and means of controlling them. He drew a full house, and had a busy time of it. The results of this practical education will be far-reaching.

In the ladies' work department the rules required all exhibits to have been made within the year, and consequently there was a freshness and up-to-dateness about this part of the fair which is often lacking.

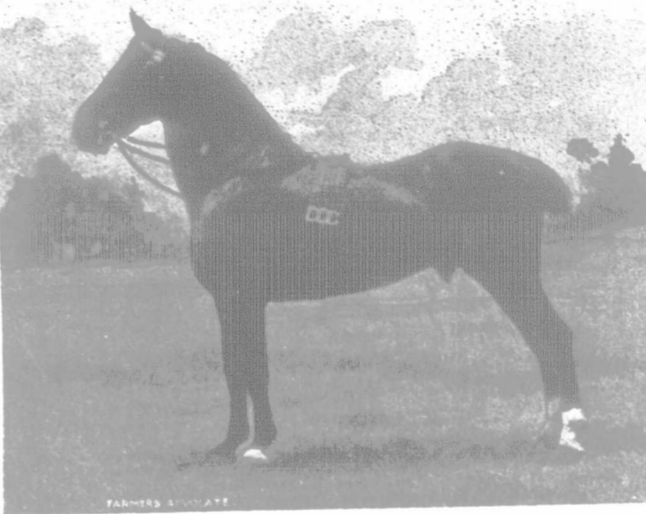
Indian Head District.

Apart from the Experimental Farm and the attraction of the Central Assiniboia Agricultural Fair, the Indian Head district is one of the most successful wheat sections of the West, and is a most interesting country to visit. In the early days, the big bonanza farms, known as the Bell and Brassy farms, while advertising the district, retarded settlement in the immediate neighborhood of the station by occupying and cultivating immense areas of land. Years of crop failure from drought, smut and weeds, owing in a large measure to the want of understanding methods of cultivation suitable to the district, have led to the breaking up of these big farms, and now they are being occupied by individual farmers. Proper and more careful methods are being applied, with most gratifying results. The town is growing in importance, and the land throughout the neighborhood rising in value, until some of it has been sold as high as \$25 per acre. Everywhere for miles around good crops are to be seen, many of them good enough to yield 35 or 40 bushels to the acre. Summer-fallow crops are all very heavy, but on the late side. The crops on backsetting are much earlier and about as good, while the stubble crops, whether spring plowed or sown right on the stubble, are for the most part later and late. One thing that strikes a stranger more than anything else is that the crops in the Indian Head district are mostly inclined to work more easily than they can farm properly. The soil is sticky, and hard to work. The past season has been one of the most trying since the settlement of the district, consequently much of the farm work has been done in the

vast difference between crops on well-prepared summer-fallow and those on stubble land is evidence that it will pay better to work less land and do it properly. The favorable appearance, both as to yield and early maturity, of the crops on backsetting points to the advantages that may be gained by seeding down the older land to some suitable grass in order to make the soil more easily worked, as well as earlier. There is throughout this splendid district, however, a noticeable lack of good barn buildings. There are a few very fine and quite a number of good, comfortable farm-houses, but good barns and stables are exceedingly scarce. This will no doubt improve as permanent water supply and other conveniences necessary for permanent farm steadings are obtained.

Regina Summer Fair.

No fair has been held at the Territorial Capital since the memorable Territorial Exposition in '95 until this year. On July 25th and 26th a summer fair was held under the auspices of a newly organized agricultural society, with Mr. G. Spring-Rice, president; Wm. Trant, secretary, and a full board of directors, representing Regina and all the surrounding settlements. Unfortunately, a heavy rain the first day of the fair deterred many exhibits from coming forward, and also interfered seriously with the attendance. A very good list of attractions, including races and sports, was provided on the second day, and served to attract a large attendance. The prize list requires a pretty general overhauling, prizes being offered in some of the live stock classes for grade or scrub males. Government grants should be withheld from any society that offers such encouragement to the scrub, be he called general purpose stallion or grade ram. The grounds are the same as used at the Territorial Fair, and excellent buildings are available for the principal exhibits, stock stables only being lacking. The grounds, however, are too large, and the departments too widely scattered. These little defects can easily be remedied, and doubtless, profiting by



MARCH PAST (Imp.)
First-prize Hackney stallion at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899.
OWNED BY R. I. M. POWER, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

the experience of this year, the Regina Fair will continue and grow in importance and popularity. In the main building the exhibit was exceedingly slim. There were four entries of Red Fyfe wheat, first prizes going in each section to Chas. Gilroy, the competition being very close and the samples all fine. But few entries were forward in oats, prizes going to Jos. Fessant. H. A. Buchanan, Cottonwood, showed a good sample of black barley. Brome grass is becoming very popular in the Regina district, and ten entries were made of sheaves of green Brome grass, nearly all of which were splendid specimens. First prize went to Robt. McKell, Wm. Clancy winning first on Brome seed. In roots and vegetables the exhibit was small, H. Anticknap and Paul Bredt being the principal exhibitors. In the dairy building there were but few entries, and the judge, Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Dairy Superintendent for Assiniboia, had not a very long task. Mr. Wm. Clancy, Camden, was the successful competitor in most classes in both cheese and butter. R. Bourne, Mrs. D. Kennedy, and Robt. McKell were also successful exhibitors in butter. An exhibit of exceptional merit, and that attracted much attention, was the noxious weed exhibit, made by the Department of Agriculture. These had been collected, mounted and correctly labelled by Mr. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector, and Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, of the Departmental staff. It would have added much to the practical value of this exhibit had some qualified person been present to show people the weeds and discuss methods of eradication, as is now done at some of the leading Manitoba fairs by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The only regrettable thing in connection with this noxious weed exhibit, is that most of the specimens were obtained in the locality, and unless Regina district at once inaugurates a vigorous policy of weed extermination, she will soon be a strong rival to the Red River Valley.

In the stock class, the heavy rain of the first day doubtless kept back many would-be exhibitors. In

cattle, Shorthorns and Ayrshires only were represented, with one Holstein bull. In Shorthorns there were three bulls. First prize in the aged class went to Josiah Gilbert; second to Wm. McIlree; both good bulls, of John E. Smith's (Brandon) breeding. In the yearling class, S. Beach won with Frank Willard, a good, smooth, level bull, bred by Mr. Jones, of Yellow Grass. To this bull also went the sweepstakes. In Ayrshires, J. C. Pope had first on yearling bull, and first and second on cows; and A. E. Risk had first on King of the Valley, a two-year-old, imported in dam, and purchased from Robt. Davies, Toronto. Walter Simpson was second with a Holstein. The grade cattle were not strong. Cattle were judged by Mr. J. A. Turner, of Millarville, Alta.; Mr. Ferguson, Moose Jaw; and Mr. R. Linton, Regina.

The horse classes were better filled, and were judged by J. A. Turner, R. G. Mathew, D. V. S., Regina, and Jas. Churchill, V. S., Indian Head. But two Clydesdale stallions entered the ring, first going easily to Glenfarg, a good, big, thick, imported horse, lacking in style and action. He was shown by R. J. Kinnon, of Cottonwood; second to H. C. Lawson's Boydson. In draft teams and brood mare, G. Spring-Rice was a winner. C. Martin, Wascana, won in two-year-olds and yearlings, and J. McMichael, Qu'Appelle, in foals. In general purpose teams there were four entries, first going to a useful pair shown by John Godson; second to a pair of good-boned colts just off the range and hardly broken, shown by Mr. Lawson. John Gibson also won in brood mare, with a clean-boned, good sort; Angus Grant second. In foals, first also went to Gibson, on a foal by Kinnon's Clydesdale, Glenfarg; second to Thomas Elliot. Two Standard-bred stallions were entered, first going easily to Mr. Forrester's Madword; second to Angus Wilkie. H. C. Lawson was winner in pair of roadster horses and saddle horses. John Godson first on carriage pair. J. Moody showed a very stylish, high-actioned single driver, and was easy first; T. Elliot second. A good class of seven ponies, under 14½ hands, came out, first going to a breedy-looking entry of R. Robinson's; second to N. Baker; and third to A. E. Iredale, of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Sheep were shown by Jos. Fessant, of Edgeley, and David Wyse.

Swine by H. McIlree, J. V. Boyd, and John Soles.

The Regina District.

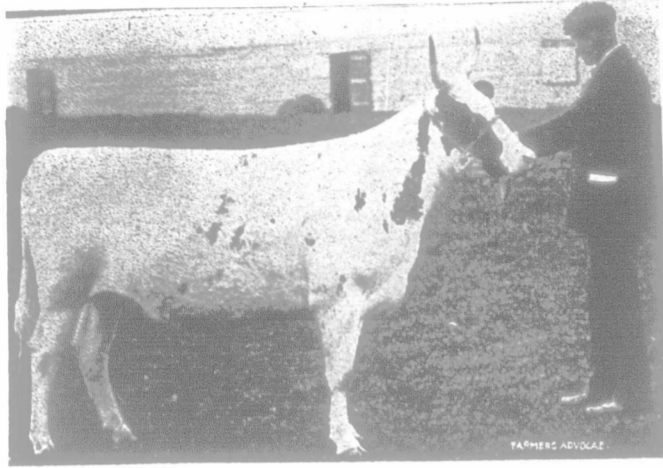
As a general thing, one gets but a poor idea of the capabilities of a country from the windows of a railway carriage; but nowhere is this more noticeable than in the district immediately surrounding the Territorial Capital. From the railway one sees nothing but bare, uncultivated plains, dotted here and there near the outskirts of the town with Indian teepees. Not until one gets out some ten miles north of the railway track, can any idea be formed as to where the wheat comes from that fills the Regina elevators. It was our good fortune to spend a couple of days driving through what are known as the Lumsden and Wascana district immediately after the Regina Fair. In a hurried drive through so well settled a district, it is obviously impossible to call on many of the settlers. A few stops were made in order that the methods found best adapted to the locality might be studied. From Regina northward the land gradually rises, and at what appears the height of land, drained by a coulee running into the Pile of Bones creek, Charles Martin is located on a farm with a northward slope. Mr. Martin owns five quarter-sections, but confines his operations chiefly to one quarter, which, however, he works for all it is worth, and throughout the neighborhood his home farm is celebrated for neatness, thrift and throughgoing methods. This is one of the few farms upon which the buildings are well protected by shelter belts of maple and poplar. The garden is, in many respects, a model one; not a weed to be seen, and the cultivation given is such as to favor rapid growth of all kinds of vegetables. There is also a good plantation of small fruits. The ninety acres of wheat is as clean, even and promises as good a crop as any in the neighborhood. Mr. Martin has in course of erection a frame stable on stone foundation, 70x40, with 14-foot posts.

The next farm is occupied by Cornelius Martin, who controls seven quarter-sections. He has 135 acres in wheat, and about 35 acres in oats. Mr. Martin has a fine stone house just about completed, and is preparing plans for a stone basement stable and barn, for which he has a most excellent situation, with convenient water supply of the best quality. Here is also a fine vegetable garden, with a good layout of small fruits and the commencement of shelter belts.

A few miles north-west, Mr. Robert Kinnon, near the Wascana Creek, has an excellent farm and a comfortable home, 160 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats and barley, and 130 acres of summer-fallow. Throughout the district summer-fallowing unquestionably gives the best results, and many of the leading farmers are aiming at summer-fallowing as near as possible half their land every year. It is noticeable, however, that the crops on backsetting are considerably earlier than on fallow, and from this one would suppose that seeding down to Brome or rye grass would prove of benefit in hastening the maturity of the crops. Mr. Kinnon has a neat little brick veneered house, and is building a stone stable, 80x50, with a 9-foot stone wall, surmounted with a frame barn, with 16-foot

posts and a hip roof. His son, George Kinnon, on an adjoining farm, is also building a large stone basement barn, 100x50, with 9-foot walls and 16-foot posts for the framework. This barn is on the level, and the approaches to the upper floor will be bridged; only the masonwork was completed; the work had been well done, and the stable provided with good light, window being numerous and large.

Westward a few miles, in still the same settlement, is the home of Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, who in the early '80s landed in Winnipeg with a limited capital of less than one dollar, and who now own one of the best and most completely equipped farms in the West. Through drought and hail and hardship the Mutch Bros. maintained their courage, and with that dogged perseverance which is bound



ORANGE BLOSSOM OF HILLHOUSE.

Sire Blood-for-Ever.

BRED BY D. & J. WARDROPE, OLD CUNNOCK, SCOTLAND.

to succeed, they held on, and are now in a position to enjoy the fruits of their labors, with a holding of over three sections, 400 acres of as good wheat as can be seen in this land of magnificent crops, 240 acres of oats, 17 acres of Brome grass, and 275 acres of summer-fallow, and the work all up-to-date. Throughout this territory the land is heavy, and requires a deal of horse power. To this end the Messrs. Mutch have been breeding Clydesdales, and aim to produce horses as heavy as possible, so they combine action with their weight. In summer-fallowing, they plow once, using walking and sulky plows, cultivating frequently after the plows with a stiff-legged duck-foot cultivator made by a Moose Jaw blacksmith, and which they find does better work than any other they have yet tried. They also use a hoe drill in preference to shoe or disk drills. The cleanliness, evenness and excellence of their crops bear abundant testimony to the thoroughness of the methods of cultivation. A handsome brick house has recently been built, also a stone basement barn, 102x53, 9-foot stone walls, 6-foot posts, and 28-foot purline posts. The purline posts are 8x8, with two purline plates 6x8, making a very substantial frame. There are two drive floors on the upper floor and a large feed granary, with grain-crusher, straw-cutter, etc., driven by a 16-foot windmill. In the basement there are stalls for 56 head of cattle and 20 horses. Adjoining the stable is a frame annex, in which 30 head of steers were wintered loose last year, and this method of feeding gave good satisfaction. The Clydesdale stallion, Cambridge—2183—, a five-year-old of their own breeding, by Raith Laddie (imp.), out of Miss Cameron, by Tannahill, has been in service on the farm for the past couple of years.

Another brother, Mr. J. Mutch, owns the adjoining farm to the east. He has a good crop, a comfortable house, and a stone-basement barn. Mr. Mutch has removed recently to Lumsden, where he is agent for the Massey-Harris Co., but still owns and operates his farm. Lumsden is a flourishing little village on the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R., and has two elevators; one—built and owned by a farmers' joint stock company—handles the bulk of the wheat grown throughout this territory. The town is located in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, and, being surrounded by good settlements, its prosperity is assured.

In what is known as the Boggy Creek settlement are a number of barns, comfortable houses, and many well-tilled farms. Mr. Trainer has a very fine stone-basement barn, 100x64, with a double row of horse stalls and cattle stalls running the full length, two driveways and a feed granary on the upper floor. The basement floor is laid in concrete, and has given good satisfaction. Mr. Trainer has a fine young Clydesdale colt, purchased from D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., by the celebrated horse, Grandeur, out of Lady St. Claire. This colt has fine quality of bone and is a flash mover, but from want of exercise lacks muscle and vim. Through this settlement a great deal of new land is being broken up, which, in another year, will greatly increase the crop area. There are several other equally prosperous and favorably located settlements, which space forbids our reviewing. All along the route are signs of prosperity, and in spite of the bad name that the Regina district has borne, there can no longer be any doubt of the capabilities of this district as a wheat-growing section.

Killarney Fair.

The summer fair at Killarney was very much interfered with by rain. In cattle, Shorthorns made the strongest showing; Messrs. E. F. W. Hyslop, W. Maxwell, and J. R. Whyte being the principal prizewinners. Mr. Hyslop won all the prizes in Cotswold sheep, and also a number in the grade classes; J. J. Moir and Jas. Stancombe winning in short-wools. Jas. Daly was the principal winner in swine, showing both Berkshires and Yorkshires.

Glenboro Fair.

The summer fair at Glenboro was a much greater success than usual. The weather was fine and the attendance was good. There was a particularly good turnout of horses. In cattle, Ayrshires were well represented by Steele Bros., and Shorthorns by Isaac Moore, Cypress River. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, and F. Murdock showed short-wooled sheep, and W. F. Lytle, Beaconsfield, and R. S. Humphries, long-wooled. W. Playfair, Baldur, and J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, were the principal competitors in Berkshires. A. Govenlock, W. Playfair, and F. Murdock showed Yorkshires, and J. Christie, Poland-Chinas. Mrs. J. A. Mullen, J. W. Reid, and C. E. Weeks were the winners in poultry. N. Leachman won first prize on Red Fyfe wheat.

Viriden Summer Fair.

The County of Dennis Electoral Division Agricultural Society held its 16th annual and second Summer Fair on July 25th and 26th. The Society was fortunate in having splendid weather.

HORSES.

The heavy horses were out in increased numbers, and were judged by A. Colquhoun, of Douglas. In aged stallions, Allan Struthers, Elkhorn, showed a Clyde (Young Glenburn) with lots of substance, standing well on sound legs, with plenty of bone and feather. He is by Glenburn (imp.), out of Fanny Marshall. The first for stallion 4 years old and over, and the Society prize for Provincial-bred heavy draft stallion, was won by this horse. Robert Kirwood got second place on a horse with lots of life and of fair size. A nicely-proportioned young stallion, shown by Thos. Frame, got the red ticket for 3 years and over. Seven heavy draft brood mares, nearly all of Clydesdale breeding, lined up before the judge, and nearly all of them had foals by their sides. After a close examination, Wm. Bastard's (Brawardine) mares were placed first and second, and Hayward's third. The judging of foals followed, I. Leask getting first, W. Hayward second, and Struthers third. Three useful, nicely-fitted teams answered the call for heavy teams. Wm. Bastard's team was awarded first, J. Johnson second, and Eli Sararas third. In yearlings, R. Ferguson took first place, and I. Leask third, on Kier-Darnley-bred colts, and K. McIvor second on a colt of Creganaire breeding. Wm. Bastard, Brawardine, won the prize for team bred in the County of Dennis, winning the President's cup, the special given for this section. In general purpose classes some good animals were shown. W. E. Fitch showed a good mare and won first. Jas. Elder's foal was first in his class, and Geo. Allison won the red card on a team of bays in good fit. In Thoroughbred stallions Allan Struthers, of Elkhorn, showed Bushfield, an Irish stallion, imported by Lord Elphinstone to Manitoba. His sire, Umpire, was a winner of many long-distance races in England. Struthers won first place in the Roadster stallion class with a young stallion sired by Bushfield. Thos. Frame showed a splendid brood mare and a foal, and won first prize of each of them. He also won Mr. D. J. McLean's special prize for best colt sired by "Pliny." T. R. Todd scored first and second on yearlings, and was a winner in other sections.

CATTLE.

Mr. John E. Smith, of Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon, was judge of cattle, and his task was not an easy one, as certainly the show of cattle was the best this Society has ever had, and the turnout of grade cattle was perhaps the best in the Province this year. The chief exhibitors of grade cattle were Geo. Allison, Elkhorn, and Kenneth McIvor, Viriden; W. J. Helliwell and Robt. L. Lang, of Oak Lake; Holmes Bros., of Hargrave; H. and E. McIvor, and other local breeders. We doubt if anywhere in the Province a greater number of good grade Shorthorns could be brought together. In the class for grade general purpose cow, no less than fifteen, and all good ones, entered the ring. The pure-bred Shorthorn sections were fairly well filled. The chief exhibitors of cattle and some of their winnings are given below. Kenneth McIvor, Viriden, first prize and diploma, on bull 3 years or over, on Sir Victor, a son of Royal Don, a solid red, with good head and horns, a splendid handler, straight, smooth, level and well covered; first on herd—Sir Victor and Lady Boss Hill and Jenny Lind and their two daughters by Sir Victor; second on bull calf, out of Lady Boss Hill; first on yearling heifer, also from Lady Boss Hill, and first on heifer calf from Jenny Lind; all of these sired by Sir Victor. In grades, K. McIvor's calves were placed first and third; 2-year-old heifer, first; general purpose cow, third; and best dairy cow, third. W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake, second on Chief of Roseland, another Royal Don; second on herd, consisting of Chief of Roseland and Duchess of Beresford, Lucy of Beresford, Dahlia 7th, and Duchess of Oak Lake, a daughter

of Chief of Roseland; first on calf, sired by Chief of Roseland, and out of Floss of Oak Lake; first on 2-year-old heifer with a daughter of Duchess of Beresford, sired by Lancer; third on heifer calf; first in aged cow class, in large competition, with Duchess of Beresford. Geo. Allison, Elkhorn, first on Lakeview Chief, a nice red 2-year-old, sired by Jubilee Chief, a winner in his class at Winnipeg this year; second on heifer calf with a daughter of Jubilee Chief; third on herd with Lakeview Chief and Royal Princess, Prairie Flower, Miss Ramsden and heifer calf; in grades—first on general purpose cow, with a squarely-built roan heifer, sired by Burnbank Hero; first on four females, and first and second on fat heifers or steers. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, first on a yearling bull, with a son of Queen of Beauty, by Chief of Roseland; second on aged cow, with Gaiety of Spruce Bank, a big, sappy roan, out of Gaiety of Wetherwick, sired by Merry Monarch; second on a yearling heifer out of Laurel Lustre 2nd, and sired by 15th Duke of Rosedale; first with 2-year-old steer; first and second on yearling steers, and second on grade calf raised by hand. H. and E. McIvor, Wm. Mundell, and J. Jefferson, Viriden, and Holmes Bros., Hargrave, had some good grades forward, and figured among the winners.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes were better filled than formerly, but as most all sheep shown were brought in right from the pasture, they were not fitted for show. The Leicester sections were represented by sheep from the pens of Thos. Jasper, Brawardine; Geo. Allison, of Elkhorn, who imported the head of his flock from J. M. Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont.; and J. Leland, of Arrow River, who secured his foundation stock from Mr. Evans, near Owen Sound, Ont. Each of these herds had a share of prizes. Thos. Frame and W. J. Helliwell were large winners in Shropshires, Jas. Wells and Wm. Stephens also having prizewinners. T. R. Todd won all the prizes for Oxford Downs.

SWINE.

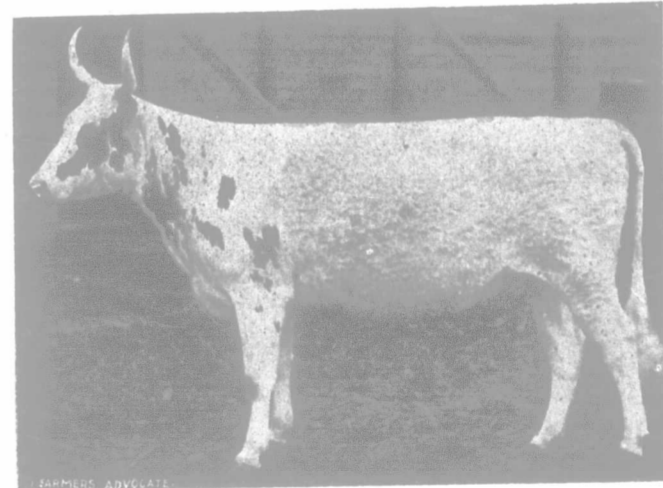
In Berkshires, Jas. Wells won on aged boar, with an offspring of R. L. Lang's sweepstakes sow. Jas. Elder showed the second prize aged boar, and won first prize on aged sow, and first and second on sow under 7 months. Peter McDonald won first on sow with litter, and second on aged sow. Henry Walker, of Pipestone, showed a pair of good young Chester Whites in Pipestone Lass—1347—and Manitoba Girl—1348—, on which he won first and second for sows under 1 year. This same party also won first on Chester White boar, Pipestone Lad. These pigs were bred by Jos. Cairns, Camlachie, Ont. F. W. Chapple won first on Yorkshire boar under 7 months, and took a number of prizes with grade pigs.

POULTRY.

This department, as is usual at Viriden Fair, was well filled with good birds. J. W. Higginbotham was forward with a splendid exhibit of Light Brahmas, showing a number of large, well-proportioned birds. Mr. G. H. Grundy showed Plymouth Rocks that, for size, shape and feather, would be hard to turn down. W. Anderson, of Brandon, also exhibited largely, and won the prize for display of fowl.

THE MAIN BUILDING

was well filled with grain and grasses (threshed and in sheaf), garden vegetables, ladies' work, a fine display



LADY FLORA.

At two years old. Sire Cock-o-the-Walk, by Cockabendie. BRED AND OWNED BY A. P. GILMAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SCOTLAND.

play of farm dairy butter, fruits and preserves. Mr. Chas. Braithwaite, Provincial Weed Inspector, was on hand with samples of the weeds that prove a pest to the farmer, and ready to advise as to the best system of eradication.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

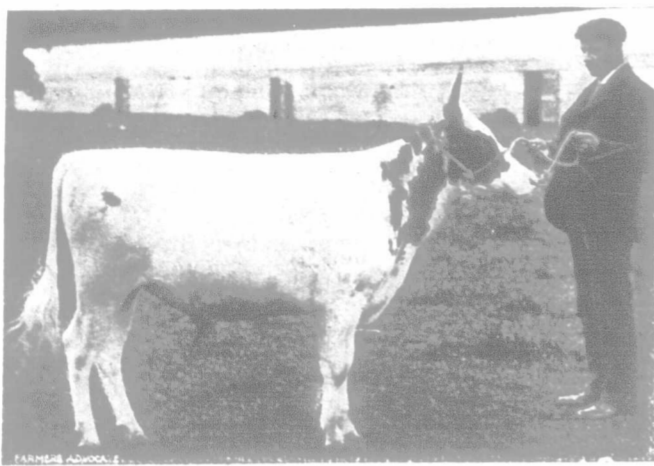
proved a new and attractive feature. Displays were made by D. McDonald, W. J. Kennedy, Frost & Wood, and the Massey-Harris Co., of Viriden. Broncho riding, trotting races, foot and bicycle races, and cottage act served to fill up the attraction programme.

Mr. Wm. Stephens, the President, and his energetic board of directors, and Secretary A. G. McDougald, have certainly reason to feel gratified at the success of the 1899 fair.

Wants More Shires in Canada.

SIR.—In your issue of July, No. 482, I notice a very instructive article on "Mares and Foals on Pasture," from the pen of Mr. David Burns, Ontario County. He winds up his letter with a reference to the present breed of Clydesdale horses in Ontario, his experience being that that breed is now smaller and not so robust in constitution as they were some years ago, and suggests that the Shire cross could, perhaps, be used to advantage in helping to eradicate this failing.

There is no doubt young, big Clydesdale horses are not so plentiful in the country as they were. This, of course, is no doubt owing to the lack of interest shown by farmers in not breeding, and also to the fact that farmers are not as careful as they



BEND-OR.

Winner of seven first prizes and a championship in 1888. BRED BY JAMES HOWIE, HILLHOUSE, KILMARNOCK.

might be in the selection of the stallion to be used. To get a good, serviceable, and at the same time marketable, heavy draft horse, a good hard colored, strong-boned and good-footed sire should be selected, and even were such a horse as this used, there will always be quite a percentage of small stock, or, as they are called in another country, "misfits."

Mr. Burns asks for opinions regarding the use of the Shire cross with some of the Clydesdale mares in this country. From personal experience I consider the Shire stallion quite as good as the Clydesdale stallion for the purpose of getting heavy draft horses for use in our cities. I find them to be a good-constituted and good-footed class of horse, and that is what is mainly required for use on the city pavements. I would like to see more Shire stallions in this country, and am sure the use of them would be beneficial to the farmers and breeders in this country. WM. HENDRIE, JR., Hamilton, Ont.

Bradwardine Plowing Match.

Mr. E. J. Hunter sends in a short report of the Bradwardine plowing match, which was held on Mr. Geo. Clendening's farm. The same score card that was used at Blyth and other prominent matches governed here. The committee, to whom credit for the success of the match was in a large measure due, consisted of Messrs. Thos. Jasper, G. Clendening, E. J. Hunter, C. McTaggart, A. Kent, and W. McKay. The soil was a heavy black loam. Following were the successful competitors and the scores of each:

Gang plows. First, A. E. Ross, 73 points; 2nd, Albert Hunter, 51.

Walking plows, 16-inch. First, Wm. Croy, 91; Jas. Sutherland, 77; Ed. Allan, 47; John Reddon, 46.

Walking plows, 14-inch. First, Jas. Goodwin, 75; John Stott, 62; Robt. Pearson, 48; Wm. Lorimer, 44.

In class for men over 20 years of age, not previously having won prizes, 16-inch plow—E. Johnston, 14-inch plow—Jas. Lorimer, 80; A. Atkinson, 72; Thos. Bell, 71; Ed. Smith, 65; and D. Linness, 57.

In class for boys, from 16 to 20 years of age.—D. A. Goodwin, 1st, with 14-inch plow.

Boys under 16 years of age, 14-inch plows.—Leslie Wisner, 59; Wm. Whyte, 47.

Master Wisner also won the special offered for the youngest plowman doing the best work. Wm. Croy, Brandon, won several specials, and Ezra Johnston won the special for best groomed team.

Harvesting Potatoes.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—About the middle of September, or as soon as the potatoes are ripe, I would like to have all dug up and stored in pits to cool, after which they can be safely stored in the cellar or root house for winter. If put in cellar or root house when dug they *swell*, and are liable to rot if the cellar is not well ventilated. To dig them, I choose a dry day. Take a team and a stubble plow with a dull shear, remove the center, and run the plow an inch or two deeper than the potatoes are in the rows, then by plowing one row each way, I have two rows beside each other ready to gather. If the soil is dry and mellow, the potatoes are mostly all on top of the furrow. I then use a broad tined digging fork, and with it carefully move all the potatoes

towards the center, between the two rows that were plowed. After leaving the potatoes on the surface for an hour or two, I gather them into shallow pits, from 10 to 15 bushels in a pit, cover with hay or straw, then place a thin covering of soil on both sides of the pits, leaving a space on top without any soil to allow moisture to escape. In gathering carefully leave out all bad ones, and any that have been hurt by plow or fork; these, along with any small-sized ones, may be fed to the pigs. In about ten days after pitting they are ready to be stored away for the winter. I store in cellar (cellar is about 8) eight feet deep, keeping each sort in separate bins, and entering name and number of bin in a book, so that no mistake can be made. The potato field is a fine sight at present; it is all covered with a fine growth of healthy vines—a regular *flower bed*. But what about the *bugs*? you ask. Well, we had lots of them last year, but we picked them off as fast as they showed themselves, and transferred them to a good hot fire. Then just before freezing up last fall I plowed the land deep with a gang plow, and left it that way all winter. We did not see a bug this summer until about the 20th July, when a few came; these we picked and destroyed, and the potatoes look far better without these striped beauties. It looks as if the potato bug was here to stay this time, so we must arrange to fight them if we want potatoes.

G. S. MCGREGOR.

Landsdowne Municipality, Man.

Ranchers Want Redress.

The Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association, whose membership represents an invested capital in plant and stock of about \$1,500,000, are petitioning the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa to appoint a permanent veterinary inspector at Medicine Hat. The petition refers to the outbreak of mange, and the necessity of having a competent veterinarian as stock inspector. The name of Dr. John Hargrave is submitted by the Association. The Association also petitions the Minister of Customs for more satisfactory legislation to regulate the running of American tramp cattle over Canadian territory to fatten on Canadian grass. The petitioners cite many annoyances that are caused them by these tramp cattle, and ask that they be allowed to sell these American trespassers, as is done with Canadian cattle that wander into the States, and that the owners be paid by the Association, less expenses and duty. This, it is maintained, would stamp out the nuisance in one season.

Carberry Summer Fair.

The eighteenth annual exhibition and third summer fair under direction of Norfolk Agricultural Society passed off successfully at Carberry on the 3rd and 4th of August. On the second day of the exhibition there was a large crowd of visitors, and all went home feeling that it was a day well spent, as besides the satisfaction of looking over the exhibits, there were good horse races, sports, and platform attractions.

Horses.—The Carberry Plains is well known as a district that can turn out good horses. Some one hundred and twelve entries were recorded in the horse class, and very few were not on exhibition. All through the horses were a good class and in good form. Four stallions came into the ring responding to the call for heavy draft stallions: Erskine's Lad (owned by A. Colquhoun, Douglas), a horse of good size, with splendid legs and feet, and strong, bold action; McKague's Granite Tower, a six-year-old son of Granite City, the well-known Clyde imported into Manitoba some years ago by Everest & Kerr, Reaburn. Granite Tower resembles his sire in many points and is full of energy. Two other stallions were shown—an aged horse, Woodburn Prince, and a fifteen-months colt, Rosemount, owned by Dr. Swenerton, Carberry, and imported from Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. The colt is a well-made fellow, sired by Young McQueen, and stands on good legs, with plenty of bone and muscle, but not having a young class in the prize list, did not get a place against the aged horses, although he is full of promise and deserved a prize. Erskine Lad was placed first, and Granite Tower second. In the general purpose teams five were shown. After a close examination, the judge awarded first to William Currie on a well-mated team of blacks, second going to William Ross on a showy team of bays. A chunky team of bays owned by John Shaw were highly commended. A half-dozen teams, all good hitches, were turned out for Hon. Thomas Greenway's special prizes, and it took the judge some time to select the winners. Three blocky teams, with lots of bone, and good movers, answered to the call for heavy drafts. The young animals in heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose were shown in good condition, and some animals were exceedingly well proportioned. The light horses were better than seen at most local shows. In the Thoroughbred class stallions, R. I. M. Power's Hard Lines and Messrs. Fulton Bros.' Rumpus were shown. Both these horses are splendid movers, and came out in good form. The long stride and splendid range of Rumpus made him attractive. Hard Lines also is an elastic goer, and is an all-round good one. First prize went to

Rumpus, the blue ticket going to the Carberry horse. Power's Hackney stallion, March Past, a large, strong horse, with great action, gave on-lookers the satisfaction of knowing that Carberry can boast of as good as is going of the Hackney breed. T. D. Stickle, C. P. R. agent, showed a team of Cleveland Bay roadsters. They were nicely mated, stylish, and easy movers. The roadster and carriage classes were well represented, from stallions to foal of 1899; and, taking the exhibit of horses as a whole, it reminded one more of a provincial than a local exhibition.

The exhibit of cattle, especially Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades, was good. John G. Barron was the chief exhibitor, and had a splendid showing of Shorthorns. Some really good young heifers and bulls, sired by Topsman (recent sweepstakes winner at Winnipeg, and sold to go to the herd of Captain Robson, Ilderton, Ont.) were shown by Mr. Barron, who also had a number of good cows and grades. Fulton Bros., of Bowmanville, Ont., showed a few promising Shorthorn calves, bulls, and heifers. William Ranson showed a large three-year-old Holstein bull in Hayfield Prince (Clothilde 1085. H. S. Cope showed a few Jerseys. S. J. Thompson, V. S., had forward a splendid lot of Improved Yorkshires, among them being a sow and litter of twelve, a recent importation from J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., and some good young things of home breeding.

Wm. Fitzimmons showed a bunch of sheep in good fit, largely of Oxford Down breeding. His first prize ram and ewe were imported from H. Cargill, Ontario.

There was a good display of grain, roots and vegetables, dairy products, and poultry.

President M. Collins, Secretary-Treasurer J. B. Henderson, and the Directors, should feel that they have been well repaid in the success of their exhibition for their labor in arranging details for Carberry Exhibition of 1899.

What Prof. Robertson Observed in Britain.

Professor Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, has returned to Canada from Great Britain. To a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE he said: "I found Canadian farm products gaining in relative place in the British markets."

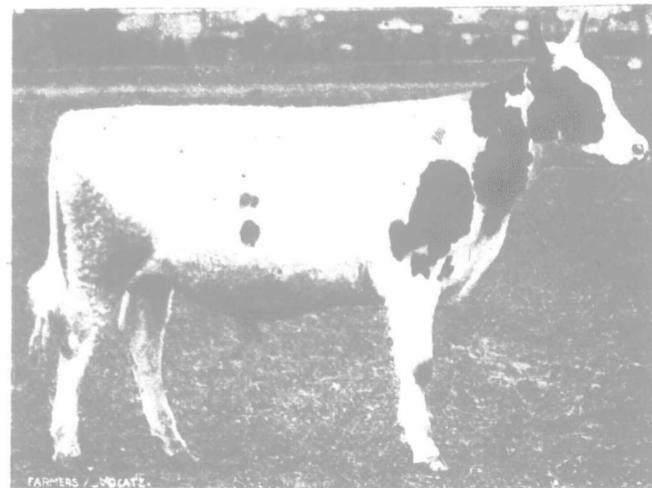
CHEESE AND BUTTER.

"Canadian cheese are suiting the trade better this season than last year. All that is wanted now is to keep up the evenness of quality and get a milder, cool flavor by curing them at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. The butter trade is growing. I compared some Canadian creamery in the same warehouse with Danish butter. The finest Danish was still superior to the Canadian, but the Canadian was better than the second quality of Danish. In Denmark it is the general practice to pasteurize the cream before it is ripened for churning. In Canada few buttermakers do that in the summer months. The exports of butter from the port of Montreal from 1st May to week ending July 29th this year have been 128,256 packages, against 57,405 packages for the same time in 1898.

POULTRY AND PEARS.

"I learned that there is a good demand for well-fattened poultry. The trial shipments made by the Department last year are to be repeated this season. The prospects are good for a fair price and a greatly increased trade.

"All reports said the pear crops in England and France are small. That will leave a good opening for Canadian pears to be sent in cold storage.



RISKHIM OF SOUTHWICK.

A typical Ayrshire.

SELECTING AND GRADING.

"Every year I observe that British buyers become more exacting in requiring that all the goods in any one lot under one brand shall be, without exception, precisely what they are represented to be. One large buyer of bacon said to the Canadian packer: 'You may think me too particular, but when I buy five or ten boxes of your No. 1 bacon, I want every side of it to be of No. 1 quality. If there is one side of No. 2 or one side soft, I don't want it, and there is sure to be trouble.'

"Of course the whole quantity of any class of produce in Canada, or in any district of it, is not likely to be all of one grade. Nobody's orchard yields fruit of only a No. 1 quality. The point is

that when the high-grade and the poor quality are put in the one lot, the market price of the whole is brought down to the level of the inferior. Mixed good lots go at bargain prices to buyers, who often make profits by sorting and selling the different qualities separately. Sometimes one market, one town, or one merchant, can do with a quality which would be unsalable to the customers of another. There is immediate profit to Canadians, and an improving reputation and trade from careful selection and grading on this side.

"There is more money for shippers of all classes of products in sending them closely and properly graded, than in sending them some good, some inferior, some large, some small, some light, some heavy, under the same brand or in the same package.

OUR APPLE TRADE.

"Our Canadian apple trade would bring into Canada, I think, twice as much money for the same number of barrels, if the fruit was all carefully sorted, as to size and quality, before it was packed. Small and blemished apples are seldom worth shipping at all; but the best value that can be realized out of them can be obtained if they are packed by themselves. A fine price and a growing trade can be got for uniformly sound, large apples, equally good throughout the whole barrel or box.

DEMONSTRATION FIELDS.

"Over 200 of these are now conducted in Great Britain by the agricultural departments of colleges and county councils. The Imperial Government contributes \$35,000 a year towards the maintenance of those carried on by the colleges. Their primary aim is to demonstrate to farmers in the open field some of the lessons derived from such historical stations of research as that at Rothamsted. The authorities on agriculture there say that 'each district furnishes objects for experiments which are mainly of interest to that particular locality.' These stations are greatly appreciated by the farmers in the various localities. They are usually about ten acres or less in area. The more intelligent farmers are those who have to do with the carrying on of these illustration stations for the benefit of the neighborhood.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENT STATION.

"I had the pleasure of being taken carefully over the Experiment Station at Rothamsted by Sir John B. Lawes, the one authority everywhere acknowledged as foremost on agricultural questions. He explained to me many of the investigations which he himself has personally supervised and conducted for over sixty years. His almost unabated vigor of mind and body may be illustrated by his occasional remark as we walked during the afternoon: 'I hope I don't tire you by going over so much.' It was not only a great lesson in agriculture, but a superb, unassuming instance of the delightful old English hospitality and courtesy even to strangers. His colleague, Sir Henry Gilbert, who has managed the laboratory and chemical part of the investigation since 1842, went over the fields and through the laboratory with me another day.

"I had the benefit also of visiting illustration stations with Professor Wood, of the Agricultural Department of Cambridge University, and Dr. Somerville, of the Durham College of Science. Dr. Somerville has been carrying on investigations into the improvements of pastures. By a light application of Thomas-Phosphate, a three-acre plot is said to have been improved to carry twice as many sheep and yield nearly twice as much mutton per acre as the adjoining plot of three acres untreated. That was not due to an increased yield of produce on the field, but to an improvement in the quality of the herbage. When a part of each of the plots was cut as hay, there was little difference in the yield per acre. The application of phosphates had produced a plentiful growth of white clover on the treated plot; whereas clovers were hardly visible on the other one. There had not been any sowing of clover or grass seeds on the field. It was an old permanent pasture. I saw similar results in a large field carrying cattle on the same farm. The 'Stations of Field Demonstration,' as they are called, impressed me as being among the most useful, practical and economical of all the work carried on in Great Britain for the improvement of agriculture. To say the least, it was gratifying to find the foremost authorities in England in scientific and practical agriculture in full accord with what I have been advocating lately for Canada.

EDUCATION THROUGH MANUAL TRAINING.

"I gave some time, when in the cities, to looking into the newer developments of education in England along the line of manual training in schools. The training is chiefly in woodwork: in a few places in ironwork. The object is not the turning out of boys with a trade, but the education of the boys in natural ways through training them to use their hands skillfully. The most marked results are the habits of accuracy, close attention to the work in hand, self-reliance, and thoroughness which are formed. Her Majesty's inspectors unanimously report that more progress is made in all the book subjects where manual training is part of the course; and also that the work in book subjects is

of better quality. Archbishop Walsh is one of the most earnest advocates of the improvement of schools in Ireland in the same direction. The cost of equipment has not been large. A building costing about \$2,000 has been found sufficient to provide for 400 boys, who are trained 40 at a time. The benches and tools for woodwork would cost about \$500 for the whole school. The development of manual training in schools, instead of exclusive bookish and theoretical studies, impressed me most favorably and deeply as being capable of application in Canada with far-reaching and lasting benefit to the country."

The Modern Ayrshire.

THE VALUE OF TYPE.

Aside from the dairy qualities that every Ayrshire must have to be worthy of recognition, we wish to discuss the question of the value of type or style. Let us say an Ayrshire should be at least a 40-pound cow, that is probably a fair average as to her daily yield. A 40-pound cow, native or grade, is worth say \$50. Now, when we pay \$150 for a registered Ayrshire, what is it we pay the extra \$100 for, granting the cow is capable of giving 40 pounds of milk a day? It looks to me as if we pay \$50 for an Ayrshire's dairy qualities, and \$100 for her Ayrshire style and type. This statement will no doubt shock some (even some Ayrshire breeders), but if \$50 will buy a 40-pound grade or native cow, then so far as the dairy qualities of the 40-pound registered Ayrshire are concerned she is worth \$50, but her type, her peculiar style, her peculiar markings, the set of her horns, the grace of her lines, makes the difference between a \$50 and a \$150 animal.

There are some men, even Ayrshire breeders, who profess to keep Ayrshires and breed Ayrshires for utility only. They have never stopped to think that style or Ayrshire type is worth more and brings more in the markets than dairy ability. Go

most likely the result of a Shorthorn cross somewhere back in the fifties, when that thing was practiced, and to day in any Ayrshire exhibit in the States many of the animals look suspicious. Nevertheless, men have grown up from boys with this type in their eyes, and when now, for the first time, they see an up-to-date imported cow or bull come into the ring the radical difference shocks them, and, amid wailing and gnashing of teeth, they condemn her; but in spite of all this prejudice, the few imported Ayrshires that have come to the States within the last three years have proven a leaven that is quickly working, and sure to work, in the interest of the up-to-date Scotch type. I know of several breeders that are converts, and all that stops them from making a large importation is the fact, as they have said to me, that if they should get them, judges would condemn them in the showing; but the seed of corruption, as some of the older breeders would style it, has been sown. Photos illustrating champion cows of Scotland, with their up-standing horns, and mostly white, are beginning to look attractive. A cow with drooping horns don't look as attractive as she did, and they want to get bulls that are more like the Scotch type, although some of them can not screw up their courage to the point of going the whole figure. Nevertheless, there is a marked tendency among the Ayrshire men in the States to come into line, and when they do the Canadian breeders want to be ready; and while their stock may meet with prejudice at our fairs, and their prizes may be less than they deserve, they can do the Ayrshire interest no better service than to send to the States a representative herd, even if the Ayrshire men have to put their hands in their pockets to make up a loss in expenses over prize money. I repeat that if the Canadian breeders will make an effort in this direction now, I think it will be a good investment. Let me admonish them, whatever they do, to breed to the highest standard. In the Scotch breeders you have an example of the best breeders of dairy cattle in the world. There, as here, it ever has been, and ever will be, the up-to-date, most stylish, most perfect formed animals will bring in the dollars, while breeders who scoff at the idea of style must be contented with the cents. I may repeat also, in closing, that if the Canadian breeders of Ayrshires will breed up to the highest standard in type, they will produce a dairy cow that is superior to the Scotch animal, because of her better dairy qualities. And when they shall have overcome the general criticism of short teats they will have produced an all-round dairy cow that has no equal in the world, either in beauty, style, grace or utility.

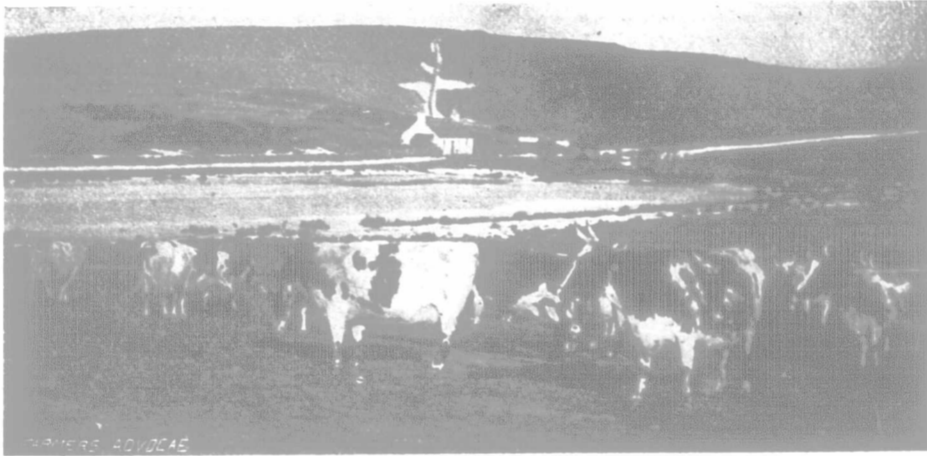
Wishing the Ayrshire breeders of Canada the greatest success, and that their grand cattle will soon take the high rank in the States that they so richly deserve, I am,

Very truly yours, F. S. PEER.

Notes on English Shows.

Throughout the past show year the representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been present at many of the principal English summer shows, and from time to time notes thereupon have been given in our columns. We have now the pleasure of placing before our readers the results of some of the leading county shows.

Peterborough Show.—At this grand and well-managed show, the two great features of which are the Shire horse classes, the like of which is seen at no other show outside the London Spring Show, and those classes for hunters, which are as large and as good as anywhere in the country. There were eighteen classes for the Shires, in which there were no less than 333 entries; this fact, of itself, making it apparent that the competition, through the whole, was a keen one. But in addition to this large entry, there was also the fact that most, or at any rate many, of the best specimens of the breed in the female section were amongst the competitors, the stallion classes being much smaller than the former. Briefly glancing at the more important results of this show, we record the following particulars: The champion cup for the best Shire horse, either sex, in the yard, was won by Lord Rothschild's grand mare, Aldenham Dame, who thus reversed the order of positions at the Spring Show, London, for thereat Dunsmore Gloaming won the challenge cup for best mare, but now she has to give way to the undoubted claims of the former grand mare, who, as will be remembered, was R. N. for that honor. Hitchin Ringleader, Mr. A. Ransom's grand two-year-old stallion, practically an unbeaten horse, led in his class. Lord Rothschild's yearling colt, Victor of Hitchin, went easily to the top in his class. This colt is one of the greatest merit and promise. Bury Harold won in the tenant farmers' class of yearling colts for Mr. J. Rowell, who, though a tenant farmer, is one of the foremost breeders of these horses in the country. There were three-and-twenty yearling fillies, a grand class, Mr. W. C. Goulding leading the way. Mr. F. W. Griffin, another of England's typical tenant farmers, won easily in the open two-year-old filly class, against all comers, with Grand Duchess, a great filly. Boro Royal won easily in a class of three-year-old fillies which were of great merit. Twenty-two entries were made in the mare and foal class, Sir J. Blundell Maple's (Bart.) Wykeham Mable taking the lead. In a class of twenty-two, Lord Rothschild's grand



THE BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES. PROPERTY OF MR. ANDREW MITCHELL, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SCOTLAND.

young filly foal by Royal Harold was first. This filly has great merit and quality. One of the most remarkable classes of the whole section was that for pairs, mares or geldings; but generally these pairs are mares; and a grand sight it is to see them in the ring. Boquet and Lady Franklin, the former seven and the latter six years old, won the coveted honors for Mr. P. A. Muntz, M.P. Such is but a mere outline of this year's grand show, where any who desire to see the Shire horse to perfection, or a grand lot of hunters, should not fail to attend if opportunity offers.

Amongst the more notable winners in the Short-horn classes was Mr. J. E. Casswell (one of our advertisers), who, amongst other things, secured the championship of the section with Laughton Earl 16th, sold at a big figure for Buenos Ayres. Mr. J. Deane Willis; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who, by the way, won in the yearling heifer class first prize, with a grand one; Mr. J. Athinson, and Mr. P. L. Mills were principal winners.

Amongst the winners in the classes for Aberdeen-Angus cattle was Mr. R. W. Hudson, whose advertisement will be regularly seen in our columns, and from whom can be obtained typical and excellent specimens of the live stock there offered for sale, including the above-named breed.

The sheep section—not an over large one—was a good one. Mr. J. E. Casswell's Lincoln Long-wool rams taking first and second prizes, and Mr. H. Dudding's yearling ewes easily topping their class. Mr. R. P. Cooper's Shropshires, both for ewes and rams, led the way. Sir James Blyth (Bart.) and Earl Cadogan were winners in the Southdown classes. Mr. J. C. Eady took precedence for Oxford Downs, and Lord Rothschild's flock won first and championship for ram lambs, Hampshire Downs, and G. F. Buxton's grand pen of ewe lambs won in their class.

The Lincolnshire County Show.—Here the main source of attraction was the grand display of Lincoln Long-wool sheep; a class of sheep Canadian buyers have been looking after more during the present season than usual, and a class of which many more will be required, for it is quite certain that no better wool-producer can be got than these.

The ram classes were of exceptional strength and merit, Messrs. Dean & Son's Royal champion ram again leading the way, and winning the challenge cup as well. Another from the same flock wherein he was bred (for Mr. J. E. Casswell, whose advertisement runs in our columns, was his breeder), stood third in the class; whilst five other rams from Mr. Casswell's flock won one of three equal firsts, offered in that grand class, wherein there were seventeen pens of five rams each; the other two winners of first prizes being Mr. Henry Dudding, another of our advertisers, and Mr. Tom Casswell, who was also successful in winning first and second in the class for single yearling rams, with two most excellent sheep. In yearling ewes Mr. H. Dudding's flock reigned supreme, for in pens of three he was easily first and second; whilst in pens of five, shown in their full fleeces, he took premium place, winning, as well, the challenge cup for best pen of ewes in the class. Mr. Dudding was also first and second in the ram lamb class, showing therein six grand lambs of very great merit. Messrs. Wright led in the ewe lamb class, with a pen of rare good merit, Mr. H. Dudding being second, and the latter gentleman also secured the premium prize for wool in the fleece, a competition wherein the Riby flock has never been beaten.

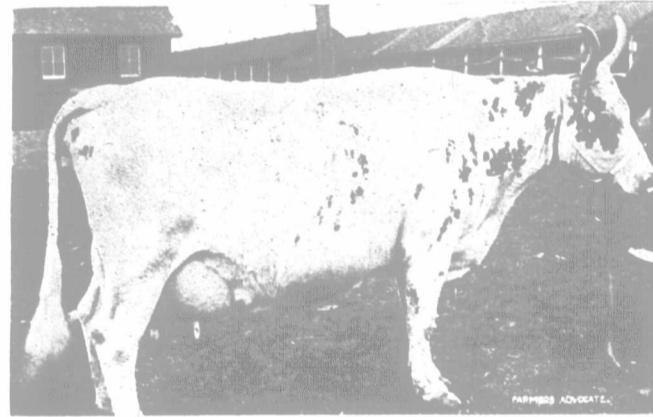
The Shorthorn entry was a good one, Mr. Henry Dudding being to the fore herein, as with the sheep, securing the challenge cup with Monogram, a bull who has very many admirers. Mr. J. E. Casswell was also to the fore with a first, with Laughton Earl 16th.

The Shropshire and West Midland Show.—A notable show for Shropshire sheep, for here, at any rate, one finds classes for this kind of sheep which are unequalled at any other show in the country. The yearling ram class was an exceptional one, and Mrs. M. Barr's grand ram, placed second at the Royal, here claimed precedence over his victor on that occasion, Mr. A. E. Mansell's typical ram. Messrs. M. Williams and T. S. Minton (the latter's a grand sheep) took the other two prizes. Rams of any age—a class of eight, all being noticed in the award list—was headed by Mr. A. Tanner's Diamond King, who was bred by Mr. A. E. Mansell, and the second and third prizes went to the same owner's other two entries. The pens of five yearling rams found seventeen entries all present. Herein Mr. A. E. Mansell gave strong proof of the type, merit and general evenness of his flock, for he had three pens—fifteen rams in all—entered, one of which went first; the other two were, respectively, H. C. and C. Mr. A. Bradburne's grand fleeced and skinned pen came in for second honors; Mrs. M. Barr's being third; Mr. A. Tanner, fourth; Mr. R. P. Cooper's grand pen of first-class rams, fifth; Mr. P. L. Mills' pen being R. N. There were present eleven entries of five yearling ewes, the premium pen of which was Mr. P. L. Mills' grand-fleeced pen, which goes to Canada with the noted judge, Mr. R. Miller, who, we may say right here, has secured this year a grand lot of sheep for his clients that are bound to lead to repeated orders next year; Mr. W. F. Inge's pen was next; followed by Mrs. Barr's pen, some of which came out with Mr. A. Bradburne for the States; Mr. T. Penn's pen was number four, a place which would be better filled by Mr. R. P. Cooper's grand pen, which are sold for export as well. In ewe lambs and ram lambs, Mrs. M. Barr's flock was first, with lambs of rare merit, type and

character, the former being closely pressed by a pen of Mr. P. L. Mills'; whilst in the latter class, the pen of even and well-matched ram lambs from Mr. A. E. Mansell was a very dangerous competitor, being nearly equal thereto. As one hardly need repeat, this is the show, above all others, at which to see the Shropshire sheep to perfection.

Single Judging.

An expert correspondent of the *Daily Free Press* (Aberdeen, Scotland) writes to that paper as follows: "In your article on the question of judging, in your issue of Saturday, you bring before the notice of your readers the points bearing on the constitution of the 'bench' at a very opportune time. The attention of every one of us is turned at present on some show or another, and the time is therefore very meet for coming to, if not arriving at, a conclusion as to how the all-important work of adjudication can best be done. As one who has had a considerable experience as a judge, and as one who has found the weakness and strength of single, dual, and triple judging, it may interest you to know how fully I can endorse the conclusions you arrive at. The system of three judges is now becoming so antiquated and unknown in the north-east as to be scarcely in need of discussing. Experience of it has gone to show that it is the least satisfactory of all. Perhaps the bane of it has been in the appointment. A usual and natural feeling is to propose a friend, a neighbor, or perhaps a beginner, with the feeling that the other two will keep him right, and the result often has been that the municipality of brains has shown a wonderful lack of knowledge. The system, too, was cumbersome in the working. Dual judgment was instituted on the argument that it was just the same as the three-judge system, as two gave the finding then when a doubt arose. The argument is logical, certainly, but in practice it does not quite work out. In the selection, of course, more care is bestowed, and usually any one of the two acting in a ring of any importance will be found perfectly capable of pronouncing intelligently on the exhibits.



NELLIE OSBORNE.

First-prize cow and champion female at the World's Fair, Chicago.

OWNED BY MR. R. REFORM, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

Two strong men on together, with eyes for different types, can work sad havoc, however. Given such two—men of high principle, each believing in the honesty of purpose of the other, each respecting the other and desirous of maintaining respect of the other, yet differing in love of type—what can these men do but 'give and take'? The result is that a studious onlooker gets puzzled and the exhibitor irritated. Take another example—an example unfortunately not unknown when the bench is made up of a party man and a 'sterling' man. It does not take so much coddling or nice insinuation as one would imagine in a big day's work for the party man to advance his interest. That is all he has to do, and he keeps himself fresh to play upon his often blind and trusting confederate, and when challenged as to the result, can always shelter himself by saying he was not responsible. My own experience of dual judging has been that, when I met a man of similar taste and desirous also of rewarding merit, the system was ideal. Alas! however, as often as not either one of these conditions or another has been wanting, and I have gone home disappointed, dissatisfied, and ruffled. It may well be argued that the referee can always be called in, but in the working out it is found more pleasant to make the best of your co-judge than to continually make an exhibition of protesting; and besides, the labor, it must be remembered, is not a labor of contention, but of love. The results that have given and will give the most satisfaction are of single judging. From a judge's view of it, I have found a peculiar pleasure and satisfaction in the end of a day's work single-handed that I never found under any of the other systems. I have been asked by exhibitors my reasons for awards, but I have never been challenged as to the honesty of my purpose; and I say this to bring out that it will take a bold man to accuse a judge of the want of it, and a judge will be on his mettle to show that he does not want it, for even if he is a mortal of weak flesh, he lacks the sheltering cover of the co-judge and has to play the part where least braveness is necessary; and, in making honesty the best policy, single judging should be adopted universally, as it will bring out only the expert judges; more care will be taken in their selection. Societies can afford to pay the ex-

penses of one from a greater distance, if need be, than of two. Societies should publish the name of the judge of each section with their premium list, and then exhibitors will know the type likely to be in favor, and can make their entries accordingly."

For Shepherds --- Keep Up Your Flock.

"The foolish man sold his sheep when they were cheap and bought them back when they were dear." This was bad for the man and bad for the sheep business. There are too many shepherds easily discouraged with cheap wool, and with one or two seasons of cheap lambs we need not look for any decided or permanent improvement in the price of wool. The growing consumption of mutton is going to keep the supply of coarse and medium wools large, and wool must only be looked on as a secondary product. With regard to mutton, though we have occasional years of depression, it is the steady, consistent, tenacious shepherd that wins, and it is an obviously foolish thing to sell out when prices are flattest. A good shepherd won't sell out, as he knows that it takes time and care and selection to bring his flock to a good standard, and so he will hesitate to sacrifice the fruits of his experience and his knowledge of the breeding qualities of the individuals of his flock all at one fell swoop. It is better to keep his flock, selecting the best, until prices are better, than to sell them cheap and buy what others want to get rid of at times of inflated prices.

We are never subject to bonanza prices to any extent, as, owing to the rapidity of increase of sheep, scarcity of supply is not possible for long periods. It is one advantage of the sheep business that it is generally possible to get into a decent flock at small original cost, the only chance for absolute loss being the case of inexperienced men plunging heavily into a large and expensive flock. Sheep times are good now and promise to be better, and the present is a safe time to invest. There is a commercial buoyancy and confidence abroad that is going to result in larger industrialism and larger commerce and exchange in Canada in the next eight or ten years. The resulting increase of industrial and manufacturing population is going to be a distinct gain to the meat producer in Ontario. The increase of the means of transit under Government patronage is going to lead to the development of latent resources in all parts of the Dominion, and is going to induce freer investment of capital and larger employment of labor. Hence there will be an impulse and an encouragement to more intensive and heavier production of foodstuffs on our lands. Mutton is not becoming less popular, but more popular year by year. It is the tenderest, sweetest and most wholesome meat grown. The sheep lives a free, simple, active outdoor life, and as long as we can keep the veterinaries away from it we shall not suffer from tuberculosis. It is a good time now to either see to your flock or make a start in one. The fall season is the beginning time for the shepherd; his sheep products depend on how he arranges matters at this time.

Perhaps you are doubtful about the breed to begin with. There is no best breed. The breed you like is the one that is best for you, if your conditions are suitable to it, for no one can succeed if not interested from the beginning in what he is doing. The sheep first brought to perfection in England—the Leicester and Southdown—were naturally the first to secure a foothold with us—Leicester predominating. Then followed the Cotswold and Lincoln; and later we have had a considerable invasion of the brown-faced, later improved breeds, with some flocks of Dorsets, and fewer of Hampshires and Suffolks. The result is that we have in Canada all the most important plain and upland breeds represented, which leaves plenty of room for choice to suit tastes and circumstances of soil and environment. Select what your best judgment tells you is most suitable, and rest assured your sheep will never die in debt to you, with careful management. The shepherd who does not take advantage of the growing time is not living up to his privileges, and lacks the foresight demanded by his business.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

J. McCaig.

The Shire Horse Approved.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—As I am interested in the horse question, perhaps the few suggestions which I shall make may be of interest to some of the readers of your valuable paper.

My experience has been, from what little I have had with the Shire horses, that they make a better cross on our Canadian mares than do the Clydes, because they produce more bone and greater size, which is, I think, the one thing needful at present, as our draft horses are becoming too small. I think, of late years, importers have had an eye to speculation, rather than improving the stock; hence the inferior class of horses in the country at the present time. I think it would pay the farmers to club together and import some first-class Shire horses to cross on our Canadian mares. I have several half-bred colts which I am working, and I find they make better horses for general use than the thoroughbred Clydes, as they are better dispositioned, not so easily excited or fretful.

Oxford Co., Ont.

VAL FICHT.

A Correction in the Brandon Fair Report.

In the review of the Carriage horse class at the Brandon Summer Fair, in our issue of August 5th, a very unfortunate typographical error occurs. Under the impression that the prize list called for certificates of registration throughout the Carriage class, it was intended to say, in reference to the two foals shown, that they were "both, of course, grade foals," etc., etc., but the printers made it "both coarse grade foals." We regret the mistake, and trust the owners of these foals, which, as a matter of fact, were both very promising youngsters, will pardon the apparent injustice done their entries.



PAIR OF JERSEY PRIZEWINNERS.

Yankee's Rosebud, second-prize cow, and Duchess Malone, first-prize three-year-old heifer, Winnipeg Exhibition.

THE PROPERTY OF W. J. EDWARDS, SOURIS, MAN.

"Hard Lines."

In our issue of August 5th, by a typographical error, the name of Mr. R. I. M. Powers' Thoroughbred stallion, under the illustration of that beautiful horse, was made to read "Hard Series," instead of "Hard Lines," which is his proper name—a mistake which we sincerely regret. Readers who file their papers will do well to make this correction with pen and ink.

Building Concrete Walls.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in the ADVOCATE of July 20th a letter from M. A. Ware on concrete work and the cost of concrete walls. As I am a stone mason by trade and have had a good deal of experience in both stone and concrete buildings, I would like to say a few words along those lines, and I would like to make a few comments on Mr. Ware's letter, for I have read considerable of late in the ADVOCATE and other papers on concrete work, and while at Winnipeg Fair I was given a pamphlet issued by the Estate of John Battle, cement manufacturers, and I find they do not agree with Mr. Ware about the cost of building concrete buildings.

I think that Mr. Ware's estimate is misleading as to the amount of work a man can do in a day, for by taking the figures he gives of Mr. Pardo's barn and silo, there are 3,531 cubic feet in his walls, and eight men, including himself, eight and a half days, would be 463 cubic feet for each man per day. And taking the size Mr. Ware gives of Mr. Almar's barn, there are 2,356 cubic feet in it, and eight men, including himself, would amount to 42 cubic feet per day for each man.

Now, sir, I don't wish you to think that because I am a stone mason by trade I am prejudiced against concrete. On the contrary, I believe a cement concrete building, properly put up, is the coming building, for here in Manitoba, as a general thing, stone walls laid up with lime are not giving good satisfaction. Lime concrete is worse, and it remains to be seen if cement concrete stands the test. I have heard of several cement concrete buildings being erected in Manitoba this year, and if they prove a success we will then have a material that will be of great benefit to the farmers.

I have no axe to grind, having given up my trade, but some manufacturers and builders make misleading statements of the amount of wall their goods will build and the amount of work that can be done by one man per day, which I think is not right.

Dauphin District, Man.

Dominion Agricultural Appropriations.

A perusal of the official Hansard report of the discussion on the agricultural appropriations before the House of Commons at Ottawa indicates that a majority of the members were disposed to sit down quite vigorously upon Prof. Robertson's plan for "illustration stations," as they are called. An item of \$20,000 was included originally for this purpose, but the opposition from both parties in the House was so decided that it was dropped altogether. The expected benefits to be derived were thought to be visionary, but in the main the scheme (which as originally suggested proposed a station for every county) was deemed unnecessary; and, as we pointed out when first announced, a year or more ago, doubtless could not be carried on

for the outlay contemplated. It would prove, Mr. Gilmour, M. P., pointed out, a very costly way of imparting information, the natural and inexpensive vehicle for which is the agricultural press. In most localities there are farms conducted after a model fashion which are already an illustration of good farming to the neighborhood, and it is just a question if their present advantage as object lessons to the neighbors would not be reduced if they were made state-aided affairs, supervised in part by travelling Government inspectors. To a considerable extent they would do experimental work, and for this purpose we already have established, and carry on at considerable expense, the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, serving for Ontario and Quebec, besides four large branch

farms for the other Provinces, covering 3,200 acres all told. Besides these, Ontario has the College Experimental Farm at Guelph, and Nova Scotia the School of Agriculture Farm at Truro. Now, we submit, in all reasonableness, the present experimental farms should suffice for a host of additional practical experiments and demonstrations. If not, we should like to know the reason why? It is not at all necessary to establish an illustration station or two to feed a bunch of hogs on clover or other foods to determine the cause of soft pork, or to fatten a flock of chickens for the English market.

This can be done just as well at Ottawa as anywhere else. It is quite true, as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has repeatedly pointed out, that live-stock husbandry has been lamentably neglected at these institutions, compared with other branches of work, but an agriculturist, and live-stock experimentalist, Mr. Grisdale, was some time ago appointed for the Ottawa farm, and we believe that Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, is determined to develop this branch of the experimental farm service. Fresh stock is being quietly secured to replace those killed off on account of tuberculosis, and we notice he told the House that a number of sheep are being added to the stock at the Central Farm, for the first time in its history.

While no money was voted for the Illustration Stations, an additional \$10,000 was appropriated for the work of the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Robertson, of which probably about \$5,000 is designed by the Minister for work in connection with live stock, such as spreading information, by lecturing, etc., regarding the use of improved pure-bred stock, methods of breeding, feeding and marketing. The complaint has frequently been made, by those specially interested in the beef breeds, that these had been almost totally ignored, while the Dominion Dairy Department was doing everything to promote dairying, and incidentally the dairy breed of cattle. Certainly dairying has had, and is still having, its innings; hence it has been asked, why should not Prof. Robertson devote his energies to the beef interests, though it cannot be said that, even as it is, they are at present in a languishing condition. Thoroughbred animals of all classes, in fact, are in great demand, and as Hon. Mr. Fisher himself stated to the House when debating this matter, we are now constantly importing them from abroad. The Minister intimated that a portion of the \$5,000 might be used as salary for an assistant to Prof. Robertson. Our Ottawa correspondence, published in another column, deals with this subject. The estimates also provide \$80,000, or an increase of \$5,000, for the Experimental Farms. It is sometimes said that no one should question the agricultural estimates, as that department spends little, compared with others, and that "the money will go anyhow." We do not subscribe to this doctrine, nor do we think it will commend itself to the intelligence of Canadian farmers. If funds are required for legitimate and necessary purposes, let there be ample provision, but no waste, in the Agricultural or any other department, no needless expenditures.

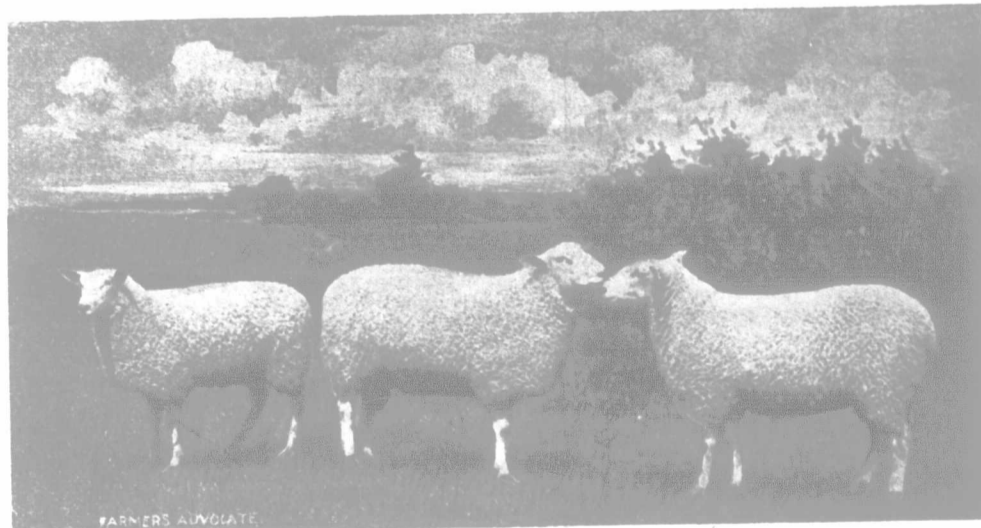
The Schmidt Treatment for Milk Fever.

An account is given in the *Veterinary Record* by Mr. Roland G. Saunders, M.R.C.V.S., of the Colonial College, of his treatment of a case of milk fever under the Schmidt method. The following is Mr. Saunders' description of the case: "The subject was a fourteen-year-old Shorthorn cow, in good condition, and having the reputation of a good milker. She calved on Friday morning, June 16th, and at 4 p. m. on Saturday she was found showing partial paralysis of the hind limbs. She could only just walk, the feet being brought forward with great difficulty, while her quarters swayed to and fro in the characteristic manner. The eyes were staring and the pupils somewhat dilated. She kept much in this condition throughout the rest of the day, except that the paralysis became rather more pronounced. She went down and got up again with difficulty; and we left her standing the last thing that night. As we so often have cases of post-partum paralysis amongst our cows here, I did not feel convinced that this was going to develop into milk fever; so I delayed injecting the potassium iodide, and the last thing gave a drench containing a pound of sulphate of magnesium and 6 drams of aloes, as she had passed no faeces for some time previously. I was called at 5 a. m. on Sunday, and on going to the dairy I found her down, almost unconscious, with her head turned to the right side. Her ears and limbs were cold, respirations were slightly accelerated (32), the pulse was small and frequent (76), and the temperature 90.2, which latter symptom I regarded as a very unfavorable sign.

"We immediately milked her dry and (after washing the udder with soap and warm water, followed by a 2 per cent. lysol solution) I proceeded to inject 2 drams of potassium iodide dissolved in a pint of boiled water at the body temperature, a quarter into each teat. It was injected with an Arnold milk-fever syringe, and air was admitted at the same time. The udder was afterwards hand rubbed to equally distribute the solution throughout the gland. I did not consider it safe to drench her. We kept her as much as possible on her sternum, or chest, during the day by means of sacks of straw. A quantity of hard faeces was removed, salt enemata were given at intervals and the urine removed, there being a large amount on first passing the catheter. The pulse-beats remained the same in frequency, although they became weaker.

"By 3 p. m. I was disappointed to find that the temperature had fallen still further to 88.3. During my absence, and against my strict injunctions, the attendant attempted to drench her, and succeeded in getting some gruel 'the wrong way.' Small quantities of milk were stripped from the udder at intervals. In the evening she was lying in the same position, with her head to the right side, except that they had turned her over twice. A thin discharge was flowing from her nostrils. The rectum contained faeces softer in consistence. At times there were very fetid eructations of gas. At 10 p. m. she seemed rather worse than better, and showed no sign of returning consciousness. I injected another 2 drams of the salt into the udder and left her well propped up with straw sacks for the night.

"On Monday, 10 a. m., she was still down, but was fast regaining consciousness. Tears were flowing from her eyes, and a rather thick discharge from the nostrils. Pulse, 68, rather stronger; res-



PRIZEWINNING LEICESTERS.

Gaunt's Revenue 237, first-prize and sweepstakes ram, and first-prize pair shearing ewes, at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs.

OWNED BY A. D. GAMLEY, BRANDON, MAN.

pirations, 28; and temperature, 90.4. At midday she was still improving, and on making an attempt almost got up. Throughout the day she had small doses of rectified spirit and spirit of ammonia in gruel every two hours. Small quantities of milk were taken from her at intervals. At 9 p. m. she regained her feet, but looked very dull and sleepy. She was disinclined to move, and when made to do so staggered a good deal. She ate a bran mash and drank a pail of water. On Tuesday she was still improving, although still showing much lassitude. At midday three pints of milk were stripped from her, and shortly after the calf was put back with her again; but she took little notice of it. On

Wednesday she was quite convalescent, and was feeding well, and giving almost her full quantity of milk. There was no sign of any abnormality of any part of the udder.

"I am fully aware that it is extremely difficult to say that a particular cow would have died without a particular mode of treatment, as so many presenting very unfavorable symptoms from the first make good recoveries with or without treatment, while, on the other hand, seemingly benign cases often disappoint us by terminating fatally. With milk fever we are unfortunate in the fact that, up to the present, we have failed to discover any symptoms which are of much use in arriving at a prognosis. I have brief notes of some eighteen cases that were treated with chloral, and with them the only symptom that I have found of any use whatever in forming a prognosis has been the temperature. Where a cow's temperature has fallen below 100 F. within a few hours after showing the first symptoms, I have invariably seen such a case terminate fatally. On the other hand, the opposite does not hold good, as a cow will in some cases die, although during the whole of her illness the temperature has never dropped below 100.

"Of course it is quite possible that a wider experience may disprove this, but, be it as it may, until I have proof to the contrary, I feel justified in attributing the recovery of a cow, with a temperature below 100, to whatever treatment was adopted, and not to nature unaided. The above is the first case with such a low temperature that I have seen recover, and, therefore, I shall certainly use Schmidt's treatment for these cases in future, not neglecting other important points, as keeping the patient propped up on her sternum, taking the urine away, &c. I venture to think that when mammitis occurs as the result of the injection, it is due more to uncleanness of the syringe, or of the udder, than to the irritant effect of the potassium iodide."

Operations of the Thames Dairy Company.

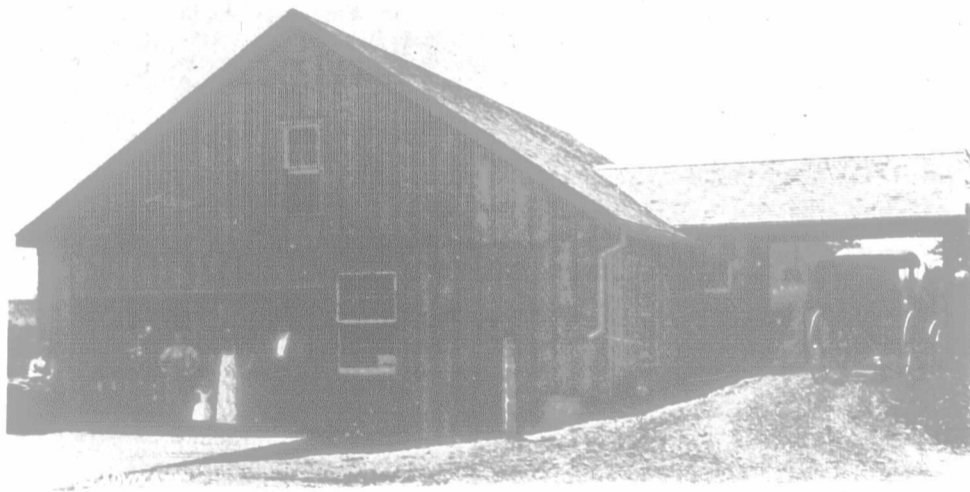
The Thames Dairy Company, operating four cheese factories near London, Ont., under the supervision of Mr. T. B. Millar, is doing a very satisfactory season's work. On August 1st we visited three of the factories, with Mr. Millar, and took the photograph of the Dorchester factory represented in the accompanying engraving. This new plant was put up last spring, on the site of the old factory, which was destroyed by fire just at the opening of the making season. The make-room, 30x50 feet, is one of the most airy and best lighted cheese factories in Western Ontario. The engine and boiler room is situated to the south, and cannot be seen in the engraving. The make-room, with its vats, sinks, weigh-stand, curd mills, presses, etc., presents a most orderly and clean appearance, which is enhanced by each window sill bearing pots of beautiful flowers. The water supply could not well be improved upon, coming, as it does, from a neighboring spring, and is forced into the factory by an hydraulic ram. The curing-room is capacious, airy, and in keeping with the make-room for cleanliness. During the warm weather the temperature has been kept down to and below 68° Fahr., by an ice box, which is about 3 feet square, 7 feet high, and open at the bottom. The windows are all thrown open in the evenings and closed in the mornings, which, together with the ice in hot spells, produce the most desirable atmospheric conditions for properly curing the cheese. The output of this factory has reached 160 cheese in a week, but the milk supply at all the factories has fallen off fully one-third during the last few weeks, owing to the failing pastures and torments of the horn fly. A few provident patrons are preventing this serious loss by making provision to supplement the failing pastures at this season with a green soiling crop or ensilage held over from last winter. We did not learn of anyone combating the flies, but surely there would be profit in applying one or other of the remedies recommended in our issue of July 20th. To allow cows to run down in their milk flow at this season is more expensive than one is inclined to suppose at first thought, as they will be very slow and difficult to raise in their future yield, and the high price of nine and a half cents per pound now being received for cheese would, on a full flow, add materially to the season's returns. The labor of caring for a full flow is very little more than a two-thirds flow, while the extra profit in the first case goes largely into the patron's pocket.

The Nilestown and Pond Mills factories each presented the same spic-and-span appearance as the Dorchester factory. The former has made as high as 164 cheese in a week, and the latter 163. The Nilestown curing room is held at the desired temperature (not above 70°) by means of an inch pipe attached to the wall around the inside of the room, and through which flows cold spring water. A supply of ice was put up at this factory, but so far it has not been needed. The Pond Mills curing-room is cooled with the ice box system and the open windows at night. While the curing-rooms of all the factories are kept in the best possible condition for curing the cheese, the curing is

not allowed to advance beyond from two to three weeks old, as each Tuesday a carload is sent forward to the headquarters of the firm in Liverpool, Eng.

How the Cheese is Made.—Mr. Millar has a first-class maker and necessary helpers in each factory, and not only is the highest quality endeavored to be secured in every cheese, but, by Mr. Millar's oversight, the size and appearance of the produce of the different factories is kept as uniform as if made at one factory and by one man. This is a very important point, as all the goods bear the trade-mark, "Topaz," Choicest Canadian Product. On each box is also stenciled the weight of the cheese when shipped. Mr. Millar's experience as manager of a factory for four years, traveling inspector and instructor for the Western Ontario Dairy Association for eight, and instructor at the Guelph Dairy School for six school terms, fits him well to oversee the practical working of the factories, to discover defects and suggest remedies, where such are needed. Occasionally a patron will bring in milk in a faulty condition, and when such is the case the maker makes it a point, when necessary, to visit the patron, assist him to discover the cause of the poor condition of the milk, and suggest means of preventing a recurrence. He recommends regularly aerating always, and cooling in hot weather. The most conspicuous trouble met with in the milk so far this year has been a bitter flavor, which does not become evident till the curds are in the sink. The cause for this condition has not yet been ascertained, but it is not considered a serious drawback, since all traces of it are usually gone before the cheese is ready to be consumed.

The milk is usually all received at the factories before 9 o'clock in the morning. It is weighed into the vats, and gradually heated up to 86 degrees. The rennet test, with which all up-to-date cheesemakers are familiar, is used to determine when the milk in the vats is ready to set, 23 seconds being considered the proper standard of ripeness. A carefully prepared, nice flavored "starter" is used, but only when absolutely necessary, so as to hasten the ripening and control the character of the acidity. The milk is set by adding 3½ ounces of rennet to 1,000 pounds of milk. The curd is usually ready to cut in about 35 minutes after setting, or when it breaks clean over the finger



DORCHESTER CHEESE FACTORY. OWNED BY THAMES DAIRY COMPANY.

when forced beneath the surface and gently lifted. The horizontal knife is first used lengthwise of the vat, and the perpendicular knife crosswise and lengthwise, which cuts the curds in cubes about half an inch through. This work is very carefully executed, so as to avoid, as much as possible, breaking or crushing the curds. The curd is stirred in the whey, so as to be free, and steam is turned on below to cook it. The temperature is raised from 86 to 98 degrees in from 40 to 45 minutes. During all this time the mass is kept in motion by agitators or rakes, till the curd shows sufficient acid on the hot iron for dipping, which is from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch. This is usually about three hours after setting. After the whey is run off, the curds are placed in the sink and allowed to mat, and are cut into blocks and frequently turned until ready to mill. After milling by Barnard curd mills, the curds are frequently stirred, during from 40 to 60 minutes, and then piled up and closely covered for 45 minutes to mellow down. They are now broken up and given plenty of fresh air. All the makers lay particular stress upon liberal airing. It is also stirred somewhat drier than was formerly considered necessary. Each factory is arranged so that the curd sinks can be run outside in the open air when gas or undesirable flavors are noticed in the curd. When the curd shows butter-fat and is down to about 82 degrees, it is salted at the rate of about 2½ pounds of salt to the curd from 1,000 pounds of milk. In adding the salt, as with all other branches of the work, care is taken to have it uniformly incorporated. The curd is stirred over twice during the salting, and two or three times more in the following 15 or 20 minutes. It is then weighed and put into the hoops, 100 pounds in each, which makes a finished cheese of about 76 pounds. They are then pressed in the gang press for 45 minutes and bandaged carefully. The seamless cheese-cloth bandage is used, and very carefully applied to avoid wrinkles. Double top and bottom cloths are put on, the outer ones being removed

before the cheese goes into the curing-room. The cheese are returned to the press, and turned at 6 o'clock the next morning, and at 11 o'clock they are taken out, stamped with the date, vat, and the trade-mark, and placed on the shelves in the curing-room. The system outlined is regularly followed by each of the makers, when the milk received is in good condition; but when troubles crop up, the skill born of experience and good judgment has to be called into play, that none but first-class cheese may be produced. So far this season there has been only one small batch of second-grade cheese turned out, and these were branded according to their quality and sent forth under their own colors. The make of the Company up till the middle of July reached 5,000 boxes. The Nilestown factory, which is most central, has a well-equipped butter plant, which will be put in operation by the Company when the cheesemaking season closes. The other factories will be used as skimming stations, so that the patrons can continue to send milk during the entire season.

The Strayed Lice Identified.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In your paper of August 5th, 1899, appeared a paragraph headed "Strayed Lice." I sent you them, and around the vial was a note to you (which must have escaped your notice) describing them and their habits. In place of infesting animals, they are parasitic to birds, and their places of abode are literally covered with them. I have never seen them on our animals. We blame the sparrows for bringing them to our place, because their young and their nests are alive with them. They keep the hens poor. Our neighborhood have their places infested too. Coal oil will kill them, but it is too expensive and, like other solutions, will not penetrate into every nook and cranny, nor can it be applied to the fowl. We have used kerosene emulsion with crude carbolic (phenol) and lime, a solution of arsenic, and have burned sulphur, all of which have been of little good. Have you had any experience with "formaline," or is there a germicide that is superior to the above? Any information concerning the destruction of the above pest will oblige.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

PHILIP AMYS.

[NOTE.—We cannot speak with authority upon the merits of formaline as a lice destroyer, but its properties should make it worthy of a trial in infested houses. When thoroughly sprayed in a closed building its vapor penetrates every nook and cranny, destroying insect and fungoid life. The animal washes and dips now on the market, such as Little's, Cooper's, Lincoln's, West's Fluid, and Persatic, are especially designed for this purpose and carry health-giving effects in their application. They should be sprayed with a modern sprayer, and infested birds should be dusted with insect powder. The lice in question are what are known as sparrow lice, and are not likely to breed and multiply on farm fowls. All sparrow nests that can be got at should be given a vigorous application of the above dips or hot lime wash. The lime wash is made by adding fresh unslacked lime to water, and applying it while bubbling hot. This is also a good wash for a henhouse.]

Judging Horses Inside and Outside the Showring.

As a rule, at the live stock shows, we find five or six spectators around the horse ring to one witnessing the judging of cattle or other stock. It is at the side of the horse ring, too, that the most adverse criticisms of the judges' decisions are heard. It must be admitted that occasionally such decisions are given as to warrant complaint, but, as a rule, there is room for more charity than is exercised, as the selection of the men to do the work is made from their believed fitness for the task. There are so many little, yet important, points connected with the judging of the horse, that affect his position in the eyes of the judge, which may be altogether unobserved by those outside the ring, and many little faults and failings that his owner may have never detected. We see, perhaps, standing, a beautifully-moulded stallion or mare, colt, filly or foal, in the hands of a showman who has trained his favorite many times to set itself in the most attractive form and position, and we go away saying, "That was a grand animal." Later on we learn that our favorite was left out of the place we had selected for it, and we can't see why. The trouble was we did not see the animal trotted out, and of course failed to notice that it travelled wide and awkward behind, or curved its fore toes dangerously near the other leg, or some such defect, which the judges in doing their duty conscientiously and carefully had easily detected, and very rightly placed the animal in its proper place, though to outside opinion decidedly wrong. Even when we see the competitors put through their various gaits, we are more likely than not to be standing broadside of the animals, which prevents us detecting faults that may entitle him to a place several points below a less likely-looking candidate. When we consider these points it will be seen how easy it is to condemn our judges unjustly.

"There are points, however," says the *Stock-breeders' Magazine*, in discussing this subject, "in which one can scarcely feel so charitably disposed or place such a pleasant construction upon what takes place. It may be that we are looking at a class of heavy draft horses—being judged, where we see a subject of the most representative character placed at the top; a real weighty, heavy fellow, full of bone and feather, and big in general make-up. For the second place the selection falls upon what is generally termed a quality animal, smaller, with beautifully fine joints, silky hair, more action too, perhaps altogether a very different type from the first. The third horse again we have many times found to be of a very similar type to the first. This does not often please, unless the third horse has an outstanding fault, and it is not teaching the public or amateurs anything at all regarding the most desirable type of the breed before them. We must not forget, however, that it may be the action, the twisted fore leg, or the wide going of the hocks that keeps the third below the second, or excellence in these points that placed the first one ahead."

Variations and awards made as indicated, it will therefore be seen, are often unavoidable, and therefore must of necessity be excused. It occasionally happens, however, that a distinctly superior animal is placed below a more inferior one on the score of some apparent unsoundness. It may be a sidebone or a tendency to curbsness, and where such is the condition, if it debars the candidate from first honors, it certainly should deprive him of a prize at all. To grant that a horse is sufficiently unsound for the first prize, and yet sound enough for second, is absurd on the face of it. If a horse is too conspicuously, or even suspiciously, unsound to be awarded the first prize, surely he ought not to be awarded the second; and where judges are so fixed, the *Stock-breeders' Magazine* recommends that the proper course would be to let the veterinary surgeon determine the extent of the unsoundness, and that not verbally, but by a certificate. In doing this the judges would remove the onus of rejecting the animal from its proper place, and the animal, if from a "clean bill," would be allowed to occupy what was his perfect right—the top place; but if rejected by the veterinary, he would of necessity be out of the competition, or at least ought to be.

Cause of Goitre in Lambs.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—From experience I find that goitre in lambs is due to three causes. The greatest mistake is in the rams being too fat at mating time. Keep the rams thin, but see they are kind and in good health; also the ewes the same. Don't feed too free with roots in the winter. A little bran and oats and oil cake, just before they start to lamb, is far ahead of a lot of roots; but after the lambs come a few turnips are good. I put some hot lime round all of the trees—just dust it around for the sheep to lie down in; also put some coal tar round the edge of the trough that I put salt in, it is good to keep the grub out of the sheep's heads. If sheep are properly handled, we can get as good sheep in Canada as in England.

E. L.

Beaconsfield, Que.

Death of James Elder.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Elder, of "Hensall Farm," Virden, Man., one of the most progressive, highly esteemed and influential farmers of the Prairie Province, where his name was a synonym for integrity and independence. He was for several years President of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, rendering that work very great assistance. His clear and practical contributions in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* from time to time were greatly appreciated. Of stalwart Scotch descent, he was born on May 6th, 1817, near Hensall, Huron Co., Ont., removing to Manitoba in 1884. As an agriculturist he was most successful, "Hensall Farm" being a splendid example of what may be accomplished by intelligent industry on the Western prairies. He was a thoroughgoing believer in the practical value of improved live stock, individual merit and utility being his aim as a breeder. He was an excellent judge of heavy horses, and of sheep and swine, and has for several years been a breeder of Berkshires. For some years he has been in failing health, and his death will be very generally deplored, for he was a good man and true, who had served his day and generation well.

The Saunders-Robertson Controversy.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am extremely pleased with your attitude on the Saunders-Robertson discussion. Yours is a most difficult position in regard to this matter, and thousands of farmers look on the *ADVOCATE* as the Scotchman looks on the Bible (or perhaps I should say the *Globe*) to guide them in forming an opinion, as so many can't make up their minds whether or not they hold the new doctrine. There is no doubt, however, that Prof. Robertson's contention will be backed by very many practical farmers in the Old Land who have been working on this theory for some years, and have found that the seed grain contains everything necessary to produce an average return when supplied with proper nourishment, and that the quality was determined by the fanning mill rather than by the

change of seed. On the other hand, Prof. Saunders has on his side the immense success of the Champion potato in Ireland over all other kinds. The yield was something enormous. This was undoubtedly a case of variety and selection. I happened to be farming in Ireland when the Champion was at its best, and although we brought with us from Scotland our choicest varieties—Victoria Regents, Magnum Bonums, Rocks, etc., etc. the Champion left them nowhere in the race. With best wishes, I am, Yours faithfully,
J. G. DAVIDSON.
Simcoe Co., Ont.

Cleanliness in Stock Foods.

Some time ago we received from one of our readers a letter complaining of a piggery in which the animals were fattened upon refuse from a tannery so ill-smelling that horses could with great difficulty be induced to pass the place. Most disagreeable, if not a positive menace to health, it was also alleged that the pigs became so savage that they would eat each other, and that some young cattle had died in the vicinity, the first case being where the piggery was located. We reported the complaint to the Dominion Agricultural Department, which ordered an enquiry by the Live Stock Inspection Department. The result does not establish very clearly the relation, if any, between the piggery and tannery refuse feeding on the one hand, and the ailing cattle on the other. Cases of anthrax have arisen, through the medium of hides, even at some distance, when tannery refuse runs into a stream of water. The case does emphasize, however, that the feeding of such material as tannery refuse (animal matter) to pigs cannot be too strongly condemned. A large portion of it must always be in an advanced stage of decomposition, and even if boiled will occasion more or less of a nuisance in the neighborhood, as well as endangering the health of the pigs. We have also heard of cases, a couple of seasons ago, where, in very hot weather, pigs had died from drinking whey which had become well-nigh putrid in filthy cheese-factory whey tanks. The pig is not naturally the filthy animal that some people seem to suppose, and if feeders have regard to its comfort, thrift, and quality of carcass, they will provide it with scrupulously clean quarters, food, and drink. The question of the use of salt in pig fattening is very clearly dealt with by Prof. Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, in the "Questions and Answers" department of this issue.

Blending Thoroughbred and Hackney for Action.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of July 20th I notice a clipping from the *English Live Stock Journal*, under the heading, "Thoroughbred or Hackney," containing the following passages, viz.: "It is to be hoped, however, that the Canadians will set to work in earnest to improve their harness horses, and this object can be readily achieved by the introduction of Hackney blood, which will ensure bone, substance, bottom and action in the foals." Again, further on, the article sums up against the use of Thoroughbred sires for this purpose, as follows, viz.: "In the matter of advice, therefore, there can be no doubt that the American report, which bluntly and truthfully asserts that the introduction of 'blood' is opposed to the production of action, is far sounder than that of his Canadian brother official, and we trust, therefore, that our countrymen of the Dominion will not be influenced by him into attempting to get high-actioned horses by a method which will render the attainment of their object impossible."

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that the passages quoted are apt to leave an incorrect impression on the minds of many readers. Does the *English Live Stock Journal* intend it to be understood that our harness horses can be improved to within measurable distance of perfection by the use of only Hackney sires on our common harness mares? Or do we understand the *Journal* to mean that when we have "bone, substance, bottom and action in the foals," we have all the desirable qualities of a high-class harness horse? We have all seen horses of good knee and hock action, size, substance and bottom, working in delivery wagons, because, to these good qualities was conjoined a coarseness that rendered them unsuited to adorn a well-appointed carriage; and it must not be forgotten that the high action so greatly prized in a carriage horse would only make a delivery horse less durable. It is one thing to lay down rules of breeding likely to be successful in England, where mares with "blood" are the rule, and another thing to apply those rules with a change of dams, most of which are woefully lacking in "quality," as in this country. It will hardly be denied that the Hackney, as a sire of high-class harness horses, is not equalled by the Thoroughbred, the action so desirable in the harness class having been discouraged in the Thoroughbred as being inimical to great speed at the gallop; but to say that Thoroughbred blood is antagonistic to good knee and hock action is to state a proposition which may, I think, be readily disproved. The tendency to high action is dormant in rather than foreign to Thoroughbred blood; but even a limited ring-side experience will have afforded the observer several instances of good and a few of exceptional action in Thoroughbreds. If the Hackney has a noticeable defect as a sire, it is in the lack of "quality," and, unless this be supplied by a plentiful infusion of "blood" in the dam, the progeny must be lacking

in this desideratum of the high-class horse. What, I take it, the *English Live Stock Journal* meant to impress upon us was that the high-class harness horse must be sired by a Hackney, and that the use of a Thoroughbred as a sire of the finished harness horse was out of place—not that the blood of the Thoroughbred in dam or grandam was to be objected to. I trust that you will forgive this trespass on your valuable space, should I have erred in believing that the summing up of the article in question, owing to the way in which it was worded, did a grave injustice to the value of Thoroughbred blood, and, through it, as the foundation of improvement, to the best interests of the horse breeders of this country.

Yours truly,
Winnipeg.

Agricultural Notes from Ottawa.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Ottawa, Aug. 11th.—Parliament has risen, after making provision for the carrying on of the public service for the ensuing twelve months. The vote for the promotion of agriculture is liberal, but none too liberal, considering the importance of the industry. Ten thousand dollars extra was voted for the Department of Agriculture, of which \$5,000 was for purposes of live stock. In granting this money Parliament shows that it recognizes the necessity for pushing this great and constantly growing trade.

It has been stated that \$2,000 of this amount is to pay the salary of a Live Stock Commissioner. I understand that this is scarcely a correct statement of the case. Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has undoubtedly made up his mind to appoint a Live Stock Commissioner, to take special charge of the promotion of that industry, who will devote his whole time to it, and advance it in every way possible, in conjunction with and under Professor Robertson. Of course, Professor Robertson is well paid, but it is doubtful if a man could be got for less money to take his place, even with an associate specially charged with the promotion of the live-stock industry. The question which presented itself to the Minister was how best to secure the advancement of this important branch of farming. To provide this assistant, a suitable salary will have to be paid, but it may not amount to \$2,000. A good deal will depend on the man who is appointed. He ought to be the very best available, and the Minister has promised that merit and adaptability for the work shall guide him in his choice. An appointment has not, of course, yet been made.

The proposal to establish Illustration Stations in various parts of the Dominion, with the view of aiding the less forward portions of the country to a better system, was brought before the House of Commons, but was not pushed by the Minister at the present time. I have heard numerous regrets that the experiments have, for a time, been abandoned. The opposition in Parliament came almost entirely from Western Ontario representatives. Now, although this kind of teaching may not be necessary in the best farming districts of Canada, which are to be found in the Western Peninsula of Ontario, there are very large areas in the rest of the Dominion where it might be of the greatest value, and the question has been asked: Would it not be in the interest of the more advanced sections to bring the remainder of the country up to the same position as they occupy?

I am informed that the Minister of Agriculture has read, with much interest, the suggestions of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* with regard to the collection of Canadian agricultural statistics so that they may be more promptly and systematically obtained from all the Provinces, and the results compiled at stated intervals, instead of simply summarized from Provincial returns once a year in the Dominion Statistical Yearbook, as now. It is probable that, in the course of the ensuing year, the subject will occupy the attention of Hon. Mr. Fisher, and before next census is taken a radical improvement may be effected. As to the census, it will not be proceeded with till the usual time in 1901, so that the arrangements need not be made for this work till next year.

The hog-feeding experiments are still in progress at the Central Experimental Farm here. Over 200 animals are being fed, with the object of finding out the causes of soft bacon, which has given farmers a good deal of trouble. One-half of the animals were brought from Western Ontario and the other half were procured in this district, the object being to discover the difference, if any, in the effect of various methods of feeding on animals from widely separated districts. Mr. Grisdale, the Stock Manager, has the direct charge of the work, on a plan elaborated by the Minister of Agriculture, Professor Robertson, Dr. Saunders, Mr. Shutt, the chemist, and Mr. Grisdale himself.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

PERSISTENCE OF THE URACHUS.

FARMER, Norfolk Co., Ont.:—"Please tell me treatment for my bull calf, about two months old. It dribbles urine, which makes him itchy and takes hair off his navel; also breathes hard, making a wheezing noise. The calf is in good heart and well fed, on mostly fresh milk. I noticed his hard breathing when one day old, and urine trouble when five or six days old."

[Before birth the urine escapes from the bladder by the urachus, which should become obliterated at or immediately following that event. Bathe the parts freely with the following lotion three or four times daily, and keep the calf in a clean, well-bedded stall, as it is now dangerously exposed to blood poisoning (pyemic arthritis): Powdered alum, powdered borax, of each 1/2 oz.; tannic acid, 1/2 dram; carbolic acid, 2 drams; water, 12 ozs.; well shaken before applying.]

Miscellaneous.

REGISTERING SHIRE HORSES.

X. Y. Z., Oakland, Man.:—"Will you please answer, in the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the following questions: 1. Who is the proper person to apply to for the registration of Shire horses? 2. How much does it cost? 3. Can they be registered at any age; if not, at what age do they become non-eligible? 4. When registered in the Canadian are they also registered in the English Book?"

[1. Henry Wade, Registrar, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

2. The fees of registration are: To members of the Association, \$1.00 each; to non-members, \$2.00 each; transfers, 50 cents each; yearly membership, \$2.00.

3. Yes.

4. You cannot register Canadian-bred Shires in the English Book, but it is necessary to record imported Shires in the English Book, and then in the Canadian Book after importation. The Canadian and English Stud Books are under the control of entirely separate associations.]

SALT IN SWINE FEEDING.

S. F. writes:—"I would greatly appreciate, in the ADVOCATE, a statement as to the advantages of salt in swine feeding, and the extent and manner in which it should be supplied? I read much about its use for cattle, particularly dairy cows, and sheep, but never that it is needful to the health, gain, or quality of product in swine. Years ago I used to hear that it was "bad for hogs," but never could understand why. I should very much like to hear what some of our leading live stock experimenters have to say on this question, especially now that the production of fancy bacon has become such an important item in Canadian farming."

[A moderate use of salt has a stimulating effect upon the digestive organs, and has a tendency to increase the appetite of domestic animals. The excessive use of salt, however, is always objectionable, particularly in fattening animals, as it leads to a heavy consumption of water, thereby increasing the work of the kidneys and tending to interfere, to some extent, with the process of laying on flesh. The excessive use of salt also tends to produce an over-laxative condition of the digestive organs, and this is also undesirable in fattening stock. It is generally conceded that dairy cows or milk-giving animals require more salt than those being used exclusively for fattening. Investigations and observations made at the Iowa Station indicate that fattening cattle do best when furnished the lump salt, as this guards against an excessive supply at any one time, and it may be taken regularly in small quantities. This principle is quite important in salting all animals: it should always be given regularly and never to excess. In general, I do not favor the policy of salting the feed of domestic animals, as it is considered best to keep a supply constantly accessible, and allow the amount taken to be regulated by the appetite of the animal. Withholding salt for a time and then giving it in large quantities is positively injurious to fattening stock.

I do not know of any way of salting hogs as satisfactory as furnishing a constant supply, mixed with wood ashes and charcoal, or other material of this character that will be beneficial to the appetite and digestive system. If the feeder undertakes to regulate the amount by mixing it with a grain ration, the chances are that the supply will not be gauged as accurately as if it were left to the natural desire of the stock. C. F. CURRISS, Iowa Exp. Station.]

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

O. F. H., Elgin Co., Ont.:—"I am thinking of sowing some fertilizer with my fall wheat, and would like you to indicate the best kind for the purpose, and when and how it should be applied? The soil on which the grain is to be sown is heavy clay."

[If the land is out of condition or deficient in vegetable matter, no fertilizer will give good results. Upon this heavy clay to which you refer, a mixture of 200 pounds superphosphate and 300 pounds dried blood per acre, sown in broadcast just before drilling, should, if the land is in condition, give good results. A. J. SIMMONS, Agricultural College, Guelph.]

Most Successful Exhibition.

Three weeks more (Sept. 7 to 16) and the great "Western" Exhibition at London, Ont., will be in progress, and it looks at the present time as though it would be the most successful fair ever yet held. It seems most difficult to gauge the popularity of the Western Fair. Notwithstanding the annual enlargement of the various exhibition buildings, space in the machinery hall and transportation building, and, in fact, all of the departments, will be at a premium for the fair of 1899. Secretary Nelles tells us that were some of the buildings double their size they would be filled, and still there would be a cry for more space. The entries are coming in rapidly from many new as well as old exhibitors. An old exhibitor the other day said that "the 'Western' was of more benefit to him than any other show in Canada; that as a livestock and agricultural show it beat them all." This season it will be marked by the immense number of entries of agricultural, mechanical and scientific articles, showing the great advancement made in Canada's resources and industrial development. Visitors will be greatly struck by the many changes in the more convenient arrangement of some of the buildings—changes which have been made at an expenditure of several thousands of dollars.

The agricultural, horticultural and dairy halls have all been moved from their old positions, and the effect will be to give increased space at the Dundas street entrance. The horticultural hall has been shifted to the south and west a distance of fifty-four feet, bringing it to the west fence, and the agricultural hall has been removed to the south end of it, a distance of two hundred feet from where it formerly stood. The dairy hall has been placed to the south of the agricultural hall, and enlarged, the three buildings combined having a total length of over 900 feet. Many changes to the interior will be noticed. Ten or fifteen tables of the same size as those formerly in use are added in the dairy hall, increasing the room for the products by one-third. The telegraph and express offices have also been removed from the dairy hall, doubling the space for exhibition purposes. The three halls are joined and continuous passageways arranged from end to end. A new building has been erected immediately inside the King street gate for the use of the telegraph, express, telephone, parcel, bicycle, press, and other purposes. The building is 150 feet in length, and will have thirteen offices. The machinery hall has been doubled in capacity, giving 4,800 square feet additional floor space. The central band stand has been overhauled, grand-stand ticket offices being placed underneath, thereby avoiding all crushing in the vicinity of the grand-stand entrance. A new open stand has been built, with a seating capacity of five thousand persons. The stage or ring platform has been doubled in size, which will furnish all on the stands a good view, and have two performances at the same time if necessary.

The Western Fair grounds (Queen's Park) have been much improved and beautified by the alterations and changes made in the situation of the buildings, also by the new and shady driveways improving this most beautiful natural park, adorned as it is by many fine shade trees of natural growth, in the shade of which visitors can rest and enjoy the surrounding sights. The Park is constantly used by the public for picnic and pleasure parties. The beautiful drives and walks, flower beds and shrubs, miniature lake, together with the special conveniences provided, such as dining halls, refreshment booths, etc., its convenience to steam and electric cars, and many other conveniences, make it a very popular resort for pleasure-seekers.

The railway facilities, as in former years, are the best obtainable. Freight and stock unloaded and reloaded on the grounds. Electric car service as usual. Special trains and rates are given on all railroads, and late trains leaving London each evening to accommodate visitors who remain over to the grand pyrotechnic display and the other special attractions.

The Midway, or Fakir's Row, will be alive and as interesting as ever to both old and young; merry-go-rounds and many tented attractions, including tamed and wild animals, curiosities of all kinds, making both pleasing and profitable entertainments. The admission to the Fair still remains at 25 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children.

The daily programme in the ring will be most attractive and varied. The special attractions are the best that could be got, and include Cook's Royal Roman Hippodrome and Equine Parade, Chariot Races, Roman Standing Races, etc., etc.; the Carl Dammann Troupe of Acrobats, famous on both continents; the world renowned Imperial Japanese Troupe; the Dunham Family, the world's leading Aerialists; Randolph, the wonderful Swordsman; the funny "Six Sennets"; Hermetti Bros., the strong men; Miss Mabel Howard, and her stallion, Mikado; Harty, the great Juggler; Lily Bletsoe, the child Cornetist; and others.

Four nights of grand fireworks display, giving a most realistic representation of the "English and Americans before Samoa," and many other set-pieces of brilliant design. Stage performance will be in full swing both afternoons and evenings.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

	Extreme prices now.	Top Prices		
		ago.	1898	1897
Beef cattle.				
1500 lbs. up.	\$5.30 to 6.05	\$5.75	\$5.40	\$5.20
1350 to 1500 lbs.	5.05 to 6.00	5.85	5.60	5.20
1200 to 1350 lbs.	4.70 to 6.00	5.85	5.65	5.20
1050 to 1200 lbs.	4.50 to 5.90	5.65	5.40	5.00
900 to 1050 lbs.	4.40 to 5.60	5.35	5.20	4.85
Hogs.				
Mixed.	4.35 to 4.75	4.65	4.65	4.65
Heavy.	4.00 to 4.65	4.70	4.10	4.02
Light.	4.50 to 4.87 1/2	4.65	4.02	4.10
Pigs.	4.00 to 4.75	4.50	3.90	4.10
Sheep.				
Natives.	2.50 to 5.25	5.25	4.50	4.25
Western.	3.50 to 4.30	4.70	4.35	3.75
Yearlings.	4.50 to 5.50	5.40
Lambs.	3.00 to 6.25	7.00	6.65	5.35

The first Western grass range steers of the season sold here, August 7th, at \$4.90 for 1,193-lb. steers, with a car of 1,464-lb. five-year-olds at \$5.25. They were considered to be in middling condition, and not as fat as rangers usually are at this season. On the corresponding day last year the following sales were made: Wilbans, 1,311-lb. steers, \$4.50; 1,128-lb. heifers, \$4.35, and 870-lb. cows, \$3.00; Brewster cattle, 1,333 lbs., \$4.45. A man just back from the south-west says grass is very good in Texas, with lots of water, and cattle never looking better. He says there has been a wonderful improvement in the grade of cattle in Texas during the past year or two. Texas cattlemen value their cattle like gold nuggets from Klondike. There is nothing cheap in Texas, excepting prairie dogs.

Average weight of cattle, hogs and sheep at Chicago for months mentioned:

	July, 1899	June, 1899	July, 1898	July, 1897	July, 1896	July, 1895
Cattle	1,080	1,051	1,065	1,066	1,105	1,063
Hogs	237	236	232	238	249	233
Sheep	79	82	79	81	83	78

Last month's average weight of hogs was the heaviest of the year, while sheep was the lightest since last September. Average weight of cattle last month was the heaviest since last March, and the heaviest July since 1886.

Prospects are that the strong tendency to make younger beef will prevent any increase in the average weight of cattle in the future.

"I predict that in five years the quality of cattle will have so increased as to be beyond the expectations of the most sanguine," said John McCoy, before the Kansas and Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The corn crop is practically assured now, and the fact is sure to make a great demand for young cattle. A report from Nebraska says: "Cattle buyers are already in the field making contracts for fall delivery. They seem anxious to get stock and are offering good prices."

Ripe cattle are scarce. A prominent buyer declared that out of 18,654 cattle in Chicago one day recently, there were not ten cars of strictly good cattle, though there were about 50 carloads at \$5.80, \$5.85, \$5.90, \$6.00, and \$6.05.

The exporters are carrying lighter cattle than ever before. They are taking a good many that average only about 1,200 lbs. Carloads of live stock received here last week, 4,382, the smallest total since last April. Cars the previous week, 4,782, and a year ago, 4,512.

Pillsbury & Westerland, of Lynn Centre, Ill., had in 15 steers, averaging 1,386 lbs., which brought \$5.70. They were Galloways of their own feeding.

E. D. Griffin, of Earlham, Ia., marketed 18 head of 1,290-lb. steers at \$6.00. They were part Shorthorns, part Herefords and part Angus.

W. C. Lunschen, of Tipton, Ia., was in with 44 head of 1,362-lb. Western cattle of his own feeding, which sold at \$5.55, and 25 head of draft horses, which he is taking to Hamburg, Germany. Upon his return he expects to bring back seven or eight choice coach stallions which he purchased last spring.

H. C. Hale, of Warrensburg, Mo., had four cars of cattle of his own feeding on to-day's market; 18 sold at \$6.05, averaging 1,587 lbs., and the remainder at \$5.80, averaging 1,401 lbs.

Toronto Markets.

The live stock receipts at the Western cattle market, Toronto, comprised 97 carloads—1,100 cattle, 1,200 sheep, 2,000 hogs, and 50 calves. The cattle show evidence of short keep. These unfinished cattle have a tendency to depress the market on the better class.

Export Cattle.—Choice heavy export cattle in good demand, with prices a shade easier. Quality of fat cattle only medium. Pastures burnt up and want of water reported from many places. Choice loads of heavy exporters sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt. In one or two loads \$5.20 was paid for extra choice. Mr. Wm. Murby sold 20 export cattle, fed on his own farm near Strathroy, Ont. (average 1,300 lbs. each), at \$5.20 per cwt. Mr. Wm. Snel, of Exeter, sold one load of extra choice cattle at \$5.20 per cwt. Mr. W. Levaack purchased one load of extra choice export cattle, 1,400 lbs. average, at \$5.25 per cwt. Light shipping cattle ranged from \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—The demand for butchers' cattle not brisk. Only the better class wanted for local trade. One choice load of best butchers' cattle touched \$4.10 per cwt. Common to inferior grades sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per cwt. Mr. James Harris bought 80 mixed butchers and exporters at \$3.65 to \$4.25 per cwt. As this is Jim's first venture in country-buying for this market, he has our congratulations on his successful judgment. Mr. H. Maybee sold to Mr. Roat, Sudbury, 15 butchers' cows at \$3.25 per cwt. This is Mr. Roat's initial visit to the Toronto market. Mr. John Scott, Owen Sound, sold one load of butchers' cattle at \$3 and \$4.2 per head.

Bulls.—Mr. T. A. Marquis sold a fine Shorthorn bull, bred and fed by Mr. M. Raynard, of Zephyr, Ont. Mr. John O'Keefe, of Dublin, Ont., bought two bulls, 1,710 lbs. each, at \$4.60 per cwt.

Stockers.—Very little demand from the Buffalo market. Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$2.75 for heifers and rough steers. A few extra good quality steers fetched \$3.30 per cwt. Mr. Zeagman bought 20 stockers at \$3.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Light feeders wanted, worth from \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. Those weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., with good breeding, are worth from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Sheep.—Export sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; bucks at \$2.50 to \$2.75. J. Harris exported four double decks of best sheep per G. P. R. for Liverpool, Eng. Butchers' sheep ranged from \$3 to \$4 per cwt.

Lambs.—The demand good, with prices a little firmer, at \$3.50 to \$4.50 each, or \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. Mr. Westby Dun purchased four double decks for export.

Milk Cows.—In good demand. About 14 on offer, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$45 per head.

Calves.—About 60 on offer, at from \$4 to \$8 per head. A few rough culls sold badly.

Hogs.—As foretold in my last letter, a rise of 25c. per cwt. has taken place in all classes of hogs. Those weighing 160 to 200 lbs. choice select bacon hogs, unfed, off cars, a shade over this price for next week. About 60 per cent. of the hogs on view to-day at the Packing House were rejected for export. On removal from the brine tubs they proved to be soft. These hogs were purchased from the Western districts. As they were tagged, it is known from whom they were obtained, and the drover has been warned not to purchase for this market again. The large amount of pork products that are now prepared for local consumption has caused the trade to be now relying entirely on this market for supplies, and our packers are meeting the demand in a very satisfactory manner. Messrs. Davies & Co. are going extensively into the canning trade, and their goods are meeting with great favor and increasing demand. A further enlargement of their premises is under consideration. The rise of 25c. per cwt. vancing, at \$5.62 per cwt.; thick fats and lights at \$4.75 per cwt. These prices are for two weeks only; slump may be expected on Sept. 1st. Messrs. Ironsides took four carloads of hogs to Winnipeg, Manitoba, paying \$1.75 per cwt. for them from this market. Canceled car lots of hogs sold at \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt. Essex and Kent corn-fed hogs are worth from \$4.80 to \$4.90 per cwt. Sows at \$3; stags at \$2 per cwt.

Eggs.—The demand light; outside offerings; dealers sell at 12c. per doz.; small lots, select, in farmers' market, at 15c. per doz.; warranted fresh-gathered, 17c. per doz.

Butter.—Supply very good, of choice quality; creamery scarce, from farmers' wagons; dairy tubs, 14c.; small dairy 19c. per lb.

Grain.—Receipts of farm produce very light, only 150 bushels of grain. Wheat.—One load of red sold at 70c. per bushel. Oats.—Steady. One load of new at 30c., and one load of old at 35c. per bushel.

Hay.—Supply limited. Steady, at \$10 to \$11 for old, and at \$8 to \$9 per ton new. Baled hay, \$8 per ton.

Straw.—Steady, at \$7 per ton.

Hides.—No. 1 green, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 green steers, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 green steers, 8c. per lb.; cured, 8c. per lb.; calfskins, 13c.; wool, pulled, 15c.

Live Stock Exports.

The following is a report of live stock shipments for week ending Wednesday, August 2nd, as prepared by R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 3,577; sheep, 2,304. For week ending Wednesday, August 10th: Cattle, 2,050; sheep, 1,530.



AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE.

EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS COLONEL CLAY.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

(Continued from page 438.)

Charles withered me with a fierce scowl of undisguised contempt. "Wentworth," he said once more, "you are a fool!" Then he relapsed into silence. "But you declined to sell out," I said. "He gazed at me fixedly. "Is it likely," he asked at last, "I would tell you if I meant to sell out, or that I'd sell out openly through Finglemore, my usual broker? Why, all the world would have known, and Golcondas would have been finished. As it is, I don't desire to tell an ass like you exactly how much I've lost. But I did sell out, and some unknown operator bought in at once, and closed for ready money, and has sold again this morning; and after all that has happened, it will be impossible to track him. He didn't wait for the account—he settled up instantly. And he sold in like manner. I know now what has been done, and how cleverly it has all been disguised and covered, but the most I am going to tell you to-day is just this—it's by far the biggest haul Colonel Clay has made out of me. He could retire on it if he liked. My one hope is it may satisfy him for life; but then no man has ever had enough of making money.

VII. THE EPISODE OF THE ARREST OF THE COLONEL.

How much precisely Charles dropped over the slump in Cloetedorps I never quite knew. But the incident left him dejected, limp, and dispirited. "Hang it all, Sey," he said to me in the smoking-room a few evenings later. "This Colonel Clay is too good to vex the patience of Job—and Job had large losses, too, if I recollect aright, from the Chaldeans and other big operators of the period. "Three thousand camels," I murmured, recalling my dear mother's lessons; "all at one fell swoop, not to mention five hundred yoke of oxen carried off by the Sabaeans, then a leading firm of speculative cattle dealers!" "Ah, well," Charles meditated aloud, shaking the ash from his cheroot into a Japanese tray—fine antique bronze work. "There were big transactions in live stock even then! Still, Job or no Job, the man is too much for me."

"The difficulty is," I assented, "you never know where to have him." "Yes," Charles mused, "if he were always the same, like Horniman's tea or a good brand of whiskey, it would be easier, of course—you'd stand some chance of spotting him. But when a man turns up smiling every time in a different disguise, which fits him like a skin, and always apparently with the best credentials, why, hang it all, Sey, there's no wrestling with him anyhow."

"Who could have come to us, for example, better vouched," I acquiesced, "than the Honorable David?" "Exactly so," Charles murmured. "I invited him myself, for my own advantage. And he arrived with all the prestige of the Glen-Ellachie connection. "Or the Professor?" I went on. "Introduced to us by the leading mineralogist of England. "I had touched a sore point," Charles winced and remained silent. "Then, women again," he resumed, after a painful pause. "I must meet in society many charming women. I can't everywhere and always be on my guard against every dear soul of them. Yet the moment I relax my attention for one day—or even when I don't relax it—I am bamboozled and led a dance by that arch Mrs. Picadot, or that transparently simple little minx, Mrs. Granton. She's the cleverest girl I ever met in my life, that hussy, whatever we're to call her. She's a different person each time, and each time, hang it all, I lose my heart afresh to that different person."

"So we know," I answered. "The voice, again," Dr. Beddersley continued. "The voice itself may be most fallacious. The man is no doubt a clever mimic. He could, perhaps, compress or enlarge his larynx. And I judge from what you tell me that he took characters each time which compelled him largely to alter and modify his tone and accent."

"Yes," I said. "As the Mexican Seer, he had, of course, a Spanish intonation. As the little curate, he was a cultivated North-countryman. As David Granton, he spoke gentlemanly Scotch. As Von Lebenstein, naturally, he was a South German, trying to express himself in French. As Professor Schleiernmacher, he was a North German speaking broken English."

"Quite so," Dr. Beddersley answered. "That is just what I should expect. Now, the question is, do you know him to be one man, or is he really a gang? Is he a name for a syndicate? Have you any photographs of Colonel Clay himself in any of his disguises?" "Unfortunately, no," Charles replied. "But the police at Nice showed us two. Perhaps we might borrow them."

"Until we get them," Dr. Beddersley said. "I don't know that we can do anything. But if you can once give me two distinct photographs of the real man, no matter how much disguised, I could tell you whether they were taken from one person, and, if so, I think I could point out certain details in common which might aid us to go upon."

All this was at lunch. Amelia's niece, Dolly Lingfield, was there, as it happened; and I chanced to note a most guilty look stealing over her face all the while we were talking. Suspicious as I had learned to become by this time, however, I did not suspect Dolly of being in league with Colonel Clay, but I confess I wondered what her blush could indicate. After lunch, to my surprise, Dolly called me away from the rest into the library. "Uncle Seymour," she said to me (the dear child calls me Uncle Seymour, though of course I am not in any way related to her), "I have some photographs of Colonel Clay, if you want them."

"You?" I cried, astonished. "Why, Dolly, how did you get them?" "For a minute or two she showed some little hesitation in telling me. At last she whispered, "You won't be angry if I confess?" (Dolly is just nineteen, and remarkably pretty.) "My child," I said, "why should I be angry? You may confide in me implicitly." (With a blush like that, who on earth could be angry with her?) "And you won't tell Aunt Amelia or Aunt Isabel?" she inquired, somewhat anxiously. "Not for worlds," I answered. (As a matter of fact, Amelia and Isabel are the last people in the world to whom I should dream of confiding anything that Dolly might tell me.)

Well, I was stopping at Selden, you know, when Mr. David Granton was there. Dolly went on; "—or, rather, when that scamp pretended he was David Granton; and—and—you won't be angry with me, will you?—one day I took a snapshot with my kodak at him and Aunt Amelia!" "Why, what harm was there in that?" I asked, bewildered. The wildest stretch of fancy could hardly conceive that the Honorable David had been flirting with Amelia. Dolly colored still more deeply. "Oh, you know Bertie Winslow?" she said. "Well, he's interested in photography—and—and also in me. And he's invented a process, which isn't of the slightest practical use, he says, but its peculiarity is that it reveals textures. At least, that's what Bertie calls it. It makes things come out so. And he gave me some plates of his own for my kodak—half a dozen or more—and—I took Aunt Amelia with them."

"I still fail to see," I murmured, looking at her comically. "Oh, Uncle Seymour," Dolly cried. "How blind you men are! If Aunt Amelia knew she would never forgive me. Why, you must understand. The—the rouge, you know, and the pearl powder!" "Oh, it comes out, then, in the photograph?" I inquired. "Comes out! I should think so! It's like little black spots all over Auntie's face. Such a guy as she looks in it!" "And Colonel Clay is in them too?" "Yes; I took them when he and Auntie were talking together, without either of them noticing. And Bertie developed them. I've three of David Granton. Three beauties—most successful!"

"Any other character?" I asked, seeing business ahead. Dolly hung back, still redder. "Well, the rest are with Aunt Isabel," she answered, after a struggle. "My dear child," I replied, hiding my feelings as a husband, "I will be brave. I will bear up even against that last misfortune!" Dolly looked up at me pleadingly. "It was here in London," she went on, "when I was last with Auntie. Lebenstein was dining at the house, and I took him twice, *tele-a-tele* with Aunt Isabel!" "Isabel does not paint," I murmured, stoutly. Dolly hung back again. "No, but—her hair!" she suggested, in a faint voice. "Its color," I admitted, "is in places assisted by a—well, you know, a restorer."

Dolly broke into a mischievous sly smile. "Yes, it is," she continued. "And oh, Uncle Sey, where the restorer has—er—restored it, you know, it comes out in the photograph with a sort of brilliant iridescent metallic sheen on it!" "Bring them down, my dear," I said, gently patting her head with my hand. In the interests of justice, I thought it best not to frighten her. Dolly brought them down. They seemed to me poor things, yet well worth trying. We found it possible, on further contemplation, by the simple aid of a pair of scissors, so to cut each in two that all trace of Amelia and Isabel was obliterated. Even so, however, I judged it best to call Charles and Dr. Beddersley to a private consultation in the library with Dolly, and not to submit the mutilated photographs to public inspection by their joint subjects. Here, in fact, we had five patchy portraits of the redoubtable Colonel, taken at various angles, and in characteristic unstudied attitudes. A child had outwitted the cleverest sharper in Europe!

and build up for you a tolerably correct idea of what the actual man himself looks like."

We turned him into the library for a couple of hours, with the materials he needed, and by teatime he had completed his first rough sketch of the elements common to the two faces. He brought it out to us in the drawing-room. I glanced at it first. It was a curious countenance, slightly wanting in definiteness, and not unlike those "composite photographs" which Mr. Galton produces by exposing two negatives on the same sensitized paper for ten seconds or so consecutively. Yet it struck me at once as containing something of Colonel Clay in every one of his many representations. The little curate in real life did not recall the Seer, nor suggest Count Von Lebenstein or Professor Schleiernmacher. Yet in this compound face, produced only from photographs of David Granton and Lebenstein, I could distinctly trace a certain underlying likeness to every one of the forms which the impostor had assumed for us. In other words, though he could make up so as to mask the likeness to his other characters, he could not make up so as to mask the likeness to his own personality. He could not wholly get rid of his native build and his genuine features.

Besides these striking suggestions of the Seer and the curate, however, I felt vaguely conscious of having seen and observed the man himself whom the water color represented, at some time, somewhere. It was not at Nice; it was not at Seldon; it was not at Meran. I believed I had been in a room with him somewhere in London. Charles was looking over my shoulder. He gave a sudden little start. "Why, I know that fellow!" he cried. "You recollect him, Sey; he's Finglemore's brother!"

Then I remembered at once where it was that I had seen him—at the broker's in the city. "You will arrest him?" I asked. "Can I, on this evidence?" "We might bring it home to him."

Charles mused for a moment. "We shall have nothing against him," he said slowly, "except in so far as we can swear to his identity. And that may be difficult." Just at that moment the footman brought in tea. Charles wondered, apparently, whether the man, who had been with us at Seldon when Colonel Clay was David Granton, would recollect the face or recognize having seen it. "Look here, Dudley," he said, holding up the water color, "do you know that person?" Dudley gazed at it a moment. "Certainly, sir," he answered, briskly. "Who is it?" Amelia asked. We expected him to answer, "Count von Lebenstein" or "Mr. Granton."

Instead of that, he replied, to our utter surprise, "That's Cesarine's young man, my lady." "Cesarine's young man?" Amelia repeated, taken aback. "Oh, Dudley, surely you must be mistaken!" "No, my lady," Dudley replied, in a tone of conviction. "He comes to see her quite regular; he have come to see her, off and on, from time to time, ever since I've been in Sir Charles's service."

"When will he be coming again?" Charles asked, breathless. "He's downstairs now, sir," Dudley answered, unaware of the bombshell he was flinging into the midst of a respectable family. Charles rose excitedly and put his back against the door. "Secure that man," he said to me, sharply, pointing with his finger. "What man?" I asked, amazed. "Colonel Clay!" The young man who's downstairs now with Cesarine?" "No," Charles answered, with decision; "Dudley!"

I laid my hand on the footman's shoulder, not understanding what Charles meant. Dudley, terrified, drew back, and would have rushed from the room; but Charles, with his back against the door, prevented him. "I—I've done nothing to be arrested, Sir Charles," Dudley cried, in abject terror, looking appealingly at Amelia. "It—it wasn't me as cheated you." And he certainly didn't look it. "I daresay not," Charles answered. "But you don't leave this room till Colonel Clay is in custody. No, Amelia, no; it's no use your speaking to me. What he says is true. I see it all now. This villain and Cesarine have long been accomplices. The man's downstairs with her now. If we let Dudley quit the room he'll go down and tell them, and before we know where we are that slippery eel will have wriggled through our fingers, as he always wriggles. He is Finglemore; he is Cesarine's young man; and unless we arrest him now, without one minute's delay, he'll be off to Madrid or St. Petersburg by this evening!"

"You are right," I answered. "It is now or never!" "Dudley," Charles said, in his most authoritative voice, "stop here till we tell you you may leave the room. Amelia and Dolly, don't let that man stir from where he's standing. If he does, restrain him. Seymour and Dr. Beddersley, come down with me to the servants' hall. I suppose that's where I shall find this person, Dudley?"

"N—no, sir," Dudley stammered out, half beside himself with fright. "He's in the housekeeper's room, sir!" We went down to the lower regions in a solid phalanx of three. On the way we met Simpson (Sir Charles's valet), and also the butler, whom we pressed into the service. At the door of the housekeeper's room we paused, strategically. Voices came to us from within. One was Cesarine's; the other had a ring that reminded me at once of Lebenstein and the Seer, of David Granton and the little curate. They were talking together in French; and now and then we caught the sound of stifled laughter. We opened the door. "Est-il drôle, donc, ce vieux?" the man's voice was saying.

"C'est à mourir de rire," Cesarine's voice responded. We burst in upon them, red-handed. Cesarine's young man rose, with his hat in his hand, in a respectful attitude. It reminded me of the little curate, in his humblest moments as the disinterested pastor. With a sign to me to do likewise, Charles laid his hand firmly on the young man's shoulder. I looked in the fellow's face. There could be no denying it—Cesarine's young man was Paul Finglemore, our broker's brother. "Paul Finglemore," Charles said severely, "otherwise Cuthbert Clay, I arrest you on several charges of theft and conspiracy!"

The young man glanced around him. He was surprised and perturbed, but, even so, his inexhaustible coolness never once deserted him. "What, five to one!" he said, counting us over. "Has law and order come down to this? Five respectable rascals to arrest one poor beggar of a *chevalier d'industrie*!" "Hold his hands, Simpson!" Charles cried, trembling lest his enemy should escape him. Paul Finglemore drew back even while we held his shoulders. "No, not you, sir," he said to the man, haughtily. "Don't dare to lay your hands upon me! Send for a constable if you wish, Sir Charles Vandriff, but I decline to be taken into custody by a valet!" "Go for a policeman," Dr. Beddersley said to Simpson, standing forward. The prisoner eyed him up and down. "Oh, Dr. Beddersley!" he said, relieved. It was evident he knew him. "If you've tracked me strictly in accordance with Bertillon's methods, I don't mind so much. I will not yield to fools; I yield to science. I didn't think this diamond ring had sense enough to apply to you. He's the most glib old ass I ever met in my life. But if it's you who have tracked me down, I can only submit to it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

It is the desire of every woman, young or old, to be attractive, and a laudable desire it is. Not only so, but it is our duty to be and to look as attractive as possible. Each of us has at least *one* attractive point, either physically or mentally. Just run over your list of acquaintances and think of some particular attraction which each one possesses. How varied are those attractions, and yet each has one or more! One friend may have beautiful hair, another a fine figure, a third well-shaped hands and feet, while the attraction of a fourth may be a loving disposition or a clever brain. Suppose we confine our talk this month to attractions physical, and leave the attractions mental till another time.

Every one of us will admit that a good complexion, regular features, and a head of fine hair go a long way in making a woman attractive and in throwing into the background any defects which may exist. Only a very small proportion of womanhood can boast of a beautiful face, and the plain sisters envy the possession, forgetting too often the old saying that "beauty is only skin-deep," and that there are attractions far more powerful than a pretty face. Well, just before leaving the face, let us think of the complexion. Is it necessary to tell my nieces that a good complexion depends largely on health? Pure blood makes a clear skin; therefore we must study our food, avoiding what is indigestible and unwholesome. Eat a great deal of fruit and vegetables, and use tea and coffee sparingly. Wash the face with hot water and delicate soap daily, and dry with soft towel. The soap and water cleanse the pores of the skin from the dust which is everywhere, and the friction of drying stimulates the circulation of the blood. The best time to do this is before retiring for the night.

The hair, too, should be abundant and glossy, and daily brushing will work wonders on it, and repay a little trouble taken at night. The teeth should be cleansed after every meal. Whatever you do, girls, don't forget the tooth brush. There is nothing that will make anyone more disagreeable to look at than teeth that are uncleaned-for. It is easy to keep them clean, and takes but a minute or two, and then think of the benefit to one's health as well as to one's appearance.

A woman cannot afford to overlook her figure and the carriage of her head. These are points of attractiveness, and are within the power of everyone to control. Every girl should cultivate the habit of holding up her chin. A teacher in the Southern States, when drilling her pupils, used to tell them to hold their heads as if trying to look over a wall. How many girls hold their heads forward while walking, or bent down just as if they had lost something and were looking for it! This leads, too, to round shoulders, which are not only ugly, but unhealthy, for the lungs cannot work properly if they do not have room. A flat back, a well-poised head, and a graceful way of walking make all the difference between a stylish girl and a girl who is clumsy and awkward.

My nieces who live in the country may not have the advantage of a gymnasium for the training of the muscles and the development of the figure: but they have all the gymnastic exercises necessary for such in their daily duties. The carrying of two pails of milk (not too heavy, of course), one in each hand, will strengthen the arms and hands and straighten the back just the same as the carrying of dumb-bells. It is said that there are no finer or more robust girls in the world than the country girls of Holland, and their erect and graceful carriage is due to the custom they have of carrying their milk-pails on their heads.

If you wish to grow plump you must eat, bathe, and sleep regularly, and this, with plenty of walking, will greatly help not only to improve one's figure, but to impart ease and grace to every movement. By walking I do not mean going to town and shopping, or sauntering from window to window of various stores. That is not exercise. But walking is moving briskly, with head erect and shoulders thrown back and chest expanded, feeling the blood bounding through one's veins, and forgetting, for the time being, all one's cares and troubles. Did any of my girls ever try the following for the good of their lungs while walking? Keep the mouth closed and slowly inhale through the nostrils as long as possible (until you count, say 20), till the lungs are full of oxygen, then open the lips and through the mouth exhale as quickly as you can, emptying the lungs of carbonic acid gas, and thereby expanding and strengthening those organs. I speak from experience, and can say it is good. Try it, girls.

There are some local exercises which may be taken with advantage. In the neck, for instance, the throat should be round and full, and one way of accomplishing this is as follows: Roll the head as far to the right as possible, then as far to the left as you can: repeat this a dozen times in each direction daily, and you will be surprised to see how the hollows of the neck will fill out and become rounded.

Another distinctive mark of attractiveness is in having well-shaped hands and feet. While we cannot regulate the size of these, we may always have the hands and nails cared for, and the feet well dressed. To be well gloved and well shod is half the toilet. Rather spend a little less on the gown, so that the gloves may be good in quality, and of a color suitable to the costume, and also

that the shoes may be well-fitting. Soiled, ill-fitting or worn-out gloves, with holes in the fingertips and the buttons off, will ruin any costume and detract seriously from a woman's appearance. Here is a little hint about putting on new gloves. If the hands are first dusted with oatmeal or fuller's earth, new gloves will be far less trouble to put on, and will not be so easily pulled out of shape. And here is a little whisper about whitening the skin—lemon juice is one of the safest things you can use, and it is generally very easy to obtain.

So many points of beauty occur to one that it is impossible to talk of them all. But the chief things to remember for the preservation of health and attractiveness are four—pure air, wholesome food, cleanliness, and exercise.

Your loving old auntie,
MINNIE MAY.

The Bobolink

(Dolichonyx oryzivorus).

Looking at this benevolent and solemn-faced bird, one would hardly believe that it plays such havoc with the rice fields of the South that total extermination of the species seems to be the only remedy! It is not that they will not take other food, for when in the Northern States they eat the small seeds of useless plants, and also insects, feeding their young almost entirely on the latter. The rice fields happen to lie in the line of the birds' migration. In one journey they pull up the young rice plants and eat the seed. On the return journey they fall upon the ripening crop! The food is easy to get, and, like many of us humans, they take what is handy—especially if it suits the palate. In New England and many other parts, Mr. Bobolink has



BOBOLINK.

quite a reputation—as he does but slight harm, if any, to grain, and, also, is a bird around whom romance has woven her charm: for surely few birds have been so much versified. The sweet song-note has been translated: "Clarsy—be true to me! Clarsy, Clarsy, be true—be true." In the fall the Bobolink's black-and-white plumage changes to yellow-and-brown, and his name, also, is sometimes "Reed-bird" and "Rice-bird." This latter is the Southern name. I'm afraid his sweet, jolly little song cannot make him beloved in districts where, for years, rice planters have tried slaying the bold marauders by millions, with, however, but small effect. The large part of the loss sustained does not so much lie in the grain devoured, as in the outlay necessary to prevent their eating it all. Fie! greedy Mr. Bobolink.

Two Acres Enough in Belgium.

What many an American farmer fails to do on one hundred acres, the thrifty Hollander in Belgium easily does on two acres, namely, support a large family and lay by something for a rainy day. He does it by making the most of every inch by heavy manuring, allowing no waste places. His two acres are surrounded by a ditch of running water. The typical two-acre Belgium farm contains a patch of wheat or rye and another of barley; another fair portion grows potatoes. A row of cabbage grows all around on the sloping sides, with a row of onions just inside, leaving bare walking room between them and the grain. The shade trees round the house are pear trees. Every foot of land is made to produce. He keeps pigs and chickens. We refer to this as illustrating the possibilities of land production. In Belgium, 6,000,000 people, chiefly farmers, live on a piece of land the size of the State of Maryland. They furnish an object lesson on successful intensive farming. *Coleman's Rural World.*

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Home-maker.

I ask Thee for a thoughtful love,
Through constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles
And wipe the weeping eyes;
And a heart at leisure from itself
To soothe and sympathize.

Wherever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate,
And a work of lowly love to do
For the Lord on whom I wait.

She is a *woman*, of course, but there are many kinds of women, and not all are home-makers.

We all agree that the slipshod, untidy woman, who is always behindhand with her work, whose house is always in a "muddle," does not make much of a home. But we will not stop to discuss her, for you good housekeepers would be offended if I dared to hint that you belonged to that class.

But some of you may fail because you run to the opposite extreme. A woman who makes an idol of her house and sacrifices the family to it is making a terrible mistake. The floor is so clean that you could "eat off it," but the husband and children are almost afraid to venture indoors for fear of soiling it. There is no bright sunshine let in. Oh, no! the carpets might fade, or a fly might get into the room! The house is, in such a case, not made for man, but, rather, man is bound to consider the house in all things. No one dares to upset the spotless order of the rooms. The children grow up to look on the house as a place where stern discipline is maintained, but no freedom allowed. The only advantage it has over a well-kept prison is the great advantage, that they can get away from it. But do you want your children to think "home" the dreariest spot on earth? Perhaps some day you may find out that you have thrown away the richest talent God has committed to you. If husband or children should drift off into evil ways through the influence of bad companions, you would be willing to sacrifice anything for the sake of making them care for the pure and innocent home pleasures again.

You can make home the brightest, cheeriest, dearest place in the world to them. But in order to do this you must not let work be a tyrant, crushing all the youth out of you and taking up every moment of your time. In order to influence others you must study their natures, and take time to show a little sympathy. The woman who is always too busy to talk to her children, who always refuses to spend an hour in entertaining them, need not complain if they drift away from her.

Perhaps the work which is so much more important than the friendship of your family is only some trumpery piece of fashionable fancy-work which in a few years will be out of date. You feel that you are *working* when you are doing it, but if you spent the evening making home jolly and bright for the rest of the family, you might be called lazy. Does it really matter what you are called? It is quite possible to put more work for Christ into a lively game than into what the world calls work—and He knows who are working for Him.

Perhaps the work which keeps you from having "a heart at leisure from itself to soothe and sympathize" may be really *necessary* sewing or mending. Even then, could you not do some of it, at least, at another time? Could you not do less scrubbing or sweeping in the morning, and sandwich it in somehow, so as to leave the evenings a little more free?

It will matter very little ten years hence whether your floors have always been as white as snow and your carpets without a speck of dust. It will be a lifelong sorrow to you if you have carelessly let one you love drift into evil habits.

This is not a plea for idleness—far from it. It is only intended as a warning to you not to turn your work into an idol and fall down and worship it. If you do, it will crush you as remorselessly as the car of Juggernaut. Working for people will hardly win their affections unless some human feeling is shown. We don't love the machines which do our work. If you will persist in turning yourself into a living machine you must suffer the consequences. If you break down, the other members of the family will probably be worried because they are uncomfortable. The household arrangements don't go on as smoothly as they did—the machine is out of order. Or, what is even worse, they may feel it a *relief*—there is more freedom in the house.

In your zeal for the reputation of a good housekeeper, do not sacrifice the friendship of your family, lest the time may come that you may feel the words to be true:

"I only saw how I had missed
A thousand things from blindness,
How all that I had done appeared
Source better than unkindness."

If you are too busy to enter into the joys and sorrows of others, you will waste a grand opportunity of home influence, and some day will find out the value of that which you so carelessly let slip now. *Hope.*



Bessie and the Fairies.

Little Bessie Gray was tossing to and fro on her pillow, her small face flushed with crying. Now, Bessie was generally as merry as a sunbeam, but to-night she was worrying her head over some very foolish notions. Her cousin Lucy had been spending the day with her. Lucy was a pretty child, with long golden curls, blue eyes, and cheeks like two peaches. She played the piano beautifully, painted, and wrote better compositions than any other girl in her class. Many grown people had admired the pretty, spoiled little girl, and somehow Bessie felt very neglected.

The foolish little maid lay crying because her straight brown hair refused to curl. "I'm so ugly," she moaned. "If I were only clever or pretty, I'm sure I'd be happier."

As she said these words she heard a little silvery laugh. Looking up, she saw a tiny lady dancing along a moonbeam which was shining into her room. In another minute the fairy had stepped onto the bed. Then with tender fingers she began to smooth back the stray locks of hair from the feverish little face on the pillow. She was beautifully dressed in a gown made of delicate cobwebs, trimmed with dew drops, which sparkled in the moonlight like diamonds.

"I am the Queen of the Fairies," said the wee lady. "Will you come with me to Fairyland for a few hours? I want to show you what my people are doing there." Picking a bluebell from a vase in the window, she rang it sharply.

Immediately a tiny carriage made out of oak leaves appeared. This was drawn by two green and white moths. The fairy touched Bessie with her wand, and she at once became small enough to enter the carriage. They drove along the moonbeam (which, the fairy explained, was a fairy road) until they came to a large field, where they stopped.

Perhaps many little girls and boys have seen in the woods large red toadstools, with little white veins and spots on the top of them, but they probably never guessed that the fairies had been having a supper the night before, and had left the table, with the little white dishes, just as it stood. There were two of these tables in the field, and round one was sitting the merriest little group of fairies imaginable, laughing and chattering happily while they ate. But at the other table the fairies were sober, sad, and quarrelsome, and Bessie felt sorry for them.

"Why do they not all laugh?" asked she. "Because," answered the Queen, "they don't do the work which generally makes people laugh." "But can't they be taught to work better?" "You do not understand yet. Some of them are much more skillful workers than the laughing fairies. See, they have finished their supper now, so we will watch them at their work. We will look at the face-makers first," pointing to a busy group near by.

Bessie watched them curiously. They had just finished a lovely pair of eyes. The color of these eyes was not very pretty, but they became so tender and loving that Bessie was delighted. Then they set to work on a mouth. It was neither pretty nor small, but it smiled so pleasantly and kindly that Bessie longed to kiss it. She was not a conceited girl or she would have recognized her own mouth and eyes.

"Come to the other group," said the Queen. A beautifully shaped pair of lips were lying finished on the grass, but so scornful were they that Bessie turned away from them quickly to look at the eyes that were being made. This did not comfort her, however, for though the eyes were large and beautiful, with long dark lashes, they were sullen, discontented eyes, and she did not like them. Then she watched them making little drops which looked like water, but everything on which they were sprinkled drooped, and the whole field seemed to be made uncomfortable.

"What are those horrid drops?" asked Bessie. "Tears," answered the Queen. "But what good do they do?" "None at all." "Then why do they make them?" "Ask yourself that question," said the Queen. "You have been crying this evening."

Bessie hung her head. "I see now why the other fairies were so much happier, even if they are not as clever as these," she said.

Then ten fairies went into a house where a peevish, cross, well-dressed woman was sitting. They broke the china, banged so hard on the piano that they woke the baby, spilled ink on the carpets, teased the cat, rumbled the beds, and turned everything topsy-turvy, while the poor woman went almost distracted; and, strange to say, the woman looded very much like Aunt Milly, Lucy's mother. Then ten fairies went into her own pretty home, where Bessie's mother sat, cheerful and happy,

reading by the fire. These little fairies sang softly and put the baby to sleep, dusted the room, put her father's slippers where he could get them, and did a great many other thoughtful little things.

"I don't wonder Aunt Milly looks so sad if those naughty little fairies come very often," said Bessie. "Do you know who they are?" asked the Queen.

"No," answered Bessie. "They are the ten little spirits of the fingers. The first set belonged to your cousin Lucy, the second set were your own, which made your mother so happy to-day by doing so many helpful things."

"Really?" cried Bessie, clapping her hands. "Yes, my child; and the face-makers are the good and evil spirits which are frequently side by side in our hearts. Now, which do you choose?"

"Oh, the ones who made that sweet, ugly mouth and the bright eyes!"

"Very well," answered the fairy. "You have made a much better choice than your cousin Lucy."

"Poor Lucy!" said Bessie. "And now, Bessie," said the Queen, "the fairies that make the tears tried to creep in to-night and fix their home in your little heart. The only way to keep them out is to fill your heart so full of the merry little sprites that there will be no room for the spiteful ones. And now good-night, dear, here is the carriage."

Bessie stepped into the little carriage, and the moths flew swiftly to her home. As soon as she was on her bed again she started to grow big, until she was her usual size.

Next morning Bessie told her mother all about her trip. "I ought to have asked you if I could go, mamma," she said, "but I was so surprised I didn't think."

Her mother only kissed her, and then Bessie ran away, singing merrily, to help her father put on his overcoat.—*Grace Falkner.*

The Queen's Chief Butler.

The salary of the Queen's chief butler, who looks after the beer, wines and spirits, is £500 a year. This functionary must have a palate of exquisite delicacy, as in him is vested the purchase of the wines drunk by royalty.

He is also expected to superintend the decanting of the wines, which he accompanies to the royal table with an air of affectionate solicitude, and sees that they are partaken of at their proper moment.

The present holder of office is said to be the finest judge of Rhine wines in the world. Her Majesty's chief butler is also responsible for the laying of the table, the actual work being performed by two principal table deckers, with £200 a year each.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

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—TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

My centrals and finals, read from below,
The field of a mimic battle will show;
My primals read down will present to your eyes
A lady who there no one well can despise.

1. Odd capers in the first line place;
2. Officers, but not ladies, in this are seen.
3. Remove what you would next efface.
4. In history oft writ this word has been.
5. A cottage reversed will a picture give
To form my last, as sure as you live.

L. B. F.

2—CHARADE.

My FIRST's a useful article
Of everyday attire,
Whose modern styles and fancies
One cannot quite admire.

My SECOND's a common color
In nature and in art;
My WHOLE's an evil feeling
In many a human heart.

By mired heads my FIRST's esteemed
When it is made my SECOND;
It then becomes a prize indeed
Worth competition reckoned.

L. B. F.

3—TRANSPOSITION.

When school days are over
And books put away,
And we feel at our leisure
For six weeks and a day,
There is an old friend
That I seize with delight,
And pore o'er its pages
Till late in the night.
Tis the ADVOCATE dear,
That the puzzlers have made
A one of much wonder,
Like a dark sylvan glade,
Their names unfamiliar
I read with a sigh,
And think of the friends
Of the sweet day-gone by.

Their life-trail unknown
Never blesses our sight,
Like the two of the ships
That pass in the night.
Sometimes, it is true,
Shipwrecked sailors return,
And among the new faces
A three I discern.
Cousin 'A. A., I greet you—
How pleasant to find
A name so familiar,
With memories entwined! "ESSEX."

4—FISHING FOR FISH.

What fish is a part of light?
" " used in battle?
" " a thrust?
" " a spirit?
" " a roost?
" " a war boat?
" " a runner on ice?
" " a pointed iron rod?
" " a sphere?
" " a wood-cutter?
" " a heavenly body?
" " another heavenly body?
" " a precious mineral! "PILOT."

5—CHARADE (TWO WORDS).

My first is an abstract which to the world
Means peace and calm. Flags all furled,
And all the land in quiet night,
Seems to us a blessed sight.

My second is a formal talk,
A serious conversation,
Which means a lot to all of us—
To you and your relation.

My whole will make an era great,
An epoch grand and good;
To all 'twill bring prosperity
If they do as they should. "PILOT."

6—ACROSTIC.

In "traveller" on wheels,
In "infants" that squeal,
In "stockings" without heels,
In "mechanics" who steal
If in want of a meal.

In "Samuel" fond of Kate,
In "musicians" that play first-rate,
In "preacher" up to date,
In "Henry," who came late
To meet his gal at the gate.

In "turpentine" good to take,
In "brigantines" on the lake,
In "jolly boatswain," the rake,
In "Ireland" when they make
The best kind of cake.

I'm sure you'll not falter
If two large bodies of soft water
I tell you herein to find—
'Tis easy if you're not blind. 'ARRY 'AWKINS.

7—ADDITIONS.

- Add 500 to a vessel and get obscure.
- Add a cipher to a small bed and get a bird.
- Add 1,000 to expire and get money.
- Add one to burn and get a sedan.
- Add one-third of one to a small nail and get to mark.
- Add one to a crowd and get to lift.
- Add nothing to quick and get to shout.
- Add one-quarter of nine to indisposition and get to fasten.
Added letters will name a place we all love. 'ARRY 'AWKINS.

8—SUM AND DIFFERENCE.

The sum of four numbers is twenty-four. The sum of the two greatest numbers is three times the sum of the other two. The difference between the two least numbers is twice the difference of the two greatest. What are the numbers? "ESSEX."

9—DIAMOND IN A SQUARE.

.. x ..	1. Embrace.
. x x x .	2. Beer.
x x x x x	3. Athletic.
. x x x .	4. Disposes of.
.. x ..	5. Squeeze. F. L. S.

10—HIDDEN FABRICS.

1. Law, not justice, is too often the result.
2. I was so comical I could not help laughing.
3. The city girl thought the ducks were swans.
4. The wind straightens the bent weeds.
5. Mollie sat in a rocking-chair on the veranda.
6. The sunshine gleamed on her silken tresses.
7. Amateurs prefer roads level, veterans undulating.
8. Eloquent words charm us; linguists delight us.
9. Here comes Tom, bringing ham sandwiches.
10. It will not be his fault if we go hungry.
11. See James the lesser getting his father's cane.
12. He saves his cash merely for the sake of hoarding it.
13. The society will, as soon as the members are all in, enact some laws. F. L. S.

Answers to July 20th Puzzles.

- 1—Bull—all, debar—dear, bowl—owl, able—ale, table—tale, brogue—rogue, Tiber—tier, rebel—reel.
- 2—Ocelot. 3—word over rely d r y s
- 4—Fife, fiddle, drum, organ, cornet, horn, lyre (liar), trumpet, flute.
- 5—Arithmetic, geography, reading, grammar, writing.
- 6—Two parallel straight lines.
- 7—Bang—pang, bun—punt, bard—pard, bound—pound, Betty—petty, bear—pear, blight—plight, blot—plot, bane—pane. Primals Bs; finals Ps.
- 8—Bulldog. 9—Salt. 10—Four inches.
- 11—Raleigh, Spenser, Banyan, Defoe, Southey, Goldsmith, Wordsworth.

SOLVERS TO JULY 20TH PUZZLES.

"Dennis," Chas. S. Edwards, "McGinty," "Thistle," Lila M. Jackson, Lizzie Conner, "Pilot."

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO JULY 5TH PUZZLES.

"Pansy," J. McLean, 'Arry 'Awkins, Chas. S. Edwards, "Thistle," "McGinty," Lila Jackson, Lizzie Conner, "Pilot," "Emma."

COUSINLY CHAT.

What a nice assembly of old and new friends we have this time! I regret that I have not time for a chat with each; but such being the case, I give all a general hearty welcome, and shall try to be more hospitable next time, so I hope none of you will fail to return. ADA A.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

—IMPORTER OF—
Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys.

STALLIONS:

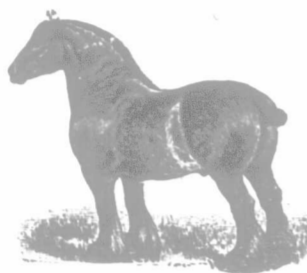
Has a few choice ones for sale. Also Pure-bred



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

Rams and Ewes, from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars, apply to **Box 483, Brandon, Manitoba.**

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon.



Breeder and Importer of **CLYDESDALE HORSES** and **SHORTHORN CATTLE**, who owns one of the best and most extensive establishments of the kind in Canada, will hold his first

Annual Auction Sale Early in November, '99. The aim is not to dispose of old stock. Nothing but young animals will be offered. In order to make this sale a success, the public can depend that every animal put up will be sold without reserve. This will be the greatest opportunity that the farmers of Manitoba and the N. W. T. have ever had to secure first-class stock at their own prices. Catalogue later, on application.

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

JOHN MCGREGOR & CO.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Western Range Horses!

One hundred head of **AGRICULTURAL, DRIVING AND SADDLE HORSES** now on hand. Terms and prices right. Head Office: Fleming Block, Brandon. Barn and Corral, cor. 13th and Rosser ave. Selling agents at all principal points. Ranches: Rosebud and Bell, Montana. Tower, North Dakota.



SHORTHORNS

Will sell the yearling bull Lord Lassic 22nd - 29271, sired by the celebrated prizewinner Caithness. This young bull is red in color, and of extra merit. Fit to head any herd of Shorthorns. Also a few **IMP. LARGE YORKSHIRES** FOR SALE.

JAMES BRAY, Longburn, Man.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE HORSES

A number of young Clydesdale Mares and Fillies. Also a few choice young Bulls, sired by Caithness - 22065. Address:

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM, MANITOU, JOHN S. ROBSON, PROP.

A FEW CHOICE YOUNG
Shorthorn Bulls & Heifers for Sale.
Write for particulars.

**D. FRASER & SONS,
EMERSON, MAN.**

Breeders and importers of **Barbours Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Improved Poland-China Pigs** for sale.

SHORTHORNS

J. H. KINNEAR, SOURIS, MAN.

NOTICES.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

A Progressive School.—An elaborate catalogue, descriptive of the Central Business College, Stratford, Ont., is mailed free to all who are desirous of securing a shorthand or business course. The Central Business College enjoys a fine reputation for superior work, and opens for the fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 5th. W. J. Elliott is the Principal.

The Jones Umbrella Roof advertised in this issue simply goes to prove that wherever a real need is felt someone will supply the needful. It is the cover of an umbrella that keeps out the storm, and it is the cover that wears out. The Jones-Mullen Co., 386 Broadway, N. Y., is in business to furnish all that is essential in a first-class new umbrella for the cost of a very inferior article. They send out a neat little book, with price lists and directions, to all who apply for it. We draw attention to their advertisement.

H. Cater, of Brandon Pump Works, Brandon, Man., changes his advertisement on front page of cover this issue, advising farmers and stock owners to put their pumps in good repair before cold weather sets in. This is good advice, and should be adhered to. Mr. Cater will be pleased to give information to anyone writing him regarding how best to care for pumps, and as he has had years of experience in a Manitoba pump factory, and also is an expert in fitting wells with pumps, his advice should be well worth seeking by anyone having difficulty with pumps.

Champion Good Roads Machinery.—Improved roads result from, promote and accompany higher civilization and better times. While the best implements obtainable for road construction are confined to cultivating machinery and the pick and shovel, there was some excuse for the poor highway, but now we have all that is needful in machinery for grading the bed, preparing and applying the best known material with dispatch and facility, and for repairing worn places. The Hamilton Good Roads Machinery Co., managed by John Challen, manufacture and advertise a full line of roadmaking machinery. Their catalogue gives full information regarding their machinery, and full directions on making first-class roads.

Barb-Wire Cuts.—Very valuable horses are frequently ruined by barb-wire cuts, and even sometimes torn so badly that the owners have shot them, believing that the wound could not be healed again; or when healed, the wound has left a very ugly scar that mars the beauty and greatly depreciates the value of the animal. Dr. Warnock's Uleekure is said to be a veritable healing wonder, and it should be a boon to all stock owners. This compound was discovered by Dr. Warnock, M. R. C. V. S., and reliable stockmen in the Canadian West are endorsing it. In a recent letter from Mr. Jas. Yule, manager of Hon. Thomas Greenway's Prairie Home Stock Farm, he says: "I consider Dr. Warnock's Uleekure a wonderful healing medicine for barb-wire cuts and sore shoulders. I worked the horses right along while using the Uleekure on sore shoulders."

Cooking Feed. The feed cooker and water heater advertised by the Huppely Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill., in this issue, receives the universal endorsement of the best breeders and farmers all over the country. Experiment stations have tested it and endorsed it in the strongest terms, recommending it to farmers as meeting the object for which feed cookers and water heaters and steam generators are used. Strong testimonials in behalf of any implement or machine used on the farm could not be desired than have been given the Reliable Feed Cooker, tank heater and steam generator. It has been the favorite at the fairs, receiving medals and diplomas and premiums wherever exhibited. Every farmer and breeder who has not yet secured a feed cooker should write at once for testimonials, illustrations and special price lists, mentioning the **ADVOCATE**.

The "Paint Habit." The paint habit in side the home will bring big results in brightness, beauty and economy if it is indulged wisely. That is, if the painter gets the best paint and the right paint for the purpose. Otherwise the results may be anything but pleasing. Our paint-making house has the reputation of preparing ready-mixed paints of different kinds that give entire satisfaction to housekeepers. These are the Sherwin-Williams Paints. To make old furniture appear like new, for fine work, the Sherwin-Williams Enamel Paint gives the best effects. For covering floors the Sherwin-Williams Special Floor Paint gives a hard, glossy finish that floor painters so often strive for and fail to get. It is made to walk on, and its surface is almost as hard as metal. The cleanliness of such a floor appeals strongly to every housekeeper. Then for painting the little things about the house, the same makers prepare The Sherwin-Williams Family Paint, put up in small cans, ready for use; and for painting the bathtub there is The Sherwin-Williams Bath Enamel. Sample color cards of any or all of these, as well as of the house paint, creosote paint, etc., can be had by sending a postal-card request to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 21 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. D. Gansley, Brandon, recently sold his aged Leicester ram that was first prize at the Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, to Mr. Huston, of Carman.

James Bray, of Oak Grove Stock Farm, Longburn, Man., has sold to W. C. Mackay, Prince Albert, Sask., a Yorkshire boar and sow. The boar is one of the litter of twelve accompanying the sow, Dewdrop Beauty, that won first prize at the Winnipeg Industrial as sow and litter, and illustrated in this issue of the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**. The young sow is out of Nancy 2nd.

At Mr. Henry Dudding's annual sale of Shorthorns at Ribby Grove, Lincolnshire, July 22nd, the two-year-old bull, Monogram, sold to Mr. H. Langley, Buenos Ayres, for 300 guineas. Mr. McLennan, of the same place, took the two-year-old bull, Pride of Fortune, at 250 guineas, and the yearling Shanghai at 100 guineas. The two-year-old bull, bought the two-year-old bull, Prince of Wales, at 120 guineas, and the yearling, from 30 guineas to 110 guineas. The yearling, which sold was 480.

BLACK LEG

Pasteur Vaccine

SUCCESSFUL
PREVENTIVE
REMEDY.

Write for proofs covering treatment of nearly one million head in the United States and Canada.

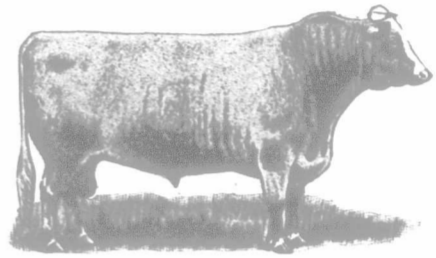
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 65 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

"Prairie Home Stock Farm"

BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

JUDGE = 23419 = AND IMP. JUBILEE = 28858 =

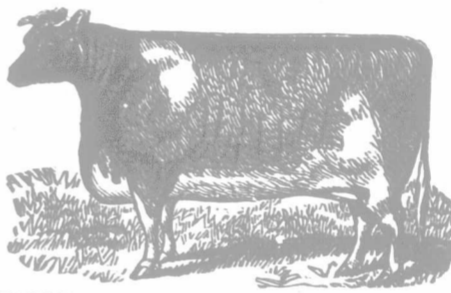
**SHORTHORN
AND
AYRSHIRE
CATTLE.**



**YORKSHIRE
AND
BERKSHIRE
SWINE.**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A carload of Bulls suitable for Northwest Territories for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, Berkshires, by the great boar, King Clere, and out of such sows as Harmony and Gold Drop, Yorkshires, by the sweepstakes boar, Yorkshire Bill, and out of such sows as Stamina, Jubilee Queen, and Markham Maid. **THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.** **JAS. YULE, Manager, Crystal City.**



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

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

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.
P. O., Railway and Telegraph.

YOUNG BULLS

of Missie, Mina, Rosebud, Strathallan, Wimple, and other choice Scotch breeding. Also, females at moderate prices.

**W. S. LISTER,
MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.**
Marchmont Stock Farm, near Winnipeg, Man.

SHORTHORNS.

Cow and heifers for sale, of first-class breeding, in calf to imp. bull, Sir Colin Campbell. One young bull, 11 months. **R. McLENNAN, Moropano, Man.**

Shorthorn Cows and Heifers for Sale

Of good breeding. Prices right.
GEORGE RANKIN, HAMIOTA, MAN.
"Melrose Stock Farm."



POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

THE LARGEST HERD
IN CANADA.

STOCK OF ALL
AGES FOR SALE.

**J. E. MARPLES,
DELEAU, MAN.**
Pipestone Branch, C.P.R.

HEREFORDS

I keep only the best. For stock of all ages
Write or call. **WM. SHARMAN,**
"Ridgewood Stock Farm," SOURIS, MAN.

HOPE FARM, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

Galloway Cattle.

Apply to **T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager.**

**J. C. & A. W. FLEMING,
Rosebank Stock Farm, Pilot Mound, Man.**

Breeders of Poland-China pigs and Cotswold sheep of choice quality, offer select seed potatoes of eighty varieties. Write for catalogue.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of registered BERKSHIRES are still to the front. I have a number of fine sows bred for early litters to my two stock boars, "Fitz Lee" and "General Booth," and expect a lot of fine early pigs. Sows to farrow every month. Am now booking orders for spring pigs; unrelated pairs supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address:

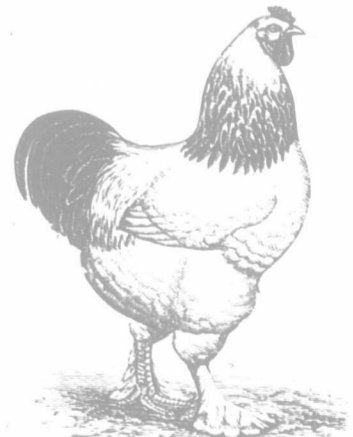
J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

LEICESTERS!

40 Ram Lambs, 8 Shearlings, 50 Breeding Ewes, for sale.

**A. D. GAMLEY,
Box 193, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

"They were giants in those days."



BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS

A fine lot of Light Brahma Cockerels from my prizewinning pens, say from \$2 to \$5 each. Speak quick if you want them. Money returned if not satisfactory after inspection. A few of my choice breeding stock for sale. Address:

**J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, DRUGGIST,
VIRDEN, - MANITOBA.**

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS.

High-class Golden Wyandottes, Langshans, White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Indian Games, Pyle Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Pearl Guineas, and Bronze Turkeys. A few choice birds for sale; also Belgian Hares and Fancy Pigeons. Write for circular.

S. LING & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MINORCAS, B. Eggs from first-class prizewinners, \$1 per setting after June 15. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. M. ROBERTSON, KEEWATIN, ONT.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS HIGH-CLASS STOCK.

WILLIAM LAUGHLAND, - Hartney, Man.

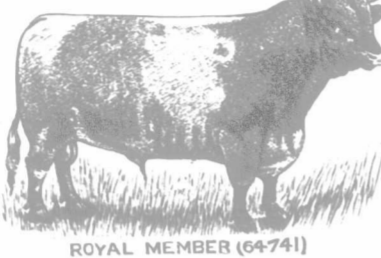
20 - Imported Scotch Shorthorns - 20

2 BULLS, 1 and 2 YEARS OLD; 14 HEIFERS, 2 YEARS OLD; 4 YEARLING HEIFERS.

THIS importation came out of quarantine on the 12th July, and representatives of many of the leading Scotch families are amongst them, including Minas, Brawith Buds, Secrets, Mysies, Beauties, Lady Mays, Lustres, etc. The home-bred herd contains Indian Statesman =23004=, and 15 young bulls from 6 to 18 months old, and 50 cows and heifers of all ages. Registered Shropshires, yearling rams and ewes, ram lambs from imp. Flashlight. Any of the above will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence or a personal visit solicited. Catalogues on application.

Burlington Junction Station and Telegraph Office, G. T. R., within half a mile of farm. **W. G. PETTIT & SON, FREEMAN, ONT.**

2 Imported Shorthorn Bulls 2

4 2 - YEAR - OLD HEIFERS.  4 1 - YEAR - OLD HEIFERS.



ROYAL MEMBER (64741)

HEIFERS ALL IN CALF TO IMPORTED BULLS.

Correspondence or a personal visit solicited. Catalogues on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.

Cargill Station and Post Office on G. T. R., within half a mile of barns.

 **W. C. Edwards AND COMPANY.** IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS 

Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Pine Grove Stock Farm, ROCKLAND, ONTARIO.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires, Berkshires.

Our excellent aged herd of Ayrshires is headed by our noted imported bull Cyclone. Tam Glen heads the young herd, and Lisgar Pogis of St. Anne's heads the Jerseys. The young stock are all from time-tried dams.

A. E. SCHRYER, Manager.

Shropshires and Scotch Shorthorns.

The imported Missie bull, Scottish Pride, at the head of herd, assisted by British Knight. We have a few extra good young bull calves that will be ready for the coming season.

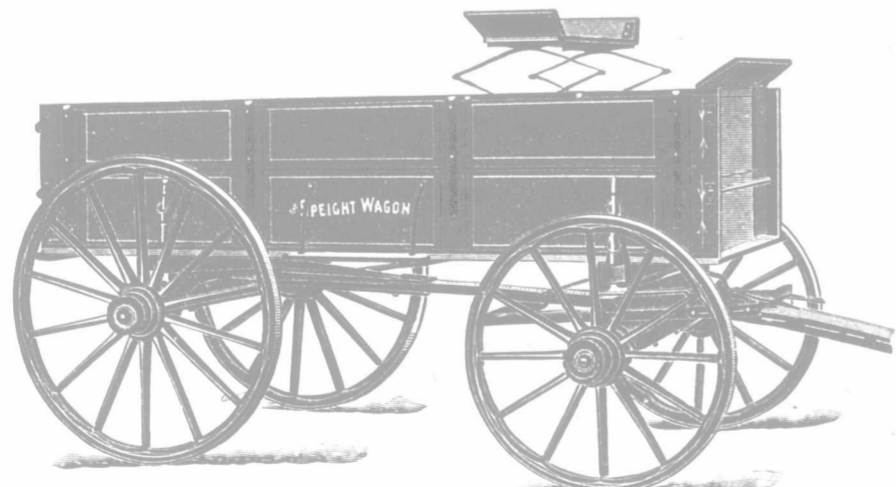
JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

We can be reached either by steamboat, the C. P. R., or C. A. R.; the C. A. R. making connections with the G. T. R. at Coteau Junction. Rockland is our station on all lines.

PURE-BRED GUERNSEY CATTLE

Chester White Swine.  Duroc - Jersey Swine.

FOR SALE—Two young Bulls ready for service, and Heifers bred. First-class Pigs of all ages from imported and prize-winning sires and dams. Twenty head of HOLSTEINS for sale. Write for particulars and prices to **WM. BUTLER & SONS, DEREHAM CENTRE, ONT.**



The lightness of draft, perfection of proportion, excellence of finish of the SPEIGHT WAGON, combined with strength and durability, make it the farmers' favorite. Dealers should write for catalogue and prices to

H. F. ANDERSON, WINNIPEG, MAN., or **THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., MARKHAM, ONTARIO,** DISTRIBUTING AGENT. HEAD OFFICE.

SHORTHORNS 9 BULLS, 4 HEIFERS,

Mostly Scotch-bred, and got by such bulls as Kinellar Sort (imp.), Northern Light (imp.), Prince and Prince Bismarck. Prices right. Correspondence Solicited, and Visitors Welcome.

G. A. BRODIE, Stouffville Stn., G. T. R. BETHESDA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

At Mr. A. E. Mansell's annual sale of Shropshire rams, held at Shrewsbury, August 1st, three sheep brought an average of 125 guineas each; the highest price, 150 guineas, being paid by Mr. P. L. Mills, Ruddington. The average for the entire lot was £37 13s. 7d.

Note Mr. Richard Gibson's new advertisement of Shropshire sheep. His flock is bred directly from first-class importations, and no breeder in America is better qualified by training, experience and judgment to keep them up to a high standard, and that is just what he is doing.

Mr. John Isaac, Markham, Ont., writes that, having sold all of the 23 head of Shorthorns he imported last spring, he is leaving for Great Britain on the 12th inst., with the intention of importing a few more good cattle, though he expects they will be hard to buy. We wish him bon voyage and a successful trip.

Holstein breeders looking for stock to improve their stock, or dairymen wanting bulls to build up their herds, have a great field to select from, as indicated in the advertisement of Henry Stevens & Son, Laona, N. Y. In all this immense herd nothing but select animals of fancy breeding are retained, and it is from these selections are offered. See his changed advertisement in this issue.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., write us: "Some few days ago we sold to the Messrs. Nicholson, of Sylvan, two yearling heifers imported by us in 1888, viz., Estelle 3rd and Pineapple 12th. They are two splendid heifers, of the most approved Scotch type, long, level above and below, thick-fleshed, best of quality, and very close to the ground. Both are sired by Challenger, who was sold at a good price for South America, before the calves had grown enough to enable his owner to judge of his ability as a getter. This bunch of heifers was the evenest lot we saw when over there. The dam of Estelle 3rd is a good roan cow; in fact, the owner claimed the best cow he had, and was placed 4th this year at Royal Northern, at Aberdeen. Pineapple 7th, dam of Pineapple 12th, is also a grand big cow. We understand the intention of the Messrs. Nicholson is, primarily, to secure something good to breed from, and secondly, good enough to show. The heifers have been running on grass all season, getting no grain, and, consequently, are not so far forward as they should have been to make a good show this year; however, if they do not win they will have plenty of admirers, and it will take something extra good to beat them. Both are safe in calf to Red Ribbon (imp.), who has grown and filled out wonderfully since arriving here in December last. In fact, he was so good that Mr. D. Birrell, of Greenwood, Ont., who visited us some time ago, arranged to have him shipped to Pickering. We have also sold to Messrs. R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, Ont., three fine heifer calves, all sired by our old stock bull, Royal Member (imp.), and out of the cows, Blythesome Girl (imp.), by Pride of morning, Mr. Duthie's champion bull; Ury of Greenwood (imp.), by that good bull, Gravesend; Rosa Fame, out of Rosalind (imp.), by Indian Chief (imp.). They are three really good calves, out of extra good breeding cows, and should prove to be just what Messrs. Mitchell wanted, viz., something good for a herd foundation."

We were at Quebec last week and succeeded in unloading safely our importation of this year, consisting of nine bulls and forty-one females; also, four Clydesdale mares and two yearling colts. All are of the best breeding and individuality obtainable, and we expect will do well in their new quarters.

SHORTHORN AWARDS AT THE GREAT YORKSHIRE SHOW.

There was a strong show of Shorthorns at the Yorkshire Show at Hull last month, and several reversals were made in the prize list. Mr. Stratton won in the aged bull section with Flag Signal, who was also the male champion. Also, shown by the same exhibitor, and who was placed first at the Royal at Maidstone, got only a commendation at Hull, second prize going to the Prince of Wales' Stephanus, third to Mr. Hanley's Lord James Douglas, and reserve number to Mr. Harrison's Lieutenant. In two-year-old bulls, Mr. Deane Willis won first with Bapton Victory, who was reserve for the championship; Mr. Harrison second with Count Beauty. Mr. J. W. Barnes, Wigton, had the first prize yearling bull in Chewton Clipper 2nd, Mr. H. Dudding second with Prince of Perth. Bull calf under a year, Prince of Wales first with Royal Stephanus, Mr. Willis second with Bapton Sultan. The championship female was Empress, a two-year-old shown by J. Harris, Carlisle; reserve, Miss Rothschild's Melladrum.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE FOR THISTLE H.

Mr. John Miller, Jr., of the firm of John Miller & Sons, Brougham, sailed from Glasgow with five Shorthorn heifers and a bull calf, selected from the herds of Messrs. Marr, Cairn brogie, Jamieson, Mains of Waterton; and Reid, of Cromleybank. In the same shipment was included twenty Shropshire ewes and four rams, mainly from the well-known, high-class flocks of Mr. R. C. Cooper, Shenstone; and the Duke of Sutherland, Trentham Park. Also, four well-bred Clydesdale stallions, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, of which further particulars may be given in our next issue.

RAMBOUILLET MERINOS FOR AMERICA.

On Wednesday, the 19th July, an exceedingly choice lot of Rambouillet Merino rams and ewes, specially selected from leading breeders in Germany and France, were shipped by Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario, per the SS. Antwerp City, from Hamburg to Quebec. The whole of the sheep were personally selected by Mr. Miller, with the assistance of Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., the well-known exporters, of Shrewsbury, and the utmost care was taken to secure only the best specimens, special regard being paid to the wool.

SNELGROVE BEEK-SHIRE.

Mr. R. P. Snell, Snelgrove, Ont., has taken into partnership Mr. S. J. Lyons, a capital judge and successful breeder and feeder of Berkshires, and the new firm announce in our advertising columns their intention to exhibit a selection at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, where they will have some good young boars and sows for sale. If experience and good judgment count for anything, this firm ought to have a successful career.

Northern Pacific Ry.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, AND POINTS EAST & SOUTH.

BUTTE, HELENA, SPOKANE, SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND, CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, ALASKA, KLONDIKE.

Condensed Time Table from Winnipeg.

MAIN LINE.
Morris, Emerson, St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Tacoma, Victoria, San Francisco.
Lv. Daily..... 1.45 p.m.
Ar. Daily..... 1.05 p.m.

PORTAGE BRANCH.
Portage la Prairie and intermediate points.
Lv. Daily ex. Sunday..... 4.45 p.m.
Ar. Daily ex. Sunday..... 11.05 a.m.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.
Morris, Roland, Miami, Baldur, Belmont, Wawanesa, Brandon, Also Souris River Branch, Belmont to Elgin.
Lv. Mon., Wed. & Fri..... 10.40 a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thurs. & Sat..... 4.40 p.m.

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. **H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Portage Ave., Winnipeg.**



The Good Enough Sulky Plow CAN NOT BE BEAT.

The Price will please you and its work will surprise you! Write for illustrated circular. It will pay you.

MINNESOTA MOLINE PLOW CO. H. F. Anderson, Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

Scotch Collie Dogs

WE have two grand litters of Collie Pups for sale at \$10 each. They are workers, and from prizewinners. Also Fox Terrier Pups. Try one, they will clear your farm of gophers. Won all the firsts at the Winnipeg Industrial in 1888.

W. J. LUMSDEN, HANLAN, MAN.

SHEEP, CATTLE AND HOG LABELS

Also three sizes of Punches to insert them in the ear. By honest dealing and good work we hope to increase the orders, and the more orders we get the cheaper we can make them. Good reference given if required. Send for Circular and Price List. Farm Implement Forwarding Agency, 119 King Street, Bowmanville, Ont.

W. A. DUNBAR, VETERINARY SURGEON, 5 1/2 JEMIMA STREET, - WINNIPEG. Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to. TELEPHONE 56. 25-2-y-m

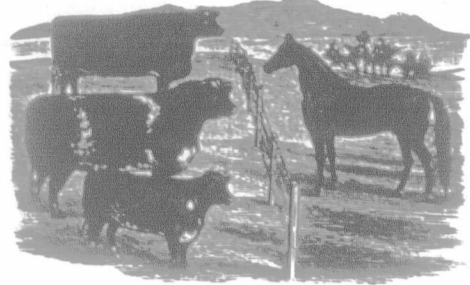
 **SCABBY SHEEP. \$5000 REWARD**

To any party who can produce a scabby sheep which the Lincoln Dip will not cure Write for particulars.

LINCOLN SHEEP DIP CO. 48 and 50 Long St., CLEVELAND, O. 15 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

AGENTS! "Light of Life." Latest book out. Bonanza for canvassers. Large book. Low price. Big profit. Freight paid. Credit given. Outfit free. **BRADLEY-GARRETTSON COMPANY, LIMITED, BRANTFORD.**

W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON P. O. and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,



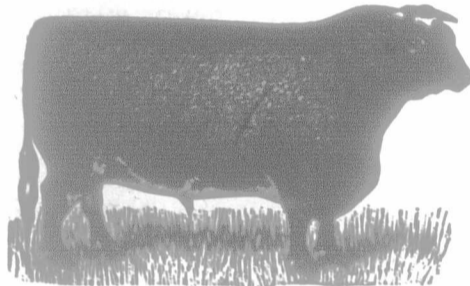
OFFERS FOR SALE

Twenty-two Shorthorn Bulls CHOICE

from three to fifteen months old. Persons requiring show bulls can be supplied from this bunch.

TWENTY COWS AND HEIFERS served by imported bull Golden Fame = 26056-. Farm 6 miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. if notified. Prices consistent with quality. Inspection invited.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE

15 SHORTHORN BULLS

FIT FOR SERVICE; 3 IMPORTED.

25 COWS AND HEIFERS

Including 9 recently imported heifers. Prices right. Catalogues on application.

Claremont Station, C. P. R. Pickering Station, G. T. R. "NO BUSINESS, NO HARM."

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Herd prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1887 and 1898. Herd headed by Imported Blue Ribbon = 17095 and the famous Moneyfuffel Lad = 20521. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincoln. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Imp. Baron Blanc 11th at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1000 guinea ram.

J. T. GIBSON,

Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

100 head to select from; 23 grand young bulls by Valkyrie = 21806, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding, served by (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861, now at the head of our herd.

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

SHORTHORNS

I have six young females for sale—three are in calf and three old enough to be bred. These heifers have four or more crosses of the finest Booth sires, on imported Marr and Gordon Castle foundation, a desirable and needed line of breeding.

D. ALEXANDER, Bridgen, Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

3 heifers bred to Beau Ideal = 22531, of first class quality and A 1 breeding.

Wm. Grabner & Son, Lonsdale, 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.

A. & D. BROWN,

ELGIN COUNTY, IONA, ONTARIO.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

Forty rods north of Strathroy. Six yearlings and three excellent young Shorthorn bulls, weighing and two-year-old heifers in calf. Shorthorn females, both sexes; also Berkshires. At 1/3 to 1/4 price.

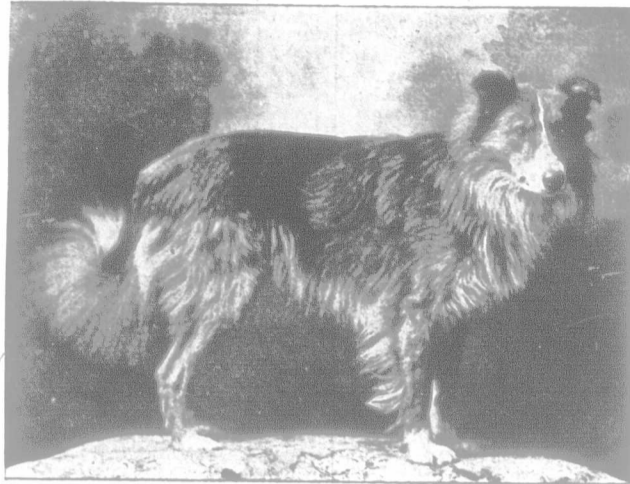
D. H. RUSSELL, Strathroy, Ont.

HOW TO GET A FIRST-CLASS COLLIE

Twelve

New

Subscribers



Twelve

New

Subscribers

TO ANY SUBSCRIBER sending us the names of 12 NEW yearly paid up Subscribers we offer a young COLLIE, six weeks old or over, eligible for registration, and bred by Mr. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., whose stock has been so successful in the leading shows in Canada and the United States. (See page 36, January 20th issue.)

Bagster's NEW Comprehensive Teacher's Bible,

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

HOW TO OBTAIN IT—

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

ADDRESS The WILLIAM WELD CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS

Herd bred for practical usefulness, and produces as large a proportion of top show cattle as any herd in Ontario. Young stock, both sexes, for sale.

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

JAS. DORRANCE,

SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs

Young stock always for sale.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale.

om JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

We Now Have on Hand

30 Holstein Bull Calves

That are royally bred. Their dams and their sires' dams have made large official tests. They have a combination of blood of the richest and largest producing strains known. We have forty yearling heifers, and one hundred cows and heifer calves. We are not going to show this fall. A grand opportunity to secure animals of either sex, and show animals of highest order. You will find our prices right. There is no quarantine, and we furnish papers to pass them through without duty. Write for what you want, and get our prices before buying.

om Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y.

MILK FEVER CURE.

IT is now KNOWN that the udder is the seat of milk fever. Schmidt's udder injections CURED 90 per cent. of the first 412 cases treated. TREATMENT for 1 severe or 2 mild cases, with instrument (specially designed for the purpose) and full printed instructions by mail, \$3.00. Extra bottle for 1 severe or 2 mild cases, \$1. Extremely simple. No drenching.

om JOHN SPENCER, V.S., Bowmanville, Ont.

MAPLE CLIFF Dairy and Stock Farm.

Three young bulls fit for service, and bull calves.

AYRSHIRES, BERKSHIRES, TAMWORTHS,

Booking orders for spring litters.

R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.

Five minutes' walk from Cen. Expl. Farm, Ottawa.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

The kind that can speak for themselves. Size, constitution, dairy and show combined. Six young bulls for sale, by Glencairn 3rd (imp.), dam Primrose 3rd (imp.). Five from Napoleon of Amherst (imp.). Their dams are all Glencairn heifers. Five of their dams were shown last fall at Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Also a few good cows. No culls sold.

JAMES BODEN, TREDINNOCK FARM, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

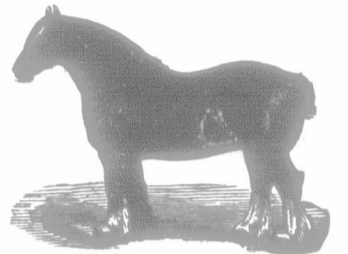
GOSSIP.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, writes: "I am pleased, but not at all surprised, to see in your report of the Winnipeg Exhibition that Mr. Walsham again comes to the front with the fine Jersey bull, Belvidere Signal, that he purchased from me. To win 'easily' in his class and then win as 'best of any age' is a distinction indeed, and I am proud to say that this is no unusual record with animals of my breeding, as I will keep none but the best, if I know it, and the very best are not too good for my customers. You mention the beautiful bull calf, King of Portage, shown by John Webster, of Portage la Prairie, but you omit to mention that this calf was also bred by me. Mr. Webster having purchased from me, before calf was born, his dam, Pansy of Belvidere, 2nd prize at Winnipeg (and many thought she should have been 1st). I have just shipped to the West today a 34-month-old bull calf that should be a prizewinner every time shown, and so he will if combined beauty and breeding count. His dam is, like Mr. Webster's Pansy of Belvidere, a granddaughter of my magnificent Canada's Sir George, that so often swept the showrings in Canada, and whose dam, Allie of St. Lambert, milked 57 lbs. a day, and made 26 3/4 lbs. butter a week. On sire's side this bull calf is close to my phenomenal bull, Lillium's Riotor, who won 1st prize and sweepstakes as best of my age at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and the Provincial Dairy Show at Gananoque, in 1895, and headed my 1st prize herd at each of those important shows. I am proud of that record in 1895. I only showed at the four great fairs named, and for Lillium's Riotor to win at all four places, 1st in his class, sweepstakes, and also to head my 1st prize herd everywhere, was not a walkover by any means, as he met all the best Jerseys in Canada. Nor is it surprising that I then sold him for \$500 cash in my own yard. Last winter I sold to Mr. Heath, of Spokane, Washington Territory, a heifer in calf, over which he is enthusiastic. He has just written me: 'Lily May of Belvidere will calve in about 15 days. She has developed greatly since I got her, and will be quite a large cow. Her udder is all that could be desired and affectionate, and I am greatly pleased with her constitution and perfect health.' This is a sister to Lily May of Brockville, of which a cut appeared in a recent issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and that made for me (at 23 months old) 12 lbs. butter in one week on ordinary feed. The young bull now in use in my herd is a son of this last named heifer, and goes on sire's side to blood of Lillium's Riotor, with his wonderful record. I have also the old cow herself, Lily May 2nd, giving 45 lbs. milk a day, and two of her daughters (a yearling and a calf, but these are not for sale at present. I cannot afford to keep a poor cow, and that so many good sales are made from my herd (good for the purchaser as well as for me) is due largely to advertising in your far-reaching and splendid paper."

CANADIAN BOYS TO THE FRONT. Another ex-student of the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr. W. J. Kennedy, has recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Agriculture to take charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Champaign, Ill. He is twenty-two years of age, and was brought up on a Canadian farm at Vernon, Carleton Co., Ont. He completed the course for an associate diploma at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, winning the second silver medal in June, 1898; he then went to the Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, where J. A. Craig, B.S.A., a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, is Professor of Animal Husbandry. After spending a short time with Prof. Craig, he took the third prize in judging cattle at the Trans-Mississippi Exhibition, Omaha, and, returning to Ames, continued his work under Prof. Craig for the remainder of the year.

FOR SALE... IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED Clydesdale Stallions

From One to Four Years Old. Also



SEVERAL THREE YEAR OLD FILLIES, All registered and warranted sound. Inspection invited.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

English Shire and Clydesdale Stallions.

Last importation just arrived Aug. 5. Imported more stock in 1898-99 to this country than all other importers together; and I also handle no second-hand horses from the United States, but buy direct from the Old Country, and nothing but the best the market can afford. I have them on hand from 3 to 5 years old, weighing 1,500 upwards. These horses must be sold, and at reasonable prices and terms, in order to make room for more. Write for description. Address: EDWARD R. HOGATE CO., 10 Maitland Street, TORONTO, ONT. Barnes: College and Dufferin Streets.

FOR SALE: Nine Clydesdale Stallions

Just landed from Scotland; also a few imp. and home-bred Shorthorn females.

JOHN ISAAC, Kinellar Lodge, MARKHAM, ONT.

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS

Four calves dropped in August, October, December and March, and sired by Craigielea of Auchincrain (imp.), first prize bull at om Toronto in 1897 (the only time ever shown).

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Formerly Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, Ont. "NEIDPATH FARM" adjoins city, main line G.T.R.

Ayrshire Bull Calves of 1899

3 YET on hand, and more to come within the next month, from some of our best imported cows. Will sell at reasonable prices. Address:

ROBT. HUNTER, Manager to W. W. Ogilvie, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

MEADOWSIDE FARM,

J. YUILL & SONS, Props., Carleton Place.

Breeders of high-class, deep-milking Ayrshires. Sweepstakes young herd at Ottawa. Shropshire sheep from prizewinning stock. Berkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Visitors met at Queen's Hotel. Give us a call.

STAY AT HOTEL LELAND

The Leading Hotel of the West.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. RATES, \$2 TO \$4 PER DAY.

om BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

W. D. DOUGLAS, Prop., Winnipeg, Man.

S. WICKS & SONS

MOUNT DENNIS, ONT.

Offer two Registered A. J. C. C. Jersey Yearling Bulls. These are grand youngsters; cheap if sold at once. We have also some fine Registered C. K. C. Collie Pups; also some fine young Registered Bitches. Manufacturers of the Skee Hot Water Incubator. Hatches 100 per cent. The best and most scientific incubator in the market.

THE GLOBE FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED. WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO. CHURCH DESKS, PULPITS, ALTARS, BARS, SCHOOL DESKS, etc. WRITE FOR PRICES

GOSSIP.

W. G. PETTIT & SON'S HERD OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

On page 445 will be found the new and enlarged advertisement of imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns of W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, near Burlington, Ont. This old and reliable herd has recently been strengthened by the addition of twenty newly-imported Scotch-bred Shorthorns, two bulls and eighteen heifers, which were selected by Mr. George Campbell, of Kinellar, from a number of standard Aberdeenshire herds, and are richly bred in the blood of many of the best of the Cruickshank, Kinellar and Upper Mill tribes. A look over the cattle reveals that they are, as a lot, uniform in type, and that the most popular and approved type, being of good medium size, straight, smooth and well covered with a good quality of natural flesh evenly distributed. They have evidently not been forced, but kept in good thrifty, growing condition, and they show robust constitutions, strong backs, straight top and bottom lines, have handsome heads, neat horns, and quiet dispositions, and many of them, if fitted, would make show animals. Of the two bulls in the importation, Matabele Chief is a very handsome and stylish red two-year-old, with straight outlines, deep forelegs and flanks, long, level quarters, a handsome head showing much character and carried proudly on a strong crest, giving him a spirited and vigorous appearance, combined with a good temper. He was bred by Mr. Wilson, Pieriesmill, Aberdeenshire, and his sire, Senacherib, was by Sovereign, and out of Sensation, of Mr. Cruickshank's Secret tribe, by Roan Gauntlet, the sire of William of Orange and Field Marshal. His dam is May Queen 4th, of the Moss Rose tribe, by Boulevard, by Royal James, bred by Mr. Cruickshank. The younger imported bull is Red Light, a red yearling, bred by Mr. James Black, Bartholomew, a deep-bodied, blocky, low-set bull, of fine character and quality, with forelegs and flanks well let down, a handsome head, smooth shoulders, level quarters, and long, wide thighs. He was got by the Upper Mill-bred Captain Ripley, who was by Captain of the Guard, dam by William of Orange. Captain of the Guard was bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and used for several years in the herd of Mr. Deane Willis, where he left many prize-winners, including the champion group of five bull calves at the Birmingham Show. The dam of Red Light was Lustre 16th, of the Duke of Richmond's crack family of that name, by Richmond, bred at Sittytton. Of the 18 heifers imported, fourteen are two-year-olds and four yearlings; thirteen are red and five are roan. Among the lot there are seven straight Cruickshank pedigrees, and the balance are deeply bred in the blood lines of the Sittytton and other leading Aberdeenshire herds. There are five substantial red heifers, got by the Gordon Castle bred bull, New Year's Gift (by Knight of the Garter), and out of dams of the Jealousy, Mysie, Minerva, Lilly of Towie, and Lady Annie families. The Jealousy two-year-old, Rose of Towie 3rd, is an exceptionally wide and thick heifer, out of Rose of Towie, by the Collynie-bred Coming Star, a grandson of Field Marshal, Lilly of Towie, out of Lilly of Towie 2nd, by Jasper, by Sittytton Fame, is of similar pattern. The granddam of these, Japonica 4th, was sired by the Highland Society prize bull, Lord Chelmsford, to whom a number of the heifers are related. A beautiful roan, Lady Mary 16th, comes from the Nether Auguston herd of Mr. A. W. Still, sired by Maximus (by Massena, dam Mademoiselle 7th, by Master of Ceremonies, of the Missie tribe), and out of Lady Mary 14th, by Mountain Gem, bred at Upper Mill, from William of Orange and Missie 73rd. Susanna, Rowena and Coquette are a trio of sonnie heifers of the Sittytton Secret and Brawith Bud families, bred by Mr. Jamieson, Mains of Waterton, and sired by the Bruce-bred bull, Hallmark (by Royal Robin, and out of Augusta 7th, by Privy Seal). Their dams are by Toppman, bred at Kinellar, a son of Gravesend and Maid of Promise 6th, granddam by the Cruickshank Victoria bull, Vermont, Lilly Perier is a handsome roan, by Cassimer Perier, by Sovereign, and out of Lillian, by Mandeville, bred by W. S. Marr; got by William of Orange. Craibstone Beauty 5th, bred by Mr. Anderson, Old Meldrum, is a red heifer of fine pres-

Jersey Cattle

THAT WILL PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

Offering high-class A. J. C. C. cows and heifers in calf, and heifer calves; 9 choice young bulls. High-grade cows in calf; and Berkshires.



B. H. Bull & Son, BRAMPTON.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

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

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!

TAMWORTHS

CHOICE PIGS SIX TO SEVEN WEEKS OLD.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address, -om

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

F. W. STONE ESTATE,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

The first Hereford herd established in Canada by importations in 1859 of the best prizewinners of England, followed by repeated further importations, including winners of first prize at Royal Agricultural Show. Choice young Hereford Bulls for sale. Also McDougall's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash, fresh imported, non-poisonous and reliable; thoroughly tested by over forty years' use on farms of above estate. -om

W. W. Chapman,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

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

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

Shropshires...

My new importation has arrived. Intending exhibitors at this fall's shows should see my flock. Can supply buyers with different ages and both sexes.

ROBERT MILLER, -om STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

ence and promise, sired by Craibstone, a son of William of Orange, and out of Meadow Beauty 5th, by Lord of the Meadow, by Roan Robin; granddam Lady Mysie, by Field Marshal Craibstone was from the same family as Lord Caledon's champion bull, Sign of Riches, champion of the Highland and Royal Dublin Shows. Maude 10th, bred by Mr. Still, Strathray, is a capital red heifer, by Golden Casket, by Capapie, and out of Maude 9th, by Walter Scott, by Royal James; granddam by Vermont.

Among the yearlings, Rosie, a red, bred by Mr. Watson, North Achronie, is a heifer of beautiful pattern, lengthy, level and straight in her lines; sired by Reveller, by Allan Gwynne, and out of Snowdrop, by Prince Horace (a Marr-bred bull), by William of Orange; granddam by Heir of Englishman, the greatest of all Upper Mill sires.

Muriel is a red Miss of the good old Kenellar family of that name and is a worthy representative of the tribe, being blocky and deep, level and true in all her lines. She was sired by Star of Lancaster, a son of Star of the Morning, of Mr. Cruickshank's favorite Clipper tribe, sire of Mr. Duthie's famous prizewinning Pride of the Morning. The dam of Muriel was Myra, by Macaroni, by Clan Alpine, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and out of the same dam as Mr. Duthie's 300-guinea bull at the October sale, 1896. Mysie 54th is a useful red yearling, bred by Mr. Webster, of Towie, Barclay, and sired by the Duke of Richmond's New Year's Gift, and out of Mysie 52nd, of the excellent family of that name. The greater number of these heifers were bred before shipment to Count Amaranth, a bull of fine character, bred by Mr. Duthie, and for which Mr. Campbell paid him \$500 when a calf. The balance are being bred to Matabele Chief and Red Light, and nearly all are believed to be in calf.

The original herd of some fifty head is made up of representatives of a number of standard families, some of which are bred straight from imported Scotch-bred stock, and only high-class bulls have been used. The herd, as now constituted, takes rank among the best and most up-to-date in the Dominion. Indian Statesman, by the well-known and successful sire Indian Chief, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, from his favorite Victoria tribe, and his dam of the equally meritorious Duchess of Gloster family, has been the principal sire in use the last three years, and has left a grand lot of heifers in the herd, while the young bulls sired by him have been of the right type, and have found ready sale at good prices. Messrs. Pettit make a specialty of supplying good young bulls of strong character and thriftiness, and have met with gratifying success in pleasing their customers in this line. A high-class flock of registered Shropshire sheep is also maintained on the farm, and a choice lot of yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported Flashlight, are held for sale.

THE CARGILL IMPORTATION OF SHORTHORNS.

The London Live Stock Journal of recent date says: "Mr. S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeen, whose father, the late Mr. Campbell, Kinellar, was one of the first exporters of Shorthorns to the Dominion, has just completed an important commission on behalf of Messrs. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ontario, by the purchase of nine capitolly-bred Shorthorn bulls and twenty-one females. The bulls purchased by Mr. Campbell include the Collynie-bred Count Amaranth, for which Mr. Campbell, Dyston, gave 100 guineas at last year's Collynie sale; Count Sarcasm, also bred at Collynie and representing one of the most valued strains of blood at Sittytton; Coronet, bred at Balbegno, and a winner at local shows; and Prince Cruickshank, another very good bull of Cruickshank type and breeding, which should prove an acquisition to his new home. The females in the lot include the Fingask-bred three-year-old cow, Morning Perfection, the Nether Dallachie-bred cow, Lady Miranda, and the Jackson-bred Clara Douglas. Included in the shipment were also twenty females purchased direct from Mr. Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. Marr, Upper Mill; ten from each. The whole consignment, both bulls and females, are of the highest merit alike, individually and in point of breeding. Mr. Campbell has also purchased six Clydesdales for the Messrs. Cargill, three being bred at Balmedie, while a fourth was the Coullie-bred Prince of Carruchan colt which was first at the Aberdeen Spring Show."

CANCER CURED WITHOUT KNIFE OR PLASTER. FULL PARTICULARS FREE. -om

F. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

"BELVOIR."

We are offering the best lot of

Shearling Shropshire Rams

That have as yet been produced at Belvoir. The flock descends from England's best blood, and has been carefully bred, the rams used having been all imp., viz., a son of Bonnie Beat, a twin brother to Newton Lord, a son of Farmer Newton, a son of Dunsmore Owl, and a Mansell out of the same ewe as his noted Phenomenon. RAM LAMBS, YEARLING EWES and EVE LAMBS also for sale. Some imp. CLYDE MARES and a stallion. These are extra good and worthy of attention of any wanting first-class stock. Also JERSEYS for sale, and YORKSHIRE SWINE. We sell on honor, and guarantee satisfaction.

RICHARD GIBSON, -om DELAWARE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW'S

SHROPSHIRE AND IMPORTATION.

WHO wants a choice ram, or a ram lamb of best quality, or extra good ewes to tone up flock. Of unsurpassed quality and breeding. Come or write, or see exhibit at leading fairs.

ALL WELCOME. COME EARLY.

JOHN CAMPBELL

-om WOODVILLE, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE LEICESTERS.

A grand lot of ewes and rams for sale, all ages. All the FIRST prizes offered for flock at Toronto, London, and Brantford Winter Show, including the gold medal (1898), came to our flock. A very choice lot of young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers also for sale - milking strains.

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

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP.

Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale. Have some imp'd RAM LAMBS. Prices reasonable.

Barred Plymouth Rocks (EXCLUSIVELY).

40 good breeding hens for sale at 40c. to \$1 each. Order at once and secure first choice.

(MISS) P. J. COLDWELL, -om Constance, Huron, Ont.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES.

Imported and Canadian-bred, from the Hasket family, which has taken more prizes at the leading fairs in Canada and the World's Fair at Chicago than any other family of Yorkshires in America. Young boars and sows fit for breeding for sale. Correspondence solicited, which will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont. -om

THRESHERMEN, ATTENTION!

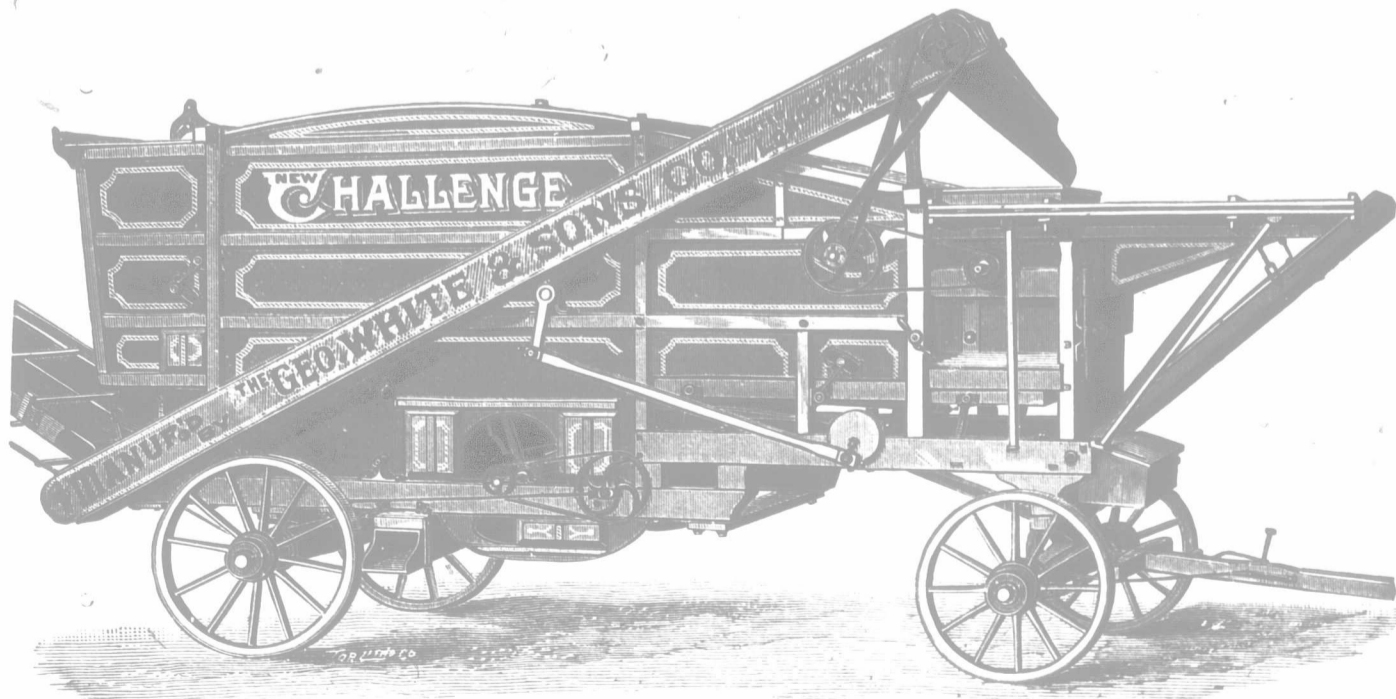
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RUBBER GRAIN DRILL TUBES

All made from very best pure rubber, and made in three patterns, some one of which will fit any grain drill, no matter of what manufacture.

No. 1—Bell-top Pattern Drill Tubes, 23 inches long, with lugs at the top. Price only 25c. each.

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Terms cash with the order. Quality guaranteed first-class. All orders shipped on same day as received. Address,

**LETTER ORDER DEPARTMENT
STANLEY MILLS & CO.,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH**

Disinfectant AND Germicide

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases in Animals.

"Little's Patent Fluid" will destroy the infection of all fever germs, and all contagious and infectious diseases, and prevent contagion from one animal to another, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

**NO DANGER!
SAFE, CHEAP, EFFECTIVE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN,
DRUGGIST,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.**
Sole agent for the Dominion.

A Trifle

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Salt seems a trifle, but it will either make or mar butter and cheese. Use Windsor Salt, which adds to the sweetness, and to the price. Perfectly pure, dissolves uniformly. All progressive grocers sell

Windsor Salt.

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Limited,
WINDSOR, ONT.**

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STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

Write to-day for our new catalogue. It is the most progressive and best of its kind.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Brandon Prize List. HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallions, 4 years or over—1 J A S Macmillan, Brandon; 2 Colquhoun & Beattie, Douglas. Brood mare—1 Tully Elder, Brandon; 2 J B Thompson, Hamiota. Filly foaled 1897, filly of 1898, filly of 1899, and mare and two progeny—1st in each, J B Thompson.

SHIRES.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 J A S Macmillan. Filly foaled 1898—1 John Stott, Brandon.

HEAVY DRAFT (not pedigreed).—Team in harness—1 Hughes & Long; 2 John Stott. Brood mare—1 Nelson Rogers, Forrest; 2 F H Rowland, Forrest. Filly or gelding, 1898—1 A Cummings, Lone Tree. Foal of 1899—1 A Cummings; 2 F Rowland.

AGRICULTURAL.—Team in harness—1 D T Wilson, Assesippi; 2 Butler & Son, Brandon. Brood mare—1 A E McPhail; 2 A Cummings. Foal of 1897—1 D T Wilson; 2 W Saunderson. Foal of 1898—D T Wilson. Foal of 1899—1 Nelson Rogers; 2 W Saunderson. Mare and two of her progeny—D T Wilson.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Team in harness—1 W Elder, Rounthwaite; 2 A McGee, Kempay. Brood mare—1 A McPhail. Foal of 1896—1 J B King, Fairfax; 2 A Cummings. Foal of 1897—1 J E Russell, Madford; 2 D T Wilson. Foal of 1898—1 D T Wilson; 2 J E Russell. Foal of 1899—1 W H Mills, Forrest; 2 D Mitchell. Mare and two of her progeny—D T Wilson.

STANDARD-BRED.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 R S Fulton, Brownsville, Ont.; 2 George Lawrence, Killarney. Stallion foaled 1896—1 D McLachlan, Chatham. Stallion foaled 1897—D H Chambers, Wawanesa.

ROADSTERS.—Brood mare—1 F Woodcock; 2 T J Kelly, Rounthwaite. Mare or gelding, foaled 1896—1 R Patterson, Neepawa; 2 Hochin Roddick, Brandon Hills. Filly or gelding foaled 1897—1 Thos Beaubier; 2 L Nelles. Filly, gelding or entire, foaled 1898—1 Shaw & Armstrong; 2 R E Rice. Foal of 1899—1 Ingle Blanchard, Miami; 2 F Woodcock. Pair roadsters—1 Robt French; 2 Jas Bray, Longburn. Single roadster—1 H McFarlane; 2 Alex Blair, Wawanesa. Saddle mare or gelding—1 Ted Rowe; 2 John Irwin. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny—L Nelles.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 R S Fulton; 2 Shaw & Armstrong, Carberry. Stallion foaled 1896—1 R I M Power, Carberry. Brood mare—1 F T Eames, Brandon; 2 Shaw & Armstrong. Filly foaled 1896—1 Alf Yeandle, Carberry. Filly or entire, of 1898—1 F T Eames; 2 Shaw & Armstrong. Foal of 1899—1 F T Eames; 2 Shaw & Armstrong. Mare and two of her progeny—1 F T Eames.

CARRIAGE.—Stallion, 4 years and over—1 A Colquhoun, Douglas; 2 Hurd & Page, Rapid City. Stallion foaled in 1896—1 Thomas Wyton, Chater. Foal of 1896—1 John Stott. Foal of 1898—1 Shaw & Armstrong, Carberry. Foal of 1899—1 John McCort, Chater; 2 F Woodcock, Chater. Team in harness, 15 1/2 hands high—1 T D Stickle, Carberry. Mare or gelding in harness—1 R P Willis, Boissevain; 2 A French, Dauphin.

HACKNEYS.—Stallions, 4 years and over—1 R I M Power, Carberry; 2 J A S Macmillan, Brandon.

PONIES.—Under 14 hands: Single driver—G F Jefferson, Saddle pony—E J McLellan; 2 Fred Smith, Polo pony—E White. Ponies under 12 hands: Stallion, Claude Evans, Single driver—1 Harold Kelly; 2 Claude Evans. Saddle pony—W S Swann, Shoal Lake.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS (bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.).—Yearling bull—Wm Chalmers, Heald. Bull calf—David Allison, Roland. Bull, any age—D Allison, Heifer, 2 years old—D Allison, Heifer, 1 year—1 F W Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2 Wm Chalmers. Heifer calf—1 F W Brown; 2 Wm Chalmers.

Open Class.—Bull, 4 years or over—Wm Chalmers. Bull, 3 years—F W Brown. Bull, 2 years—Wm Chalmers. Bull, 1 year—David Allison. Bull calf, under 1 year—J S Robson, Manitou. Bull, any age—diploma, given by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and N. W. T.—F W Brown. Cow, 4 years or over—1 F W Brown; 2 David Allison. Cow, 3 years—Wm Chalmers. Heifer, 2 years—Wm Chalmers. Heifer, 1 year—1 David Allison; 2 F W Brown. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 David Allison; 2 R S Fulton. Heald, bull and 4 females—David Allison.

HEREFORDS.—1 E McPhail, Deleau, won 1st and 2nd prizes in all sections, except for 2-year-old bull, which was won by Wm. Sharman, Souris.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, 4 years or over—J Glennie & Son, Longburn. Bull, 2 years—1 Glennie; 2 A B Fleming, Brandon. Bull, 1 year—1 Fleming; 2 A B Potter, Montgomery. Bull calf—1 Glennie; 2 A B Fleming. Cow, 4 years or over—1 Glennie; 2 Jas Hebert, Souris. Cow, 3 years—1 Glennie; 2 B F Potter. Heifer, 2 years—1 A B Fleming; 2 Glennie. Heifer, 1 year—1 Glennie; 2 Glennie. Heifer calf—1 Glennie; 2 A B Potter. Heald, bull and 4 females over 1 year—Glennie.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—Bull, 4 years or over—Walter Curtis, Brandon. Bull, 3 years—W V Edwards, Souris. Bull, 1 year—1 W V Edwards; 2 G F Jefferson, Brandon. Bull calf—W V Edwards. Bull, any age—W V Edwards. Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2 W V Edwards. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2 W V Edwards. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 W V Edwards. Heifer calf—1 Claude Evans, Brandon; 2 Edwards. Heald, bull and 4 females over 1 year—W V Edwards.

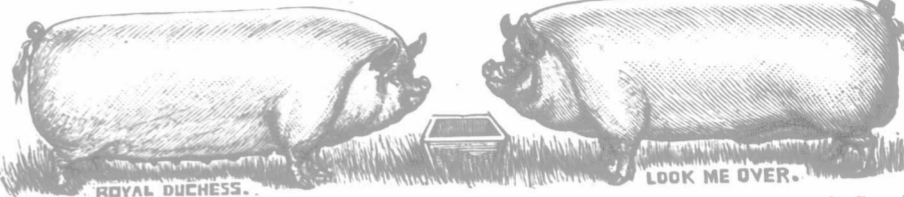
AYRSHIRES.—Bull, 4 years or over—Andrew Mutter, Brandon. Bull, 1 year—1 Mutter; 2 Wm Smith, Fairfield Plains. Bull, any age—Mutter. Cow, 4 years or over—Mutter. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2 Mutter. Heifer calf—Mutter. Heald, bull and 4 females over 1 year—Mutter.

GRADE CATTLE, DAIRY.—Cow, 4 years or over—1 Andrew Mutter; 2 Wm Sharman. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2 Andrew Mutter. Heald, 4 females over 1 year—Andrew Mutter. Prize for milk test—L Mabee, Winnipeg.

SHEEP.

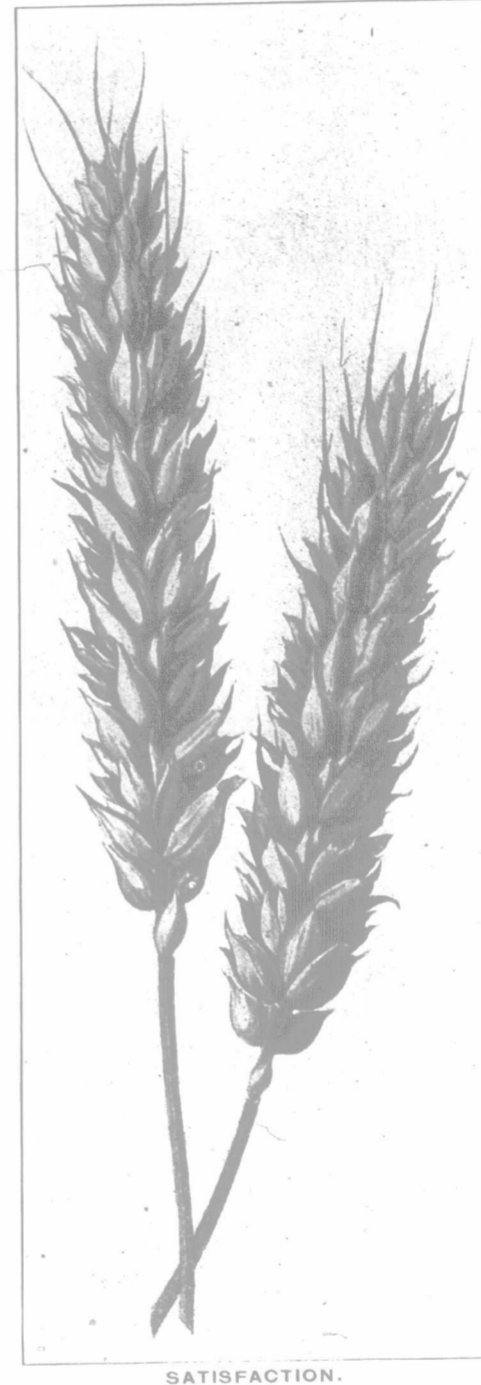
ROESTERS.—Eam, 2 years or over—1 A D G. Lamb, Brandon; 2 J. G. Murray, Lyden. 1 year—1 A D G. Lamb; 2 J. G. Murray. Lamb, 1 year—1 W. Preston; 2 J. G. Murray. Lamb, any age—A D G. Lamb. Two ewes aged—1 and 2 J. G. Murray. Two

Summer Hill Herd



The largest herd of imported and Canadian-bred YORKSHIRES of the large English type in Canada. Twenty-five matured imported sows, among them being several Royal winners. Six imported sows sired by Ruddington Lad, Royal winner and gold medal boar for the best pig of the white breed. Have three imported stock boars bred by such noted breeders as Sanders Spencer and Philo L. Mills. Twenty-five April pigs (imported) of both sexes for sale. Also a number imported in dam. Two hundred Canadian-bred pigs of all ages for sale. Write for prices. Personal inspection preferred. I prepay express charges, and guarantee stock as described.

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- NEW - FALL WHEAT "Satisfaction"

For Yield, Hardness, Quality and Strength of Straw, it surpasses everything we have yet seen.

It has an average of 53 bushels an acre.

We offer this grand new wheat this year for the first time, after an exhaustive test, in which it has shown valuable qualities in hardiness, vigorous growth and productiveness. It has a large grain, light amber color, hard and firm, with very thin bran. The heads are of remarkable size, beardless, white chaff and compact. A vigorous grower, stalk of medium length and very strong. We do not know of a better variety for strong land where wheat is liable to lodge. It is very hardy, and as winter-killing is the source of nearly all short crops of fall wheats, this quality should especially recommend it to all wheat growers in Canada. The large grains and well filled heads account for the enormous yields this wheat has made. A good new wheat full of natural vigor will often, under unfavorable conditions, make a crop where an old worn-out sort will fail. In "Satisfaction" you have all the qualities that combine to make the best fall wheat that has ever been put on the market. Try it this year.

Price: Small lots by mail, post-paid, lb. 20c., 3 lbs. 50c.; larger quantities, by freight or express at purchaser's expense, peck 80c., half bush, \$1.40, bush, \$2.50; bags, 15c.; two bush, including bag, \$5.00.

WHEAT	PER BUSHEL
Jones' Longberry	\$1 50
Early Arcadian	1 40
Dawson's Golden Chaff	1 40
Harvest King	1 50
Pedigree Genesee Giant	1 00
Fall Rye	85
Timothy, choice	2 10
Cotton Bags, 15c. extra.	

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CANADA'S GREATEST
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Large English Berkshires.

HERD headed by two imported boars—Nora B's Duke and Royal Star III, half-brother to Columbia's Duke, which recently sold for \$1,200. Choice pigs, all ages. Write for prices.

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MAPLEHURST BERKSHIRES.

Modern Bacon Type.

Our early litters are all sold. We offer only a few choice sows and boars of May and June farrow. Orders booked now for August and September pigs—distinct strains. Correspondence invited.

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The home winners of the imported boars, Conrad's Model and Klondike, assisted by Bacon Boy and Lennox. Has won 64 out of a possible 69 first prizes. Stock of all ages for sale. Write for prices or come and see

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We have a fine lot

First-Class Stock of all ages and either sex. Address

TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES.

We intend to exhibit our Berkshires at the coming Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Our exhibit will include some really good young boars and sows from 6 to 12 months old that are just the sort that are now wanted, and are for sale. Can supply young pigs from 6 to 10 weeks old, of the most approved type and breeding.

**SNELL & LYONS,
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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Herd headed by four first prize stock boars of large size, strong bone and fine quality. Young Boars and Sows, all ages, for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs.

GEORGE GREEN, - FAIRVIEW P.O., ONT.

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SPRING OFFERING Yorkshires AND Berkshires

A fine lot of boars and sows eight weeks old. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin, of the best breeding and individual merit. A number of Yorkshire boars fit for service, and fine lengthy sows in pig to an imported boar. Berkshires, all ages, quality of the best. Write

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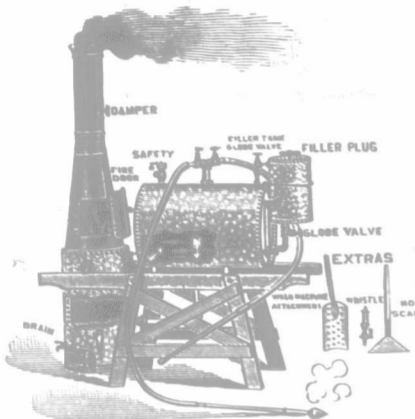
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The most effective and highly-concentrated spray in the market. Has successfully coped with the dreaded San José Scale, and readily destroys all orchard and garden pests, such as grubs, worms, brown-rot, curled-leaf, pear blight, apple scab, and all forms of animal life or fungi. Persicatic Plant Spray has been tried and proved by leading nurserymen and farmers all over Canada. It does its work thoroughly and effectively, and gives unqualified satisfaction. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct. We invite correspondence.

Kills San Jose Scale.

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THE IMPROVED RELIABLE FEED COOKER



This machine was designed and constructed not with the idea of putting a cheap cooker, but THE BEST COOKER UPON THE MARKET. That we have succeeded fully is evidenced by the experience of the users of the "RELIABLE." We quote one here:-

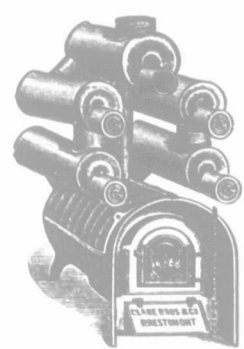
Oak Lodge Stock Farm, Burford, Ont., Feb. 4, '99. Messrs. Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill. Gentlemen, I am in receipt of your letter of January 19th. I would have replied earlier, but I wished to thoroughly test the Cooker before making any statements. I have made a pretty thorough test of it, and I am satisfied that it does all you claim for it. My hogs have done much better since I started using your Cooker. I am feeding ground grain, which I scald and feed while warm. I am also using the Cooker as a means of heating my hog pens, by having steam pipes running through the pens. Last week when the thermometer was several degrees below zero, the pens were quite comfortable, and I saved several litters of young pigs that I am sure would have perished with the cold. I take pleasure in recommending your Cooker. Yours truly, J. E. BERTHOUD.

We have hundreds of others equally good, and guarantee all to be genuine, under forfeiture of \$500.

We make further claims in our circulars why the "Reliable" is the best cooker on the market. We positively guarantee the "Reliable" to do all that we claim for it. SPECIAL PRICES quoted for August and September to get one introduced in a locality before winter. This Cooker is used by the best Experiment Stations in the United States. Burns wood, coal, cobs, coke, etc. Made in two sizes. Write for circulars, testimonials, prices, etc.

See it at TORONTO and LONDON FAIRS. We pay duty.

Ripley Hardware Company, Grafton, Ill.



"Money Saved is Money Earned."

WHY NOT SAVE THE PRICE OF HEATING YOUR HOUSE BY USING UP YOUR ROUGH WOOD IN ONE OF OUR

Hilborn Wood Furnaces

This Furnace has been on the market for the past fifteen years, and has given the very best results. DURABILITY is attained by a proportionate arrangement of weights; EFFICIENCY by means of the immense radiating surface, and EASE OF MANAGEMENT by provision for easy cleaning. Send us a rough sketch of your house, and we will send you estimates and advice.

Winnipeg, Man. CLARE BROS. & CO. Preston, Ont.

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Table with 2 columns: Belt size and Price. 100 Feet, 6-inch, 4-ply Endless, \$25 00. 110 Feet, 6-inch, 4-ply Endless, 28 00. 120 Feet, 6-inch, 4-ply Endless, 30 00.

Our Belts are all guaranteed, and are the best made. SUCTION HOSE, all sizes. COPPER RIVETS, 45 cents per pound. LACE LEATHER and leather belting of all kinds can be shipped on the shortest notice. SPORTING GOODS of all kinds.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS FROM \$4.00 UPWARDS.



Wilkins and Co., 166 and 168 King St. East, TORONTO.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ewes, shearing-1 A D Gamely; 2 James Murray. Two ewe lambs-1 A D Gamely; 2 James Murray. Pen sheep-1 A D Gamely; 2 James Murray.

OXFORD DOWNS.-Ram, 2 shears or over; ram, shearing; ram lamb; ram, any age; two ewes, aged; two ewes, shearing; two ewe lambs; pen of sheep-Alex Woods, of Souris, won 1st and 2nd in all the above sections.

SOUTHDOWNS.-Ram, 2 years or over; ram, shearing; ram lamb; ram, any age; two ewes, aged; two ewes, shearing; two ewe lambs; pen of sheep; pen of four sheep-W M Smith, of Fairfield Plains, won 1st and 2nd in all the above sections.

ANY OTHER PURE-BRED SHEEP.-Ram, 2 shears or over-1 R H Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 2 F W Brown, Portage la Prairie. Ram, shearing-R H Harding. Ewes, aged-1 F W Brown; 2 R H Harding. Two ewes, shearing-R H Harding. Two ewe lambs-1 R H Harding; 2 F W Brown. Pen of sheep-1 R H Harding; 2 F W Brown. Pen of sheep-1 R H Harding; 2 F W Brown. Two ewes, two shears or over-1 W M Smith; 2 James Murray. Two ewe lambs-1 Alex Woods; 2 J W Preston.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.-Boar, 2 years (or over)-1 R McKenzie, High Bluff; 2 F W Brown, Portage la Prairie. Boar, 1 year and under-1 and 2 F W Brown. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year-2 F W Brown; 2 R McKenzie. Boar, under 6 months-1 R McKenzie; 2 F W Brown. Breeding sow, 2 years or over-1 and 2 F W Brown. Breeding sow, 1 year and under-1 R McKenzie; 2 F W Brown. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year-1 F W Brown; 2 R McKenzie. Sow under 6 months-1 and 2 R McKenzie. Sow and litter-1 F W Brown; 2 R McKenzie. Boar, any age-1 R McKenzie. Sow, any age-1 F W Brown.

YORKSHIRES.-Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year-1 and 2 J Bray, Longburn. Boar, under 6 months-1 J Bray; 2 A B Potter, Montgomery. Breeding sow, 2 years or over-1 J Bray. Breeding sow, 1 year and under-1 A B Potter; 2 J Bray. Sow, under 6 months-1 J Bray; 2 A B Potter. Sow and litter-1 J Bray; 2 A B Potter. Boar, any age-1 J Bray. Sow, any age-1 J Bray.

TAMWORTHS.-Boar, 1 year and under-2-1 L A Bradley, Portage la Prairie. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year-1 and 2 J T Hutchinson, Hayfield. Boar, under 6 months-1 L A Bradley. Breeding sow, 2 years or over-1 L A Bradley; 2 J T Hutchinson. Breeding sow, 1 year and under-1 L A Bradley. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year-1 J T Hutchinson. Sow, under 6 months-1 L A Bradley. Sow and litter-1 L A Bradley. Boar, any age-1 L A Bradley. Sow, any age-1 L A Bradley.

ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE-BRED SWINE.-Boar, 2 years or over-1 W M Smith. Boar, 1 year and under-1 W L Trann, Crystal City; 2 W M Smith. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year-1 Trann; 2 Smith. Boar, under 6 months-1 Trann; 2 Smith. Breeding sow, 2 years or over-1 Trann; 2 Smith. Breeding sow, 1 year and under-1 and 2 Smith. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year-1 Trann; 2 Smith. Sow, under 6 months-1 Trann; 2 Smith. Sow and litter-1 and 2 Smith. Boar, any age-Smith. Sow, any age-1 Trann.

FAT PIGS.-Pigs, under 1 year-1 R McKenzie; 2 W L Trann. Pigs, under 6 months-1 and 2 McKenzie.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.-Red Fyfe wheat, open-1 W S Hunter, Brandon; 2 John Ralston, Rapid City. Red Fyfe wheat, open to electoral division of Brandon-1 W S Hunter, city; 2 T H Jackson, Hartney. White Fyfe wheat-1 J D Johnson, Ebor; 2 W Sanderson, Souris. Barley, six-rowed-1 J Ralston, 2 John McCort, Chater. Barley, two-rowed-1 J L Dixon, Rapid City; 2 Mrs E J B Groome, Brandon. Oats, white, any variety-1 H Nichol, Brandon; 2 C E Longstaff, Brandon. Oats, black-1 J Ralston, Rapid City; 2 David Cotton, Rapid City. Peas-1 A B Potter, Montgomery; 2 J Johnson, Ebor. Corn-John Preston, Rapid City. Flax seed-1 J Ralston; 2 W Sanderson, Mifflin, Brandon. Timothy seed-1 W M Smith, 2 W Sanderson. Native hops-1 W Sanderson, 2 J Ralston.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

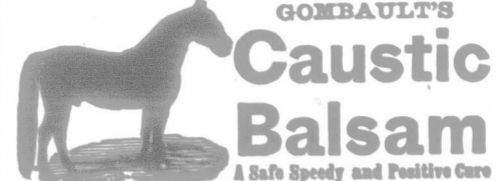
BUTTER.-Three firkins, creamery-1 A A Jory, Rapid City; 2 Alex Scott, Morris; 3 L A Pace, Brandon. Crook or firkin, farm-1 Mrs Robert Rogers, Elkhorn; 2 Mrs C H Freeman, Elkhorn; 3 Mr Edwards, Souris. Basket of rolls-1 Mrs Rogers, 2 Mrs Edwards, 3 Mrs Ballantyne, Brandon. For table use-1 Mrs Beresford Groome; 2 Mrs G Sherris, Rapid City. Granular butter, in brine-1 F Reid, Brandon; 2 Mrs S Adams, Rapid City; 3 Mrs Freeman, Firkin, 20 lbs., dairy, with separator-1 Mrs J B Gilson, Alameda; 2 W H Young, Minnesota; 3 Mr Gorrell, Carberry. Ornamental basket-1 Mrs Beresford Groome, 2 D A McLean, Brandon; 3 Mrs Freeman, Sweepstakes-John Gorrell, Carberry. 20-lb. tub dairy, special-Mrs T Ahey.

CHEESE.-Factory, colored-1 A Thompson, Douglas; 2 B Dutton, Birtle. Factory, white-1 B Dutton, 2 A Thompson. Homemade-1 Alex Thompson, 2 W Nichol.

GOSSIP.

R. McKenzie, Maple Lodge Stock Farm, High Bluff, Man., reports following sales of Berkshires during the summer exhibitions:-First prize boar, under six months at Winnipeg and Brandon, to H. R. Keyes, Midway; second prize boar, same age, to Alex. Nichol, Alexander; a prize-winning boar to Wm. Lidster, Birtle. Also a boar to each of the following: A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa; Robt. Hope, Carberry; J. F. Mutch, Pilot Mound; D. H. Hobbs, Forest River, North Dakota; a pair to T. W. Willson, Glenora; two pairs of sows to George Vines, Brandon; one pair to Alex. S. Florence, New Lunnon, near Edmonton, Alta., this being the third pair I sent to Edmonton Station this summer; one of the prize-winning sows under six months to John McQueen, Carivale, Assa. I have a few of the sows left out of the first prize litter at Winnipeg; also a choice lot ranging in age from two to six months, sired by the first-class boars, Prince and Perfection. The latter has to his credit eleven first prizes as a yearling. His gets were first prize winners this year. Also a few good ones sired by Pound Victor, sweepstakes boar this year at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Horse Owners! Use



COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, CAN.

WINDMILLS

HARVEST WILL SOON BE OVER. THEN YOU WILL BE LOOKING FOR THE CHEAPEST POWER.

The Canadian Steel Airmotor

WILL SAVE YOUR LABOR, SAVE YOUR TIME, SAVE YOUR CASH. The Farmer's Friend.

Our Motto: The Best.

PUMPS, TANKS, GRINDERS, WATER BASINS.

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

Largest Windmill Manufacturers under the British Flag. Manitoba Agents: BALFOUR IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

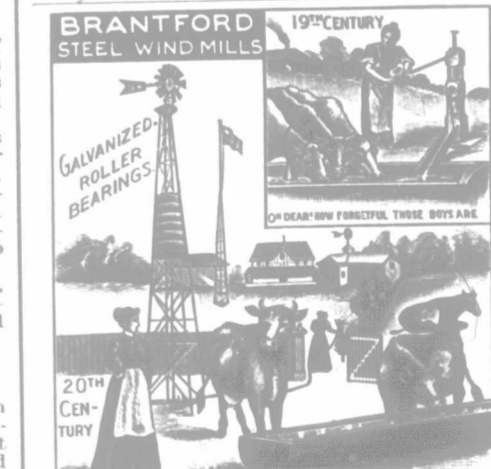
Woodstock Steel Windmills

FOR POWER AND PUMPING. GET A DANDY WITH GRAPHITE BEARINGS. THEY RUN WITHOUT OIL. STEEL TOWER PUMPS, TANKS, SAW TABLES, GRINDERS, AND WATERING TROUGHS. Woodstock Wind-Motor Co., Limited.

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MY! WHAT A COMFORT THAT BRANTFORD MILL IS. POWER AND PUMPING MILLS. STEEL TOWERS AND FLAG STAFFS. IRON AND WOOD PUMPS, MAPLE LEAF GRAIN GRINDERS, BEE SUPPLIES.

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Students may commence telegraphing on the first of each month, and the other departments at any time.

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OPENING OF
NAVIGATION

FIRST STEAMER FROM FORT WILLIAM
TUESDAY, 9TH MAY,
THEREAFTER EVERY
TUESDAY, FRIDAY AND SUNDAY.
CONNECTING TRAINS FROM WINNIPEG EVERY
MONDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY
AT 4 P. M.
Cheap One-way and Round-trip Tickets.

For information and full particulars, apply to nearest agent, or address—
ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager,
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METAL EAR LABELS
Used by all Live Stock Record Associations.
Sheep size, per 100.....\$1.50
Hog size, per 100..... 1.50
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Punch and Pliers for attaching labels to ear, each \$1.00.
Name on one side and any numbers wanted on reverse side.
F. S. BURCH & CO.
178 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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can positively be cured or prevented by the use of
WEST'S FLUID,
which is a tar product, is also a cheap and effective
DISINFECTANT.
Circulars (specially prepared by a veterinary surgeon) on these diseases, on application.
THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,
"Dept. F." TORONTO, ONTARIO.
Agents wanted in all counties. -om

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.,
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TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The entire Jersey herd of Mr. W. McKenzie, Bradley, was sold by auction at Leylands, Kent, England, July 13. Thirty-one cows and heifers averaged £37 5s. 2d., and forty-five head in all averaged £28 12s. 10d. The highest price was 180 guineas (\$945) for the six-year-old cow, Beresford Pride, by Orme, by Golden Lad, bought by Mrs. Greenall. The seven-year-old cow, Beresford Queen, by Golden Lad, brought 150 guineas, and was also purchased by Mrs. Greenall.

Hackneys sold well at the public auction of the stud of Mr. A. W. Hickling, and 11 ponies of Captain Cullen, Wollaton, at Adloeton, Nottingham, July. Nine hundred and fifty guineas (over \$5,000) was paid by Mr. Batchelor for Miss Terry, a three-year-old filly by Garton Duke of Connaught. Capt. Cullen's Greta realized the next highest price, being sold to Mr. Bellamy for nine hundred guineas. Wild Agnes went to Mr. Batchelor at five hundred and ten guineas. Others sold for four hundred guineas, three hundred and fifty guineas, and the lowest price was fifty-one guineas.

\$630 FOR A BERKSHIRE BOAR.
At the sale of Mr. Edney Hayter's herd of Berkshires, at Whitechurch, Hants, England, July 6th, the champion boar, Highclere Topper, was bought by Mr. N. Benjafield, on behalf of Mr. Reuben Gentry, for Mr. W. K. Underhill, Biltmore Farm, North Carolina, at 120 guineas. Mr. Gordon, for Mr. C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass., bid up to 105 guineas for the boar.

SHIPMENT OF ENGLISH PEDIGREE SHEEP TO CANADA.
On Monday last, the 24th July, per the SS. Montorey, Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Company, Shrewsbury, England, shipped 317 sheep of various British breeds, including Shropshires, Oxfords, Southdowns, Hampshires, and Cotswolds, on account of Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; the Hon. John Dryden, M. P., Brooklin; Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland; Mr. Geo. Allen; Prof. Curtiss; Mr. L. B. Harris, and Mr. John Milton.

SCOTCH-BRED BULLS FOR ENGLISH HERDS.
Mr. J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Wilts, has purchased at a high price Sir J. Gilmour's Brave Archer, second prize aged bull at the Highland Society's Show recently held at Edinburgh. He was bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie, and sired by Scottish Archer. This is the bull which at the Royal Show, at Maidstone, was considered by American breeders the best in the ring, but was rated by the judges there as no better than fourth in the competition.

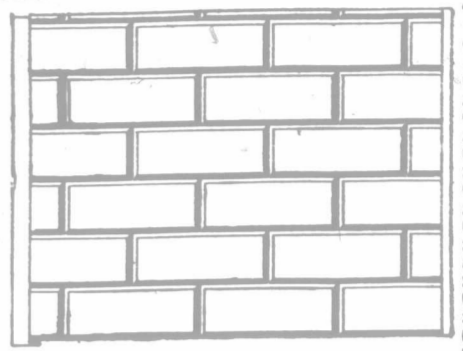
Mr. Beck, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, bought the second prize yearling bull, Pride of Collynie, by Pride of the Morning, at the same show, for the Sandingham herd, from Mr. Durno, who exhibited him. He was considered a very close competitor with the Queen's yearling, Royal Duke, which was awarded the first prize.

PEDIGREE SHEEP FOR CANADA.
"On Saturday, July 15th," says the London Live Stock Journal, "Alfred Mansell & Co., live stock importers, Shrewsbury, England, shipped per the SS. Monteagle, Elder Dempster Line, from Bristol, a choice consignment of fifty-three Shropshire and other breeds of sheep to Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Canada. The shipment comprised animals of the highest merit, including several of this season's prize-winners at the leading shows, selected from the flocks of Mr. H. Williams, Mr. Alfred Tanner, Mr. A. E. Mansell, Mr. M. Williams, Mr. S. Nevett, Mr. Geo. Foster-Harter, Mr. R. Brown, and Mr. Wilkinson; Hampshires, Oxfords and Border Leicester represented the flocks of Lord Rothschild, Mr. Henderson (M. P.), Lord Polwarth, and Mr. Stilgoe."

Referring to the shipment made by Alfred Mansell & Co., on the 15th July, to Mr. John Campbell, of Fairview, Can.: "We are informed that the selection made included several prize-winners at the Bath and West of England Show; also Mr. H. Williams' recent winners in their respective classes at the Shropshire and West Midland Shows, comprising ram lambs, shearing ewes and shearing rams. One of the latter, his late owner believes to be the best ram he has bred since Newton Lord left this country for his great career on the American continent. Taking the consignment as a whole, the sheep reflect great credit upon the breeders and the breed which they so worthily represent, and should add fresh laurels to the already renowned Fairview flock."

SHROPSHIRE IMPORTATION.
Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., whose new advertisement appears in this issue, writes: "Fairview's 1889 importation of high-class Shropshires have arrived at their Canadian home, and we do not hesitate to state that never in the history of the flock could we show customers so many choice ewes and rams as at present—imported and Canadian-bred. Several winners at the Shropshire show are in this importation.
"More sales have been made to date than in any past season. While nearly all sold have been extra good ones, yet some of the best have been reserved for the fall fairs. They, with the new importation of fifty, will furnish customers with the largest and best lot that has been at Fairview Farm.
"Of the show lot of about thirty nearly every one (except in lamb classes) has been a former winner of first premiums in Canada or England, or in both countries, and the exhibit will reflect credit on owner and flock. Mr. Campbell having this season given full personal attention to his flock, and they have been fitted up to a point beyond any former effort.
"Sales have been made to leading breeders in New York, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Vermont, and Maine. Among those is an order for a very choice shearing ram from Prof. Carlyle, for the Wisconsin Agricultural Station. This ram is of unsurpassed quality and breeding. His sire, Fair Star Dreamer, by Mansell's noted Montford Dreamer, out of a Fair Star dam, was a second premium ram at the Royal and Shropshire shows. Fairview Standard, which goes to Prof. Carlyle, is as near the type of Newton Lord, champion winner at the World's Fair, as possible, with an even back and a better leg of mutton.
"Ontario breeders from Ottawa district to Huron County have been sending in orders for good imported and Canadian-bred rams to lead flocks.
"All in all, the outlook for a steady trade was never more in sight at this season of the year."

THE PRICE OF OUR SHEET STEEL PRESSED BRICK




Is So Low that the cost need not prevent your using it.

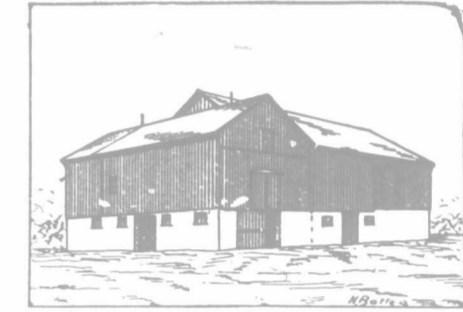
It makes an economical and reliable covering for all kinds of buildings: is fireproof and wonderfully durable, and can be easily and quickly applied by any handy man. You'll like its fine appearance. Let us send you full particulars. It offers unequalled protection for farm buildings.

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Work Done With **THOROLD CEMENT** Speaks for Itself.



Concrete Residence of W. H. Fry, Fenwick, Ont.
Size of Building, 28 x 32 x 18 feet high.
BUILT WITH THOROLD CEMENT IN 1877.



Barn of R. W. Jackson, Iderton, Ont.
Size of Walls.....
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IT is better, cheaper and easier built than stone, is nicer, lasts longer and more substantial than frame. Suitable for dwellings, barns, stables, sheds, well curbing, and foundations. This cement has stood the test for nearly 50 years, and carries with it its own guarantee. Costs less than half to build with Thorold cement than stone.

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The Jones Umbrella "Roof"

Put on in One minute. No Sewing. Fits any Frame.



\$1.00 for a new UNION TWILLED SILK Adjustable Roof

COVER YOUR OWN UMBRELLA
Don't throw away your old one—make it new for \$1.00. Re-covering only takes one minute. No sewing. A clumsy man can do it as well as a clever woman.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Send us \$1 and we will mail you, prepaid, a Union Twilled Silk, 26-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, \$1.25; 30-inch, \$1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella; count the number of outside ribs; state if the center rod is of steel or wood. Full instructions for putting on the cover will be sent with all orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request. Send for our FREE book, "Umbrella Economy," anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day, and you will be glad that you know about

THE JONES-MULLEN CO., 396-398 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**The Prejudice
Against
Prepared Paint**

Yes, prejudice is the right word; that is, an opinion before trial. When one investigates fairly he is simply forced to the conviction that a paint composed of the best possible ingredients, selected by those who have special knowledge of their nature and their use, and then thoroughly ground and mixed by special machinery, is better than any one man and one stick can supply. Such paints are

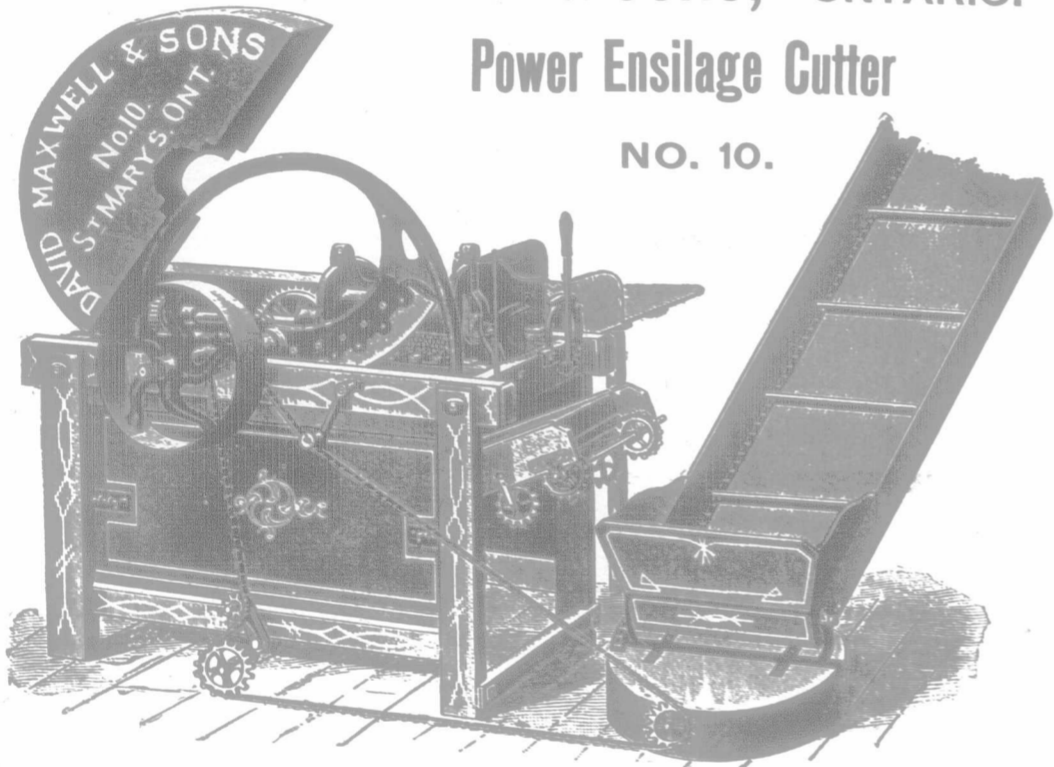
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

They are not patent paints, nor chemical paints, but simply the best paints that unusual care, skill and experience can produce. "Paint Points" will make painting easier. It is sent free on request.

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DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.



The most modern—from new and improved patterns. Durable, Powerful, and Efficient. Send for Catalogue with full description.



The Favorite Churn
Made in seven different sizes, from five to fifty gallons. Steel Frame, Improved Roller Bearings, Patented Hand and Foot Drive, Best Quality Oak Barrels, Superior Finish. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

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The Ontario Agricultural College will reopen on **SEPTEMBER 26th, 1890.**
Full courses of Lectures, with practical instruction in Agriculture, Live Stock Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry, Beekeeping, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Entomology, Bacteriology, English, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, and Political Economy. Year shortened to suit farmers' sons.

Send for Circular giving terms of admission, course of study, etc.

**JAMES MILLS, M. A., PRESIDENT,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.**

GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

On the 1st of July, Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, acting as agents for Messrs. D. G. Hamner & Sons, Ontario, shipped per the steamship Mount Royal, from the Millwall dock, London, one of the most choice consignments of sheep that have left England this season, including in all 106 sheep of various British breeds. The consignment comprised some valuable specimens of Shropshire sheep, including several prizewinners at the Royal and other shows, from the noted flocks of Messrs. R. P. Cooper, A. Tanner, A. E. Mansell, W. Thomas, T. S. Minton, S. F. M. Nevett, J. Harding, J. S. Harding, and R. Bach. Oxfords were represented by selections from such celebrated flocks as Mr. Albert Brassey, M. P., Mr. J. T. Hobbs, Mr. W. J. P. Reading, Mr. H. W. Stilgoe, Mr. W. Arkell. The Southdowns contained some nice sheep from Mr. Ashley D. Potter and Mr. George Jonas. Some Dorsets from Mr. W. R. Flower, and some Cotswolds from Mr. W. T. Garne and Mr. W. Thomas were also included in the shipment.

Mr. W. T. Miller, Carlos City, Indiana, recently visited Canada and made the following purchases of Shorthorns: From Mr. Flait, of Hamilton, imp. Cecil, by Clan Alpine (60469), bred by A. Cruickshank, and her bull calf; also Luster 18th, by Captain Ripley (68342), bred by W. S. Marr. From the herd of James I. Davidson & Son, Balsam: Naomi 2nd, by Duke of Sonya, whose sire was imp. Premier Earl (48454); also her bull calf Commander, by Village Boy 9th 130867; The Queen, by Duke of Sonya, and her heifer calf Queen of Diamonds, by Sittyton Hero 130833; Village Girl, by Village Boy 9th, and her heifer calf Village Girl 8th, by Sittyton Hero; and Village Girl 3rd, an extra good two-year-old heifer by Village Boy 9th. All these have a Golden Drop foundation, tracing to Bloom, by Moss Trooper (11827), the property of Mr. Cruickshank: on the top of this Diphthong (17681), Broadalbane 129263 (28073), and Royal Barmpton (32936). These three bulls were bred by Mr. A. Cruickshank. He also purchased from Messrs. Davidson, Necklace 23rd, by Scottish Prince 121084, whose dam was the same as that of Mr. Barber's Necklace 20th, which has been so successful in the showing; also 55th Duchess of Gloster, dam 41st Duchess of Gloster, by (imported and exported) Hospodar.

BROWNDALE STOCK FARM—A GREAT BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.


A representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in passing westward recently, visited the fine farm of Mr. H. F. Brown, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and enjoyed a pleasant stay with that genial gentleman and genuine lover of good stock, of which he is an accomplished judge. The Browndale farm comprises 400 acres of rich land, located just outside the city limits, one mile west of Lake Harriet, the present terminus of the electric railway. The seven-mile carriage drive from the center of the city is mainly through a charming park, over a perfectly graded and boulevarded macadamized road, alongside of beautiful lakes from half a mile to a mile wide and bordered by neatly-trimmed willow hedges. The farm is watered by Minnehaha Creek, on which is a fall of some fifteen feet, which furnishes ample power to run the mill for grinding feed, etc., and the dam forms a beautiful lake, on the shore of which are located two houses and four barns—the latter capable of stabling 150 head of cattle, 20 horses, a small flock of Shropshire sheep, and a stock of Poland-China hogs. The Browndale herd of Shorthorns has a continental reputation, and has been signally successful in all the great competitions in the West in recent years, including the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, where they won the first prize for the best herd of Shorthorns, and for the best ten head of beef cattle bred by exhibitor.

The herd, as at present constituted, is probably stronger in individual excellence and richness of breeding than at any time in the past, and the ripened judgment of the proprietor is satisfied with nothing less than the best, and the success of the annual sales of surplus stock from the herd attests the public appreciation of the character of his cattle. The show herd in preparation for the circuit of fairs this season is again headed by the conquering hero, Nominee, the rich roan six-year-old bull who, after winning the championship as the best bull of the breed of any age in the competition at Canada's greatest fair in 1897, repeated and exceeded the record in 1898 at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, where he not only won the championship as best Shorthorn bull, any age, but also the grand sweepstakes as the best bull of any beef breed, and headed the first prize herd (open to all beef breeds) at that great show. Nominee has been nominated for a second term of the high position he has occupied in the arena of cattle competition in the United States, and his present appearance justifies the prediction that he will prove a powerful claimant, if not an invincible candidate, for first place in the esteem of the judges and the public in the contests he is to participate in on the grand circuit of Western fairs for which he is booked the present season. Nominee is one of the kind that grows on one the longer he is looked over. He has steadily improved with his years, and to-day he is wider and deeper than ever, while his outlines, always ideal, continue as straight and true as when he was a yearling, the quality of his handling as fine as one could desire, his flesh smoothly and evenly distributed, and the character expressed in his grand head and crest, as well as his general appearance, bears a striking resemblance to Corner Stone, the champion of the late Highland Society Show at Edinburgh, where he won over the second prize bull at the Royal Show in his class. The grand show cows, Spicy of Browndale, 4th and 6th, and Ella Kennedy, all by the Cruickshank bull, Golden Rule, are in the pink of condition and, together with the beautiful group of heifers in training, will make a show herd hard to beat in any company.

AN IMPORTED GALLOWAY BULL FOR JANE-FIELD.

Mr. David McCrae, Janefield, Guelph, Ont., has purchased from Mr. Andrew Montgomery, Nether Hall, and imported, the fine Galloway bull, Baron Wedholme of Drumlanrig, which won first prize at the Highland Society's Show in 1898.

IMPORTANT TRUTH
FOR
STOCK RAISERS.



LUMP JAW
has been transformed from an incurable to an easily curable disease. The entire credit for this wonderful result is due to

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

When this remedy was discovered no other real cure was known. No other positive cure is yet known. FLEMING'S CURE was first introduced in Saskatchewan, and from there its reputation has spread over the entire continent. It is the only remedy endorsed by leading ranchers, shippers, and stock journals. It is positively guaranteed; money is returned if it fails. One bottle usually cures one to five cases.

Like all other articles of exceptional merit, it is imitated in external respects, but these imitations wholly lack the distinctive qualities of the genuine.

GET FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE AND BE CERTAIN OF RESULTS.

PRICE, \$2.00.

SENT ANYWHERE BY MAIL. TRAVELER AND IMPORTER REPORTS SENT FREE.

**FLEMING BROS.,
CHEMISTS,
ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO.**

ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

—FOR—



BUTTER, HONEY, JAM, ETC.,

**The E. B. EDDY CO. (LIMITED),
HULL, - P. Q.**

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ANYBODY can make the finest photographs—the manipulation being so simple. If you want full information as to the many different styles and sizes of Premos, send for catalogue—it's free.

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Catalogue Printing our Specialty.

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HUDSON'S BAY STORES.

Special Attention given to Mail Orders.

If you have not received the new Spring and Summer Price List, send for one to the

HUDSON'S BAY STORES, WINNIPEG.

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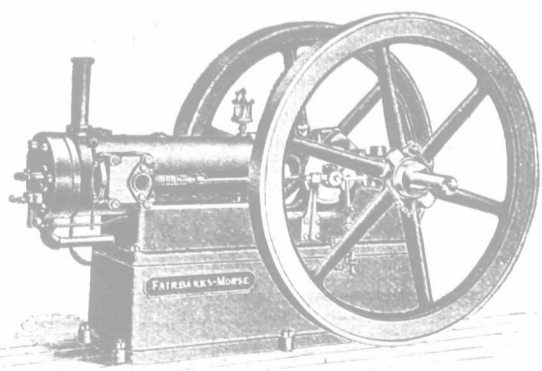
PROMPTS YOU TO BUY FROM A MEMBER OF YOUR OWN FAMILY—IF HE SELLS GOODS THAT YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE—IN PREFERENCE TO HIS COMPETITORS WITH WHOM YOU ARE NOT CONNECTED.

Massey-Harris Farm Implements

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