

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH AT LONDON AND WINNIPEG, CAN.

Genial Still

BUT NOT A STAMMERER!

(From the Berlin, Ont., News-Record.)

The editor of the News-Record had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. B. Lobb, of Galt, on Saturday. He is now, and has been for twelve years past, in the employ of the G. T. R. Company at Galt. Previous to that, he was stationed at Berlin. Many of our citizens will remember him for two things—his genial manner and the impediment in his speech, which caused him to stammer badly. But the latter has been removed. Mr. Lobb has been a patient under Dr. J. W. Arnott for several weeks, and nothing but the geniality remains. He now speaks as easily and well as though he had never been afflicted, and says he owes it entirely to the course of treatment received here. Several years ago Mr. Lobb attended a Stammering Institute at Toronto, and, while receiving relief through a mechanical, one-word-at-a-time method, was not cured, and soon relapsed; in fact, in comparing the two, he aptly says: "At Toronto I was taught a system; at Berlin I was taught how to talk."

REGISTRAR OF

Live Stock.

Mr. Henry Wade will open an office at the Industrial Exhibition, in the Farmers' Institute tent, where breeders may register their stock and pay their annual membership fees. Pedigree blanks of all kinds will be supplied free. Mr. Wade will also be at the London Fair.

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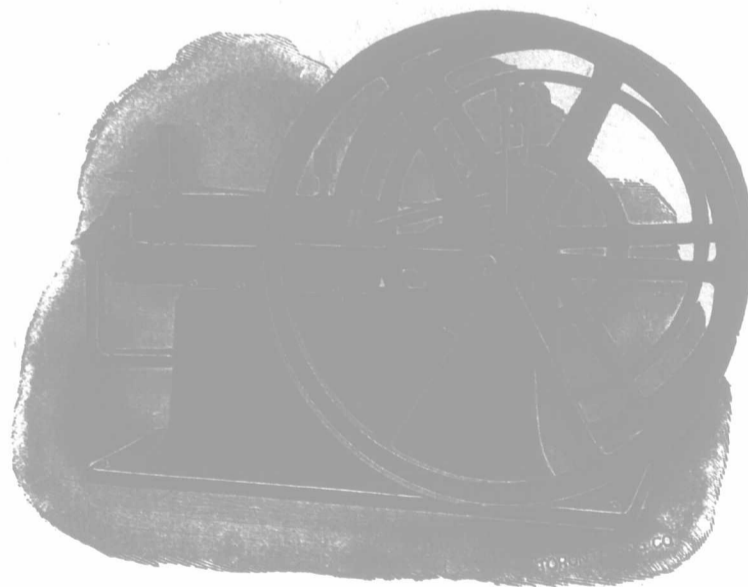
will also give select programme each afternoon and evening.

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GOSSIP.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, P. Q., favors us with a copy of an attractive little brochure in which he gives a succinct and graphic description of "The Rising Dairy Breed—the Quebec Jerseys." Mr. Macaulay is establishing a fine herd of this profitable tribe of cattle at his farm at Hudson Heights, P. Q.

IN WRITING
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

SEPTEMBER 1, 1902

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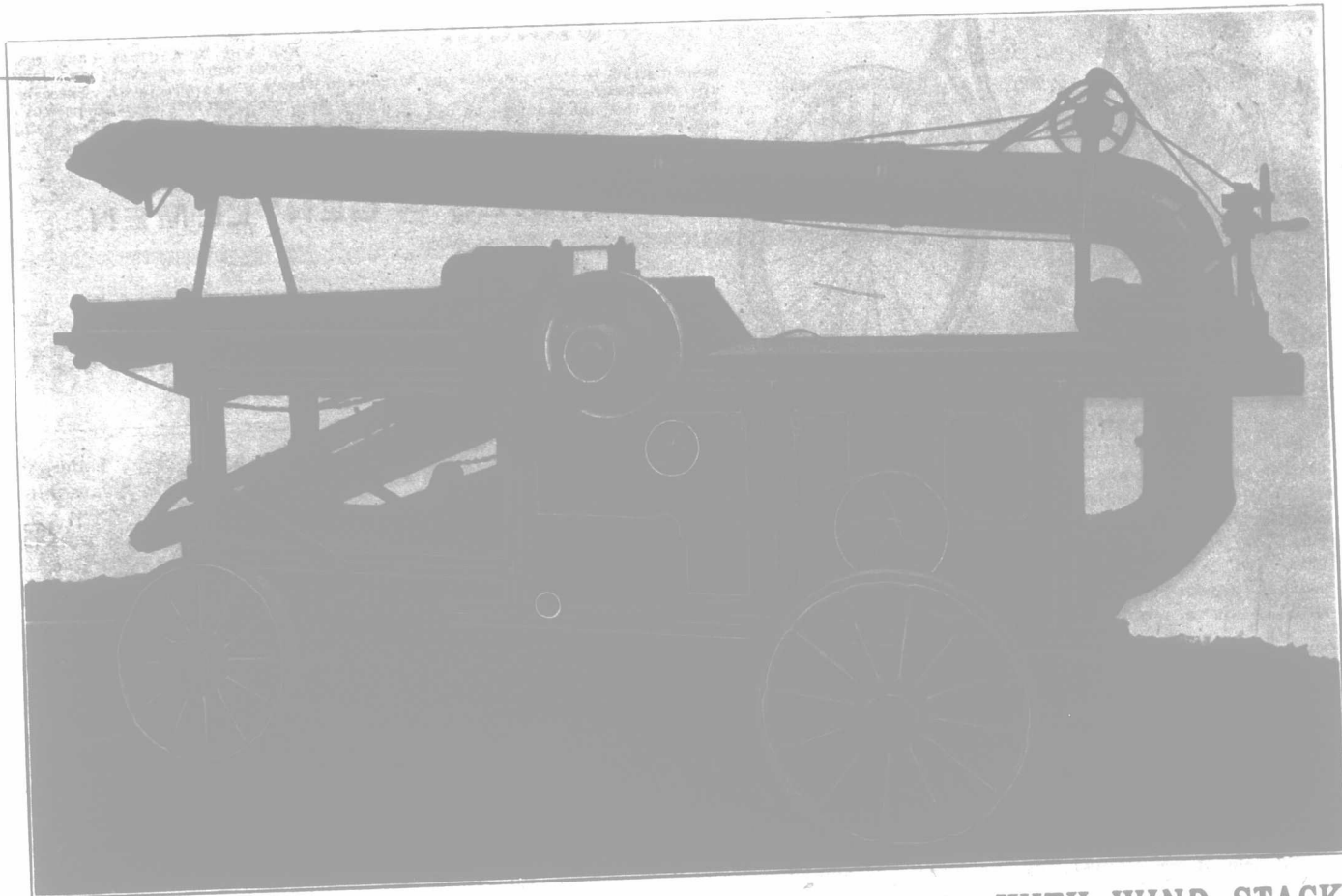
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WHAT THE Corn Husker and Shredder

WILL DO :

It will shred the cornstalks, and make an amount of fodder equal in bulk and quality to ensilage from the same acreage.

It will husk the cobs of corn and put them in the crib—a nice profit.

A clean profit that without a corn husker and shredder is practically lost.

CONSIDER THIS!

It will, with its wind stacker, deposit the shredded corn stover in any part of the barn or storehouse desired, in a most compact, easy manner.

It shreds so finely that stock relish and thrive on the fodder to an extent that has never yet been obtainable when the corn is cut in the old-fashioned way and the sharp corners of the hard cornstalk injure the mouths of the stock.

To make money, be up-to-date.

The corn husker and shredder is the proper way to handle the corn crop.

We offer you a thoroughly-tested, Canadian-built machine, and a winner.

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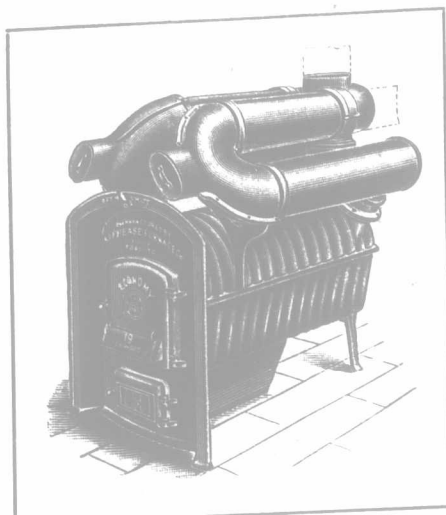
A Handsome Subscription Offer.

We do not give premiums with the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," it is such a good premium of itself. People do not expect anything more. The farmer is entitled to the best and most up-to-date paper possible, dealing with all departments of his occupation and business, and also devoted to the home life on the farm. Not how cheap, but how good, is the "ADVOCATE'S" motto, and this is the secret of its popularity and success. Our premiums, an attractive list of which appears on pages 653 and 654 of this issue, go to present readers who secure new yearly subscribers to the paper. Show the paper to your friends. They will see its excellence at a glance, and the more they become acquainted with it the better they will appreciate it. The subscription price is small, quality considered, and as an additional strong inducement, in order to double our subscription list, we have decided to give every issue of this paper from now till the end of 1903, including the beautiful Christmas numbers of both years, for the regular yearly rate, \$1.

GOSSIP.

Goodwood stock farm lies in the county of Simcoe, four miles from Orillia; the owner, Mr. C. H. Rowe, is well known as an extensive breeder of Shropshire sheep. His present flock numbers 100 head of typical animals, among which are eight shearing rams, sired by Crosby 133454, a grandson of the noted Newton Lord, imp. He is also sire of this season's crop of lambs, a very even, well-covered lot, standing on short legs. The whole flock are in splendid condition. Mr. Rowe is offering for sale, in addition to the above-mentioned rams, 12 shearing ewes, a number of aged ewes, and this year's lambs. All told, there are for sale about 60 head. He reports sales for the last year as very satisfactory, some of the sheep going as far as Nova Scotia.

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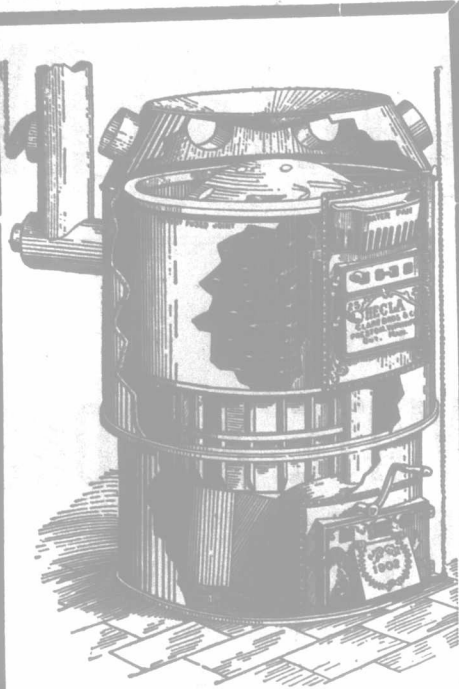
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Hecla Furnace

To render it gas, smoke and dust tight. By means of this method of construction we fuse the steel and iron into one solid piece without the use of cement or bolts.

Another feature of the HECLA is that it will burn ANY KIND OF FUEL coal, wood or peat.

If you should desire a furnace for wood only, we should recommend our

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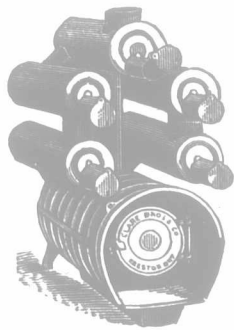
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This furnace is so constructed that it will burn up large, rough wood to good advantage. It has a large fire-door and immense radiating surface, making it a powerful heater.

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NOTICE.

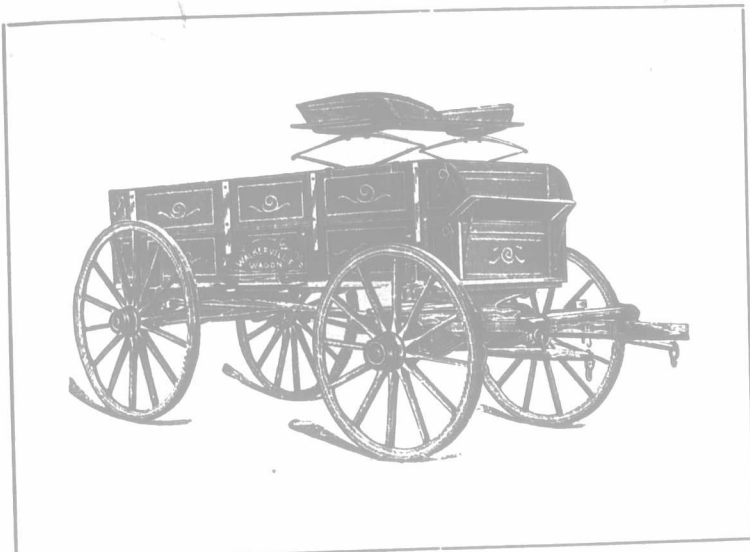
IN OXFORD COUNTY there are choice farms for sale. If you are interested see advertisement of Ormsby & Clapp, Real Estate Agents, Woodstock, Ont., in this number. Amongst others that are favorites they are offering a market garden close to the city. It is said to be a money-maker.

GOSSIP.

Within the corporate limits of the Village of Stouffville lies Bonnie Burn Stock Farm, the property of Mr. D. H. Rusnell, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. The Shorthorns are represented by the well-known Lavinia and Strawberry families, the foundation Lavinia cow being Jessie Jones 27941, by Prince of Carrick 17848; dam Jessie Galloway 17699, by Earl of Lennox 8547. She is

a roan of superior make-up, and out of her is the splendid four-year-old red cow, Jessie's Beauty, by imp. Kinnellar Sort. Another daughter, also a good one, is the two-year-old Jessie Blossom, by the herd bull, Royal Stamp 29873. Her youngest daughter is the seven-months-old roan heifer, sired by the stock bull. She will make a fine animal. The Strawberry foundation is Strawberry 5th 23168, by Athelstane 8545; dam Strawberry 3rd 13241. A daughter of hers is Strawberry 12th, by imp. Kinnellar Sort. She is suckling a fine seven-months heifer by Royal Stamp. Another of the breeding cows lately purchased is Meadowgrass, Vol 16, by Gallant Lad 16078; dam Meadowflower 23rd, by imp. Boulderwood. She is also suckling a seven-months-old heifer by the stock bull. Al-

together there are several heifers from seven months to three years old, all good ones. Royal Stamp 29873 is by Sullyton Hero 23313; dam Scottish Lass 2nd, by imp. Premier Earl. He is a massive, thick, evenly-built animal, and a splendid stock getter. There are for sale a couple of good young bulls and several heifers. The Shropshires are of Mansell strain. This season's crop of lambs will be for sale, the major part of which are sired by an imported ram. In Berkshires, the main brood sow is imp. Dauphin Belle 6687, by Braggs 5974; dam imp. Victoria. She is now in pig to Royal Bob 8165. Mr. Rusnell reports sales as extra good in all his lines of stock, and the demand for pure-bred stuff rapidly on the increase, which experience is universal among pure-bred breeders generally.



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A 1 FARMERS



CANADA PRODUCES
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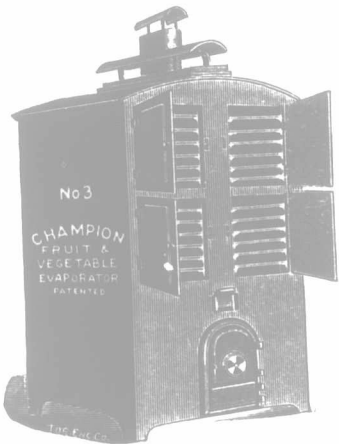
CANADA'S FOREMOST AND RENOWNED ABELL

A1 Threshing Outfits

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Needed on Sea, Farm and Ranch. Made by the largest manufacturer in Europe, measures nearly 3 ft. when open, is fitted with powerful lenses scientifically ground and adjusted. It brings to view objects miles away with astonishing clearness. Read what Customers say:—HICKSON, ONT., Nov. 4th, 1901. "I received the 90c. Telescope all right. It is a dandy. I would not take three times what I paid for it, if I could not get another one like it." ALVA FROOM, MONROE, N. B., Jan. 29th, 1902. "I am very much pleased with the Telescope." DANIEL H. MATTHEWS, CHILLIWACK, B. C., March 3rd, 1902. "It brings objects miles away very near to me." BEATTIE GIBSON. Telescopes of this size have formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Special Introductory Price, only 99c. postpaid. A grand bargain. Don't miss it. The Mail Order Supply Co., Box 557 Toronto.

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N913

The Hamilton Shorthorn Sale.

Though held in the midst of a heavy harvest, when farmers must have realized that time is money, a large number managed to attend on Aug. 13th the initial cattle sale in the convenient and comfortable Pavilion erected by the Hamilton Stock Yards Company for the purpose of holding periodical sales of pure-bred stock. The stabling and sale structure proved admirably suitable for the purpose and will doubtless prove a popular place for auction sales of all classes of live stock. The cattle included in this, the first sale, were a good lot of approved type, excellent quality and in good condition. American and Canadian buyers vied with each other in friendly competition for possession of the animals offered, with the result that a good proportion of the best remain in Canada to improve the herds in'o which they go, while not a few fell into the hands of new beginners in the field of pure-bred stock raising. The highest-priced female in the sale, Imp. Mistletoe 21st, was secured at \$1,700, by Mr. W. C. Renfrew, of Stouffville, Ont., an enterprising young breeder who, at Mr. Platt's first sale at Hamilton in December, 1889, bought the bull, Imp. Precious Stone, at \$800, to head his herd. The highest-priced bull in the recent sale, Imp. Wanderer's Last, fell to the bid of Mr. Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., at \$2,905, indicating that first-class bulls are wanted and will find buyers at good prices. Mr. Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., was the largest buyer, capturing 13 head, for which he paid good prices, but in which he secured good value. Col. J. A. McGillivray, of Uxbridge, Ont., claimed the superior imported cow, Miss Mary, of the Ramsden tribe, at \$700. S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, Ont., took Imp. Rosie 3rd at \$610, and Hon. John Dryden, the heifer, Clarissa's Pride, at \$510. The prices, while by no means sensational, were considered satisfactory to the contributors, and the average of \$420 on the 59 head sold shows that faith in the future of beef cattle of the right type is unabated. Col. F. M. Woods, Lincoln, Nebraska, who officiated as auctioneer, sustained his reputation as a master salesman, and Mr. W. D. Platt was on all hands congratulated on his admirable management of the sale, which ran as smoothly as clock work.

CONTRIBUTED BY W. D. PLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

Cows and Heifers—
 Mistletoe 21st (imp.), age 1 year; W. C. Renfrew, Stouffville, Ont. \$1,700 00
 Nonpareil of Lakeview 3rd, 3 years; J. T. Withers, Milford, Ill. 900 00
 Lady of the Boyne 5th (imp.), 4 years; J. F. Richards & Son, Lowville, Ont. 850 00
 Rustic Belle (imp.), 18 months; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 605 00
 Missie of Avondale 2nd, 3 years; Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. 600 00
 Minna, 5 years; S. P. Girton, State Centre, Iowa. 510 00
 Bony Briar, 3 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 410 00
 Marchioness 10th, 4 years; J. E. Pearen, Rockwood, Ont. 350 00
 Princess Banff, 1 year; J. F. Richards & Son, Lowville, Ont. 300 00
 Earl Bud, 1 year; Jas. Gibb, Brookdale, Ont. 300 00

CONTRIBUTED BY W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

Cows and Heifers—
 Topsy (imp.), age 3 years; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 630 00
 Rosie 3rd (imp.), 4 years; S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, Ont. 610 00
 Fortuna 4th (imp.), 2 years; F. G. McCain, Mercer, Penn. 600 00
 Sweet Fragrance (imp.), 4 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 600 00
 Juliet (imp.), 3 years; W. H. Esterbrook, Freeman, Ont. 600 00
 Cherry Blossom 4th (imp.), 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 540 00
 Cradstone (imp.), 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 470 00
 Rose of Towie 4th, 2 years; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. 255 00
 Mabel Character, 3 years; Jas. Dunlop, Hamilton, Ont. 220 00
 Belle 8th, 9 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 185 00

Bulls—
 Scottish Hero (imp.), 2 years; Jas. Crear, Shakespeare, Ont. 375 00
 Prince George (imp.), 3 years; Geo. Leslie, Rockwood, Ont. 270 00

CONTRIBUTED BY CAPT. T. E. ROHSON.

Cows and Heifers—
 Goldie 46th (imp.), age 3 years; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. 750 00
 Roan Queen, 1 year; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 350 00
 Lady Mina, 5 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 260 00
 Burnbrae Nettie, 1 year; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 140 00

Bull—
 Wanderer's Last (imp.); Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo. 2,005 00

CONTRIBUTED BY ROBT. MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Cows and Heifers—
 Sittlyton's Gloster 11th, age 2 years; J. F. Richards & Son, Lowville, Ont. 375 00
 Red Jessamine, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 325 00
 Beaver Meadow Nellie, 7 years; W. C. Renfrew, Stouffville, Ont. 280 00
 Marjory, 6 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 275 00
 Lady of Pickering, 5 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 275 00
 Roan Lady, 4 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 260 30
 Golden Lily, 2 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 200 00
 Muriel, 2 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 190 00
 Lady Roberts, 1 year; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 180 00

Bull—
 Baron Nonpareil, 1 year; J. F. Green, Gregory, Texas. 360 00



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
WON THE HIGHEST AWARD AND MEDAL AT PARIS IN 1900.



It was included in the U. S. Government Exhibit. The Minnesota State Agricultural Society gave "International Stock Food" a Diploma for "Superior Excellence." It is used and endorsed by over 500,000 farmers and stockmen.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 457 183 LARGE FINE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.
 The Covers are Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It cost us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our International Stock Book contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description and History of the different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry of All Kinds. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have our Stock Book for reference.
WE WILL GIVE YOU \$14.00 WORTH OF "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.
 This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, if You write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions:
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 Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.
International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

CONTRIBUTED BY J. M. GARDEHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, ONT.

Cows and Heifers—
 Clarissa's Pride, age 2 years; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. \$510 00
 Lady Emma (imp.), 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 500 00
 Matchless of Mapleton, 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 380 00
 Humber Lily, 8 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 250 00
 Parepa's Gem, 1 year; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 205 00

CONTRIBUTED BY A. C. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONT.

Miss Mary (imp.), age 7 years; J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge. 700 00
 Marengo's Sunshine (imp.), 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 500 00
 Diamond 25th (imp.), 2 years; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. 475 00

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE AMOS, MOFFAT, ONT.

Cows and Heifers—
 Miss Green, age 6 years; J. McCain, Mercer, Pa. 355 00
 Rose Buckingham, 3 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 315 00
 Gladys, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 260 00
 Lady Moffat, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 155 00
 Lily White, 1 year; Geo. M. Woody, Collins, Iowa. 150 00

CONTRIBUTED BY HARRY SMITH, HAY, ONT.

Cows and Heifers—
 Bowhill English Lady, age 3 years; Jas. Crear, Shakespeare, Ont. 340 00
 Mavis, 1 year; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. 210 00
 Claret's Perfection, 1 year; E. Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 195 00
 Maud Languish, 2 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 185 00

Bull—
 Checkmate, 1 year; R. Watson & Son, Mineral Ridge, Ohio. 145 00

CONTRIBUTED BY JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

Cows and Heifers—
 Queen Alice, age 1 year; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 330 00
 Britannia 5th, 1 year; John MacAvoy, Saginaw, Mich. 250 00
 Elgitha 32nd, 1 year; John MacAvoy, Saginaw, Mich. 155 00
 Britannia 50th, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 150 00

Total \$24,820 00
 General average \$420 00
 Five bulls averaged 631 00
 Fifty-four females averaged 419 72

Readers of the "Advocate" will notice in our advertising columns the advertisement of Mr. W. D. Pugh, whose farm lies in the County of Ontario, three miles north-west of Clarendon station on the C. P. R., in which he offers two 2-year-old Shorthorn bulls and one young Clydesdale stallion for sale. One of the bulls is Royal Prince 2nd 40891, by Royal Prince (imp.); dam Red Rose of Clarendon 36922, by Premier Prince 11849. This bull is a roan, two years old, a short-legged, blocky fellow, and an all-round good type of animal. The other is Royal Duke 2nd 40890, by Royal Duke 33577, dam Red Rose of Clarendon 3rd 41319, by Waddell Chief 34602. He is a dark red, also a good type of the up-to-date animal. These bulls are both well worth the price asked for them. The stallion, as yet, is not registered. He is sired by Two in One, dam Nell, by Here U R. He will be two years old in September, a bay, with white hind legs and white stripe in face, with plenty of size and the best possible kind of feet and legs, and a splendid actor. He has six straight crosses, and will make an A1 horse. Write Mr. Pugh, to Clarendon P. O., Ont.

FREE BICYCLE FREE
 Lady's or Gent's. Don't pay a cent for a good safety bicycle when you can get one good as new for nothing. We are giving them away absolutely free for selling only 3 packages of Coronation Nectar Powders at 10c. each. Each package makes 20 glasses (1.00 worth) of a delicious, cool, refreshing, healthful, summer drink. The newest thing out. Something everybody wants and so cheap that everybody buys it. Our Bicycles are a marvel of strength and beauty. The biggest dealer in the country could not furnish you with their equal now at less than \$50.00. They have seamless steel tube enamel frames, excellent pneumatic tires, comfortable saddles, neat handle-bars and genuine faultless ball bearings throughout. Every wheel we send out is fully guaranteed. Here is a chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it. Write for Powder. Sell them, return the money and we will ship you a splendid Lady's or Gent's Bicycle same day money is received. All we ask is that you will show it to all your friends and tell them how you got it. **HOME SUPPLY CO., BOX 3321, TORONTO, ONT.**

Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.
They Put a Stop to Loss on Stock

Few Spavins Now Incurable.
 Nearly all can be cured, most can be removed with a single 45-minute application. It is useless to question this because we charge nothing for Fleming's Spavin Cure if it ever fails. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint and Curb. "I write to thank you for the good accomplished with the Spavin Cure. It is worth its weight in gold." So writes Judge F. R. Tarver, Tusculum, Ga., May 10, 1901. We wish to send you more such reports and a valuable booklet.
FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURED.
 Once seldom cured and then after months of treatment. Now all cases can be cured in 15 to 30 days with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Not one failure during two years' test of it. Write by next mail for our free treatise.
Lump Jaw Has No Right to Exist.
 Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has made it a perfectly easy matter to exterminate this disease. Severe or mild cases alike yield to the remedy. Easy, common-sense, economical method that has already saved stockmen hundreds of thousands of dollars. Valuable information free. Write us at once for literature on any or all of the above.
 Mention this Paper.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

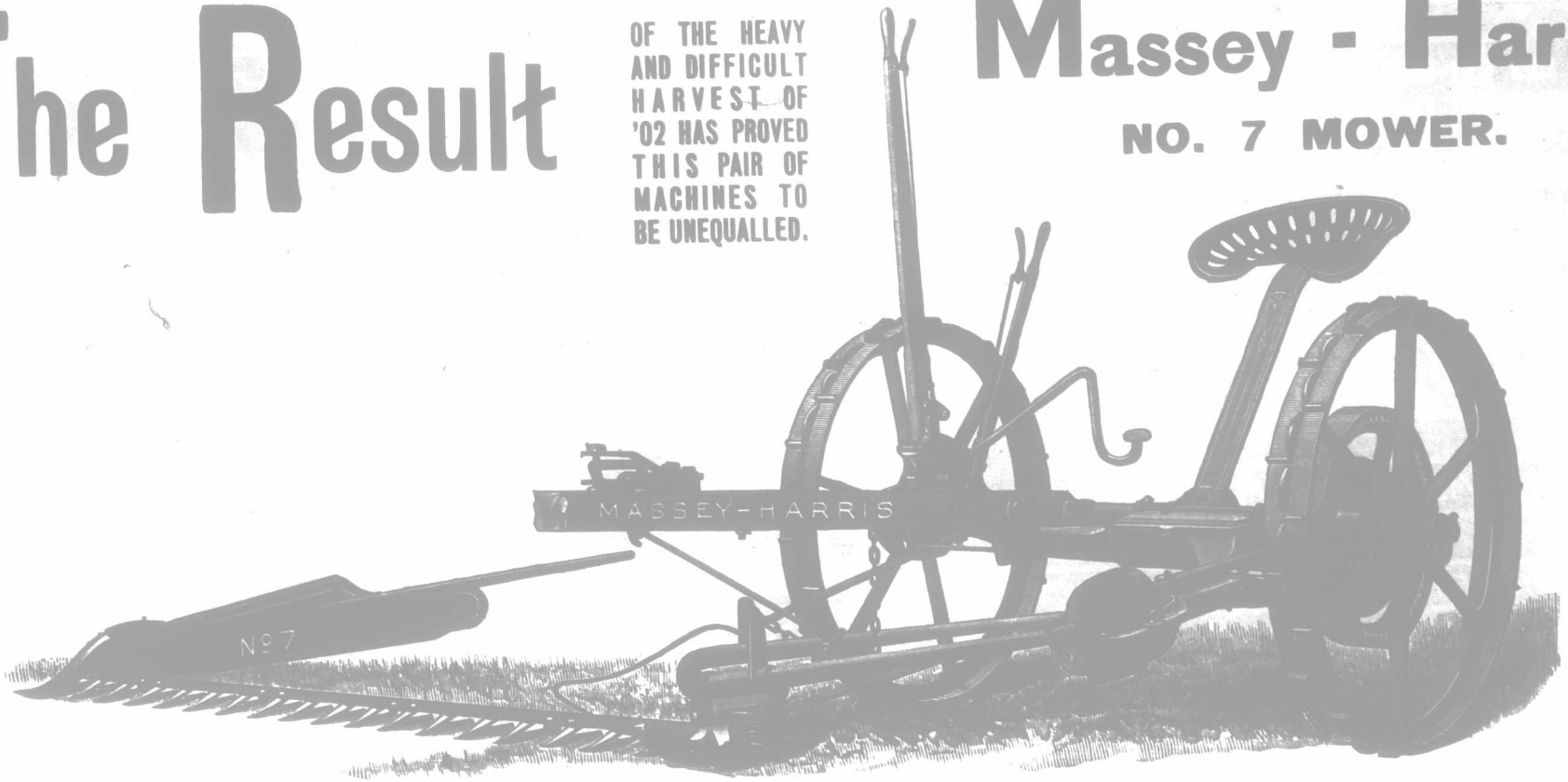
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 ETC. WRITE US FOR PRICES.
 We carry a full line of Firearms, Ammunition and Sporting Goods. Special offer:
A Double-Barrel Breech-Loading Shotgun ONLY \$8.50.
 A perfect gun, 12 gauge, top action, chequered pistol grip, walnut stock, rebounding locks, laminated steel barrels, Richards make.
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 Wholesale and Retail -om
HARDWARE and SPORTING GOODS.

The Result

OF THE HEAVY AND DIFFICULT HARVEST OF '02 HAS PROVED THIS PAIR OF MACHINES TO BE UNEQUALLED.

Massey - Harris

NO. 7 MOWER.



No Breaks
No Stops
No Clogging
No Choking

Perfection.

Massey - Harris

LIGHT-RUNNING
NO. 4 BINDER.



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LTD.

FACTORIES AT TORONTO AND BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

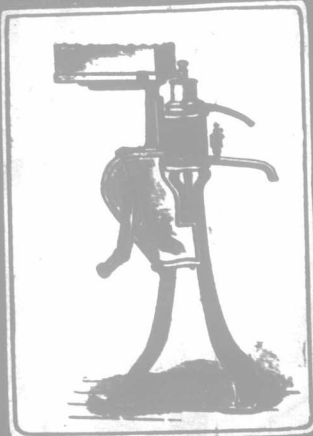
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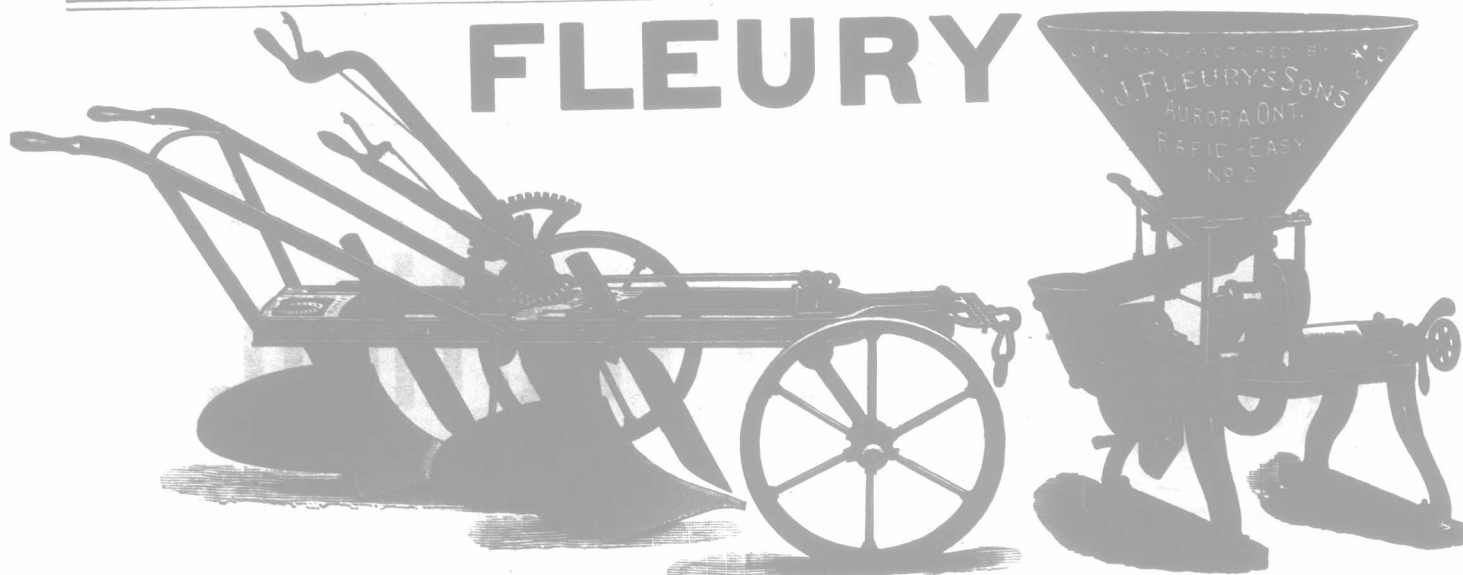
HOLDER OF

WORLD'S RECORD

FOR CLEAN SKIMMING

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS VT.

THERE IS NO DUTY ON U. S. SEPARATORS SHIPPED INTO CANADA.



"GOOD-LUCK" GANGS AND

"RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS.

No. 6 (shown above), 10½-in. or 11½-in. furrows, as desired. No. 7, for sod and stiff clay, 8½ or 9½ in. furrows. Lightest in draft of all big gangs and best work in the field.

"I have tried your No. 6 gang for skimming. It did fully better than I could have done with a single plow. My boy, 12 years old, handles it all the time. I can recommend it as in every way satisfactory."—Geo. Mix, Queensville, August 16th, 1902.

"Send me another 'Good-Luck' gang No. 6. I had your No. 6 gang in the field against the... and the... gangs, and it snowed them both in, your plow doing better work and being lighter in draft."—Geo. DUNSMORE, Granton, August 11th, 1902.

"If you have not shipped my order for plows, add enclosed order. Other plows are sold cheaper than yours, but after a trial, your plows are going to sell like hot cakes."—A. G. FARRHOLM, Halleybury, August 11th, 1902.

Medals, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris. See our agent or write us direct to-day.

Fine lithographic hanger of Gang Plow or of Grinder sent on request.

"Rapid-Easy" Grinders—more work with the same power than any other. For engine, horse power or windmill.

"I set the 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder at work a few days, and am highly pleased with it. I use a 12-horse-power engine. With 50 lbs. of steam we ground 47 bushels of oats in 58 minutes, and did good work. There was a man present who has had a very large experience with roller and plate machines. He did not believe the 'Rapid-Easy' could do so much work, but when we got it properly adjusted, he said it was, without exception, the best grinder he had ever seen and a great surprise to him."—W. J. ROBINSON, Oxdrift.

"Mr. Wilson's grinder gives excellent satisfaction. The 3-horse tread power, even with light horses, gives him any amount of power to drive the grinder."—HARRY J. CHASE, Murray.

"With your 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder No. 2, with 4-horse power, I grind at the rate of a bag of oats in six minutes, and do good grinding."—C. EDWARDS, Lang.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, CAN.

Oxford County Farm For Sale.

A snap for some one. One of the best farms in this famous dairy district for sale at a very low figure, 225 acres first class land, capital buildings, high state of cultivation, 2½ miles from Woodstock. Apply ORMSBY & OLAPPE, Real Estate Agents. o Woodstock, Ont.

Farm for Sale or Rent

IN COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

300 acres, lots 3, 4 and 5, Con. 3, Township of Pilkington, 2 miles from Alma (G. T. R.), 5 from Elora, 20 from Guelph; one of the best farms for stock or grain in Ontario. Two sets of buildings. Suitable to be farmed as one, two or three farms. For particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or by letter.

James Hunter, Alma P. O., Ont.

Wide-Tire Metal Wheels

FOR WAGONS.

Made to fit any axle, any sized wheel, any width tire. Every farmer should have a set. They are low and handy. They save labor, and the wide tires avoid cutting the farms into ruts. Write for Prices.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., LTD.,

9 AND 11 BROCK AVE., TORONTO, ONT.



Queenston Cement

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

Isaac Usher,

QUEENSTON, ONT.

FOR SALE:

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

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

Farmers Contemplating Marriage, AS WELL AS Those Already in Wedded Bliss,

should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a BEAUTIFUL MASON & RISCH PIANO.

Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd., 211 Dundas St., London.

Your Fuel Will Cost

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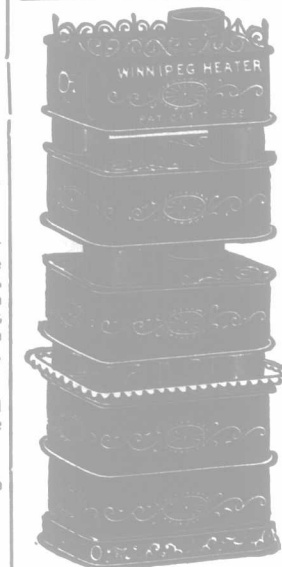
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The WINNIPEG HEATER.

Booklet, sent free, tells how and why.

Orders booked at the Toronto Exhibition (Main Building) at special price.

THE WINNIPEG HEATER CO. OF TORONTO, LTD.



77 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, CAN.

GOSSIP.

REMARKABLE HOLSTEIN COWS.

The illustration in the August 15th issue of the "Advocate," of the great Holstein cow, Iosco Pride, winner of the championship at the Toronto and Pan-American Exhibitions last year, and the picture in this issue of the grand young cow, Calamity Jane 2nd, represent the Brookbank herd of Mr. Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont., which has made for itself a continental reputation in prizewinning and milk and butter records. Calamity Jane 2nd figures in the list of officially authenticated Holstein-Friesian butter tests for seven consecutive days for 1901-2, in the class for cows 3 years and under 3½. At 3 years 4 months 13 days, 12 days after calving, she gave in the seven days of the test, 441.3 lbs. milk (average 61 lbs.), 15.479 lbs. butter-fat, average test of fat 3.51, highest test 4.0, equivalent of butter 80 per cent. butter-fat 19.56 lbs., or 18.09 lbs. 85 per cent. butter-fat; and secured the third prize of \$30 in the All-American competition for cows of her age. She is a young cow, of superior dairy type and quality, and when she reaches maturity will probably equal her illustrious mother, Calamity Jane, who holds the record in a public test and is one of the greatest of the breed.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.

No. 557

EDITORIAL.

Pointers.

Reader, have you observed that good beef cattle were selling lately on the Chicago market up to \$9 per cwt., live weight? It's worth thinking about. Why not have more of that class of animals to sell?

The stability of good breeding cattle was strikingly illustrated by the recent Shorthorn sale inaugurated and managed by the breeders at Hamilton, Ont., when 59 head, two-thirds of them Canadian-bred, sold for \$24,820, an average of over \$420 each.

The sugar beet is now a factor in Canadian farming, and 1902 a red-letter inaugural year. Here is the record in a nutshell: Four factories established in the Province of Ontario; approximate investment, \$2,250,000; beet area under successful cultivation, 20,000 acres; prospective yield, 12 tons per acre, from which 25,000 tons of sugar should be produced. How will that do for a start?

"Whip," in the Horse Department of this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," deals with a live and timely subject, viz., classification of horses at the shows. The confusion of mind regarding types of horses to which he refers and which in a measure he aims to clear up, has been intensified by the almost infinite variety of classification to be found in various prize lists. As an ideal type of roadster to raise on the farm, our own fancy would be for a shade less of the greyhound conformation than "Alix," portrayed in "Whip's" excellent article.

So systematize and plan the work of the farm that there will be time for some wholesome recreation. If you value the lives and company of the wife and family, don't let it be one "ever-lasting grind." Don't run things all the time so that everybody has to roll into bed exhausted as soon as night falls. Intersperse a little music and other care-lightening diversion and have an outing now and then. You will be just as far ahead at the year's end. Don't be a slave.

The bachelor editor-in-chief of one of our exchanges has been taking his summer holidays on a Canadian farm, and this is what he thinks about what he saw: "Somehow or other the girls of our farms have gathered all of the beauty of their ancestry, and improved upon it. For I say, not for the purpose of flattery, nor to win favor, but to speak the truth, that it is the loveliest type of womanhood the planet ever beheld." He will likely be taking another trip before long.

Amid all the ups and downs of Canadian politics, in wartime and peace, coronation or no coronation, the Canadian dairy cow continues to do a profitable business at the old stand.

A multiplicity of newspapers, political and otherwise, cater for the patronage of the farmer. No occupation makes greater demands upon the capacity and intelligence of those pursuing it than farming. Hence the need for a periodical devoted exclusively to its various departments. A high-class, practical paper is the farmer's best ally. To double the constituency of the "Farmer's Advocate" this season, the management now

offer to new subscribers all the issues, including the Christmas number, from now (Sept. 1st) till the end of 1903 for \$1; or, as a trial, from now till the end of 1902 for 25 cents. Test it yourself and send it to a friend to whom it would be helpful, or get him to subscribe.

Will You Make the "Farmer's Advocate" More Helpful?

Reader, do you get all the advantage from the various departments of the "Farmer's Advocate" that you ought? Do you obtain from its pages just the help that you need to make your work successful? Look over the various departments and consider which of them you would like to see strengthened, and in what particular? From your point of view, what subjects require to be dealt with most fully? Would you suggest any new departments? What class of engravings do you find most instructive? What articles do you find most beneficial? What we aim at is to make the "Farmer's Advocate" the ideal paper for the farmer, the stockman and the home. What we desire to know is your frank opinion on these points. The commendations that readers have been writing us are only an incentive to make the paper for the future better and more serviceable in a vastly enlarged constituency. If you are disposed to co-operate in these plans—and our relations in the past lead us to believe that you are—then write us at once, in the most concise way possible, your answers to the questions above. Re-read them carefully and then give your opinion now. From all localities and in whatever branch of agriculture you may be engaged, we look for a general response sent to the "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., Canada. In this way you will be taking part in an editorial mission of helpfulness and progress. To all who do so we extend now, in advance, our hearty and sincere thanks.

A Good Season for the Dairyman.

The present season began with stocks of old cheese well out of the way, and a strong consumptive demand from the outset. Prices, both for cheese and butter, have ruled strong. In cheese-making, it has been in several respects a record year. The weather has been most favorable, there being no extreme heat to make trouble in keeping milk or curing cheese. Overripe milk and gassy curds have been the exception. Good water has been abundant and the grass luxuriant, so that the July make was about equal to June, and August was well sustained in that respect. Cheese has gone forward to England in good condition and the returning reports as to its quality most favorable. As a result, Canadian cheese will hereafter hold a distinctively higher notch in popular esteem in Great Britain. Last year's warnings, too, have probably had an improving effect upon the methods of some who had been drifting into careless habits and whose make and curing rooms were sadly in need of betterment. Great advances are still necessary, however, in this respect. Taken all round, the summer dairy season of 1902 has not been equalled for probably 25 years, in the opinion of dairymen who have been intimately associated with the industry during that period. There has been a large make and good prices, and when the high prices of hogs, the uniform adjunct of the dairy farm, is taken into consideration, it may well be said that the lines have fallen unto the dairy farmer in pleasant places.

Farmers, Aim High.

Success, in its truest sense, is only attained after strenuous efforts have been repeatedly put forth. We never place the highest value upon anything that has been easily won. In the school-boy's life it is the hard-contested struggle for supremacy, whether in the classroom or on the campus, that is fully appreciated even by the winner. In the show-ring it is the same. When an animal wins in a keenly-contested class, the owner is justly proud, but how much more so would he naturally be if the breeding, feeding and management of that animal were the product of his own skill and labor. A man might purchase a splendid animal and win first honors, but could he feel the same deep thrill of satisfaction as the other? Have a definite, lofty aim, and vigorously strain to reach it. Think of the satisfaction that awaits the successful completion of well-directed effort; think of the uplift and stimulus your achievement must necessarily impart in others, and think of the benefit your kindred and country will reap through you. Be up and at your work, for it is waiting, and no one can do it for you as well. The high ideal belongs as truly to the farmer as to any citizen of our land. Make your fields more productive, rear animals of the most approved type, bend your energies to drive out the profit-sapping weeds; produce the best grain, butter and poultry, and the choicest fruit; add to the appearance and general usefulness of your farm. These and many other difficult problems call for thought and pluck. Look upon these difficulties as opportunities, for they certainly are to the extent that they bring out the true worth of individualism; surmount them; set a pace for others to follow. Example is the strongest teacher. Place yours in the foremost rank. To estimate the benefits derived from a life spent in this manner is beyond us. They are so far-reaching and many-sided that human nature can neither fathom or soar to the almost boundless possibilities for good which a farmer possesses when he is fired with a high aim, securely coupled to that all-important quality, perseverance.

A Canadian Transportation Policy.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte hit the nail on the head at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Halifax, when he declared that the problem of Canada was the problem of transportation. Proper facilities, at equitable rates, for the carriage of animals and their products and the products of the field and orchard over Canadian highways, constitutes the most outstanding need of Canadian agriculture. If statesmen and officials will attend to this end of the business, the intelligence, enterprise and industry of the Canadian farmer will do the rest.

Another point: How shall Eastern and Western Canada be kept together in comity of interest? Very largely by favorable transportation rates on the manufactures, breeding animals and products of Eastern Canada required in the West, and adequate facilities at fair rates for carrying eastward the grain and live stock of Manitoba and the Northwest. Facilities and rates should be such as to furnish the people of Manitoba and the Territories with all the British Columbia or Ontario fruit they want, and to promote generally an interchange of products between the Canadian Provinces.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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Learn Something.

Of the various channels through which education may be obtained, reading and observation are within easy reach of every farmer. As you go about the shows this year, keep your eyes open. Don't make the visit to the exhibition a matter of pleasure merely, but strive to learn something, and when you return home, read the best agricultural paper in the country to maintain the interest in high-class stock and farm produce which the outing has aroused. Life is too short to learn from actual practice everything required to be known on a farm. The experience of others, if obtained from a reliable source, may become a valuable acquisition.



GLIMPSE OF D. A. GORDON'S 18-ACRE SUGAR-BEET FIELD, WALLACEBURG, ONT.

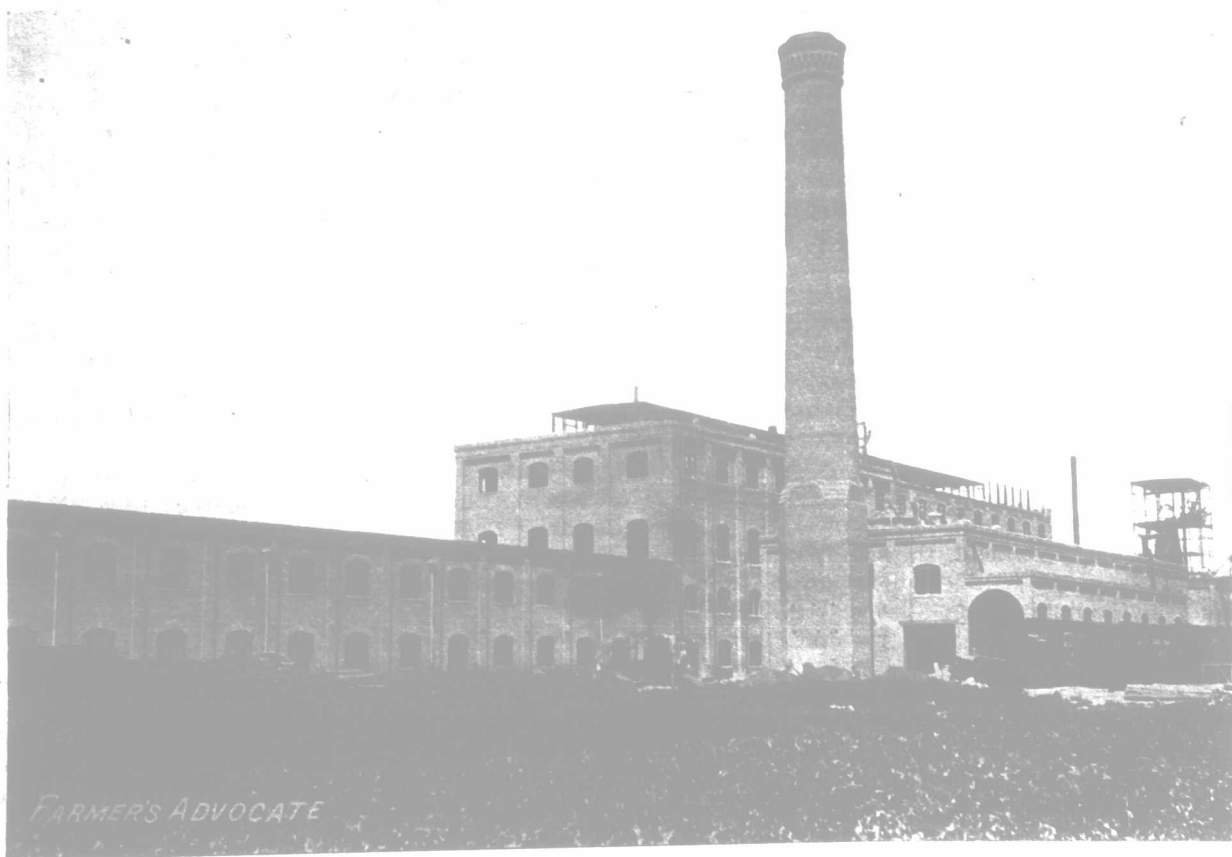
The Canadian Farmer's Compensations.

The immense area of cultivable land in Canada, the great variety of climate and conditions ordinarily prevailing in the various sections of the Dominion, and the wide variety of food products the country is capable, under average conditions, of maturing, place our people in a peculiarly fortunate position. The different provinces furnish a market for each other in respect to many commodities to such an extent that in case of a partial failure of crops, owing to unfavorable weather conditions in any one or more sections, the needs of the people may be readily supplied at a minimum of cost, thereby avoiding suffering or serious inconvenience. Happily, as the result of scientific research and experimentation, the apparent necessity of dependence of the Provinces upon each other for certain varieties of food products becomes less as the years go by, new and improved varieties and methods of production rendering it possible to successfully produce many articles in each district which had formerly been considered unsuitable to the local conditions, if not, indeed, impossible of attainment. For these reasons, the danger of a general shortage, owing to protracted drouths or other contingencies, is minimized, and our people have, happily, never been, and are not likely to be at any time, reduced to the privations to which those of occasionally famine-stricken countries have, from time

to time, been subjected. For this we should be devoutly thankful, and the spirit of complaining liable to prevail when unusual weather conditions disappoint our highest hopes should be checked and our mercies, rather than our miseries, recounted. It is safe to say that few, if any, people in this world have fewer distresses or disabilities of a general character, taking the years as they come, then we in Canada. The general exemption from disastrous storms and floods, or of extreme and widespread drouths or hot-wind waves, such as in some countries shrivel the grain when in the milk stage and in a few days blight the brightest hopes of the husbandman on the verge of a promising harvest yield, is cause for gratification.

Complaining of the character of the weather in the last few weeks has been common among farmers in many sections of Eastern Canada, and not without cause, fine crops of clover in many cases having been seriously damaged in the attempt to cure it between intermittent rains, the corn crop suffering severely from wet feet, the barley badly discolored, and the wheat, here and there, sprouting in the stook. These are discouraging dispensations, which add much to the labor and expense of harvesting, and to some extent discount the value of the product. But to the older people this is no new experience, for though they may have nearly forgotten similar distresses in bygone years, yet memory may recall many more serious losses from the same cause when the people were less able to bear them, and they came safely through such trials, finding the rainbow in the cloud, presaging brighter days ahead. Happily, in these times farmers are not depending solely upon the sale of grain for financial returns, and slightly damaged grain makes capital feed for the cattle and hogs which are the real money-makers on most of the farms in older Canada to-day, and the very conditions which have discounted the market value of the grain have helped to fill the milk pails and the cream cans far beyond the common summer measure, and have kept the beef cattle well supplied with succulent pastures, putting on flesh that sells for higher prices than have ruled for many years. The law of compensation has been quietly at work, despite the grumbling of the grumblers and the fears of the fearful, and the net result to the farmers, taking all things into account, will doubtless be a successful season, probably quite beyond the average in this regard, and affording much cause for thankfulness when our circumstances are compared with those of many others.

The fair season has opened auspiciously, and the indications promise a better display than usual in nearly every department, with many new and improved features calculated to increase their interest and usefulness. The success of the fairs depends largely upon the patronage of the people and the use they make of the programme of events. It is, or should be, the interest of all to make the fairs as helpful as possible.



THE WALLACEBURG, ONT., BEET-SUGAR FACTORY.

Our New Industry.

CANADIAN BEET SUGAR A REALITY.

Although one hundred and fifty years have elapsed since Achard, a German investigator, discovered that sugar could be secured from the beet, no successful attempt at its wholesale manufacture was made until 1870. Over twenty years ago, two factories were started in Quebec, but failed, through lack of capital, mismanagement and indisposition of farmers to grow the beets. Of recent years, however, the industry has made great strides in Europe and the United States, and can now be said to have become firmly implanted on Canadian soil. Within a few weeks, the production of sugar from the sugar beet will have been accomplished in our own land, and the prospects for its future development are most encouraging.

Of the four factories about to be completed in Ontario, that owned by the Wallaceburg Sugar Beet Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont., will likely be first in operation. On a recent visit to that town, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative was shown over the immense new building, and the splendid beet fields, by D. A. Gordon, manager of the company, and D. Lefavour, his efficient assistant. From what was seen, the people of that district have just reason to feel proud of the magnificent structure of steel and brick on the banks of the Sydenham River. The Kilby Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O., have had the contract of this gigantic concern, which, when completed, will cost \$600,000. It has been the aim of both contractors and promoters to erect a plant capable of extracting from the beets the largest amount of sugar at the least possible cost. Nothing but the most improved machinery has been installed and the quality of the workmanship as pronounced by experts is unequalled. A very commendable feature of this plant, and one which exemplifies the keen foresight of the management, is the arrangement of the plant in such a manner that either cut-leaf, yellow or granulated sugar may be manufactured. The latter, being in greatest demand at present, will alone be produced this year, but changes in future markets can be equally well catered to by this company.

THE BUILDING.

The framework of the entire building is of steel, the walls are of brick, and 300 heavy pillars of iron support the cement floors, upon which the machinery is laid. The main apartment is 258 ft. in length, 67 ft. wide, and 73 ft. (of four stories, as shown in our engraving) in height. In a direct line with the main building stands the warehouse for refined sugar, a two-story structure, 197 ft. long, 67 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, having a capacity for storing 15,000 barrels. The beet shed, which is built of cement and structural iron, has a capacity of 10,000 tons, and affords accommodation for unloading from either wagon, train, or boat. A combination possessed by but few factories. It is 400 ft. long, 196 ft. wide, and 21 ft. high. Closely connected with the main building is the boiler house, 164 ft. by 47 ft., and 31 ft. high, containing eight 250-horse-power Scotch marine boilers. Adjoining this is the permanent workshop, with its large lathes, planes,



MANITOBA NOT ALL A TREELESS PLAIN.

drill presses and pipe and nipple cutting machines. Next, and at the south-east corner, stands the lime department, having a length, breadth and depth of 71, 41 and 65 ft., respectively. The kiln itself, which towers from the center of the building, has a capacity of 21,250 cubic feet.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The various stages in the manufacture involve machinery both intricate and elaborate. They are, nevertheless, interesting, and anyone who visits a factory for the first time cannot but be struck with the ingenuity and completeness of the process. As the beets leave the sheds, they float in cement flumes to a scroll which leads to the beet washer. From thence they are elevated to the upper story of the main building and weighed by an automatic beet scale, which afterwards dumps the beets into a slicer. When sliced, they fall on an endless belt over the diffusion battery, where warm water is used to assist in the separation of sugar and pulp. The cells of this apparatus each hold three tons sliced beets (cossets). Leaving the battery, the juice is measured, after which it passes through the first calorimeters, of which there are six. At this point, an excess of lime is added and the juice treated with carbonic acid gas to precipitate impurities. It is then passed through mud presses, where it is filtered and the juice collected in a tank, to be pumped to the second carbonators, where lime and carbonic acid are

again introduced for the precipitation of foreign matter which may remain. The filtration which follows is performed by three large mechanical filters, operated by gravity. This juice having been received in a tank, is thence pumped up to the first saturation station, where sulphuric acid gas is introduced for further purification and for bleaching. Again the juice is filtered, passing on to the evaporator supply tank and thence to the evaporators, of which there are four, each having a capacity of 3,000 square feet heating surface. At this time the juice becomes a syrup and is pumped up to the syrup saturation station, to be treated with sulphurous acid gas, after which it passes over five small filters and is forced up to the vacuum pan supply tanks. Leaving the vacuum pans, where much of the moisture is removed, it enters the mixers and passes on to the crystallizers, of which there are ten, each having a capacity of 45 tons. From these it emerges as granulated sugar, ready to be bagged or barreled for the trade, and at once finds a place in the warehouse.

DISPOSITION OF THE PULP.

When the juice is extracted from the sliced beets, the pulp is conveyed by means of carriers to a large pit or silo, about ten rods square and 6 ft. deep, situated just south of the factory. From this basin, a complete system of drainage has been arranged, so that the objectionable odors so often found in the vicinity of pulp pits will be reduced to a minimum.

This year, the patrons of Wallaceburg factory will be allowed to remove, free of cost, an amount of this by-product equal to the quantity of beets supplied the factory. At the Michigan factories a similar policy has been pursued until the farmers were convinced of its feeding value, after which from 35 cents to \$1 per ton has been willingly paid by feeders. Some experiments have shown the dry matter in beet pulp to be equal, pound for pound, with the dry matter in corn silage, and therefore very valuable as a milk-producing agent. Cows, it is said, will readily consume from 50 to 100 lbs. daily.

THE BEET FIELDS.

Before the company could decide to invest the large amount of capital required to build and operate a factory, it was necessary that the farmers give definite assurance that a supply of beets would be forthcoming. This the husbandmen of Kent County readily did to the extent of 4,800 acres, and a visit to the country around Wallaceburg would convince any traveller that the seed was not sown to be neglected, but has undoubtedly received at the hands of the growers that care and cultivation which the crop demands, as far as the season would permit. (For the Dresden factory a similar acreage is under cultivation.) That the farmers might be directed in the most scientific and up-to-date methods of procedure, the company have had a band of six expert agriculturists engaged since the beginning of the season, giving instruction in preparing the soil, sowing the seed, cultivating, and raising the beets when mature. Some whose faith in the success of this industry was firm, devoted a considerable portion of their farm to the sweet roots. Capt. Steinhoff has 160 acres; D. A. Gordon 60, J. S. Fraser and John Cooper 50 each, and John Coffee 90 acres in one field. The



HEAVY OAT CROP FOLLOWING SUGAR BEETS.

HORSES



BARON'S PRIDE (9122).
Famous Clydesdale stallion. Typical draft horse.

balance of the large acreage being grown for this factory may be found within a radius of six miles. Everywhere, on well-drained soil, the beets presented a magnificent sight, and should the present month be a favorable one for storing-up sugar, the highest anticipations of the most optimistic may be realized.

PROBABLE YIELD.

In many cases the yield will doubtless be 15 tons per acre, and over a large area 12 tons will surely be harvested, indicating, if all goes well, a probable output of say 6,000 tons of sugar this season from the Wallaceburg factory. For these the farmers will this year be paid four dollars per ton. Next season the price will range according to the amount of sugar in the beet. In the Michigan factories 33 1-3 cents for each one per cent. sugar in the beets is commonly paid. So great is the company's faith in the future of their enterprise and in their ability to satisfy the growers, that they have required the latter to sign contracts to grow beets for but one year. The profits obtained, it is considered, will be sufficient inducement to cause them to continue.

NOT AN EXHAUSTIVE CROP.

Some prominent agriculturists have declared that sugar beets were an exhaustive crop on the soil, and that land on which they were grown was unfitted to produce a heavy yield of any cereal grain thereafter. Such, however, has not been found the case in actual practice. At Wallaceburg some farmers pointed to the best crop on their premises with the statement, "I had sugar beets on that field last year." A field of oats grown on the farm of D. A. Gordon, and herewith portrayed, were superior in every respect to any seen by the writer on the trip from London to this place. It is well known that the beet-top contains a comparatively higher per cent. of fertilizing constituents than the root, and when the former is fed on the field, or in the stable and the manure returned to the soil, no loss can accrue from that source. Moreover, when the patron of any factory appreciates as he should the value of beet pulp, and returns to his farm to be fed the amount allotted to him at the factory, no loss in fertilizer is suffered through beet-growing. This is proven by the well-known fact that sugar in itself contains neither nitrogen, potash, lime nor phosphorus, but is composed entirely of the elements carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, obtained either directly or indirectly from the air. It is said that in France, where nothing but the sugar has been removed from the farms during many years of sugar-beet growing, no diminution in plant-food has resulted. The growing of beets affords a splendid opportunity of combating noxious weeds, which have, unfortunately, become very prevalent in certain districts of Ontario, and the frequent cultivation necessary to conserve moisture and aerate the surface layers is sure to improve the mechanical condition of the soil.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

In some parts of Ontario, where factories have been proposed or are being erected, farmers have feared that the scarcity of laborers would render the rearing of sugar beets in any quantity an impossibility. At Wallaceburg about 100 men were imported from Belgium to assist in carrying on the work. These have proved a valuable acquisition, as many of them were familiar with the industry in their native land. Although objections were at first offered to the newcomers, no one appears to have suffered. All who cared to work have found employment, and that at remunerative wages. Growers have generally been able to keep pace with the work so far, and until raising and hauling to the factory begins, no rush will be necessary. Every precaution is already being taken to make the transportation of the beets from the fields to the sheds as light as possible. Wharves are being built at convenient points

along the river, and sidings are already laid at places along the railroad, where farmers can easily unload their beets from the wagons. Many flat boats capable of carrying several tons are also either in course of construction or completed, and altogether the preparations are proceeding in a most enterprising and businesslike manner.

During the process of manufacture, which will likely last about 130 days, upwards of 300 men will be employed, and that too at a time when other industries are generally slack.

SHIPPING FACILITIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The splendid shipping facilities at the command of this company comprise in themselves a feature worthy of special mention. Passing through the town of Wallaceburg, and connecting it with Chatham, St. Thomas, London, Port Stanley, Detroit and Sarnia, is the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway. At this place, also, the north and east branches of the Sydenham river join, making a stream deep and broad enough to accommodate a steamer of considerable size as it flows on its way to Lake St. Clair, 16 miles distant. Thus means are afforded not only for placing the sugar in the hands of buyers, but also for the importation of coal, lime or any other commodity required in the process of manufacture.

Just what this new industry will mean to Canada it is difficult to estimate. By its introduction into Michigan, farming has been placed on a more paying basis than ever before, and the price of agricultural lands in the vicinity of factories has nearly doubled in value. Already the stimulus is being felt in the districts surrounding Wallaceburg, Dresden, Berlin and Warton, the four towns in which factories will be in operation this season. The outlook is one of great moment to the husbandmen of this country. Canada consumes annually about 300,000,000 pounds, the product of other countries. If our soil and climate be as well adapted as present appearances indicate, we have surely room for several more factories. At least twenty of ordinary size would



AMERICAN TROTTER-BRED STALLION "CONVERTED" TO HEAVY HARNESS.

be required to supply the home demand, and if farmers in districts where good beets can be grown will but consider their own interests and co-operate with those who are ready to invest the necessary capital in a plant, there is no reason why Canada may not soon become an exporter rather than an importer of sugar.

An Ontario County Telephone System.

A despatch from Beaverton, Ont., gives the following information regarding the successful inauguration of an independent telephone system there: "Beaverton has an independent telephone system, established in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company, and giving good satisfaction to those using its lines. The rate per instrument is only \$18 to farmers and \$15 to those residing in the village. The new 'phones have been in operation only a little over a month. Last spring, the Eden Creamery Company, whose creamery is situated about five miles from Beaverton, applied to the Bell Company, and were asked \$60 a year for a connection.

"A firm of Beaverton merchants and the farmers interested in the creamery joined hands and formed a private company, of which Mr. George A. Proctor, a farmer of Thorah Township, was a leading member. The low rates at which they offered to instal 'phones found a ready demand in the community, and there are now between 20 and 25 instruments in operation.

"The success with which the new company has met will be realized when it is known that within a couple of months they have installed as many 'phones as the Bell Company has in operation altogether.

"The lines are not all completed yet, but the instruments already installed have proved the value of telephonic connection to the farmers, and further extensions will be made immediately. About 50 'phones will be put in this fall, and an equal number next spring."

Stick to Type in Horse Breeding.

A recent despatch from London, Eng., states that the British War Office now has on foot a scheme for encouraging the breeding in Canada of horses for army purposes. A large number of stallions fitted to become sires of the typical war horse are to be shipped across the water, it is said, and the entire scheme is to be under the direction of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture. This report, coming as it does only a few weeks after Mr. Broderick's statement in the British House of Commons, that 500 Canadian horses annually would be bought in time of peace, will not cause much excitement on the part of horse breeders in this country. Since, without special preparation, we were able to supply over ten thousand remounts for the recent campaign, why should inducement be offered to breed five hundred per year when the war clouds of the world have cleared away?

In reviewing the horse market for a number of years, during which time prices have varied considerably, the situation presents one feature more striking than all others, and that is, that good specimens of the different classes have always brought profitable prices. Men who have been breeding only straight Clydesdale or Shire on their farms for years are those who have reaped a rich reward. The same may be said of other types such as fancy drivers, and the horses that are likely to bring profit to their breeders in future are not those which may have been bred specially for army purposes, but horses typical in conformation of some recognized class, the result of intelligent selection and mating. Districts are known in Ontario where thoughtful farmers have so co-operated for years, in their patronage of sires of a definite class, that today the majority of the horses found therein are fair representatives of the ideals according to which they were bred. It therefore happens, when a buyer has an order for a number of a class, he goes to that section known to be breeding them, and where they can be had at least expense. Nevertheless, when the horses, and especially the brood mare, of the country are considered, it is surprising how few possess characters fitted to identify them with any particular class. The happy-go-lucky style of patronizing a stallion, merely because he was a "fine horse," or because his owner was popular, has brought its reward in the predominance of no-class or scrub stuff. Some men who have been breeding to rather heavy stock, get the idea that something with greater speed would make a better general purpose horse, and so the common farm mare, in whose veins runs, perhaps, Clyde or Shire blood, is bred to a trotter, and only with disappointing results. At many agricultural shows, too, the horses are improperly classified, and too much importance is placed upon the so-called "general purpose horse," an animal which only circumstances can classify. When the call was made at Toronto Industrial, last year, for general purpose teams, there came into the ring pairs quite heavy enough to pass as Clydes, and others fitted only in weight for the race-track.

It may be mentioned, also, that the pedigree of the sire should not be lost sight of. The stronger the blood of his ancestry, and the longer it can be traced in a direct line, the stronger the possibilities of the progeny partaking of his characteristics, and the greater the assurance given to the breeder that they will be like him. A great mistake made by many is in breeding something for use only on the farm, instead of an animal for which a market might be had if required, and one which would be quite as suitable for agricultural purposes. What is wanted on the part of breeders in general is a deeper interest in the classification of horses, coupled with more intelligent selection of sires, and that adherence to type the product of which buyers are ready to pay for.



JOY BELL.
Typical saddle horse.



ALIX, 2.03.
Typical roadster.

Classification of Horses for Show Purposes.

To any person who is in the habit of attending the horse ring at fall exhibitions, either in the capacity of judge or spectator, it is evident that many mistakes are made in classifying the exhibits. Many high-class animals are exhibited in classes to which they do not belong, hence cannot win, and while an animal so exhibited may be worth more money in the market than those that win the prizes, he is out of his class, and it would be doing an injustice to the other exhibitors to give him a place, notwithstanding his value. Occurrences of this kind are very unfortunate, and not infrequently subject the judge to unfair and severe criticisms. The owner of the horse knowing that he has the most valuable animal in the ring, and either through want of accurate knowledge of the characteristics demanded in horses of certain classes or carelessness in making his entry, has entered him in the wrong class, it is often hard to convince him that he has made a mistake. He either can not or will not see it, and considers that his horse should be placed first in either class, and in many cases will enlarge, often in language more expressive than polite, upon the ignorance of the judge. Conditions of this kind would not occur if exhibitors would carefully read the prize list and consider the characteristics of their horses and then be careful to enter each animal in his proper class. It must be admitted that there are many very useful, and in some cases valuable, animals that cannot be said to belong to any recognized class—that is, they have not the special characteristics of any class sufficiently well marked to justify classification. Such animals should not be exhibited. We have heard men grumble in such cases that there was no class for them. This is quite correct. An exhibition society cannot make classes for all animals, and it would be unwise to do so, for while an unclassified animal may in some cases be valuable, it would not be wise to encourage his production. The classes which include most of the horses owned and exhibited by farmers are: Heavy draft, agricultural, general-purpose, carriage, roadster, and saddle. The other classes, as high-steppers, tandems, four-hands, hunters, etc., require animals that in the first case are essentially of their respective classes, and then are subjected to special training in order to develop their characteristics. Hence these classes, we may say, are especially for the dealer or the gentleman who has plenty of time to prepare his horses for exhibition or pleasure. We will, therefore, confine our remarks to the first-mentioned classes.

THE HEAVY-DRAFT HORSE

must be of a certain weight. Some prize lists state what the minimum weight shall be. We will say 1,600 lbs. and over. He should possess the general characteristics of the special class of draft horses to which he belongs, either Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk Punch, German or French Draft, but he must have the required weight in order to make him eligible to compete. The Clydesdale and Shire are certainly the most favored draft breed in Ontario and some of the other Provinces.

THE AGRICULTURAL HORSE

is of the same general type, but of less weight, say between 1,400 and 1,600 lbs.

THE GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSE

is hard to describe. Some claim that there should be no such class, but we think there is a general-purpose horse. He is said to be an animal that performs fairly well to a wagon, carriage, buggy, plow or under saddle, not being an animal that is especially adapted for any one purpose. Such an animal we consider should be of the blocky type, say 15½ to 16 hands, weighing between 1,200 and 1,400 lbs., with clean, flat bone, good feet, withers well marked, good obliquity of both shoulder and pastern: an active, good-mannered fellow,

who carries both head and tail well and has fair action.

There are more mistakes made in classification in the light classes than in the heavy. Of course, when an animal is of pure breed there is no difficulty, but carriage and roadsters are usually of mixed breeding and classification depends more upon action than conformation.

THE CARRIAGE HORSE

should be a stylish, attractive fellow of fair size, say from 15 to 16½ hands, and symmetrical. (Many think that size distinguishes between the carriage and roadster, but this is a mistake.) In general conformation he should have more substance and general muscular development than the roadster. Still, we often see a horse whose appearance while standing will admit of him being placed in either class, and we must see him move in order to classify him. He must have style and attractive appearance whether standing or in motion, must hold his head and tail well, and should drive without either check-rein or martingale. His action should be straight and graceful, neither rolling nor paddling with the fore feet, nor going wide behind, and he must have at least fairly high action: the higher the better, and this action must be maintained whether jogging or going fast. He must not pace.

The extreme action looked for in the carriage horse, and demanded in the "high-stepper," is congenial in the Hackney, and in some cases can be developed in the Standard-bred or roadster.

ROADSTERS,

like carriage horses, are of different sizes, and usually of mixed breeding. A roadster should be of fair size and substance. In general appearance not necessarily as stylish and attractive as the carriage horse; still, there should be an absence of plainness and coarseness. He should be able to go fast, not necessarily fast enough to race, but should have sufficient speed and substance to draw two men in a buggy over an ordinary road at say 10 miles an hour, and have



MOPSA AND RUBICON.

Pair of carriage horses, exhibited by R. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville, Ont.

sufficient endurance to keep the clip up for a few hours if asked to. He may either trot or pace, and may go either low or high. Must not paddle or roll in front, but may go reasonably wide behind.

SADDLE HORSES

are, with rare exceptions, the produce of the Thoroughbred sire out of mares of mixed breeding. The nearer they approach the Thoroughbred in general type the better, so long as they have sufficient size and substance. A saddle horse must have a rangy neck, well marked, and rather sharp withers, rather strong back and strong loins, oblique shoulders and pasterns. In action he has not got the height and flash of the carriage horse nor the speed of the roadster. He goes rather close to the ground, with an elastic motion, whether at the walk, trot or canter.

Another class not mentioned is the

COMBINATION HORSE.

Good horses of this class are hard to find. The characteristics are a mixture of those of the high-stepper and saddle horse. The aspirant for honors in this class should be of medium size. He must be of an attractive appearance; have more action than the saddle horse, yet not so extreme action as the high-stepper. In rare cases a horse can be taught to act higher in harness than in saddle, and this makes the ideal combination horse. He must have good manners in both harness and saddle.

"WHIP."

The weather during August was, in nearly all sections of the Dominion, favorable for harvesting the grain crop, which, with few exceptions, is a bumper one in all the Provinces of the Dominion, while pastures have kept fresh and the cows have continued to do good work. The farmers in most districts have finished the harvest, and are in the best of spirits, owing to the satisfactory results. Truly, this Canada is a favored land.

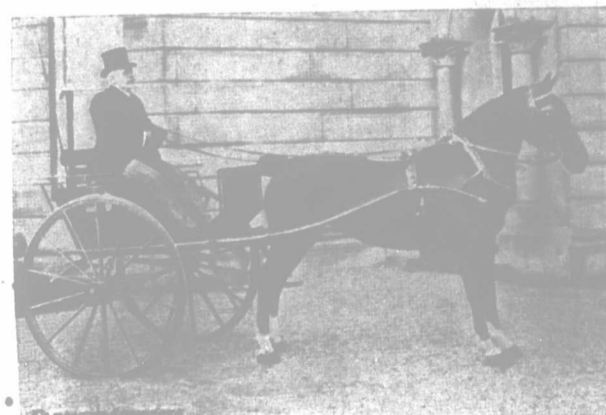
STOCK.

Selecting Brood Sows.

From the general trend of the hog market, and the prices which have been paid for the last few years, it must be clear to every intelligent farmer that more brood sows could have been profitably kept in this country. Recent advices, too, coming from Great Britain, as well as reports from packers in our own land, indicate that very profitable returns may be expected by Canadian bacon producers for some time to come. It therefore behooves farmers to awaken to the situation and at once prepare to increase their capacity to meet the demand.

The first step will be the selection of good brood sows. This is an important matter at any time, and especially so when large profits may be obtained from the industry. There is no better season at which to make a choice and no more opportune time than the present one. Spring-bred litters are the best from which to select, because usually the young pigs will have had more exercise than if dropped in the fall, and in consequence will be possessed of stronger bone, heavier muscle, and the foundation of a better constitution. As a breeder of bacon hogs, it is not necessary that the sow be pure-bred, but she should, at least, have two or three direct crosses of some recognized bacon breed, and if a pure-bred sow of the right type can be secured at a moderate price, she is preferable, because she will be more likely to breed true to type. Since it is essential that a brood sow be a good mother, a heavy milker and a breeder of fair-sized litters, it will be necessary that the young sow be chosen from a dam known to possess these characteristics, and if the same can be said of the female ancestry for two or three generations, so much the better. It is also very important that she be descended from an early maturing strain and one noted for constitutional vigor. Individually, she should give evidence of possessing these qualities in high degree.

The age at which a sow is selected effects, to some extent, an estimate of her possibilities; the nearer maturity, the better idea may be had as to her probable form and quality in general. No sow, however, intended for breeding, should be allowed in the finishing pens where rapid fattening is taking place. It is, hence, necessary that she be removed from the rest of the litter before forcing begins. Even at three months, a fairly accurate idea may be had of her possibilities as a breeder. Strong constitution will be indicated by breadth, depth and fullness of chest. Early maturity may be estimated by size according to age. Maternal instincts will be seen in a kindly disposition, and ability to produce large litters will, to some extent, be assured by good length and depth of body and by the presence of at least twelve mature teats. In addition to these, a brood sow intended for raising bacon hogs should show strong bone of fine quality, stand well up on her feet, have smooth shoulders, a strong back slightly arched, be long from shoulders backward, with hams full and well-developed. It may be difficult to find these in a single individual, but the closer to them an animal can be found, the greater the assurance of success. While the history of the ancestry (pedigree) is of great significance in the selection of breeding stock of any class, individual merit must not be overlooked. Young sows are frequently taken into the breeding pens without sufficient consideration or care in choosing. The difference between the profits from a good and an average brood sow in a single year may easily amount to as much as \$50, and when



COMBINATION TYPE.

Harness, saddle or brood mare? Ringlet.
OWNED BY C. V. HAWORTH, ENGLAND.

It is remembered that a choice breeder may be kept until four or five years old, the matter of selection becomes one of great moment.

Transportation Needs of Prince Edward Island.

When it is known that this Island is the nearest—fertile, easily cultivated—territory of considerable extent to Cape Breton, which is rapidly becoming one of the great centers of mining and manufacturing enterprise, the inference is unavoidable that this Province must in the future, as in the past, continue to be the chief source of supply for its butchers, vegetable dealers and fruit merchants. The largest capitalists of Europe and America are now looking to the town of Sydney as an inviting field for investing their surplus cash, it being the center of the greatest and most varied stores of mineral wealth now known to exist on the earth. These men are now pledged to build a bridge across the Strait of Canso, which is estimated to cost five million dollars, which alone is a strong proof of their faith in the future of Cape Breton. Geologists have long ago noticed the close relationship which exists between the new red sandstone rock formation and prosperous farming communities, whose lands produce plants, grains and fruits in great profusion, and of higher excellence than soils overlying any other rock formation. The deep red color of our soil tells at once of its origin. Perfect natural underdrainage being one of its favorable conditions, the laborious and costly underdraining of other countries is not needed. When, in addition, the situation is considered, surrounded, as it is, by the sun-warmed, comparatively shallow waters of the great Gulf of St. Lawrence, the causes are readily seen of our ability to glut the Maritime markets with farm products and force Boston and New York dealers to figure out the contents of our potato cellars.

Among the earliest immigrants to this Province were a number of Loyalist families, who left comfort and in some cases wealth in their several New England and New York homes, rather than submit to the rule of enemies of Great Britain. Among these were the Hassards, Hydes, Gardiners, Bovyers, Schurmans, Bakers, and others whose names are not in memory. These men carried with them the habits of their old surroundings, and planted apple and other fruit trees in their first clearings of the forest. These thrive and were very productive. But no considerable home market existing, the energies of immediate descendants were directed to grain and vegetable growing, which were shipped abroad. In this way the capacity of our Prov-



F. G. BOYER & SON, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

ince to produce fruit of good quality, of many sorts and in great abundance, was lost sight of; this to so great a degree that about eight years ago the Premier of the Province declared in the Legislature that it was "nonsense to talk about growing apples in Prince Edward Island." Yet since that was said our apples have sold in quantity for the highest market price in London, and exhibits of our fruit have been awarded highest honors at Paris and Glasgow Exhibitions.

A few years ago our market gardeners complained that cultivated strawberries could not be profitably grown here, yet of late the most highly-esteemed sorts, such as the Jessie, Haverland, and a score of others, are grown and shipped to all available markets, even as far as Boston. Size and high quality characterize these shipments. One grower, last year, sold over forty thousand quart boxes, and has reached this season the fifty-thousand notch.

Soon after Professor Jas. W. Robertson became Dairy Commissioner, he visited this Prov-

ince, lecturing in many places on the advantages of dairying and the cheese-factory system. For a time his efforts failed to elicit any response. In the year 1891 neither butter nor cheese was shipped from this Island, but some butter and much cheese was brought here from abroad. The following spring the "Three Rivers Dairy-men's Association" took hold of Professor Robertson's offer and built the New Perth cheese factory, the Professor agreeing to find a purchaser for the product and assume various responsibilities that now fall on factory directors. The result is that last season—nine years from the first start—seventy-five thousand boxes, averaging seventy pounds, were shipped, mostly to Europe. Such is a brief outline of Professor Robertson's success in establishing the dairy business here. He had faith in our resources and our ability to back him up. The result justifies his determined effort. The remark may be made that Professor Robertson's chief service was to find a market and a purchaser for the product.

Now it comes in my way to tell of very different results from visits of other members of the staff of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Soon after the Minister assumed office, he addressed several public meetings, his chief effort being to boom Chamel Island cattle. When the fearfully injurious state of live-stock transportation was brought to his notice, he dismissed the subject with "short shrift," being apparently ignorant or careless of the fact that in no other part of Canada has the Government such absolute and entire control in transportation matters as in that affecting the entire system of ferry over the strait, the P.E.I. Railway and the Inter-colonial Railway to the great ports of Halifax, St. John, and Sydney. The most distant of these is little over one hundred and fifty miles from us, yet it costs more to get a carload of live stock to any of them than to get the same lot twelve hundred miles from Toronto or Guelph.

At a similar period in Live Stock Commissioner Hodson's official life he also came among us. Public announcements of his lectures stated that live-stock transportation would form part of his subject; but, to the disappointment of his hearers, it was not alluded to, he seeming more anxious to impress us with the danger from diseased cattle, for he carried all over the Province a tuberculine-test orator, whom credulous people call a vet.

The Live Stock Commissioner then had and now has it in his power to render as great a service to the live-stock interest of this Province as the Dairy Commissioner did in his department. Let him make us sure of prices equal to those paid at Toronto for ripe fat steers fit for the British market, and in two years from date we can fur-



OTTAWA CITY POST, OFFICE, THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AND THE CANAL BRIDGE.



CALAMITY JANE 2ND.
Three-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow.
OWNED BY GEO. RICE, CURRIE'S CROSSING, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 663.)

nish them in steamship cargo lots. Such steers are here now in limited number, and two cents a pound less than Toronto prices is the rule.

As evidence of the urgent need of relief for the Island farmer from unjust discrimination, I submit the actual condition of freight rates for live stock now prevailing.

Taking Kensington, a station on the P. E. Island Railroad, and center of an important cattle district, as the starting place for a car lot of eighteen head of cattle, supposed weight 20,000 lbs., and shipped to the butcher at Halifax, the cost is made on three separate short hauls, no reduced through rate being allowed:

Kensington (P. E. I.) to Charlottetown	39 miles.	\$13.00
Charlottetown to Pictou	41 miles.	27.00
Pictou to Halifax	116 miles.	28.00
	196	\$68.00

Guelph to Halifax, with same load.....1,200 miles. \$70.00

Halifax is the most important Canadian seaport and city on the Atlantic coast. It is a garrison town with great fortifications, is the headquarters for the North Atlantic British Fleet, and requires an enormous quantity of butchers' meat. With such rates, and the absence of every needed facility for transferring stock from train to boat and from boat to Intercolonial cars, both for Halifax at Pictou and at Pointe du Chens for St. John, N. B., another important city, it is not remarkable that stock-feeding for the butcher is at a low ebb. That we have the material to furnish fat stock equal to the best has been proved by shipments of entire steamship cargoes of fat steers to Liverpool, made by Messrs. Blake Bros., Charlottetown, and others by Carvell Bros., each of which were reported as highly satisfactory to the exporter, and also to the feeder. Too much of our oats are sent abroad; its measured bushel frequently weighs thirty-eight and sometimes forty pounds; and both two and six rowed barley produce abundantly. With such resources provided for success, and obstacles in the way of that success removable by Government, is it unreasonable for us to ask the Department of Agriculture to remember that a very considerable proportion of our farmers are not engaged in the dairy business, and never will, and that such deserve consideration as well as the man with the milk cow.

FRED G. BOVYER.

King's County, P. E. I.

Good Agents Wanted.

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

I am well pleased with your premium knife; also found the material first-class. My daughter was well pleased with the book, "Flowers, and How to Grow Them." The new subscribers are also well pleased with the "Advocate."
Thomasburg, Ont. A. HARRISON.

**Sheep Keeping--
Autumn Problems.**

BY J. McCAGG.
MUTTON-RAISING

There are different ends served in keeping sheep by different shepherds, and corresponding systems of management. Some do not spend much time in caring for sheep stock, do not give any valuable foods and always buy cheap rams. The returns from their business consist generally of a little wool for trading at a low price for blankets at a local mill, a few carcasses of lambs or old ewes for home use and an odd one or two to a local butcher at the time everybody else has surplus stuff, and hence at prices that are low. After this general class, we have special classes of sheepmen, and these are of a higher type. Instead of having a few lambs to sell in September, when nearly all the lambs of the country might be put on the market, they have an article for the market when prices are good. A lamb is generally worth a half more in June than in August or September. To have it at good killing weight at

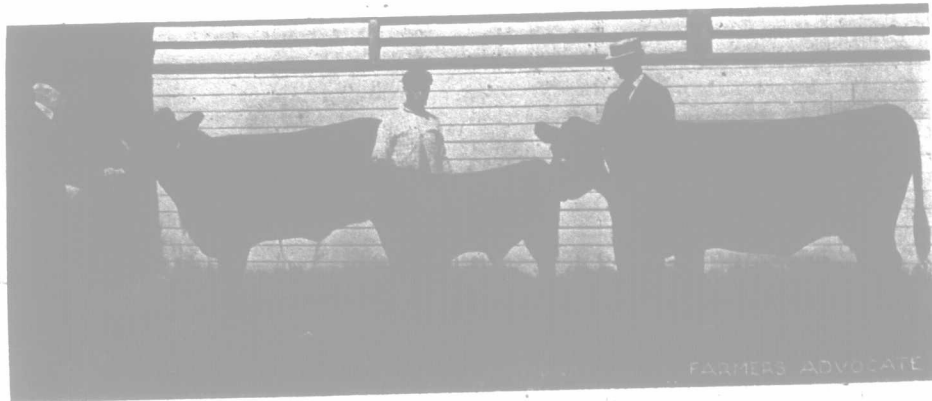
of rough food into manure in the pens. Little is done in Ontario in handling yearling wethers. The tendency of demand for meats of all kinds is so favorable to early, tender meats that yearling stuff is generally not worth any more and sometimes not as much as good lambs in summer time, independent of its greater weight. The mutton business in Ontario, then, boils down to spring, fall or winter lamb production. It seems, on the whole, that spring and winter lamb-selling are more profitable than selling in the fall, though each branch depends on the relation of supply and demand for its profit, and it is not to be assumed that any one of these will be always good.

ABOUT WOOL.

Wool in Canada has become an incidental rather than an essential part of the sheep business. Every sheep grows wool, and the improvement of mutton and wool have gone on concurrently even in the English sheep. The improvement of the sheep for mutton has been chiefly in the improvement of blocking qualities—in the putting on of heavy weights in good places; likewise in the improvement of quality by reason of rapid maturity. The improvement in wool can scarcely be called an improvement in quality, for it has become coarser. It has improved in length and strength of staple and in the total weight of fleece. On account of the very low price of Canadian wool, it is better policy to keep the eye chiefly on the fleshing properties of sheep than on the fleece. In a ram, however, a weak fleece may be regarded to some degree as a sign of want of vigor. A ram should show strength in all his externals and form. He is not subject to the burdens in procreation that make ewes light shearers by heavy maternal duties. A ram has every chance to be strong, and it is evidence of an absence of masculinity to be weak in any particular.

THE CULTURE OF BREEDING SHEEP.

A knowledge of good blocking form is valuable and necessary to every sheep-breeder for success. The breeder of pure-bred sheep requires, besides, a knowledge of types and families. Each man conceives an ideal or makes a choice. He has a fancy, as it is called, for a particular breed. It amounts to more than a fancy, however, as his exercise of choice involves comparison and discrimination among different breeds or families. Knowledge of breeds is made perfect only by comparison, and though a man may be called a Shropshire man or a Cotswold man, it is not to be assumed that he is a narrow man, for the definiteness of his type depends on his being a



ABERDEEN-ANGUS PRIZEWINNERS
At Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
OWNED BY F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, ASSA.

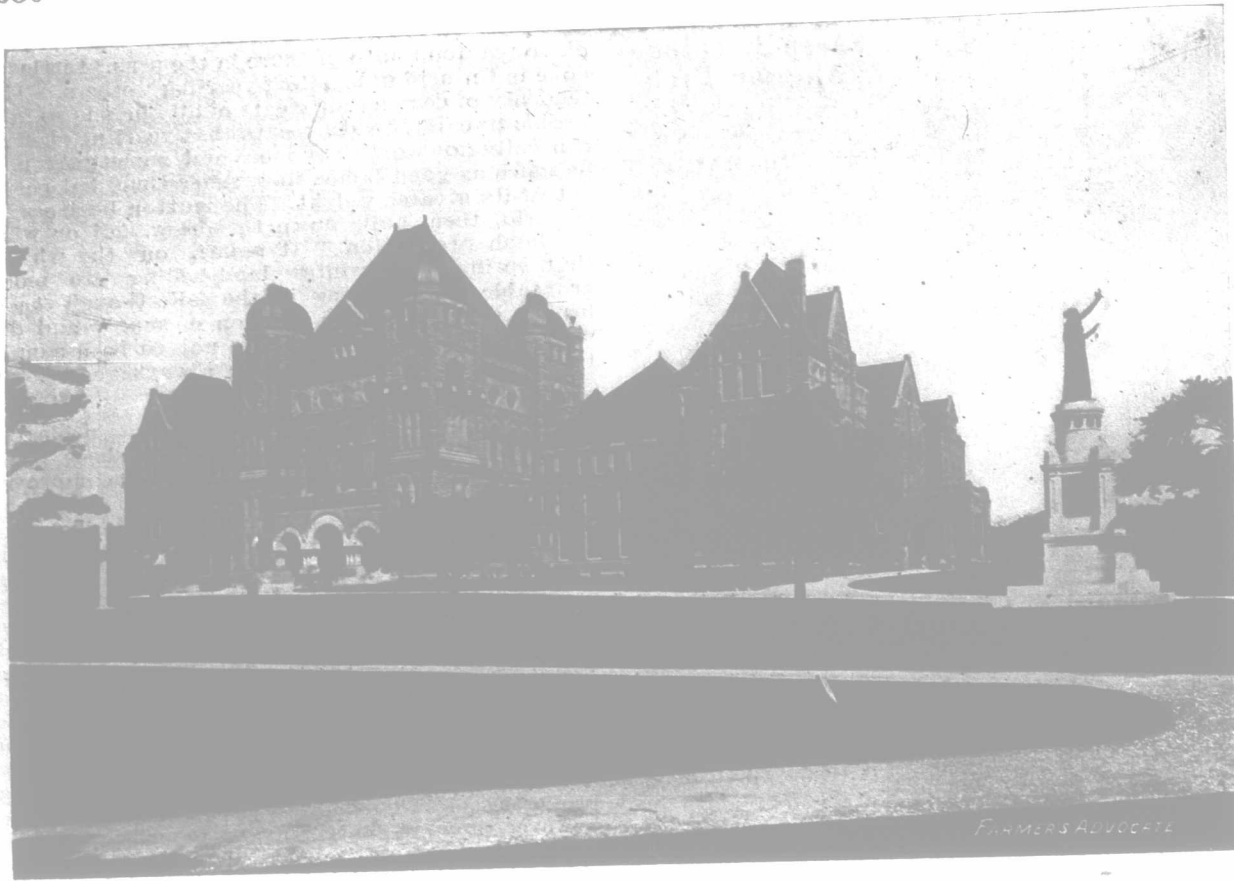
this time, more care is necessary in the spring and a little more feed is required for both ewe and lamb, but the profits are higher on the special article. Higher prices still can be commanded at Easter for January and February lambs. The cost of these must necessarily be high, as they are fed entirely on stored foods. This branch of

lamb-raising can best be done with Dorset ewes, as they will take the ram any time. It is a branch of sheep-keeping that is capable of profitable extension around almost any Ontario town. It is a common practice with some farmers to buy up lambs at weaning time when they are plentiful and cheap, run them on rape and grass until fall and then feed for a short time to finish them. It is possible with such stock to wait for a favorable market between December and April, for the stock is always increasing in weight and improving in condition. Their grazing in the fall is a good way of increasing the fertility of the soil, and they convert a great deal

student of breeds. The first qualification of a breeder, then, of pure-bred sheep is the capacity to incorporate and breed to an ideal. It is this property in the owner that gives to his flock of sheep what may be called character or individuality. The first thing noticeable in flocks of pure-breds is that they generally conform to a



FLORA VI.
First-prize two-year-old heifer and champion Shorthorn female at the Royal Show, at Carlisle, 1902.
OWNED BY MR. GEO. HARRISON, GAINFORD HALL, DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.



ONTARIO PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

well-defined type. His flock requires special treatment. The recognition of distinct breeds implies that certain pains have been taken to embody a fixed combination of properties and markings in a single animal. The animal is thus a special product that stands for considerable care and art. This implies similar care and art to preserve and perpetuate these properties. Pure-bred stock is frequently a disappointment to beginners because, from want of experience, they do not rise to the need for special treatment. It can scarcely be justly said that highly-improved stock is weak stock, but, rather, that compared with the unimproved animal it has farther to fall if subjected to hard treatment, and so its deterioration is very noticeable. It is the product of a special set of conditions that make it an entirely different animal from its ancestor.

Faithful adherence to a well-understood type, and generous but rational feeding and care, are synonymous with high rewards in sheepkeeping. This class of sheep husbandry entitles its patrons to be regarded as public benefactors. Their influence cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but if there are any dollars and cents going in the business they get them.

Iowa Feeding Experiment: Final Report.

The final report of the Iowa College feeding experiment, as outlined in the "Farmer's Advocate," July 15th, has just been issued by Profs. Kennedy and Marshall. The object of this test, as previously explained, was to compare the relative flesh and fat producing power of the various stock foods upon the market when fed with a main ration of corn meal. Seven hundred cattle were supplied by A. E. Cook, a wealthy feeder, of Odebolt, and from that number 220 were selected to be divided into eleven uniform lots of twenty each. The animals were of just fair quality, hardly up to the average of those fed in the State, and at the time of selection were on about half a grain ration and had access to the stalk fields. Each lot contained one grade Hereford, four grade Angus, and fifteen grade Shorthorns. They were assigned to the various yards, and put on a preliminary feed for a period of three weeks before the regular feed test commenced. For grain, at the beginning, snapped corn (corn in cob) was fed, followed by shelled corn, then corn-and-cob meal, while corn meal was used during the last few weeks. For roughage wheat straw was used throughout the entire period, which lasted ninety-four days.

The amount of fodder supplied was gradually increased from the beginning, and not until five weeks had elapsed were the cattle receiving full feed. In every lot, the quantity of corn meal consumed during the latter stages of feeding amounted to twenty-four pounds per day, an amount which Canadian feeders would consider extravagant. The three companies supplying condimental foods were allowed to say what quantity of their preparation should be supplied. This was found to be from 1-10 to 1-7 pound

daily per head during the main feeding period. A special effort was made by those in charge to have conditions, as to the shelter and feeding of the different lots, uniform, and the arrangement in general as much like that found on the average farm in Iowa as possible. At the beginning of the experiment, twenty good barrow pigs, averaging 142 pounds each,

were placed in each feed lot to utilize the undigested corn which had passed through the cattle. They received no feed except what they got out of the droppings of the steers. The hogs did not make very good gains. In fact, the gains were so small that they were obliged to take out one half of them (ten) at the end of eight weeks. The hogs were not in fit condition for market at the conclusion of the experiment, thus were held over to be marketed later. The gains made by each lot of hogs is credited to their respective lots of cattle at a valuation of seven cents per pound.

The final comparison may be seen from the accompanying table, showing weight, value, expense and profit in each case.

It will be noticed that no allowance has been made for the labor involved in the feeding, the interest on the money invested, nor the manure made by the cattle during the test. It must also be remembered that this was but one experiment of its kind, and, although conducted on a large scale, conclusions must be carefully drawn. The Iowa Station intend to continue this work, but in the meantime inferences can be drawn which may, in a measure, guide the feeder in the purchase or choice of foods for fattening steers.

Work at the Fairs.

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

We have taken the "Advocate" for about twenty-five years, and have always been able to cull something useful and interesting from it. I think it has become a standard work among us.

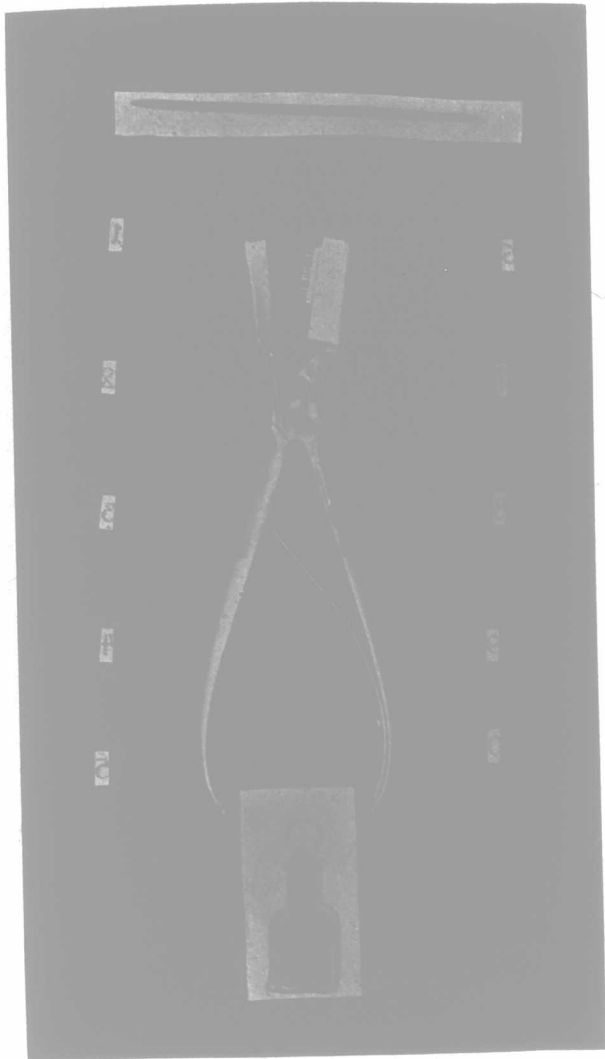
Yours with best wishes for the prosperity of the "Advocate."
Berwick, N. S.

ISAIAH SHAW.

NUMBER OF LOT.	Average Weight of Steers at beginning.	Average Value of Steers at 50c. per lb.	Average Cost of Feed per Steer.	Average Weight of Steers at Chicago.	Average Selling Price per Cwt.	Average Value of Steers at Chicago.	Average Value of Pork per Steer.	Average Expense per Steer in Connection with Marketing.	Average Total Proceeds per Steer.	Average Net Profit per Steer.
I. Corn	1042 lbs.	\$52 10	\$24 10	1244 lbs.	\$7 45	\$92 68	\$1 86	\$3 85	\$94 54	\$14 49
II. Corn and Oil Meal	1082 lbs.	54 10	25 94	1295 lbs.	7 50	97 12	1 62	3 85	98 74	14 85
IV. Corn and Buffalo Gluten Meal....	1075 lbs.	53 75	25 80	1321 lbs.	7 65	100 06	1 33	3 85	101 39	17 99
V. Corn and Buffalo Gluten Feed....	1025 lbs.	51 25	25 92	1277 lbs.	7 60	97 05	1 57	3 85	98 62	17 60
VI. Corn and Germ Oil Meal.....	1075 lbs.	53 75	25 37	1265 lbs.	7 40	93 61	1 52	3 85	95 13	12 16
VII. Corn and Dried Blood	1062 lbs.	53 10	25 19	1258 lbs.	7 60	95 61	1 89	3 85	97 50	15 36
VIII. Corn and Iowa Food	1015 lbs.	50 75	22 70	1201 lbs.	7 40	88 87	1 52	3 85	90 39	13 09
IX. Corn and International Food....	1016 lbs.	50 80	24 87	1167 lbs.	7 20	84 02	1 83	3 85	85 85	6 33
X. Corn and Standard Food.....	1030 lbs.	51 50	24 38	1198 lbs.	7 00	83 86	1 39	3 85	85 25	5 52
XI. Corn and Grass.....	1053 lbs.	52 65	25 07	1246 lbs.	7 55	94 07	2 47	3 85	96 54	14 97



FARM SCENE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.



TATTOOING PUNCH.

Representatives Required.

We want a good representative—farmer or farmer's son—at every fall fair in Canada this season to secure new subscriptions for the "Farmer's Advocate," the great agricultural paper of the Dominion. Write us for terms, outfit and sample copies. State at what fair or fairs you can represent us, and the dates. It is easy to canvass for a popular paper.

A Beautiful Bible.

I wish to thank you for the beautiful and useful Bible. It is far beyond what I expected it would be. Wishing you every success, and thanking you again for your promptness and kindness, I am,
 Lincoln Co., Ont. CHAS. McGLASHAN.
 P. S.—I hope to do some more work this fall for you. C. McG.

The Tattooing Machine.

Often among breeders of pure-bred registered animals, no little difficulty is experienced in so marking the individual as to insure its identity at any future date. In the Northwest on the range, where danger of straying renders some practically unremovable or ineffaceable and easily discernible mark necessary, the branding iron does the work, but even this, which frequently leaves an unsightly and disfiguring scar, fails to serve every purpose, since it indicates the owner rather than particularly identifies the animal.

The tag and button devices commonly used in the ear are usually a source of annoyance, due to the aptitude they display for attaching themselves to everything they may be brushed against.

Various live-stock associations have devised at one time or another various more or less ingenious and less or more satisfactory devices to ensure identification, but nearly all are open to the objection that for one reason or another they fail in a short time to serve the end in view.

The method open to the fewest objections, where it can be used, and one that has been adopted by certain breeders' associations, and which is practiced by many breeders of various classes of live stock in Great Britain, is the tattooing of characters in the ear. The operation is simple and practically painless. The mark is legible and fairly durable. But unless some white fluid for use in tattooing black-skinned animals is available this method would be useless for certain breeds of cattle and swine.

The instrument used is simple and easily manipulated. It consists, as shown in the cut, of a pair of pincers or forceps so constructed as to permit of changing the marking teeth or stamps. With the forceps come two or more sets of numbers from 1 to 0. These may be arranged into many combinations, and so serve, when tattooed on the ear, to effectually distinguish the individual. Besides figures, letters may be secured, and so initials or whole words tattooed. The tattooing process is simple. The ear of the animal should be thoroughly cleansed. India ink should then be applied with a brush to the hairless or inner side of the ear, so as to cover the surface where it is desired the characters should appear. The jaws of the forceps being so placed on the ear as to bring the piercing device over the ink, a sufficient pressure should be exerted to cause the points to pierce the epidermis and true skin, but not the cartilage of the ear. The ink should then be rubbed into the punctures, although, generally speaking, the mere piercing operation drives enough coloring matter into the skin to leave a good mark.

The wound soon heals, and a mark that cannot be easily removed or tampered with is left. The above cut, from an actual photograph, showing the letters C. E. F., will indicate quite clearly the appearance of the tattoo marks.

The machines most commonly used are manufactured by Messrs. Krohne & Sesemann, 37 Duke St., Manchester Square, London, W., England.



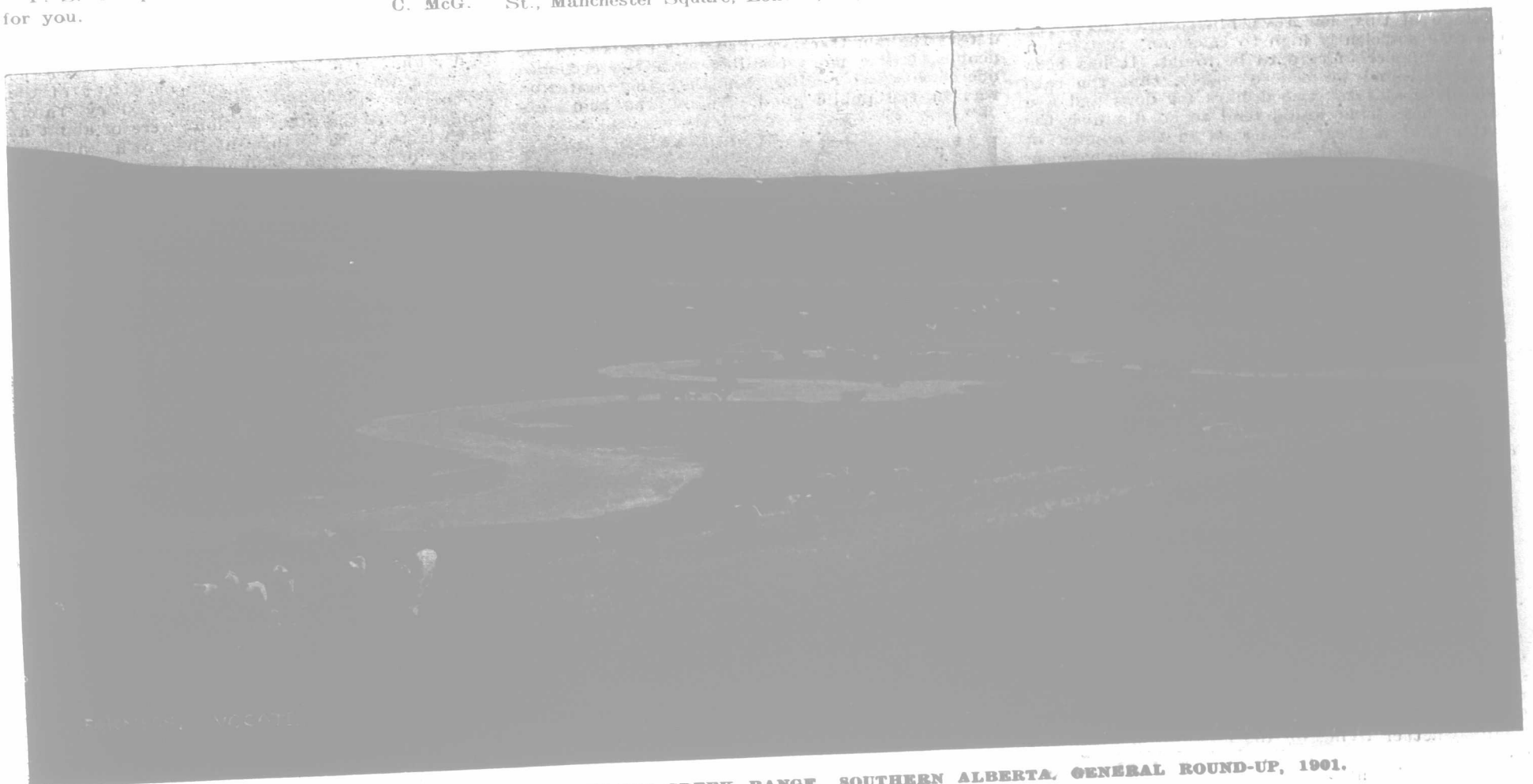
TATTOO MARKS.

Sheep or Dogs, Which?

This is a question in the mind of many who know the value of sheep on a farm. That dogs are a serious menace to our sheep-raising industry, no well-informed person will deny. Hundreds of farmers are without a representative of the ovine tribe on their property solely because no restriction has been placed upon the number of howling curs that may be kept in a community. Why law-makers, and even the agricultural classes who should be interested, have not awakened to a better understanding of the situation is still a mystery. For years the "Farmer's Advocate" has been pointing out the need of action in this matter, with but little response.

No country in the world, unless it be Britain herself, is better adapted to sheep-raising than Canada. This has been attested time and again at international shows and elsewhere, and to have the production of an important class of live stock so endangered at a time when farm animals of all kinds are bringing such remunerative prices is no inconsiderable matter.

Sheep occupy a position on the farm which no other stock can replace. They are comparatively inexpensive to keep; little feed is required in summer and but little care in winter; noxious weeds are nipped to the crown and forever vanish from their feeding-ground; grass is eaten which no other animals desire, and the forage in their winter bill-of-fare is often without a selling price. Few farmers but would enjoy seeing a flock of these harmless creatures within the limits



RANGE CATTLE AT PINE COULEE, WILLOW CREEK RANGE, SOUTHERN ALBERTA, GENERAL ROUND-UP, 1901.



MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

FARM.

Road Reform in Ontario.

About twenty-five per cent. of the older municipalities in Ontario have changed their statute labor either by abolishing the system or commuting the labor into a money tax. The prejudice which formerly existed against in any way reforming the system has grown into a strong feeling of sympathy towards any reform that will bring about better results without imposing additional outlay. The objection at first made to the agitation was not so much an opposition to reformed methods as it was to a criticism of the manner in which the work had been performed, and the amount of work produced by the expenditure. This was looked upon as being a condemnation of the work generally performed, not only at the present time, but in the past, during the construction of pioneer roads. As the people became more familiar with the criticism offered, it was readily seen that the agitation was in the public good. Money was being ex-



CHEVELEY EMPEROR.

Yearling Southdown ram. First prize and champion, Royal Show, 1902.
OWNED BY COL. M'CALMONT, M. P.

pendent and labor performed in producing work of such a temporary character as to be lost sight of in a few weeks, only to be repeated almost annually. It was made manifest that the roads of the country were not being maintained by statute labor only, but that the people, in addition, were subscribing very large amounts of money and that our roads were not by any means improving in a manner consistent with this outlay. It became apparent that the present system of roadmaking, embodying an expenditure of

statute labor, and also an additional expenditure of money equaling, as a general thing, a dollar of cash for each day of statute labor, was a sort of compound system which was difficult to control; that the two expenditures were not being united, and could seldom to advantage be properly connected, that in consequence the forces at work were divided; that the money and labor were being scattered to such an extent that it was almost hopeless to expect work of a finished or substantial character. It was clearly seen, in many sections, that men under the statute-labor system performed their work faithfully and well, that much interest was taken in the proper maintenance of their section or beat, while in other parts of the township the greatest indifference prevailed, much of the labor was not expended, and in other instances so much carelessness existed that even the work performed was of little consequence. People engaged in keeping up their own piece of road had reached the conclusion that they had nothing to do with other sections, and as a matter of fact they possessed little knowledge of the nature or extent of the expenditure in their township. They rarely thought that the other sections were of about as much importance to them as their own, and, as a matter of municipal economy, it was their duty to see that in every section due importance was attached to the work and every dollar spent should be spent to the best advantage.

To get the people to understand that the movement was one in their favor, rather than antagonistic to their interests; one of economy, rather than of greater expenditure; that modern implements and labor-saving machinery were just as necessary on the public highway as on the farm; that organization, system, carefully-prepared plans and specifications were as essential in the building of roads as in the building of any other structures or works; that careful supervision and proper direction of the forces employed were of importance, was possibly the most difficult task in connection with the work of road reform.

In most of the townships where changes have been made, they have been of the most revolutionary character, and are about as complete as is necessary for the work in hand. The by-law of the Township of Pelham, which was most carefully prepared, a copy of which I enclose you, is one which has been very much used as a standard. In the remainder of the townships where the old system has not been entirely changed, it has in a great many ways been modified. The number of pathmasters has been reduced, thus concentrating to a greater extent the expenditure; modern implements are employed and are being worked under the management of a commissioner appointed by the council. The money raised by general tax is used for operating machinery, such as

of their farm, but cannot. Dogs there may be that are valuable and perhaps worth their keep, but such appear to be scarce. People have so accustomed themselves to seeing his canine majesty on the door-mat or upon the lawn, that they have learned to think him a necessity. Some keep him to assist in handling stock, and where a well-trained collie can be employed, no objection can be offered. Others harbor a useless member of the tribe only to announce the presence of a stranger within their gates. Two and sometimes more half-starved specimens may be found on hundreds of farms or village lots, for the existence of which no excuse can be given. The havoc that has been wrought by these mongrels need not be discussed; they are known with sorrow to many sheep-owners. The best means to remedy the difficulty is what concerns progressive men most.

Some years ago the Ontario Government gave the municipalities power to pass by-laws taxing all dogs within their jurisdiction. In taking advantage of this, few township councils have set the rate sufficiently high to cause any restriction in the number of curs to be found. It has been suggested, and we believe wisely, that the rate should be at least two dollars for dogs and five for bitches. This would tend to so diminish the latter that a great falling off in the number of both classes would soon take place. In connection with the Ontario law as it at present exists, it is, perhaps, not generally known that where sheep or lambs are killed or injured by dogs the owner of which is unknown, the municipality becomes liable for damages to two-thirds the amount sustained. Dogs, too, other than those belonging to adjacent lots, if found roaming unattended on any farm where sheep are kept, may be shot by the owner of the said farm, without any liability for damages. The rigorous enforcement of these semi-protective measures would do much to improve existing conditions. However, a great awakening is needed. Repeated complaints have been reaching us lately from P. E. I., Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, as well as other Provinces. The sheep industry is an important one to producing young Canada. The prowling hunters of the midnight hour are claiming supremacy. Which are we to have?

We are well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate." Although we live in town, the paper is always a welcome visitor to our home. We consider it all and more than it has been represented to be. Since we placed our advertisement in it, six months ago, we have had ready sale for our stock. It is not only valuable as an advertising medium, but is also full of valuable information for the farmer and of wholesome reading for the family whether living on the farm or in town or city.
W. J. SHEAN & CO.

Owen Sound, Ont.



WHITE HEATHER.

Champion Shorthorn cow, Royal Show, England, 1901.
PROPERTY OF MR. J. DEANE WILLIS, BAPTON MANOR, WILTSHIRE.

graders for forming the road, rock crushers for properly preparing material, and in making concrete pipe for small sluices and concrete arches in large culverts, leaving the statute labor to be expended in the hauling of material only.

These are modifications which have proven very beneficial and are steps leading to a more complete change. A more careful inspection of the work is being generally made, a greater study is bestowed on the expenditure, and the people find in the work a subject of much interest and importance.

Possibly one of the most encouraging features noticeable during the past few years is the fact that all meetings now being held for the purpose of considering the expenditure are called by the municipal authorities, and are as largely attended as possible by the people of the neighborhood. The warmest reception is extended to the advocate, the very closest attention is given to everything said. All questions asked are asked for the express purpose of getting at the best way of doing the work, in the cheapest and easiest and at the same time the most substantial, finished, and lasting manner. The expenditure is now in the hands of the municipal councillors and is receiving the best and most careful consideration. Permanency and durability are sought, and the most needful work is first undertaken.

While much has been done along the lines of instruction, much remains to be done. An annual meeting should be held in every municipality, for the purpose of talking over the question of road-making, at which the season's work should be mapped out. This meeting should be attended by every ratepayer, and no other question should at this meeting be considered. Detailed statements of all the work in the township and the cost of each piece of work should be given.

In Eastern Ontario for the past two years an illustration train has been managed by the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association. This train is operating in ten counties, and has constructed many stretches of ideal roads, which serve as an object lesson to the people in the surrounding districts. The outfit consists of rock crushers, road graders, steam roller, and all such tools and implements as are necessary for doing good work. Each machine is attended by a man experienced in its use. An expert in the manipulation of concrete goes over the ground in advance of the train, and at gravel pits in every township, by mixture of cement and gravel, manufactures samples of concrete pipe, and erects a sample arch culvert, showing to the local authorities exactly how the work is performed, and what it costs. During his visit he fully trains one or two local men in the art of making in a simple way substantial and durable culverts. This train commenced its work in June, 1901, and was constantly engaged during the whole season. The demand for its continuance was so great that it commenced operations as early this season as the weather would permit, and has already gone into a number of townships and has done a lot of excellent work. Such an illustrating outfit should be encouraged in every part of the Province. There are many municipalities anxious to undertake the betterment of certain stretches of road. They are prepared to furnish material, but are unfamiliar with the use of such machinery, and are incapable of providing it. Should one of these outfits be at their disposal, they would readily take advantage of showing to the whole community how easily, cheaply and perfectly implements of this kind perform their work, and how much more substantial the results are.

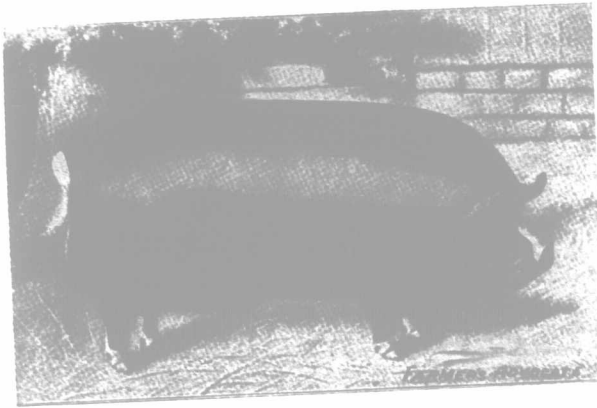
The fundamental principles of road-making are now being embodied in the work of nearly every township, town and village. Long stretches of properly constructed macadam and gravel roads are to be found in nearly every section where roadmaking material is available, and the people are becoming rapidly convinced that an entirely different method of financing the road problem is desirable. Large sums of money are now being spent annually in the repair and maintenance of roads, and much of this money is not being profitably expended, for the reason that we are building roads by an extensive system of patchwork, rather than building them in a comprehensive and finished manner and repairing them by a system of proper inspection which will provide for their maintenance by not allowing them to get out of repair.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Highways.

Beautify the Farm.

BY THOMAS BATTY.

In preparing goods for sale, much importance is given to having them put up in neat, attractive form. How nice the pound prints of butter sent out from a creamery look, each one done up



ROYAL MAJESTIC.

Young Berkshire boar, sold by auction for \$400, at Roscoe, Ill., August 6th, 1902.

separately in parchment paper neatly folded, with name printed in good design where it can be plainly seen. The actual quality of butter is not improved by being put up thus, but its selling quality is. This not because the majority are fools, but because we all, rail at it as we may, like a thing better if it looks well. For instance, who would give as much for a chicken with the skin torn in places and with pinfeathers half plucked, as for one neatly dressed and done up? We make the statement fearlessly that an article

that looks well, in comparison with one that does not, is not only worth more to sell, but more to keep—is, in fact, better value—and that this applies to farms as much as to most kinds of property. Not long ago we saw a farm with fairly good buildings, the house a solid, sensible new brick, but around it there was not a tree or bush or flower, if we except some bunches of wild chamomile or tory weed, as it is called by some, while there roamed at will in the yard about the house a number of pigs. To say that such a place could be increased \$500 in value at a cost of less than half that amount would be making a very mild statement indeed. Many of the things by which a farm can be improved in appearance cost but little. The place can be laid out so that fields are even-sized and without gores, the fences straight and the fence sides free from weeds and bushes. Some places are very unsightly from lack of attention to

this small matter. By the exercise of a little care straight plowing can be made the rule, not the exception. The seed drill should be driven as straight as possible, and drills for roots and marks for corn rows can easily be made so that it is a positive pleasure to look at them. No extra labor is required, rather labor is saved, it is a gain in every way, and besides there is the stimulus to the worker, whether hired man or farmer, which work well done brings.

The appearance of many farms, fine enough in other respects, is spoiled by weeds. How often are we grieved to see grain crops smothered with mustard or overtopped by thistles? Wild oats wave their plumes on high, and what should be hoed crops are merely breeding grounds of foul seeds. It may be impossible to keep a place absolutely clean, but to have it fairly clean, so that the presence of weeds would not be noticed by passers-by, is not only possible, but profitable, and we have, instead of an eyesore, a sight good to look upon. If we object to the statement that it is a profitable and not a costly process to keep weeds in subjection, let us consider the question, "Where are the farms more than usually prosperous?" and we must admit in well-farmed, clean sections.

It is a pleasure to note the great improvement that has been going on in the appearance of farmhouses and surroundings. To our mind there is no place that can excel in the air of solid comfort a well-kept farm homestead. In one very important respect, no house in a crowded town can approach one on the farm; that is, in having spacious surroundings. How important this is may be judged from the fact that in most pictures of factories or business houses the surrounding houses are not shown, but often instead there are pictured trees and grounds that have no existence. The most common mistake in the attempt to beautify the home has been the planting of trees too thickly in front. Wind-breaks are all right at the side or back of the house, but not in front. To remove a number of trees which obstruct the view and hide the house is thus, in many cases, the reform most needed. If the house is far from the road, an avenue of maples, straight or winding, with evergreen hedges nearer the roadway, makes a delightful entrance way. For ornamental hedge purposes nothing can equal the common cedar. In most places they can be got for the work of pulling or digging. Hedges can be used to a limited extent about the house; for instance, in separating the flower from the vegetable garden. Of course every farmer should have both. We are not joking, we really mean it. Sad it is that one's sincerity in giving such advice should sometimes be doubted. But for look's sake neither will compare with a well-kept lawn. Such a lawn, with some handsome single trees, a clump or two of flowering shrubs, also a few single specimens, some nicely shaped flower beds, is perhaps the most telling thing in outside ornamentation.

It will be noticed that in the foregoing hints nothing has been suggested that need cost much money. Most of the trees needed, such as maples, elms, pines and cedars, can be had for the digging. It is well, however, to plant some nursery trees. First in the list is the Norway spruce, finest and fastest-growing of all; also mountain ash, cut-leaved birch, catalpa, etc. More use might be made of fruit trees for ornament than is generally done.

It is well to have a well-laid-out plan for the surroundings of a house, but no design, however fine, will make up for the lack of care; rather, the more pretentious the plan the worse the effect it



FLOSETTA TEAKE.

First-prize and sweepstakes Holstein cow, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902. Daughter of the famous Daisy Teake's Queen. BRED AND OWNED BY JAMES GLENNIE, LONGBURN, MAN.



MARKET SLIP—LOW WATER—ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

things are neglected. That is where most of us fail. One thing in which we are much behind our neighbors of the Eastern States is in the use of paint. How many houses there are which have been painted but once, when they were built, and have been dingy and weatherworn for a generation? It is different on the other side. It is no uncommon thing there to see a frame house 60 or 70 years old looking almost new, so well has it been painted. Farmers can do their own outside painting if they try, and the phrase "fresh as paint" shows the improvement in appearance that would be effected.

The Silo: When and How to Fill It.

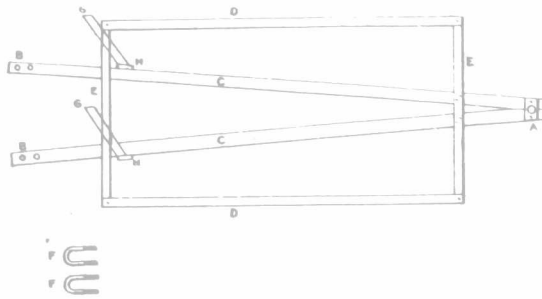
So much has been written in past years on "silo filling," that those who have been interested in the subject will have but little to learn. There may be others, however, who have not had a silo or been reading the "Farmer's Advocate," until this year, who are anxious to see the question discussed. To these this article is dedicated.

As corn is the chief and, in fact, the only plant used to any considerable extent in this country for silage, the exact time at which it should be cut has involved some controversy, both on the part of scientists and practical farmers. Until recently, the consensus of opinion has generally been in favor of cutting in the late milk or dough stage, but either by accident or experiment, good feeders have found that when it was allowed to reach such a stage of ripeness that ears may be removed for seed the most satisfactory results are obtained. It has been pointed out that at that period of ensiling, as compared with the former, the ears of corn have a higher feeding value owing to their greater maturity, and that the stalks and leaves contain a lower percentage of water; hence there is an absence of that excess of acid so objectionable in silage. In certain northern districts, the fear of frost causes some to begin cutting before corn has sufficiently ripened, believing as they do that freezing lessens to a large extent its usefulness. This, in a measure, is true, but not to the degree generally believed. Where the corn is cut soon after freezing takes place little loss is sustained, and when the advantages to be gained are considered, it is better to risk a low temperature in the hope of securing a riper corn.

The different methods in vogue for cutting corn appear to vary with different localities. Many who grow limited areas still use the hook and cut by hand. Others have a low sled or boat, upon either side of which is firmly fastened, in a slanting position, an old crosscut saw with the back extending outward and sharpened for cutting. The end of this saw extends a foot or so from the boat, and is supported by a heavy bar of wood. This apparatus, which is propelled by one horse, is built just wide enough to catch two rows; upon it stand two men, who take the stalks as they fall, and as an armful has been cut the horse is stopped and the bundles are laid down. This process is, of course, slow as compared with a good corn binder, and where a number of farmers can co-operate or each have enough corn to make the purchase of a binder profitable, the latter is much more satisfactory.

In hauling to the silo the practice involving the least labor will be most economical. The ordinary farm wagon with the reach taken out and heavy sills of considerable length placed under the axels and extending from hind to front wheels, and having a platform built thereon, as shown in accompanying cut, makes a handy truck upon which to load and haul the corn to the silo.

In cutting corn the exact length desirable still remains a matter of opinion, but, all things considered, about an inch long seems to be pref-



erable. If cut longer it does not pack so firmly in the silo, consequently does not keep quite so well, and a higher percentage is apt to be refused by stock. It certainly should not be longer than an inch. The practice of shredding (tearing in fine shreds, efficient machines for which are on the market) instead of cutting is gaining in favor in some localities. Although we cannot speak from experience, there is, doubtless, much to be said in its favor.

The way in which the cut corn is elevated to

the silo matters but little—either carriers or blowers are satisfactory, and many prefer the latter—but the corn should be made to fall near the center, and better quality of silage will be assured if a man be stationed inside to keep the mass well mixed and tramped. The slower the silo is filled the more tons can be stored therein. Some follow the practice of filling and allowing to settle for a week, and afterwards filling again. The chief objection to this is that there is apt to be a layer on the top of the first lot spoiled through fermentation. In any case a second filling will be necessary unless considerable time has been spent in the operation.

Since siloing was first introduced much has been said regarding the proper cover for the silo. A heavy cotton cloth well oiled has been recommended and used with fair results. This cloth is useful as a covering even while the silage is being fed. A much commoner practice is to place about a foot deep of chaff or cut straw over the corn; on this may be spread a few handfuls of barley, and the entire mass well moistened with water. Where this is done the surface soon becomes impenetrable to air, and fermentation in the upper layers of silage ceases.

Camera Competition.

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

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

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

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

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

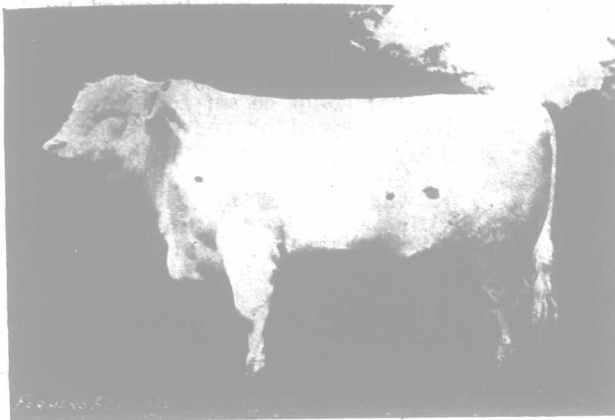
Any person competing is at liberty to send more than one photograph if desired, but only one prize will be awarded to the same individual.

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

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



NORTH-WEST ARM, HALIFAX HARBOR.



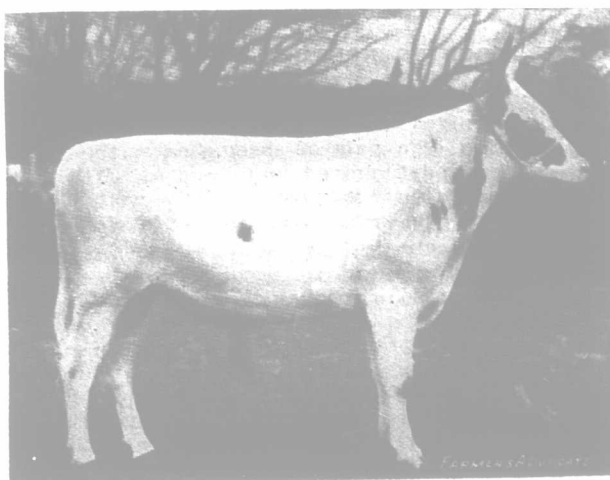
C. I. V.
Two-year-old Shorthorn bull; winner of the championship at the Royal Counties Show, England, 1902.
PROPERTY OF MR. J. DEANE WILLIS, BAFTON MANOR, WILTSHIRE.

Health on the Farm Affected by Insects.

Medical investigation of the causes of certain diseases to which country people are especially exposed, prominent among which are malaria and typhoid fever, appears to have traced the origin, or, rather, the transference, of these diseases from affected or unaffected persons to certain mosquitoes and the common house fly, malaria being carried by the former and typhoid by the latter. Malaria has been called by medical men a country disease, it being generally most prevalent in swampy regions or where there are side pools of still water in the vicinity of streams. Malaria in cities, as a rule, is found only with persons who have contracted it in the country or in the suburbs, although with cities having marshy places on their borders, a malarial belt may exist, the extent of which depends upon the direction and force of prevailing winds and especially of the night breezes. The old idea that malaria is caused by breathing the miasma of swamps, it is claimed, has been exploded, and it has been discovered that the disease is contracted only through the bites of mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles. The cause of malaria is the growth and development within the red blood cells of a very minute parasitic organism belonging to the lowest group of the animal kingdom—the group Protozoa, or one-celled animals, which includes those minute creatures known as Amœbas and others, and which live in the water or in damp sands or moss, or inside the bodies of other animals as parasites. This parasite reproduces in the body by subdividing, eventually bursting the red blood cells and entering the blood serum as a mass of spores. Broadly speaking, when the blood of a human being is sucked into the stomach of a mosquito of the genus named, the malarial parasite undergoes a sexual development and gives birth to a large number of minute spindle-shaped cells known as blasts, which enter the salivary glands of the insect and are ejected with the poison into the system of the next person bitten by the mosquito. If this person happens to be non-malarious, the malaria has thus entered his system and malarial symptoms result. So far as at present known, this is the only way in which persons become malarious, and in order to avoid this result it is necessary to study and plan to avoid the bites of malarial mosquitoes, and as it is perhaps too much to expect that the average reader will study the habits and description of the different varieties of mos-

quitoes, which are given in full, with engraved illustrations, in an excellent bulletin, No. 155 of Farmers' Bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by Professor L. O. Howard, Entomologist, we commend what are set forth as the most practical measures to be taken to prevent malaria, which are the draining or filling up with earth of swampy or low-lying places where pools are liable to form; the covering of the surface of pools with a thin film of kerosene oil, and the use of screen doors and windows, together with a thorough search of the house for mosquitoes that have found entrance, and their destruction, which may be facilitated by burning a small amount of insect powder (pyrethrum) upon a tin dish cover. Persons wishing to avoid malaria should not sit out of doors exposed to the bites of mosquitoes at night, and those having malaria should be carefully screened at night to prevent them from being bitten by mosquitoes, which, becoming thus infected, would become potential carriers of the disease. Such patients, systematically treated with quinine, the dose being always given at the beginning of the chill, will soon be rid of the disease. The time of dose is important, and the reasons for the time has been abundantly proven by the study of the life of the parasite in the blood cells.

TO PREVENT TYPHOID FEVER.—The com-



NOT LIKELY OF HILLHOUSE (4469).
Typical Ayshire bull; winner of numerous first prizes and championships.
PROPERTY OF JAMES HOWIE, HILLHOUSE, KILMARNOCK.

mon house fly is believed to be the principal insect agent in the spread of this disease, and this insect is especially abundant in farmhouses and other country houses in the vicinity of stables in which horses are kept. The reason for this is that the preferred food of the larvæ of house flies is horse manure. They are also attracted to and will lay their eggs in human excrement. Under favorable conditions they will breed, to some extent, in this excrement. They swarm in kitchens and dining-rooms where food supplies are exposed. They are found commonly in box privies, which sometimes are not distant from kitchens and dining-rooms. Therefore, with an abundance of flies, with a box privy near-by, or with excremental deposits in the neighborhood, and with a perhaps unsuspected or not yet fully-developed case of typhoid in the immediate neighborhood, there is no season why, through the agency of contaminated flies alighting upon food supplies, the disease should not be spread to healthy individuals. That it is so spread is unquestionable.



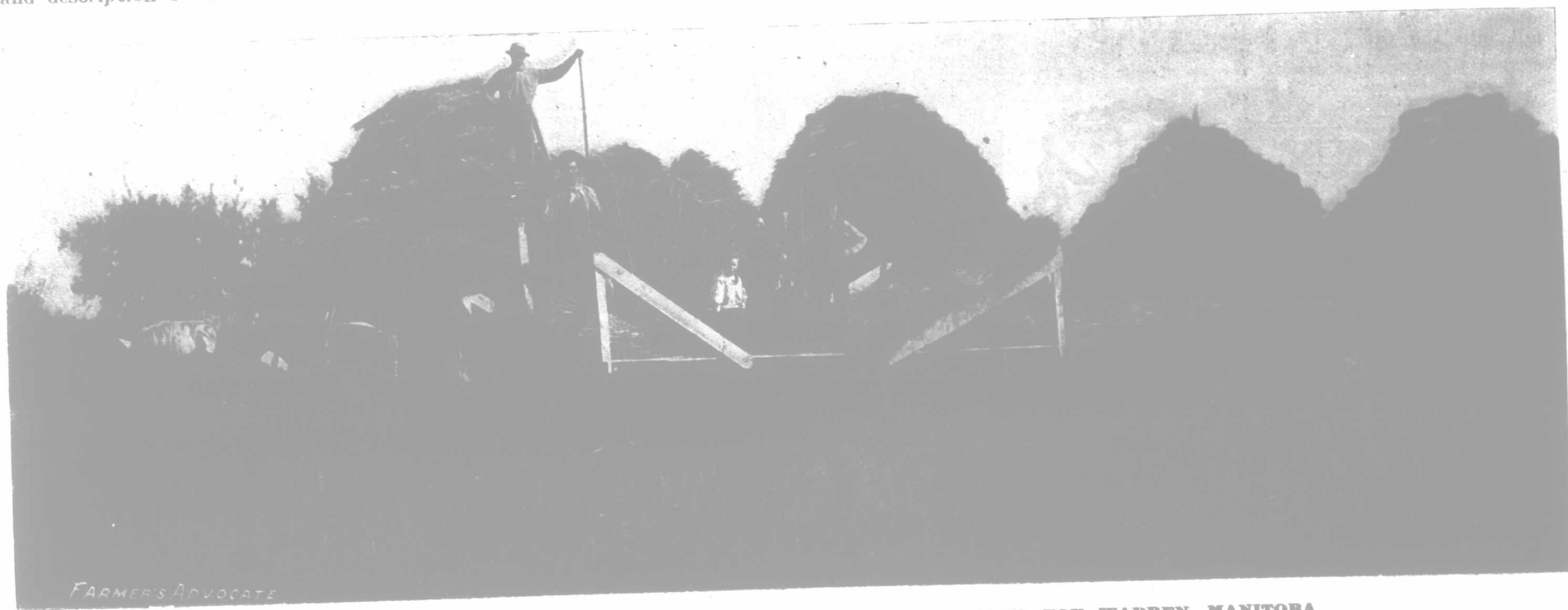
HIBISCUS OF GLAMIS 32791.
Aberdeen-Angus heifer; first prize and reserve champion, Royal Show, Carlisle, 1902.
PROPERTY OF EARL OF STRATHMORE.

The remedy is plain. It consists of proper care of excreta, the destruction of flies, and the use of screen doors and screens for windows when raised, which are not expensive and can be purchased ready-made, or may, perhaps, be more cheaply home-made by a reasonably handy man. Where the old-fashioned box privy is yet in use, care should be observed to use disinfectants freely and often, fresh lime being the most convenient, and to have it cleaned out occasionally and the contents deeply buried and covered with lime. Where a good earth closet is in operation, and where, in case of illness, the excreta of patients are promptly disinfected by the use of lime or solution of copper sulphate (bluestone), both of which are cheap and easily applied, flies breeding in the neighborhood will have practically no opportunity to become contaminated with typhoid germs. Horse manure, however, should also be attended to by being removed, if not daily, at least once a week, and placed in a pit or treated to liberal applications of lime. Neglect of these simple and easily practicable precautions is little short of criminal, and in many cases is doubtless the cause of much illness, suffering and expense, and the sacrifice of valuable lives, bringing grief and sorrow to the inmates of the home and breaking ties which might have grown and strengthened with mutual benefit in the passing of years. People are apt to seek to console themselves with the view that all such instances of the removal of their friends are dispensations of Providence, but in all seriousness we believe it is wiser to recognize that in this respect, as in all others, Providence helps those who help themselves, and that by doing our duty in so far as we know it, by attention to the laws of health and the principles of cleanliness, we may become co-workers with Providence in the prolongation of useful lives and the maintenance of the happiness of home.

The Best Going.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is well worth the price that is charged for the same. Many a wrinkle is found between the red covers which can be put to practical use. It is the best farmer's paper going.
SAMUEL WOOD.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Experimental shipments of Red Astrachan apples have been made from Grimsby, Ont., to Glasgow, in individual cases, and cold storage.



STACKING SHEAVES FOR THRESHING ON THE FARM OF A. NEWTON, FOX WARREN, MANITOBA.



BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX—LOOKING NORTH.

From Sickles to Binders.

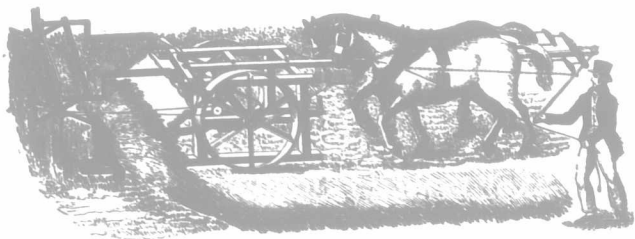
It is not likely that the sickle was the first implement used in cutting down grain, but it is going far enough back to begin with. It was used from time immemorial, by all the great nations of antiquity. Egyptians, Jews, Babylonians and Chinese used the sickle in their harvest fields, and from sculpture and paintings we learn its shape was much the same as the reaping-hook of the present day, occasionally used in cutting down corn. In the report of the Northumberland (Eng.) Board of Agriculture for 1798, the secretary writes: "Most of the grain is cut with sickles, by women, seven of whom, with a man to bind after them, generally reap two acres per day. Oats and barley are sometimes mown, but are more generally reaped, according to the practice in Scotland."

Homer, celebrating in song the Siege of Troy, 1194 B. C., speaks of the well-to-do farmer as having fields

"Crowded with corn in which the reapers toiled
Each with a sharp-toothed sickle in his hand."

The first historical mention we have of the sickle is in Deut. XVI., 9: "From such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn." Here it is spoken of as a well-known implement, brought from Egypt, or reaching back to the days of Abraham. An improvement was made on the sickle by the Hainault scythe, imported into England from Belgium. This was a blade 2 feet 3 inches long, with a handle 14 inches long. Held in the right hand, and encircling the grain with the left, aided by a crooked stick, a smart blow would bring around enough to make a sheaf. A good hand could take down half an acre a day, and the price ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per acre.

Pliny, A. D. 70, describes the first mechanical reaping machine we have any account of. He says: "In the extensive fields in the lowlands of Gaul, vans of large size with projecting teeth on the edge are driven on two wheels through the standing corn by an ox yoked in a reverse position. In this manner the ears are torn off and fall into the van." The conception in the con-

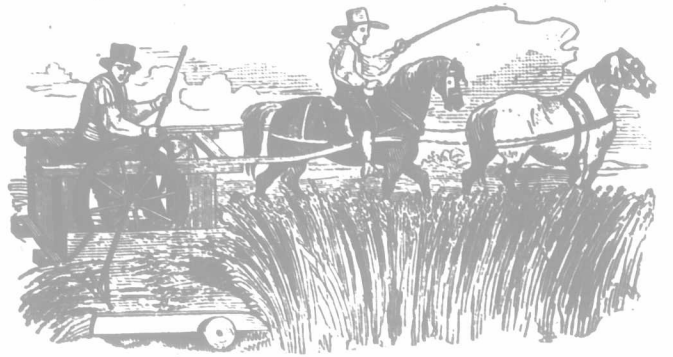


BELL MACHINE, 1828.

struction of this rude Gallic machine seems to be continued in the Deering Header of the present day, driven by four horses, accompanied by a van into which the heads of the grain are received as they are elevated from the reaper. But the first reaping invention of any historical importance in recent times was made in 1785, by Capel Loft, and was immediately improved on, and in 1812, the Dalkeith Farmers' Club, to stimulate genius, offered a premium for the best serviceable reaping machine. The prize was taken by Mr. Smith, of Deanstow, but another was brought out in 1815. The names of several inventors occur about this time, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Mann, of Wigtonshire; Mr. Ogle, of Remington, Eng., and Mr. Scott, of Ormiston.

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In 1822, a self-reaper was invented by Mr. Samuelson, of Banbury, Eng., and is reported to have been capable of cutting 14 acres per day. This machine was the first to have a tilter. It had four rakes that could be set to throw off the sheaf. The driver walked or rode on one of the horses. Similar to this was the invention of Mr. Hussey, of a manual delivery reaper, patented in 1833. This was followed in 1834 by the McCormick mechanical delivery reaper, laying the grain off in swaths like the Bell machine, but neater and by means of a sort of Archimedean screws. Both the Hussey and McCormick machines became very popular. In the Hussey, the sheaves had to be lifted before the next round could be cut. This was a drawback. In the Mc-



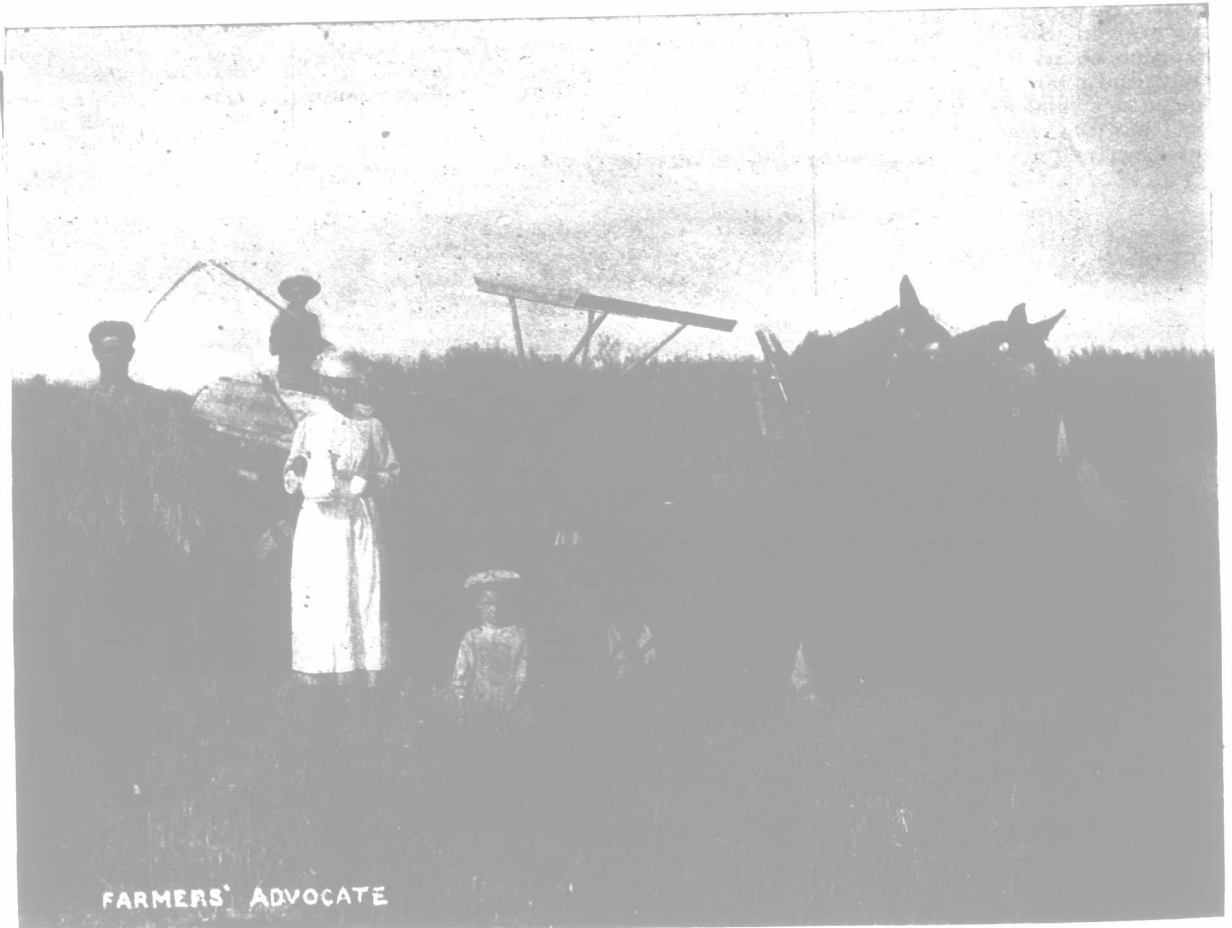
HUSSEY MACHINE 1833

Cormick, the whole field could be cut without waiting till the swaths were bound.

A great interest was awakened in reaping grain by machinery, at the World's Fair of 1851. The two most popular American reapers, the McCormick and Hussey, were sent over to England for exhibition and trial. After being thoroughly examined in Hyde Park, they were tested under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on crops of grain in different parts of the country. At the close, the preference and Exhibition medal were given to the McCormick, but Mr. Hussey was not satisfied, and at a subsequent trial by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, the decision was given in favor of the Hussey reaper. Garrett-Crosskill and all leading implement makers adopted Husseys, and great numbers of them were turned out. In the meantime the Bell reaper had been greatly improved and those manufactured by Crosskill were chiefly used and continued till superseded by others of superior working.

At the Paris Exposition of 1855, models of all the best French, American and English machines were tested in the grain fields of Trappes. Many claimed the prize, but the officials awarded the medal to McCormick, of Chicago, and the first-class silver medal to J. H. Manny, of Freeport, Illinois. The Emperor Napoleon was so highly pleased with the McCormick machine that he purchased it.

In the same year, Seymour & Morgan's single reaper (hand rake) was introduced into Canada and did good work on smooth ground. At the Provincial Exhibition in Kingston in 1856, it



FARMERS' ADVOCATE

LUNCH IS NOW READY.

took first prize as a reaper; Patterson taking first prize as a combined reaper and mower.

In 1858, the Marsh Harvester appeared, laying the foundation of the great Deering firm of harvest machinery. In this machine, a man stood on the platform and with a wisp bound the grain as it fell on the platform.

For some years previous to this, the Canadian farmer had been under the necessity of importing his reaping machines from the States, but at the Twelfth Annual Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada, held at Brantford, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, there was not a single foreign machine on the ground. Twenty mowers entered, but only eight came out for competition. Fourteen combined mowers and reapers entered and the prizes were as follows:

1st—"Ohio Buckeye," J. Forsythe. 2nd—"Standard," Noxon Bros. 3rd—"Ohio Dodge Rake," J. H. Grout.

Just when it was thought the reaper had reached the ne plus ultra of perfection, it was found to be possible to bind the sheaf as well as cut the grain, so the restless inventive spirit of the 19th century astonished the agricultural world by introducing the binder into our harvest fields, with what success I will leave your readers to judge.

At first, the binding material (wire) being considered a dangerous thing for the stomach if getting into cattle feed, farmers were shy in adopting the self-binder, but the drawback was soon overcome by substituting twine for wire.

Perhaps the most comical, but most disappointing, of all modern reaping machines was that exhibited by the patriarch of all reapers, Obed Hussey, at a great national trial held in July, 1857, in Syracuse, N. Y. Ninety-six machines from 14 States entered, but on the week of the trial the number was reduced to 40. Every conceivable design was represented. Self-raker, hand raker and swathers were there. Mr. Hussey's Baltimore cut a swath 10 feet wide. No rake was needed; when enough grain to make a sheaf had fallen on the table, a hand sitting behind the driver pulled a lever, the table tilted and the sheaf slid off. It promised to be something immense, but once around the field and it proved a ponderous failure, and left the field ingloriously.

OCCA.

Our Scottish Letter.

HORSES FOR CANADA.

During the past four weeks the chief thing happening here, and of interest to Canadians, has been the number of shipments of all kinds of pure-bred stock made by Canadian buyers. Almost every week shipments of Clydesdales and Shorthorns have been made, and Mr. Hopkins has been kept busy testing the latter. Fortunately, Clydesdales don't need to be tested, and less delay occurs in putting them through than in putting the Shorthorns on board. In a previous communication I gave some indication of the superior quality of the horses shipped by Mr. Robert Ness, Jr., Howick, Quebec, who is rapidly becoming a veteran among the exporters. Mr. Ness was always fond of the Clydesdale of the old short-legged quality type, and he is able to report a growing appreciation for that kind of animal in Canada. His five Clydesdales this year were perhaps truer to type than any he had ever before taken away. Four of them came from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and one from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains. Three were sons of the champion Baron's Pride 9122, whose supremacy as the leading sire of the day is more firmly established this year than ever. He was sire of every first-prize Clydesdale at the Highland but one. Besides being got by the champion sire, Mr. Ness' horses are out of mares of the best breeding, and some of them have already produced prizewinning stock. A three-year-old stallion is out of a Darnley mare, the dam of the famous Lady Louisa, sold on one occasion for £800, or \$4,000. Another is descended from the famous mare, Maggie of Balgreddan 781, the dam of noted prizewinners by both Prince of Wales 673 and Darnley 222. From Mr. Kilpatrick, Mr. Ness bought a son of the Glasgow premium horse, Royal Carrick 10270, which stood second at the Highland in 1901 and was the Glasgow premium horse in 1900. Not content with Clydesdales, Mr. Ness also bought two Hackneys of blood and action, and several French horses.

The August shipments have been exceptionally heavy. Amongst those who have made heavy shipments have been Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont., who dealt with Mr. D. Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and several owners in Cumberland; Mr. T. E. Berry, Hensall, Ont., who got a number of horses from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; Mr. J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man., who bought a Clydesdale, along with a number of Shorthorns, from Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivié, who has sold quite a large number of cattle to Mr. C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., who bought wherever they could find what pleased them; Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., a veteran who never in his long career exported better horses than he took this year; Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., who are opening up a big trade on both sides, taking away pedigree horses and bringing back

workers; Mr. George Nixon, Mitchell, Ont., who got a horse with a prizewinning record and a lot of breeding in him, from Mr. Picken; and last, but certainly in no sense least, our old friend, Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., who had nine horses and a prize mare all bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, who were also the sellers to Mr. Colquhoun, and partly to Smith & Richardson. In each of these lots there were prizewinners, and it would not be wonderful were the tenth commandment frequently broken during the Atlantic voyage. Bawden & McDonnell had two notable prizewinners in Canongate 10521 and Sir Archie 10134. These are unusually big, good horses, and both had prize mares for their dams. One of Mr. Berry's horses was by a son of Baron's Pride, and out of a mare uterine sister to Prince Patrick, which won the championship at Chicago. The other is by the Glasgow premium horse, Prince of Clay, and his dam is a well-bred mare by the champion horse, Prince Robert 7135, the sire of the phenomenal prize horse, Hiawatha. In Mr. Colquhoun's lot are Peerless 10832, which had the Kirkcudbright premium two years in succession; Climax 10529, which had the Atholl and Breadalbane premium, and Prince Fragrant 11460, which had the Selkirk and Galashiels premium. Of Mr. Colquhoun's younger purchases, one is by Prince Thomas 10262, the H. & A. S. champion horse of 1900, and another is by Blacon Macgregor 11163, which had two premiums as a district horse in Scotland. One of the most notable horses in Smith & Richardson's shipment was Hopewell 11375, own brother to the renowned champion horse, Hiawatha 10067, the only horse which has ever won the Cawdor Challenge Cup four years in succession. Dalgety Bros.

Altogether, there is a fine boom in pure-bred stock, and plenty of money can be made in the business by those who know how it's done.

The autumn pure-bred sales are now in sight. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, have an enticing programme on hand, including both Scottish and English sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and Scottish sales of Shorthorns. The Scottish block sales begin on Friday, Sept. 12th, when the whole of the Powrie herd will be sold in Perth auction mart. On the following day the herd of the late Mr. Geddes, of Blairmore, who was at one time President of the Board of Trade in Chicago, will be brought to the hammer in Aberdeenshire, and the week beginning 15th September will be fully occupied with sales from Milton of Noth (dispersion), Ballindalloch, Aberdour, Elchies, Anchorachan, Knapperra, and Hattonslap (dispersion), all in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. The English sales open in week beginning 30th September, with Eshotts and Balliol College drafts, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Preston Bissett dispersion in Buckingham, Maisemore Park draft in Gloucestershire, and Trosley, West Malling, in Kent. These promise to be most interesting events, and are sure to be well attended. The first of the Northern Shorthorn sales will take place at Tillycairn, on 7th October, when the bull calves from Mr. Duthie's and Mr. Marr's herds will come under the hammer. On the following day, Pirriemill and Newton joint sale takes place; then on 9th October another joint from Jackstown and Westertown, and finally the Shethin dispersion on 10th October.

Ayrshire cattle men have recently been discussing their pedigree rules. They have resolved that after 1st January next Appendix entries of bulls will cease, and no further entries of such foundation stock will be taken.

This is a step in the right direction. Twenty-five years is long enough time to give breeders to record their foundation stock, and no herdbook should be kept open at both ends for a longer period. The resolution to close out unregistered sires gave rise to very little debate amongst the breeders of Ayrshires, and only twelve members voted on the question. This was a poor representation of the body of the members of the Herdbook Society, but the proposal to alter the rules was fully debated in the press. There can be little doubt that the change meets with the approval of the great body of the members, or they would soon have manifested opposition. Another Ayrshire item of much interest is the publication of a notable book by that eminent son of Ayrshire, Mr. Primrose Mc-



LANGTON'S DANEGELT.
Superior Hackney stallion offered for sale on page 637.
(See Gossip, page 686A.)

have taken away Prince of Cowal 10849, one of the biggest stallions in Scotland and a premium winner. Without making invidious distinctions, it may be affirmed that Mr. Oswald Sorby had the choicest lot in the shipment. His mare, Montrave Geisha 14584, won many prizes as a yearling and two-year-old, and her sire was the celebrated prize horse, Montrave Mac 14584, sold when a yearling for £1,000, and got by Macgregor 1487, out of the celebrated champion mare, Montrave Maud by Prince of Wales, gr-dam of the invincible Moss Rose 6203. This mare's dam and gr-dam, viz., Montrave Gay Lass and Lass o' Gowrie, were both almost invincible in their time. One of the best breeding horses has been picked up by Mr. Sorby, in Black Rod 10509. This horse was got by Baron's Pride, out of a Prince of Wales mare, and was well placed at the great H. & A. S. Edinburgh Show of 1899. More than that, and better, he has proved himself a good breeding horse in Lanark district, where he travelled with high approval for two seasons. The younger horses are by noted sires, and in some cases out of prize mares. One is from Lady Diana, which as a yearling was unbeaten in Scotland. Mr. Meharey's purchase has much prizewinning blood in his veins, and himself came from the famed stud of Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh. Mr. Nixon's purchase, Kit Kennedy 11083, won first at Dumfries as a yearling and fourth as a two-year-old. He is a good horse.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle from Lord Roseberry's and other herds have been shipped to Canada during these weeks, and big shipments of Shorthorns are either on the way or about to set out. Clydesdales have been purchased for shipment to Australia and New Zealand, and leave England in a day or two for Melbourne.

Connell, who for many years has farmed an Essex clay. His book is entitled Agricultural Geology, and it is undoubtedly a remarkable production in every sense of the term. In it Mr. McConnell shows the influence of geology on agriculture, and he is to be congratulated on the amount of information conveyed in comparatively small compass. That a tenant farmer should have produced such a book during the intervals of his exacting labors is a most significant feature of our time. Mr. McConnell's brethren everywhere should show their appreciation of his labors by purchasing the book.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Gambling at Local Fairs.

The directors of agricultural society shows in the Province of Ontario are warned of the existence of the Provincial Act, prohibiting all games of chance, under penalty of losing the Government grant. Wheels of fortune and all such gaming devices are a direct violation of that law, which prohibits any gambling or game of chance on, or within half a mile of the fair grounds. The penalty against the individual is a fine of not less than \$20, or more than \$100, with costs. Shut out the gambler and the fake side-show man this fall. Run a clean show.

Best Knife.

The premium knife I received is the best general-purpose farmer's knife I have ever seen. It is made of the very best material.

Yours truly,
C. W. GIBBINGS.



A SUCCESSFUL CREAMERY MAID.
Miss Mary Armstrong, of Owen Sound, Ont., who packed and prepared the highest scoring Pan-American Canadian butter, and who cared for over a ton of butter daily in 1901.

DAIRY.

A Fancy Brand of Cheese.

To meet the demand of the local market for a moist, fat cheese in convenient shape for grocers to handle, Mr. Chas. Johnston, in the Glanworth, Ont., factory, is this season making a flat twelve-pound cheese in one-half and one-pound prints, indicated by slight creases on top and sides by the galvanized-iron box in which it is pressed. Its dimensions are: 12 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 2½ inches deep. The only variation from the ordinary cheddar process of handling the curds is to the end of retaining moisture and richness. In a few days after the cheese are made they are dipped in melted paraffine wax, which improves their appearance and keeping qualities, though the demand and rapid consumption has thus far been such as to give them little or no chance to mature or ripen. There seems to be a growing demand for a mild, fresh cheese of that character. They are very handy for cutting up in the stores or for the table. The patrons who supply the milk are paid on the basis of the ruling market price for cheddars, and, as will be understood in making a moist cheese of this character, there will be a greater yield of cheese for a given quantity of milk than in making ordinary cheese, the results being very satisfactory to the patrons. Greater labor is involved in making, and the cheese being more attractive for the trade, a higher price is secured for them by the factoryman. We found them retailing in the London (Ont.) groceries at 14 cents per pound. The process is covered by patent.

Business Energy in Quebec Dairy.

It is sometimes said that the Province of Quebec is behind the times in agricultural pursuits, but Mr. Gus. A. Langelier, Quebec, proprietor of the Stadacona Farm at Cap-Rogue, has a method of presenting his products to the consuming public which progressive farmers everywhere would do well to consider. This enterprising dairyman and farmer aims to produce quality rather than quantity. In a neat and attractive circular he describes the care of his dairy herd, the sanitary condition of his stables, the health of his cows, and the general principles as to cleanliness which are observed in the manufacture and preparation of his dairy products, in such a way that attention is arrested and a demand stimulated for pure, rich cream, as well as for vegetables, eggs, fruit, poultry, etc.

The exercise of up-to-date business ability on this farm has resulted in the selling price of its products being 25 to 50 per cent. higher than the average on the market. Why not more of such enterprise on the ordinary farm?

American capitalists are going to build a \$500,000 hotel in Winnipeg.

Ontario has a big crop of apples, pears and peaches, but plums are very light.

Some Mistakes in Buttermaking.

BY LAURA ROSK, ANTIQUONISHIK CO., N. F.

The Scotch are canny. They take in everything, but are a wee bit backward in saying what they are thinking or doing themselves. I notice this very markedly at my meetings which are largely composed of Highland Scotch people. They sit or stand around, listening to my every word and noting my every movement, but never once have they told me how they make butter at home. That I have been only able to gather from observation, and from chance remarks.

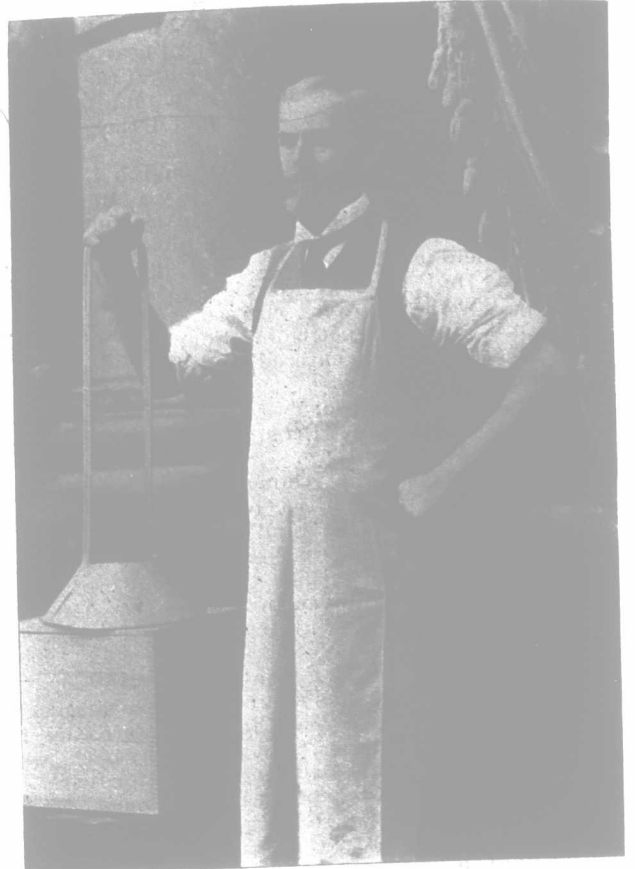
I am sure that many have the cream too sour before churning, from the fact that four out of every five lots of cream brought me to churn have gone far beyond the desired acidity, and produce what I call a buttermilk taste in the butter. It is seldom I get cream which makes butter with that sweet, nutty flavor real choice butter should possess. The cream is raised in pans, earthen basins, and creamers. We find the water throughout the country cold and good—springs often being as low as 46 or 48, which should do good creaming if the milk is allowed to stand long enough. I think, when the milk is set in the pans enough thought is not given to have the cellars ventilated. I find that peculiar smell on the cream due to close, bad air. Once in a while I hear of a woman who sets her milk in shallow wooden tubs, called keelers—a practice that cannot be condemned too strongly.

I have found it to be quite a common custom to gather the cream in the churn or to put it in the churn a day or two before churning. They bring up the churn from the cellar the night before they are going to churn. If the cream is not warm enough before next morning they pour it into an iron pot and heat it on the stove. I need not tell the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" how forcibly I denounce such bad methods.

Another fault much of the cream has, is that it is not stirred sufficiently, and in some cases not at all, during the gathering of it, and this accounts for the hard curdy matter found in the cream and sometimes in the butter. To insure a nice, smooth, glossy cream, it should be thoroughly stirred twice a day, right from the bottom to the top, and should be kept covered in a cool place. It is of prime importance to have clean, nice flavored cream, otherwise no amount of skill can produce a first-class butter.

If the butter-eaters had a keener taste with regard to the different flavors in butter, and would discriminate more closely as regards what might be classed good or bad, I am afraid a good deal of the butter made would have difficulty in finding a market. I do not hesitate to say this, for I feel sure many women realize they are not making as good butter as is possible.

The dash churn is quite in universal use. The butter is churned into lumps, then taken out into a wooden tray, washed and worked, or dressed, as they say, with the hands. After the women have seen me use the lever butter-worker, I hear them remark among themselves: "That's the best thing yet. It's just splendid. Why, she never touched the butter with her hands." That is the greatest surprise of all, to think I do not put my hands near the butter. The other day at a meeting, I could not help but be amused at one old lady, who, people told me afterward, had I talked a week I could not have changed her views. She did not like me speaking against working the butter with the hands, and said: "If you wash your hands well and scald them it is just lovely to work butter with them, and if you've never done it, you have something yet to learn about butter-making."



A PIONEER ONTARIO CREAMERY MAN.
Mr. James Struthers, of Owen Sound, Ont., who successfully promoted co-operative buttermaking, and distinguished himself as a maker of prizewinning butter in Canada and at the Columbian and Pan-American.

The butter is mostly all packed in small wooden firkins, and taken to the country store and exchanged for groceries. A considerable quantity is put by for winter use, as the majority of the cows are only milking during the summer months. I find the women eager to learn, and expressing themselves as going to drop many of their old practices and adopt the new methods. Those who studied and read about buttermaking are doing nice work. They are always my most interested listeners, and no little wrinkle in the art escapes their notice. It is a pleasure to talk to such women, for one feels that every suggestion is appreciated and will be put into use.

Making a Book.

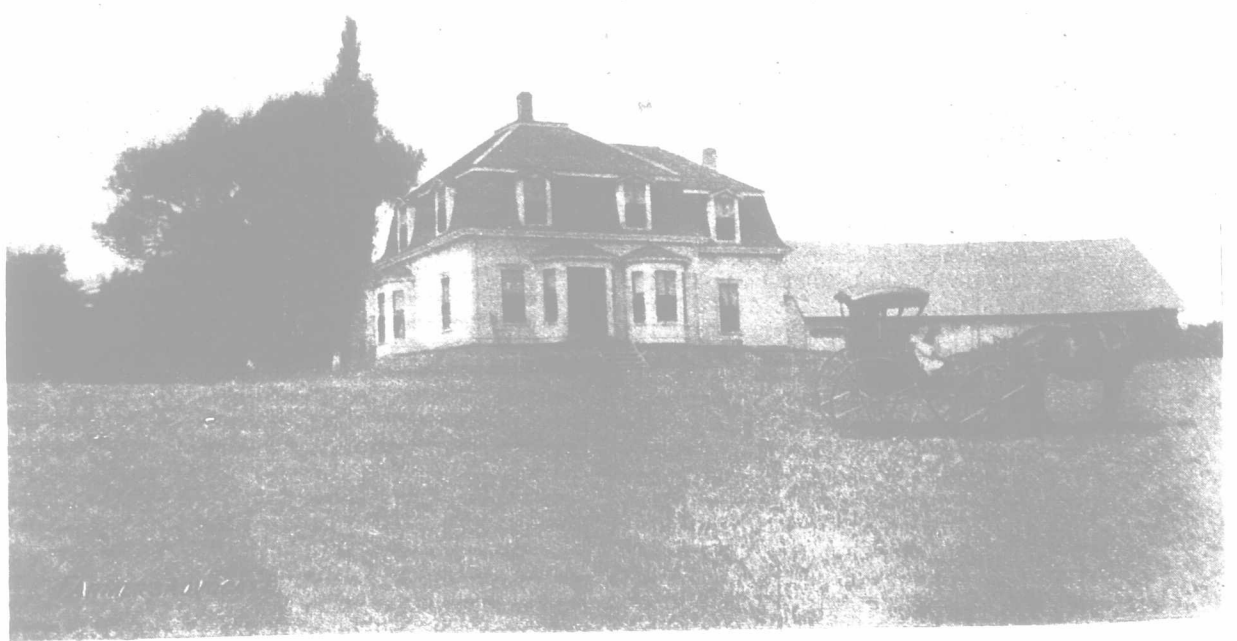
Aug. 25th, 1902.

"Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.:

Gentlemen.—As a reader of your valuable paper, I must say a few words of recommendation as to its merits, for I think it is most deserving, and if time would permit me just now I would endeavor to show how it is so invaluable to any practical farmer, or anyone who is aspiring to bring the greatest of all pursuits, agriculture, to a higher and more prosperous level. I am binding my numbers into a book of six months each, and I prize it very much, as they contain matter which is worth dollars to any farmer who will read, think, and act. I will do what I can to place your paper where it ought to be in every farmer's home. Yours truly,

Grey Co., Ont.

F. N. FIELD.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. R. B. BRYAN, DURHAM, NOVA SCOTIA.



WM. HUTCHISON.
President Ottawa Exhibition.

Cheese Curing and Other Problems.

The "Farmer's Advocate," the other morning, found Mr. W. A. Bothwell, of Strathallan cheese factory, in Oxford County, a few miles north of Woodstock, turning out about 27 cheese of standard size per day, Monday's make numbering 45. This season's make will run to about 212 tons. The factory, though not so young as it used to be, was clean and fresh as a new pin, and the bright-flowering plants in the windows were an index of the general tone of the establishment. Mr. Bothwell has been twenty years in cheesemaking—twelve years at Spring Creek factory and eight at Strathallan—but he seems as open to make improvements and as ready to keep step with the profession as the newest graduate of a dairy school. The factory sells its whey at the rate of \$6.12½ per ton of cheese made, to Messrs. King and Glaves, who feed hogs on a large scale, and it is pumped away underground 100 rods as fast as made. Some 33 patrons also buy whey at the same rate, and haul it away themselves. Their share is run from the vats into an elevated tank, regulated by a float, and each man's share is measured out to him according to the milk delivered—so many inches of whey in the can corresponding with so many pounds of milk delivered. When emptied, the tank is thoroughly cleaned out every morning, even the washings running away in the pipes to the swine-feeding establishment. We found no bad smells about this factory. Leaving the large make-room, with its flowing vats, curd sinks and special vat for washing curds, next comes the press room, which is about 38 feet square, and still further back, in direct line and connected by a narrow-gauge track over which a car carries the pressed cheese, is

THE CURING ROOM,

which was really what the writer came out to see. The first section of it is a storeroom for boxes, etc., 25 x 32 feet, and next the curing-room proper, 60 x 32 feet, dark as night. Its capacity is 1,200 cheeses, and the track and car run along the east side at right angles to the



W. K. McNAUGHT.
President Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

shelving, thus saving much labor. The ceiling is 11 feet high, and to shut out light and heat there are shutters inside and out. The walls, resting on stone foundations, are of brick, strapped on the inside and lathed and plastered. The ceiling is lathed and plastered on an 8 inch joist. Above it is laid ordinary matchol flooring, then a coating of asbestos paper, and above that another layer of flooring. The hot afternoon sun shining on the long west side of the curing room was found to have a decided effect in raising the temperature within higher than it should be for the good of the cheese. To overcome this difficulty, 4-inch scantlings were fastened up and down on the outside of the brick wall, and upon these siding was nailed, left open under the eaves and also at the bottom, so as to allow a circulation of air. Opposite three of the curing-room windows this siding is converted into shutters, which swing out, to be opened at night if a circulation of air is wanted through the curing-room. The sun-break, which was painted white, has had an excellent effect, and the idea might be applied to advantage to many curing-rooms. The windows of the cellar below the curing-room are also protected from heat by board shutters. In the room are two ice boxes, 7 ft. high and 3 ft. square, which are kept filled with ice in specially hot weather. Outside is an ice house of 40 tons capacity. Two ventilators one foot square each extend upward to peak of roof, from the curing-room ceiling. They are, however, kept closed a good deal of the time in hot weather. On the forenoon of our visit the temperature stood at 63° Fah., the variations this season having been from 57° to 70°, the latter occurring only on one or two extremely hot days. In the storage section of the same building, where the temperature was not controlled, it had run up to nearly 80°. The cheese were free from mould, and presented a very fine appearance, and under the trier the



W. W. HUBBARD.
Manager and Secretary Canada's International Exhibition,
St. John, N. B.

quality proved to be equally good, being very meaty and rich and of good texture. The cheese made are all white. In cold weather a coal furnace, standing in the room, is used, with a small water pan in rear to furnish moisture. Two ordinary scuttlesfuls of coal lasts 24 hours. The brick chimney is brought right down through the ceiling into the curing-room, so that no furnace heat is lost, and there is greater safety from fire. A proper coal furnace is thought to be far superior to wood, and affords a much more uniform heat. Throughout both make and curing rooms strict attention is paid to cleanliness, and liberal use is made of paint and whitewash. Curing room floors, shelves, etc., are thoroughly scrubbed with caustic soda, the aim being to cure the cheese in a pure atmosphere, at a low temperature.

THE GOVERNMENT CURING STATION.

Our next call was at the Dominion Government "Illustration station," as it is called, alongside the C. P. R. tracks, Woodstock. It is a modest, flat-roofed building, painted white. The curing-room proper is a basement, seven feet below ground and two feet above, making a 9-ft. ceiling. The site is practically on a gravel bed, ensuring natural drainage. On the other floor are the offices, receiving room for cheese, and ordinary experimental curing-room, boxing and weighing room, space for dipping the cheese in melted paraffine wax, and the room containing the gas engine and other plant connected with the Linde British Refrigeration System, which generates the cold air supplied to the tanks in various apartments, on which could be seen several inches of hoarfrost. The walls proper consist of six thicknesses of boards and four of paper, and the windows of the cold rooms have four thicknesses



E. McMAHON.
Secretary Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa.

of glass. The idea is to shut out either heat or cold, and control temperature absolutely. Everything is up-to-date, and would represent an outlay of probably \$7,000 or \$8,000. The institution is under the efficient direction of Mr. Burgess (formerly of Bluevale, Ont.), for several years in the P. E. I. Dominion dairy service, with several assistants and an engineer. Six teams are engaged hauling in the cheese made and taken out of the presses every day by the following nine factories: Spring Creek, Embro, North Oxford, Anderson, East and West Oxford, Brookbank, Sweaburg, Harris Street, and West Oxford. The Government is assuming all the expense, and only asks for the saving in weight or shrinkage effected by means of curing under perfect conditions at low temperature, coupled with the waxing or paraffining to which all the cheese is now subjected. The cold storage curing room has a capacity of 3,000 boxes of cheese, and the boxing room 1,000 to 1,500. Since July 1st about 6,000 cheese have been taken in and some 3,600 sold out by the salesmen of the factories. They are, of course, weighed in and weighed out. The cheese is cured at a temperature of from 56 to 57 degrees Fahrenheit, and at the time of our visit moisture stood at 89 degrees. A great deal of trouble was at first experienced with mould, which Mr. Burgess attributed, partly at least, to the dampness of the new room. This trouble has now disappeared, and it would seem about simultaneously with adopting the system of waxing the cheese with paraffine. A good many dealers have been paraffining their cheese, which prevents mould and saves the heavier expense of scraping and re-scaleboarding. About 3-16 of a pound of paraffine (a by-product of petroleum) will wax a cheese at a cost of about two cents. It can be bought from the refiners at about eight cents per pound. Paraffine that will melt at about 120 degrees of heat is used, and the cheese are dipped at 200 degrees. In the Woodstock Station three cheese are lowered at a time, on a wooden three-bar rack, by a crane, into a galvanized-iron tank in which the paraffine is melted over gas. It is submerged for about 30 seconds. On rising in the air, the thin transparent coating, impervious to air, instantly hardens, so that no mould can form and evaporation of moisture from the cheese is prevented. If kept in a warm atmosphere the wax would soften and probably



H. J. HILL.
Manager and Secretary Toronto Industrial Exhibition.



LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE,
President Western Fair, London.

rub off, hence the desirability of the cool curing-room. Heretofore there has been great waste in shrinkage, and also many bad flavors have developed, due to warm curing-rooms or hot cars. A damp or "leaky" cheese, due to too much acid being used, will not take the paraffine properly. They should be dipped when dry, and a day or so after making.

The cheese remain in the Government curing-room from two to three weeks. To illustrate results, Mr. Burgess weighed for us two cheese made on the same day, out of the same vat, in the North Oxford factory. One was paraffined and put in the cold curing-room; the other was not waxed, and went into the ordinary curing-room. They were made on August 5th, and went into curing on Aug. 6th. We were there on Aug. 20th, and the results were shown as follows:

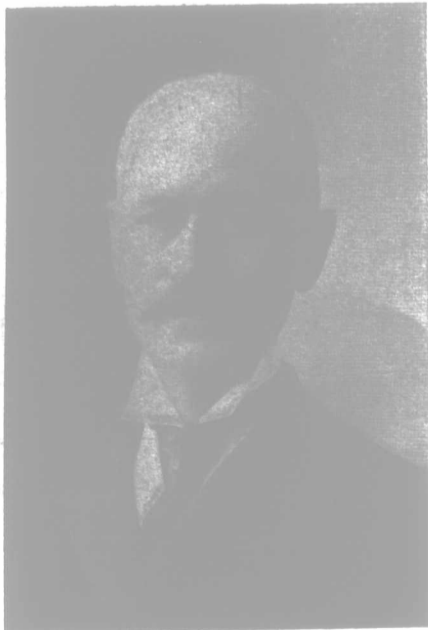
No. 1.—Waxed and cold cured; weighed when put in, 82 lbs.; weighed on Aug. 20th, 81½ lbs.; shrinkage, ½ lb.

No. 2.—Unwaxed, ordinary curing room, at about 70 degrees; weighed in, 81½ lbs.; weighed on Aug. 20th, 79½; shrinkage, 1½ lbs.; or a saving in favor of the former of 1½ lbs.

The question of the ultimate quality of the cheese cured in this way will be seen as reports return to the salesmen, but it should be superior and command better prices. One salesman present stated that the buyer expressed his willingness to pay ½ of a cent more for such cheese. The Government is purchasing a few of the cheese which they are curing in the two ways, to be forwarded to Britain for official report.

The cheese in curing on the day of our visit presented an exceptionally handsome appearance, the makers in the nine different factories evidently vieing with each other in making and finishing their cheese as well as possible. The shelves presented a handsome example of well-made Canadian cheddars.

Mr. Burgess points out that no method of curing will make a good cheese out of a bad one. "Ye canna mak' a silk purse out o' a sow's lug," but at the same time a fairly good cheese may be spoiled in a bad curing-room or by deficiencies in transportation. There is another curing station at Brockville, Ont.; a third at Cowansville, P. Q., and a fourth at St. Hyacinth, P. Q. The



HON. J. W. LONGLEY,
President Halifax Exhibition.

Brockville and St. Hyacinth stations are fitted up with ice cooling arrangements, and the one at Cowansville with cold air like Woodstock. These stations are big object lessons in curing cheese, and are partly experimental; in other words, to learn and to demonstrate, even though it costs a good deal.

The product of factories may not come to be generally cured in consolidated curing-rooms like these, owing to the cost of such a system, as compared with proper curing-rooms at each individual factory. There are a lot of factories in Ontario which could best be reformed by being blotted out of existence and new ones erected in their places. The only wonder is that makers have been able to live in them and make cheese as well as they have done. There is an old hotbed of pollution under many a factory, and too many curing-rooms are little better than stables. One great step in advance would be good cement floors, with proper drainage from the make-rooms; and a second, a proper house for curing, in which the lessons indicated above could be worked out in practice.

At Woodstock we have seen what the Government is undertaking to illustrate, and at the Strathallan factory what can be actually accomplished by an earnest, progressive maker.

Good Milkers.

Writing of the lack of careful and kindly milkers, Mr. Valancey Fuller, in the Jersey Advocate, says:

Anyone who has had a large dairy herd knows how hard it is to get first-class milkers, who will draw the milk rapidly from the udder without hurting that delicate organ, and yet get every drop the cow is capable of giving. The cow is a sensitive creature and requires to be handled in a very gentle manner, and no portion of her body is as sensitive as the udder. It is a great relief to the cow to have her over-distended udder relieved of the milk that is in it. How often have we stood in front of a cow who is being milked by a skilled and gentle milker (and no one unless he is gentle and sympathetic will ever make a really good milker) and seen the look of contentment which comes in the eyes of the cow; with half-shut eyes and dreamy look she gladly yields up the lacteal fluid we ask from her. She is prepared to do her part by man, and she asks in return that man do his part by her, by drawing the milk quickly but gently, not by unnecessary tugging at the teats, but by gentle, rapid pressure, and with a downward movement of the fingers.

Good milkers are rare, and they are a priceless blessing on any dairy farm. It goes without saying that the cow should be milked regularly, at the same hour each day, and always by the same milker. We all know that a change in the time of milking, or in the milker, means a decreased flow of milk until the cow becomes used to the ways of the new milker and there is a bond of sympathetic confidence established between him and the cow.

In the matter of feeding and handling, much loss often occurs from lack of appreciation of the wants and needs of each individual cow. A proper ration may be compounded, but the duty of the feeder does not end here. It is folly to say that cows can always be fed in proportion to their weight, or that all cows will do equally as well on a similar ration. Each cow has her own individual power of assimilation and taste, both of which must be considered and satisfied, if we expect her to do her best work and give us the greatest net profit. These will vary less when cows have all been reared and bred on the same farm, as what will best suit the appetites and will be best assimilated by the cows is largely a matter of training.

The writer has attained a slight measure of success in the handling and feeding of cows. He applies the laws as they affect the human race to the cow, and has attained the best results by so doing. The cow is, after all, our mother, the great foster-mother of us all. We should consider her as such, and treat her with the same kindness and consideration that a mother is entitled to at our hands. The writer tries to know each cow of the herd; to appreciate her wants and to supply them; to get at the peculiarities of each cow and cater to them; to establish a bond of sympathy between him and his cows. To say cows have no affection for and no memory of their attendants is all nonsense. The writer has seen many cases of both illustrated.

To make the greatest success of a herd, study the wants of each cow. Know such wants and supply them. Compound a ration that will best suit such wants and secure the greatest profit. Treat your cows kindly and they will readily respond thereto. Curry them daily; it is healthful and beneficial to the cow. Do not expose them to inclement weather in winter, nor to the



J. A. NELLES,
Secretary Western Fair, London.

severe rays of the sun and heat of summer, without proper protection or shelter. Feed them regularly, at the same time each day. Have them milked at the same hour, by the same man, each day. Establish a bond of sympathetic friendship between you and your cows, and you will go a long way towards making them the most profitable bank account you can tie to.

Pure Water for Washing Butter.

One of the absolute essentials in dairying is pure water for the cows to drink and for use in the dairy room for cleaning utensils, setting milk and for washing the butter. A "fishy" flavor in butter has frequently been traced to the water supply. The manager of an Australian butter factory says that he has found it to be practically impossible to make good butter with water from creeks and streams. He first experimented with water from streams and rain water caught in 1,000-gallon tanks. He invariably found that the butter washed with the stream water got off flavor after it had been in the market a little while, but that the butter washed with rain water remained good for a long time. He then tried filtered and unfiltered water. The butter was made in two lots and watched. After seven days both butters were good. After fourteen days the butter washed with filtered water was good, while the butter made with unfiltered water was slightly off and molds were showing on the parchment. After twenty-one days the first butter was still good, while the other was off on flavor and was bitter near the surface. After forty-two days the butter washed with filtered water was good, while the other was more pronounced in its bitterness. At fifty-six days the first butter was slightly off in flavor, but eatable, with no mold showing. The butter washed with unfiltered water was very moldy and had a rank and very bitter flavor. The unfiltered water had all the appearance of the eye of being pure. Without doubt much of the bad flavor of butter is caused by the water with which it is washed.



J. E. WOOD,
Manager and Secretary Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition,
Halifax.



T. L. HASZARD.
President Prince Edward Island Exhibition, Charlottetown.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Fall Planting of Strawberries.

Replying to your enquiry, "What do you think of planting strawberries in the latter part of August and September, and under what conditions may success be looked for?" I can best reply by giving my personal experience. In the beginning of 1900, I bought a piece of ground that was in meadow, and the hay, mixed clover and timothy, was taken in about the 15th of July, our seasons being somewhat later here in Western Ontario. A splendid growth of clover followed, and about August 10th this was turned under on about half an acre, and lightly harrowed. On Sept. 1st this was well disk harrowed, and then lightly to smooth it. I then set out 3,500 plants on the ground thus prepared, selecting robust young stock of Greenvilles, Haverlands, Bubachs, Cyclones, Crescents and Splendids. The weather was favorable to growth, enough rain to make watering unnecessary, and by the close of fall I had well-grown plants with double or triple sets of runners. A good deal of weeding had to be done in the meantime, as weed seeds germinated as well, but the rows were kept clean, and a mulch of clean wheat straw given late in fall.

The following season, I took \$60 worth of strawberries off this half acre, sold 15,000 plants, and between the rows planted currant and raspberry bushes, which thrived immensely. This season the strawberry crop was light in this section, but I took about 20 crates, beside 4,000 plants set out alongside of 3,000 I planted last fall, together with a few quarts of currants and a good crop of raspberries. I am now taking the the strawberries all out from amongst the bushes and utilizing the young plants for a fresh planting. I have found that fall planting gives you a medium crop the first season and a full crop the second, whereas spring planting gives no crop the first season and a full and medium crop the next two seasons. In other words, the fall planting has with me saved a season's time. This spring I planted an acre of strawberries on land full of



N. T. DUSSAULT.
President Sherbrooke, Quebec, Fair.

couch grass, and by constant use of the hoe and horse hoe have blotted it out of existence, so that an inspection this morning—a good close one, too—failed to find a single specimen of this troublesome weed. Between my rows of strawberries I have a crop of carrots and turnips, sown about the 5th of July, both making great promise of a good crop. The tops of these I use as a mulch for my strawberries, and by this means will rob the plants of but little. I did not expect to get rid of the couch grass so well by turnip-sowing time, but twice hoeing them has done the trick, and my plants have now a clean field to themselves.

I do not need to draw conclusions, I can leave that to the reader, but I favor fall planting every time, if done early enough to give the plants a good start before the heavy frosts, only care must be taken that the plants used have plenty of white roots, as these are the new plants and not ones whose usefulness has been exhausted. As a general thing, I have found that the plants supplied by nurseries in the spring are a miserable lot, and have had poor success with them; whereas, by getting my plants in the fall I have had better plants and better success.

Renfrew Co., Ont. C. K. GRIGG.

Some Experiments with Early Potatoes.

In these days of experimental farms and numberless varieties of the products of the field and garden, experiments by the private gardener are not always considered of much account. Still, localities differ, seeds differ, and many other things combine to make sometimes the most elaborate and painstaking experiments of little use and advantage. I propose to give a few results that have come from experimenting with potatoes, in variety, earliness and methods of forwarding and culture. So much has been published along this line in recent years that perhaps what I shall tell may not be entirely new to some of my readers, but coming from one who has had considerable experience and success with this important crop, may make this account interesting and profitable to many. Several ways of forcing potatoes for earliness are employed. I have used and practiced the sod plan, the box of sand, the manure sprouting of the seed and transplanting from a hot-bed. The plan of inserting the seed in a piece of sod and after it has started to grow setting it out, has some disadvantages as well as advantages. The potato requires light, which is not easily obtained in most cellars; consequently, the shoots are very pale and spindly. It also requires a certain amount of heat to give the plant a good start. Still, the advantage of the plants being little disturbed when set out compensates in a great measure for these disadvantages, and I have found it a very good plan, which, however, on account of lack of space in most cellars, cannot well be practiced on a large scale. The hotbed plan of forcing has the great advantage of exposure to light and bottom heat, but is rather limited in its sphere of operation. If the plants are carefully taken up and set out with plenty of ground attached to the roots, like tomato plants, it is the best plan for early potatoes. The hotbed, or, more properly, cold frame, does not require much bottom heat; the same quantity of fermenting manure that would be required under one sash for tomatoes, will give sufficient heat for two sashes of potatoes. To have a few potatoes very early for family use, this is the best plan of all, and I have had good results from the practice of this method. The manure-sprouting system, that of putting the seed potatoes in fermenting manure, has much to commend it, its worst fault being that the sprouts, being rapidly started, are very delicate and slender and liable to be broken in cutting and planting the seed. The sand-sprouting system or method is more generally used than any other, as it is not so limited in its operation and can be more easily carried out than the previous methods. A barrel with holes bored into it all around, in order to let the air circulate, is best. In the bottom place a layer of sand or dry earth, then a layer of potatoes, one deep; next a layer of sand, and so on till the barrel is full. I then stand the barrel near a stove or furnace and every day or so give it a turn around so that the warm air will gain entrance to every part of the barrel and promote the sprouting of the seed. When the potatoes are well sprouted, the sprouts should be strong and thick. I then cut the seed, and carefully placing them in a shallow box so as not to break or damage the sprouts, I take them to the prepared ground and set them in the drills, carefully covering them with a hoe. For a small garden, shallow boxes are best to sprout the seed, as they can grow larger before setting out and the sprouts are much stronger. After the seed is planted and beginning to show above ground, I



C. R. SMALLWOOD.
Secretary Prince Edward Island Industrial Exhibition, Charlottetown.

go over the patch with a steel garden rake and break the crust and mellow the ground around them. This shallow culture, besides keeping down weeds, helps hold both heat and moisture, which are so essential in forwarding any crop, especially early potatoes. This cultivation, if kept up till the plants are in bud, is much superior to hilling and far less laborious. I do not find hilling to be of much advantage. Low ridging, so as to keep the stocks and tubers from being exposed to the sun, is more important and will result in a much earlier and better crop.

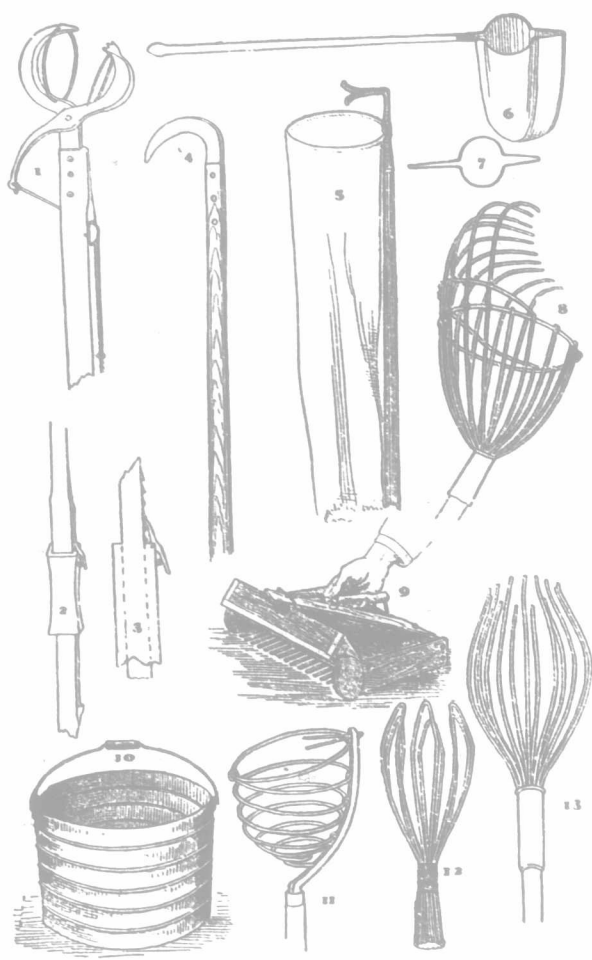
If the first bugs are picked off and destroyed, not much trouble will result, but an application of Paris green is the mainstay of the successful potato-grower. The best fertilizer for early potatoes I find to be, on heavy black soil, wood ashes or phosphate; on light soil, hen manure or well-rotted barn manure. Commercial fertilizers give best results on heavy soils. Varieties have got to be so numerous lately that their merits are rather confusing. The best way is to depend on the older, well-tried sorts for a main crop and plant several rows of newer varieties for comparison. I have gained much information as to the character of varieties, and also pleasure from doing so. I think that Bliss Triumph on light soil and Early Ohio or Irish Cobbler on heavy ground will give good satisfaction. They were the best of the varieties tried the past summer. They are much earlier than the Hebrons or Rose sorts and give equally as good a yield.

Halifax Co., N. S. EDGAR MACKINLAY.

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



WM. TOMLINSON.
Secretary Sherbrooke, Quebec, Fair.



FRUIT-PICKING CONTRIVANCES.

Picking, Packing and Marketing of Tree Fruits.

The harvesting of the early apple and peach crop is already well under way, and a few suggestions as to the proper methods of handling these larger fruits may not be amiss at this season. The first point is to pick the fruit at the proper time.

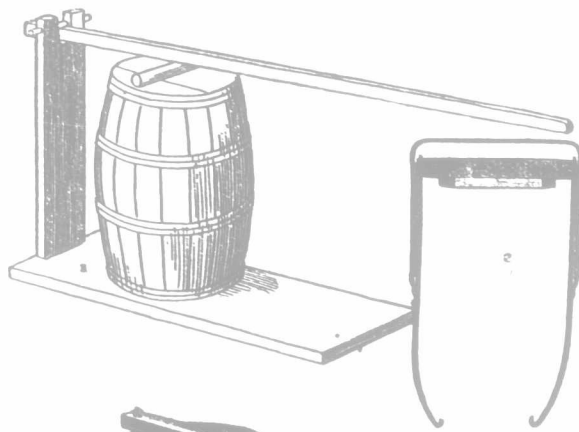
Plums intended for shipment may be picked as soon as well colored and before showing any tendency to soften. The Japanese varieties may, as a rule, be harvested earlier than the other kinds. It is advisable to pick this fruit directly into the baskets in which it is to be shipped, at a time when the fruit is quite dry; pick by the stem so as to disturb the bloom as little as possible. Pears, specially those for export, also require harvesting when still quite green. A variety such as Clapp's Favorite, if left on the tree till soft, will be found to have rotted at the core, while if picked as soon as it has attained full size, and ripened in a cool, dark place indoors, the same fruit will be more delicious and juicy, and yet firm throughout. The usual advice given by prominent fruit-growers is to pick when on turning the pear upward its stem parts readily from the branch to which it is attached.

Peaches should be full-grown, and of good color. They require more careful handling than the pear, and do not stand long distance shipments as ordinarily packed. Apples for export are picked when full size and partly colored, while the early apples, or, in fact, all that are to be placed directly upon the home market, are allowed to attain full color and attractiveness. This latter point applies to all fruits to the extent that such as are to be disposed of at once in a near market should be allowed to remain on the trees until they are at their best in both flavor and color. In picking, remember that bruising the fruit spoils its keeping qualities; exposure to the sun hastens its ripening, while cooling soon after gathering tends to retard ripening.

For the operations in the orchard many special appliances have been devised. A swing-handled basket, lined with carpet or other soft thick material, will be a great convenience to the apple picker. Many growers use for this purpose a grain sack provided with a hoop or triangle to keep the top open, and a strap to support the bag from the shoulder. Ordinary, strong, light stepladders are the best for general use. Another necessity in an orchard of any size is a low, broad-tired wagon, with wide projecting platform, and a front truck which will allow the wagon being turned in its own length. For packing in the field, portable sorting tables can be easily made, a convenient size being three feet in width, from six to twelve feet in length, with six-inch sides. The bottom is formed of half-round slats, one by two inches, and one inch apart, with an apron at the lower end to prevent bruising of the apples as they pass into the barrel. Most of the sorting, however, is now done in

special packing houses, to which the fruit is hauled as soon as picked. Any cool, light shed, or portion of the barn, may be utilized to advantage for this purpose.

In the packing house, the fruit is graded into two good grades and the culls; some careful shippers make even four grades. This process of grading is absolutely necessary to success. A buyer, seeing an ill-assorted lot of fruit, naturally pays a price corresponding to the smallest specimens in the package; while if the fruit is uniform in size and well packed, the package is pleasing to the eye, and commands a fancy price. All the work should be done by hand. With peaches, pears and fancy dessert apples for home markets, each layer is placed in the baskets separately, the top being faced with the fruit all one way, generally with the cheek up. For export the best shippers are now using compartment cases for extra fine apples and pears, often wrapping each fruit in waxed paper, with brown paper outside. Others simply use the cases without partitions or wrapping. However, the barrel is still the standard package for the foreign market. The apples are faced for two or three layers, top and bottom, with stems out, the center being filled in fruit of the same grade, and carefully shaken down as each basket is added. With the softer varieties, the barrel is filled about an inch too full, and pressed down that much when headed up. This prevents the fruit becoming slack or loose in the barrel during



APPLE BARREL PRESSES.

the long voyage across the ocean. The firmer kinds of apples do not require quite so much of this pressure as do the softer kinds.

Use only the neatest of packages and the biggest of your fruit for fancy prices. At all times, send out only the best, and put your own brand on every piece. Keep in close touch with the commission men, and ship only as they advise. Be honest in all your methods. Your name will soon create a demand for your product, for it has been well said, "fruit will grow and well packed is one's best business card."

Wellington Co., Ont. P. W. HODGETTS.

Conditions of Fruit Trade.

Mr. Alex. McNeill, Dominion Fruit Inspector, has just returned from inspecting the fruit districts in Western Ontario. There is an enormous crop of peaches, but there will be very few exported, owing to the fact that the cold storage facilities are not just what they should be. To put the matter in a nutshell, there is a deadlock in the fruit industry. The steamship companies do not care to fit up their steamers when they are not sure of getting the fruit to carry, and on the other hand the growers are backward about planting trees and waiting seven or eight years for them to bear, and at the end of that time not to have any assurance that they will be provided with suitable cold storage facilities.

Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, is shipping three car-loads of early apples to Manchester.

APIARY.

Fall Feeding.

By the time the honey harvest closes, all the colonies ought to be strong in numbers, and in favorable seasons their aggregate resources should be such that when an equal division is made there will be enough food for all. If some have more than others less than they need, an equitable division may usually be effected in movable frame hives. Such an agrarian procedure would soon overthrow human society; but bees thus helped will not spend the next season in idleness; nor will those deprived of their surplus limit their gatherings to a bare competency. Before the heavy frosts all feeding required for wintering bees should be carefully attended to. It is also desirable that this work, when once begun, proceed as rapidly as possible, as the bees are so excited by it that they consume more food than they otherwise would.

THE HONEY-BEE.

The Honey Crop.

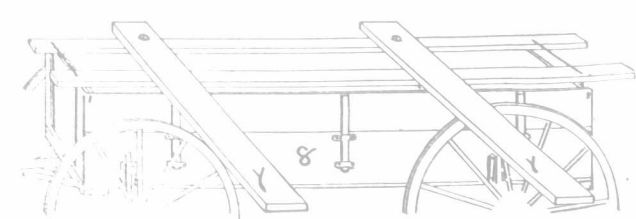
A good deal of speculation is being indulged in by beekeepers and commission men in the United States concerning the extent of this year's honey crop. From the general trend of the estimates which are being made, it would appear that a light crop is to be harvested, but not so much below the average as is anticipated in Canada. The weather in many parts of the States was more favorable for gathering honey than in this country, and as a result our apiarist cousins will probably have more honey to sell than we. Should this be the case, however, the supply on this side the line is pretty sure to set the price in its own market, as the duty on American honey or any substitute thereof is at present 3 cents per pound.

Don't Store Honey in the Cellar.

This is the advice given by the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal, in a recent issue. Good as that counsel may be in one of the driest States in the Union, it is still more true in Canada, where cellar walls are usually damp. Not that beekeepers are likely to make any mistake in this matter, but the average consumer is nearly sure to think the cellar a desirable storehouse for any which is kept in stock and in this way its flavor is almost certain to become impaired.

Sweet Clover.

The Globe, of Toronto, and a number of local newspapers have organized a crusade against sweet clover or melilot, the familiar and fragrant roadside plant. While, in a sense, it is a weed, it can hardly be designated a very dangerous one. Besides this, though not equal to white clover, it is prized by apiarists as a honey producer and they are not likely to take kindly to any attempt at its extermination.



ORCHARD LADDERS.



FIG 1.—GOOD FEEDING TYPE.

POULTRY.

Good and Bad Types of Market Fowls.
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir.—Since Canada started to export dressed poultry to England, the prices have risen rapidly, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than they were some four years ago. Farmers are now being paid for their poultry according to weight, the result being we have had a great demand for large birds. Are these large, overgrown specimens the best class to grow? Are they as profitable as the medium-sized breed? Having carefully observed and noted birds, alive and dressed, of the various types of the same breed, I have been very much impressed with the lack of uniformity of the product, and, in many instances, the very poor quality of the dressed stock. True, we have made great strides in our dressed poultry, and what was considered prime stock five years ago is now only ordinary. Yet, with all the work that has been done by the Ontario and Dominion Governments, we have still great quantities of birds marketed in poor flesh.

In looking over dressed poultry in some of the exporters' shops, I have often thought how easily it would be to improve the appearance of much of the ordinary poultry, and some of that which is especially fattened, only to a lesser degree, if the birds had been bred to a proper type. I have spent much time in carefully examining different types of birds, alive and dressed, also, noting the feeding capacity of some types of birds, although regarding this latter point, it would take years to arrive at any definite conclusions.

One of the most important points is constitution. This may have no actual market value, but it certainly has much to do with the bird's ability to grow and put on flesh. What we want is a good feeder and an economical producer. Generally, a bird with a short, stout, well-curved beak, a broad head, not too long, and a bright, clear eye, will have plenty of constitution. And furthermore, I have noticed that when a bird has a long narrow beak, a thin, long comb and head, and an eye somewhat sunken in the head, it is lacking in constitution. It has a narrow, long body, and in many cases legs which are long, and upon which the fowls seldom stand straight. There are some exceptions to these points; yet, upon the average, if a bird has a good head, the chances are favorable for a good body, and if a poor head, the opposite may be said. I have frequently noticed in rose-comb breeds, such as Wyandottes, that you seldom see a good-shaped one that has a long, narrow comb.

The neck should be moderately short and stout, indicating vigor. The breast is the most important point in a market chicken. It should be broad, moderately deep, and if fairly long it will present a fine appearance and appear well-fleshed. It is quite possible that a broad, deep breast will carry more meat than a moderately deep breast of the same width, yet there is no doubt but that the latter will present much the better appearance, and thereby sell quicker and at a higher price in the market.

When considering the length of breast, we must try and get it to come well forward (see Fig. 1), and not cut off at an angle, as seen in Fig. 2. The body in general should present the appearance of an oblong when the head, neck and tail are removed. We frequently see birds that are very flat in front and cut up behind. This class of chicken gives a very short breast, and if it happens to be deep, you will have, when dressed, about as poor a looking chicken as one could wish to see, there being a lack of width and length of breast, with excessive depth. In Fig. 2 note the very flat breast, the length of back, the long neck and head, the narrow comb, the sunken eye, and the length of legs. The breast comes fairly well back, but not well forward. In Fig. 1 the bill is short and stout, but not as well curved as I would like. Note the breadth of head, the prominence and brightness of the eye, the short, stout neck, the great width of the breast, the fullness caused largely by the breast-bone extending well forward, the short, stout legs, that are straight under the body, and the width between the legs. There is an expression about this chicken that impresses one as being the essence of vigor.

The back should be broad to give lung and heart capacity, and, further, this width should extend well back to the tail-head. Avoid the wedge-shaped back as seen in some fowls that have great width at the shoulders and taper rapidly towards the tail-head.

It is much easier to get well-shaped market females than it is to get good cockerels. Our market is demanding a five-pound bird when dressed. Farmers have gone to raising big chickens, and are asking for large, overgrown cockerels for breeders, and, further, birds that have excessive depth. The result is, we get dressed chickens weighing four to five pounds each, that have

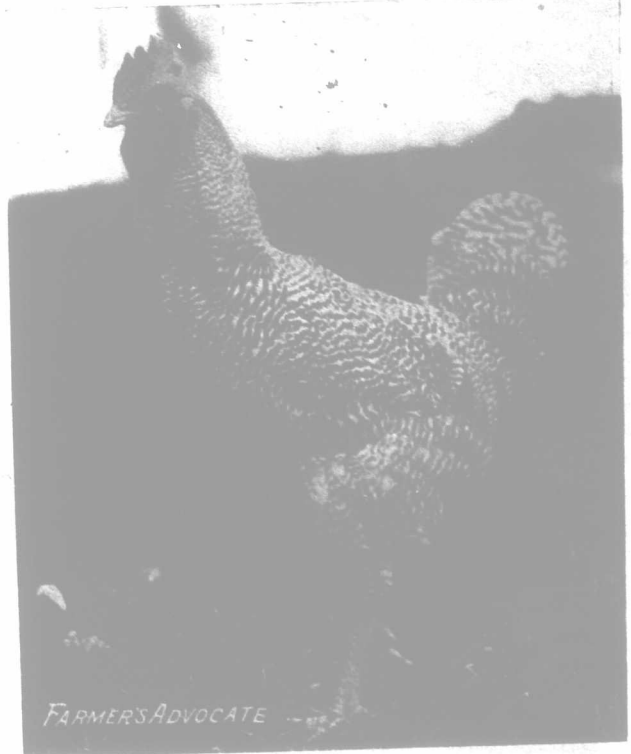


FIG 2.—POOR FEEDING TYPE.

immense, high breast-bones and very long legs. These are not attractive to the buyers, and sell at less price per pound than plumper birds. For example, if given two birds of the same width of breast, one is one and a half inches deeper in the breast than the other, the result will be, the one bird looks plump and sells readily, the other lacks plumpness and sells slow. This can be bred out by using such males as Fig. 1.

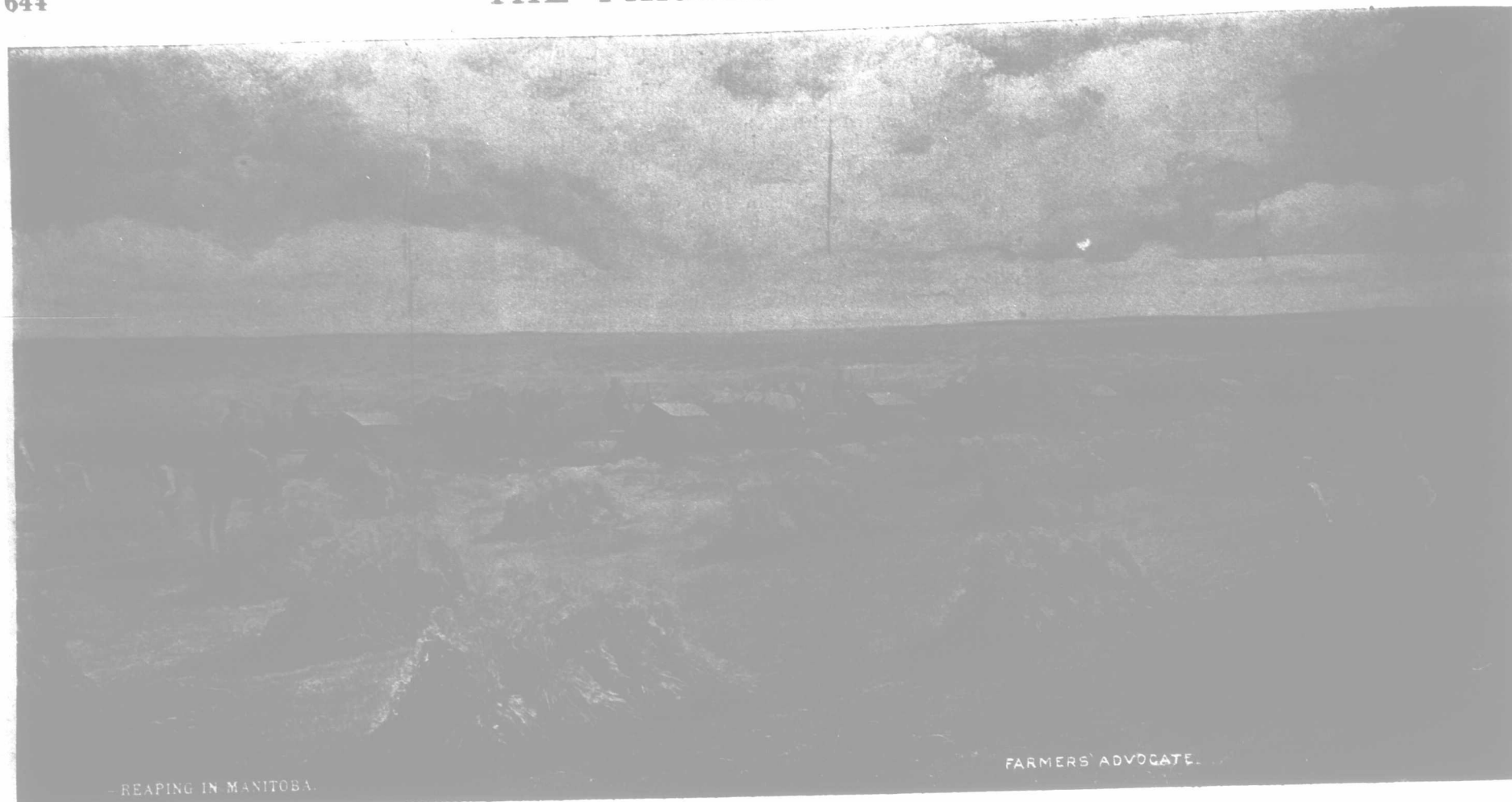
Poultry Dept., O. A. C. W. R. GRAHAM.

Keep a Pure-bred Flock.

On the ordinary farm where poultry are kept for utility purposes only, there are several advantages in favor of keeping but one breed, instead of a mixture of several. A flock of pure Wyandotte or Rock hens of any class present a beautiful if not a prosperous appearance in a farm-yard. Some people think that pure-bred poultry cost more to breed and give less in return than cross-breds. This is an absurd idea, founded neither on fact nor reason. Where a good strain is selected and carefully bred, a flock may be reared to give returns of the highest order. Money may be made from a pure flock in every way in which those of mixed breeding are known to be useful, and in addition, eggs may be sold for hatching, the best pullets and cockerels for breeding purposes; and the dressed birds for the open market, at a higher rate than the average, because of their uniformity in shape and color of skin. Be careful in deciding what breed is best adapted to your conditions and when you have made a start don't be carried away by fads. For the farmer, Wyandottes, Rocks or Orpingtons are generally considered most suitable. Give this matter some thought and we are satisfied you will consider the suggestion a good one.



GENERAL ROUND-UP, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.



REAPING IN MANITOBA.

FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

HARVESTING IN MANITOBA.

Big Profits in Growing Clover Seed.

Farmers in certain districts of Dufferin County have been making big money from alsike clover seed this season. In Mulmur Township, Jos. Rutledge sold the product of five acres for \$202, and Wm. Hand received \$700 for the crop of only 13 acres.

Alsike clover, even when allowed to ripen, is not very exhaustive on the land, and when crops such as reported, with the favorable prices of this year, can be obtained, few articles of produce bring more encouraging returns to the farmer.

Japan Buys Horses.

The Government of Japan has had representatives visiting horse-breeding establishments in the United States for the purpose of purchasing stallions suitable for breeding purposes. A number of animals have been selected and will be used to improve the native stock of that country. Japan has been forging ahead rapidly in many lines of late, but her attempt to improve the live stock is a new departure, of which these aggressive people will surely make much.



HOME OF WM. DOUGLAS, INDIAN HEAD, N.-W.T.

Big Creamery Company Failure.

The Elgin Creamery Company, which operates 135 creameries throughout Illinois and Wisconsin, has failed. The creditors number 10,000, more than 3,000 being farmers. The American Trust Savings Bank was appointed receiver, and its bonds are fixed at \$500,000.

Breeds of Hogs in Ireland.

The detailed returns of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland show that during last year 1,331 pure-bred boars were kept for service in that country. Of this number, 1,234 were Yorkshire, 89 Berkshire, 5 Suffolk and 5 Tamworth. Grades numbered 432.

Cattle for the West.

Several large herds of cattle are coming into Alberta and Assinibon from the United States. One of 10,000, from Creswell & May's ranch in New Mexico, and one of 4,500 from Southern California, will be pastured on Cypress Hill ranches. Both have been inspected by Canadian officers.

FARM GOSSIP.

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

The Manitoba Crop.

The editor of the Manitoba and Northwest "Farmer's Advocate" writes us: "From what I have personally seen and have gathered from others, the crop throughout Manitoba is universally good, in some sections extraordinarily heavy and promising a better yield and a more profitable crop than last year, stand strong and heavy, heads long and filling well to the very tops. Along the railway lines one sees a good many inferior crops. On all cold, sour, undrained soils the wet weather injured the crops and the results will be poor, and probably this covers a little more area than we are inclined to let ourselves believe. Up to a very recent date there has been no rust, and I don't think there has been any this week, and now the grain is rapidly getting past the danger point. The crop is, however, from one to two weeks late, according to locality, and there is certainly some danger of frost. There is lots of grain that will not be fit to cut before Sept. 1st, and after Aug. 23rd there is always danger of frost. The last three weeks have, however, been very favorable, hot and mostly dry. This week, however, nights have been cold. While perfect for making a fine sample of No. 1 hard, still it's too late a crop to stand much slow weather. The oat crop seems very free from rust, and generally is not too heavy in straw, and the heads are heavy. Barley is a good crop too. Corn is very late, but coming well now. Potatoes promise well, as do the few roots grown. The hay crop has been of most excellent quality, and I think generally well saved. Harvest help will be needed, if all goes well, in great numbers. It seems almost a certainty that there will be a grain blockade on a larger scale than ever before, but perhaps there is no use howling calamity till it comes; it certainly won't make either railroad buy any more engines.

Monthly Cheese Reports.

The patrons of cheese factories should be furnished with monthly statements such as the following, issued by Laurel factory, Dufferin County, Ont.: "Fourth sale of cheese for 1902, June 30th to July 19th, 18 days. Aggregate quantity of milk received, 247,858 lbs.; aggregate quantity of cheese made and sold, 22,210; aggregate value of same, \$2,085.34; price sold at per lb., 9½c.; average lbs. milk required to produce one lb. of cheese, 11 1-0; cost of manufacturing cheese, \$233.20; cost of hauling milk, \$205.06; average to patrons per cwt. of milk, (nearly) 67c. J. T. G. Varcoe, Sec.-Treas."

Northwest Butter for Australia.

A carload of butter was last week shipped from the Calgary creamery to Australia, via Vancouver. Owing to the terrible drought, Australia, which in 1901 exported 15,000 tons of butter, is now short and has to buy in Canada.

Oxford Co., Ont.

The cutting of oats was a very trying job this year. The ground was soft, and horses and binder were sinking a little most of the time, and the binder being hard to turn, the horses necks got sore. We found bathing copiously with cold well water, immediately after the harness is taken off, to be a very good cure for sore necks. In one field of oats we made the sheaves much smaller than ordinary, for experiment, and found that they cured and were ready to draw in much quicker than the larger sheaves. The small sheaves I mention are in the barn now, while a field that was cut sooner, but tied in ordinary large sheaves, is still out. On moderately dry land the oats are a heavy crop and will yield pretty well. A neighbor who had both bald and bearded varieties of fall wheat remarked to me that the latter did not grow in the sheaf during the wet weather as did the former. There has not been much threshing done in this vicinity yet, but I understand that the wheat and barley are turning out pretty well. Several of our threshers have got the blower attachment for elevating the straw, instead of the old-style straw carriers, and I understand that it works well and saves at least two men on the straw-stack or more, and is not nearly so dusty for the one who is next to it.

Owing to the excessive wet weather, the root field has been sadly neglected. Much of the corn did not get half the amount of cultivating that it generally does, and very little of it was hoed at all. On the lower lands the crop will not amount to much. Ours has the appearance of a splendid crop of stalks, but I am not sure it will ear well. Our mangolds and turnips are looking splendid, although I am rather afraid that the tops will be better than the roots. Our potatoes grew most luxuriant tops during the wet weather, but are now dying prematurely, and amongst those that we are using, several are found badly affected with rot. When this is the case on our comparatively dry land, I am afraid that those on low, wet soil won't be of much use.

Several farmers have got a considerable acreage of clover sod plowed for fall wheat. The wet weather has been very favorable for this work.

The pasture has been very good, and the flow of milk was as good in July as in June, and will not, on many farms, be much reduced for August. Our average price for July cheese was 9½ cents, and I see other factories are about the same, the average pounds of milk to a pound of cheese being about 11.50. The July ratio is generally higher than either June or August, and the wet weather would naturally tend to raise it.

The grass-fed steers have been shipped, being mostly bought by the dollar, but I think the price per pound would amount to somewhere between five and six cents. Our brood sows are doing very well on the pasture, and have not been fed a mouthful of grain. They have access to the creek and can get a drink or take a mud bath, as they feel inclined. Spring pigs are doing well, although I think so much wet weather was hard on those outside.

Some apple buyers have been around offering \$1 per barrel, and the rise (if any); but I don't think much business has been done. I think apples will be a fair crop, although I am doubtful about the quality.

D. L.

Ontario Agricultural College Improvements.

A new \$10,000 electric-light plant is being installed for the illumination of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, which will be appreciated alike by staff and students. The coal supply will be run over the electric road from the railways in Guelph and dumped in the new coal house.

The stately and beautiful Massey Hall and Library made possible by the \$40,000 bequest from the Massey estate to the Province is now finished and furnished. It is by far the most attractive building connected with the institution, and includes a magnificent auditorium or students' hall, two seminary rooms, six rooms for "fellows," and a fireproof library in three flats, the interior being of iron and glass, with shelving capacity for 75,000 volumes, which is thus far only about one-sixth occupied. The walls are of Credit Valley brown stone and pressed red brick with terra cotta ornamentation. Our artist presents a side view of this imposing building, which will be publicly opened with fitting ceremonies in a short time.

A short distance to the south-west, further down the campus from the Massey Hall, stands the new Biological Building, erected by the Province at a cost of some \$30,000—a plainer building than the other, but still presenting a very fine and substantial appearance. The interior woodwork is beautifully finished. This structure will be devoted to biology and physics, and contain the college museum. It is three stories high, 110 x 50 feet; stone foundations; pressed brick walls, with stone sills and slate roof. The first floor will contain the museum; the second and third, offices, lecture rooms and class rooms.

A new barn has been completed for the Experimental Department, convenient to the plots under the direction of Mr. Zavitz. At the time of the writer's visit, work had not begun on the new judging pavilion nor the Macdonald building.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE COLLEGE.

The Farmers' Institute and other excursions brought 30,000 visitors to the College this season.

Prof. Harrison, the bacteriologist, has been carry-

ing on a series of investigations in roup, diseases of turnips and cauliflowers, "fruity" flavors in cheese, dairy "starters," and what is designated a type of "pneumonia" in hogs. A numerous collection of fowls, rabbits, guinea pigs, etc., are kept for experimenting by inoculation.

In the Chemical Department, Prof. R. Harcourt has had the basement fitted up in good shape for investigations connected with dairying, several lines of which are being conducted, such as relate to the keeping qualities and flavor of butter, the alkali test in cheesemaking, and an inquiry into the by-products of various mill feeds, some 80 samples of which have been collected.

Prof. Day, the agriculturist, will carry forward this season experiments on the short and long keeping of fattening steers, and the use of roots and corn silage in feeding.

In the Dairy Department, Prof. Dean has a bunch of first-rate calves of the dairy type, raised on skim milk. He pins his faith to crushed oats as a supplemental in preference to the fancy calf meals tested. Cement floors are strongly recommended for butter and cheese factory make rooms. The old wooden floor in the dairy cow stable will soon be replaced by a cement floor. For milch cows straw litter should be freely used on cement floors. Temperature in cheese curing is the basis of some valuable work going on in this department.

If the horn fly is troublesome, Prof. Dean recommends as sufficient for an effective application on a herd of 25 cows: 1 gallon seal oil, 1 pint coal oil, and 4 tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, applied with a brush.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz, of the Experimental Department, attended the recent Agricultural Graduate School at Columbus, Ohio, where he lectured and took the full course (four weeks, three sessions of two hours daily) in which lectures were delivered by a large staff of the leading agricultural investigators and experimenters in America. About 80 students were in attendance. Owing to the cost of conducting the institution, it will probably only be held every two years hereafter.

The attendance at the College during the term of

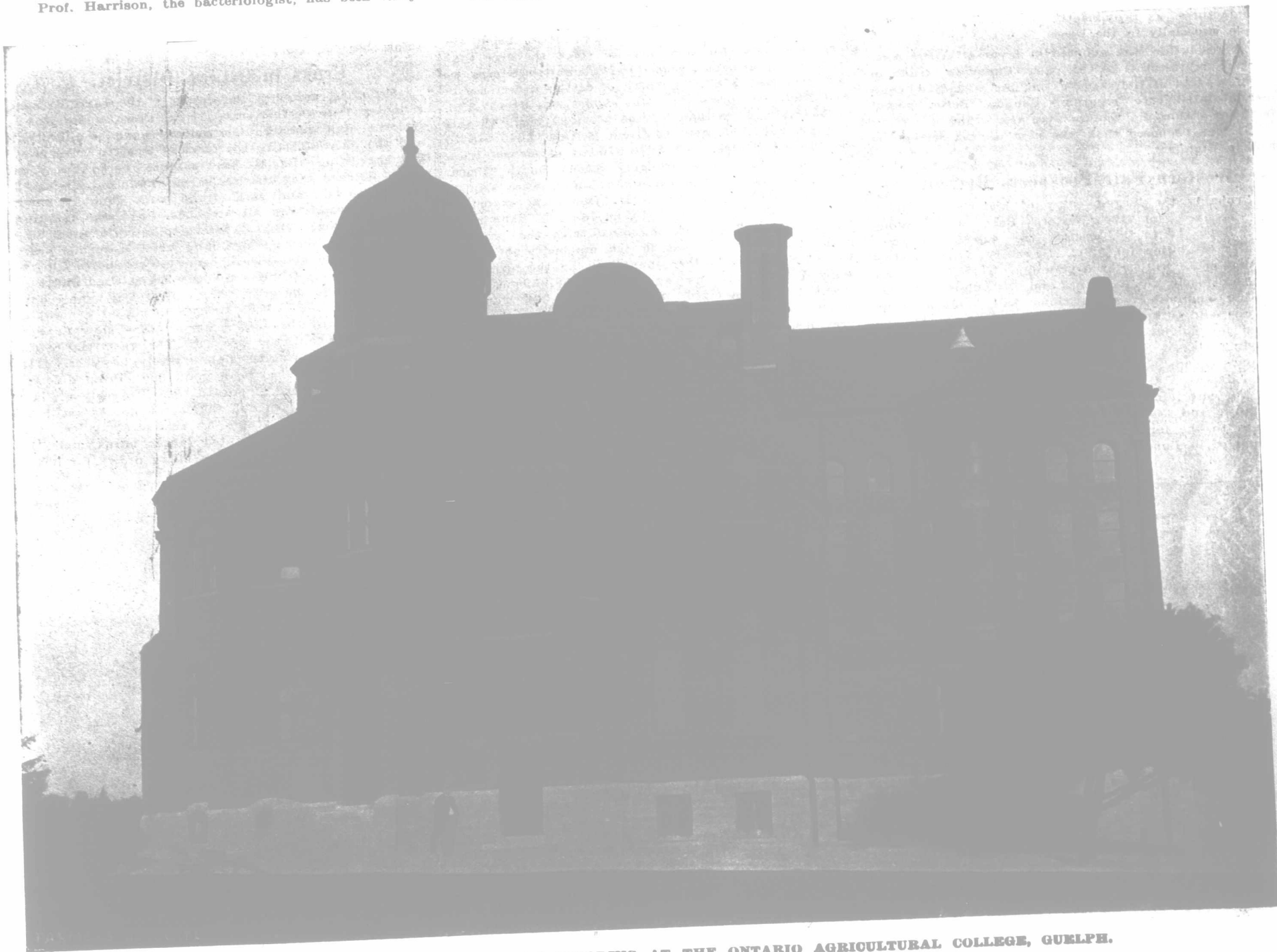
1902-03 is expected to surpass all previous years. Since accommodation is likely to be taxed at the institution, intending students should make their application in good time. A note to the Principal, Dr. Jas. Mills, will secure the announcement circular for the ensuing year, giving complete information.

Beware of Sharpers.

From time to time we hear of new devices for robbing honest individuals. Unscrupulous men plot and scheme, giving all their faculties free range for ferreting out new methods of possessing that which does not belong to them. This lamentable fact is one which cannot be too publicly brought before the citizens of our land. The late Whitechurch affair shows the necessity for this. Numbers of our species, fiend-like in purpose, although human in form, devote their full time and ability in trying to find new avenues whereby they can successfully reach and lay hold of the rightful property of others. Although the laws of our land provide for the punishment of all such when caught, yet many of these perpetrators run at large for years, and often, even when overtaken by justice, the hard-earned cash which required years of thought and labor to accumulate has been squandered, and although the rogue receives perhaps the full punishment of the law, yet the innocent loser has not been recompensed. This being true, we feel it our duty to sound a warning note; to try and indelibly stamp into the memory of every reader the great need for caution, hoping thus to securely plant into the innermost recesses of a large number a watchful disposition that may at all times prove a safe guide while making bargains or signing notes. Never do these things in uncommon, novel ways. If the dealer is not satisfied with ordinary business rules, beware of him; if he tries argument or persuasion to induce the usage of his methods, have nothing to do with him. You can depend that if his dealings are just and honorable, he will be satisfied with common everyday methods.

The Western Wheat Crop.

As we go to press reports from Manitoba and the N.-W. T. indicate continued fine weather and harvesting in full swing. Manitoba now expects a 30-bushel-per-acre yield, or a total of 60,000,000 bushels, and the Territories 17,500,000—total 77,500,000 of wheat, with correspondingly good yields of oats and barley. Elevators and railways are likely to be taxed beyond their utmost capacity this fall. Farm help is at a premium.



THE NEW MASSEY HALL AND LIBRARY BUILDING AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Canadian Manufacturers in Session.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association received a cordial welcome at their annual convention, held last month at Halifax. The membership of this influential organization has grown from 825 in 1901 to 1,021 in 1902. The Association was officially welcomed by the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor, after which the President, Robt. Murray, delivered his annual address.

Following the report of the Tariff Committee, Mr. W. K. McNaught introduced the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, which was unanimously carried: "That in the opinion of this association, the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff, upon lines which will more effectually transfer to the workshops of our Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries. That in any such revision the interests of all sections of the community, whether of agriculture, mining, fishing or manufacturing, should be fully considered, with a view not only to the preservation, but to the further development of all these great natural industries. While such a tariff would be primarily framed for Canadian interests, it should, nevertheless, give a substantial preference to the mother country, and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged, to our mutual advantage, recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers."

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, proposed a heavy export duty on pulp-wood, which was being drained to feed the 1,100 paper mills of the United States, causing a loss of \$3,000,000 a year to Canada. Sixty-five per cent. of the paper used in the States was from Canadian poplar, spruce, balsam, etc. To stop the exportation and require its manufacture in Canada would increase the population between Nova Scotia and Lake of the Woods to the extent of 6,000,000 persons.

Another report called the attention of the Association to the western part of the Dominion. So great are its possibilities and so much are the manufactured goods of the United States in favor at the present time, that it is absolutely necessary for the eastern manufacturer to lose no opportunity to place his goods before the Northwest farmer, or Canadians will to a great extent be driven from the market. United States manufacturers are constantly taking advantage of all the best exhibitions to create a demand for their goods in Canada, and Canadian firms should place their manufactures as prominently as possible before the people, especially in the West.

A resolution was adopted in favor of expert commercial representatives to push Canadian trade in various parts of the world, and for spreading commercial intelligence regarding Canada. Better postal facilities within the Empire were also urged.

It was proposed that the next annual session be held in Winnipeg.

Western Fair Prospects Bright.

Probably the largest entry of high-class exhibits ever received for the Western Fair, at London, Ont., Sept. 12 to 20, assures the success of that popular exhibition for 1902. Secretary Nelles advises us that space will be at a premium. There will be an immense display of live stock, and the judging, butter-making and other competitions will awaken great interest and enthusiasm. Special rings are to be provided for judging all the horses except such as the speeding classes. The management call the attention of our readers, elsewhere in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," to the superb list of attractions offered for the entertainment of the people. There will also be music and fireworks galore. Every indication now points to the largest gathering of sight-seers ever assembled in London.

Increasing Exports of Canadian Live Stock.

During the year ending June 30th, 1902, Canada exported living animals valued in the aggregate at \$13,789,113. Of this sum, \$10,704,875 went to Great Britain, \$2,168,349 to the United States, and \$865,889 to other countries. The mother country, therefore, took from us nearly five times as much live stock as did the United States. Last year was a record-breaker in regard to exports of live animals, being \$1,537,518 ahead of the best year ever previously experienced. Our export of horned cattle reached its highest value last year, being \$10,633,819, or \$1,599,257 in excess of 1901 and \$1,891,329 more than in 1891, when cattle to the value of \$8,722,499 were shipped abroad. Great Britain was the market



A RUSTIC GATE.

for \$9,742,738 worth of Canadian cattle, being the largest amount for this class of stock she ever took from us in any one year. To the United States we last year sent \$787,871 worth of cattle, a decrease of \$103,469. Of horses the total export was \$1,457,173, or \$548,900 more than for the previous year. Of this number, \$434,755 went to Great Britain, \$345,448 to the United States, and \$676,970 to other countries. The latter expression probably means South Africa, for a large number of Canadian horses were shipped there on account of the war. Our total export of Canadian sheep amounted to \$1,483,526, showing a falling off of \$142,176 compared with the previous year. The reduction was in the number sent to the United States and other countries. To the former we shipped \$908,892, as against \$1,158,069 in 1901. Great Britain received from us \$525,336 worth of sheep, or \$90,000 worth more than for the year previous.

French Sugar Bounties.

France gives the following sugar bounties for the year 1902-03. One franc 11 centimes to 1 franc 25 centimes per quintal (220½ pounds) on raw sugar, according to standard; 1 franc 43 centimes per quintal on crystallized sugar, and 1 franc 27 centimes per quintal on refined sugar.

Improvements in Western Cattle Market, Toronto.

Since the new live-stock yards were opened at Toronto Junction, the citizens of Toronto have been awakening to the requirements of the trade and are now putting forth strenuous efforts to secure patronage for the old yards by making certain alterations calculated to improve the heretofore inadequate accommodation, hoping thereby to retain a franchise which has brought no less than \$76,000 to the city treasury in the last six years.

At the completion of the changes which have recently been made, Commissioner Coatsworth took advantage of the opportunity to invite the mayor, aldermen and a number of citizens to inspect the yards, after which a banquet was held. In the course of the remarks which followed it was pointed out that the present Western market began in a small way at the foot of Jarvis street, from where it was removed to its present situation some twenty-eight years ago, the promoters then believing that the new accommodation would be sufficient for at least a half century. At that time the market was opened with twenty cattle pens and 300 feet of railway platform. Never more than 10 or 15 cars were unloaded daily, and the export trade was in its infancy. Now there are 140 cattle pens, 75 sheep pens and 26 receiving pens, with 1,162 feet shipping platform and accommodation for 26 cars to unload at once on the north, or G.T.R., track, while on the south, or C.P.R., side, called the annex, there are 623 feet of shipping platform, 75 cattle pens, 400 tie-ups, or feeding stalls, and conveniences for 100 horses. One speaker believed the time was not far distant when stalls would have to be provided for at least 1,500 cattle, so that sellers could feed and rest their stock or await a more favorable market. The present situation, as is well known, affords little opportunity for enlarging the market sufficiently to meet the demands of the growing trade in live stock. In view of this, the Commissioner proposed that Stanley Park, from King street to Wellington Avenue, be taken in, and declared that if such were given him he would cover it with pens before winter. One enthusiastic alderman stated that the number of cattle to be marketed next year would be three times that of 1902, and made the assertion that business men in the United States were looking to Canada for their supply of cattle. The probability of the embargo being removed from Canadian cattle entering Great Britain, and the advantages accruing therefrom, were also mentioned, and a strong appeal to the citizens to stand out for improving that part of their property from which a rich revenue had heretofore been derived.

Crops in Ottawa District.

From all accounts the crops in the counties surrounding Ottawa this season rival those of Manitoba. Records of a quarter of a century have been broken, and the only difficulty the farmers seem to have is in the harvesting. Barley, for instance, is so heavy in some districts that the reaper has had to be replaced by the mower, and part of the work done by hand. The hay crop, from all accounts, has been saved in good condition. Wheat, wherever planted, is a splendid crop. It flourishes on high land which in former years saw it stunted and burned before it reached maturity. Only in isolated sections did the heavy wind and rain storms damage the grain. Oats present a banner crop this season and some farmers boast of a yield of fifty bushels to the acre. Corn was a slow grower, owing to the cold, wet weather. The warm sun of the past few days is bringing it along nicely, however. The root crop promises to be a good one. From different districts comes word of potato rot. The early and late apples will all be plentiful, the season not having been marred in the early stages by any severe gales. The large crops have necessitated larger barns, and the local lumbermen are very busy filling orders for building material.



HARVESTING ON THE FARM OF J. W. HARRIS, RUSSELL, MANITOBA.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE



THE COSY MANITOBA HOME OF ROBERT HUME, SOURIS.

U. S. Harvester Machinery Combination.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Jersey City by which what is styled the International Harvester Company has been organized, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$120,000,000, to manufacture and sell harvesting machinery. It has purchased the property and business of the following manufacturers: The McCormick Harvesting Machinery Company, Deering Harvester Company, Plano Manufacturing Company, Warder, Buchnell & Glessner Company (Champion), Milwaukee Harvesting Company. Of its assets, \$80,000,000 are in cash working capital. The company will require no financing, and there will be no offer of its stock to the public, all the cash required having been provided by its stockholders. The reason for this combination or trust is said to be the advance in the price of raw materials and also in the cost of distribution. These were such as to necessitate either a further advance in the price of machinery to the farmer or greater economy in the manufacture and distribution, which the combination is designed to accomplish. The officers of the company are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; chairman executive committee, Chas. Deering; chairman finance committee, Geo. W. Perkins; vice-presidents, Harold F. McCormick, Jas. Deering, Wm. H. Jones, John J. Glessner; secretary and treasurer, Richard F. Howe. Board of Directors—Cyrus Bentley, Paul D. Cravat, Wm. Deering, Chas. Deering, Jas. Deering, L. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, Wm. H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, Stanley McCormick, Ellerridge M. Fowler, Geo. W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Chas. Steele, and Leslie D. Ward.

It is said the annual output of these five large concerns amounts to over 700,000 machines, in the manufacture of which 20,000 men are employed. The Deering Company now have a factory almost completed at Hamilton, Ont. This will also come under the direction of the big concern, and the competition which it will likely create with the Canadian manufacture makes the situation one of great moment.

Some New Fall Wheats.

In addition to information already given in the "Farmer's Advocate" on the subject of winter wheats, the following references will be of interest:

John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont., write that, so far as they can learn, the Arcadian has done the best, though sprouted a little in some cases. For seven years it has made the best average. Clawson Lengberry has also done well. Dawson Golden Chaff and Pedigree Genesee Giant are favorites, but sprouted badly.

Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, reports that their new Extra Early Windsor, a bald white wheat, introduced two seasons ago, has done extra well and is considered one of the best varieties, yielding as high as 51 bushels per acre. Several other new and very promising sorts are described in their fall wheat list just out. They have dropped Michigan Amber and Turkey Red, which were very disappointing.

J. A. Simmers, Toronto, reports the following to be the best and their selection for 1902: "Abundance," a bald white wheat of first quality, yielding

and standing up well; "Prosperity," a bald red wheat, yielding from 30 to 60 bushels per acre, and a good milling variety; "Mogul," a bald white wheat, direct cross between Diehl and Mediterranean, free from rust and a heavy yielder; "Cap Sheaf," a bearded wheat with red chaff, grain a rich white, adapted to poor sandy soil, but will stand up and yield big on heavy land. It originated from a cross between Martin's Amber and Fultz. Reports from 100 farmers show an average of 45 bushels per acre.

Exhibition Dates.

CANADA.

Sherbrooke, Que.	Aug. 30 to Sept. 6
St. John, N. B.	30 to " 6
Toronto	Sept. 1 to " 13
Peterboro	9 to " 11
Halifax, N. S.	10 to " 18
London	12 to " 20
Wellesley	16 and " 17
Napanee	16 and " 17
Metcalfe	16 and " 17
Guolph	16 to " 18
Owen Sound	16 to " 18
Hamilton	17 and " 18
Stayner	17 and " 18
Bowmanville	18 and " 19
Eldon	18 to " 20
Orillia	22 to " 24
Richmond	23 and " 24
Drumbo	23 and " 24
Cayuga	23 and " 24
Paisley	23 and " 25
Prescott	23 to " 25
Aylmer	23 to " 25
Newmarket	23 to " 26
Collingwood	23 to " 26
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	24 and " 25
Merrickville	24 to " 26
Barris	24 to " 26
Strathroy	25 to " 26
Woodstock	25 and " 26
Paris	25 and " 26
Milverton	25 and " 27
Lindsay	29 and " 30
Tara	30 to Oct. 1
Tilsburg	30 to " 1
Belgrave	" 30 to " 1
Royal Agr. & Ind., New West-	30 to " 3
minster, B. C.	Oct. 2 and " 3
Beachburg	2 and " 3
Brampton	2 and " 3
Millbrook	2 and " 3
Otterville	3 and " 4
Georgetown	6 and " 7
Park Hill	7 and " 8
Elma at Atwood	7 and " 8
Rockton	7 and " 8
Blyth	7 and " 8
Beaverton	7 to " 10
Victoria, B. C. (Provincial)	9 and " 10
Berlin	9 and " 10
Caledonia	9 and " 11
Highgate	10 and " 16
Simcoe	15 and " 16
Woodbridge	15 and " 16
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 8 to Dec. 12
Amherst Winter Fair	16 to " 18

UNITED STATES.

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

South Peel, Ont.

Once again have the fields of grain been laid low, once again does the shrill whistle of the threshing engine arouse the farmer from his drowsy slumber to a sense of duty. It has been said by a recent writer that threshing day on the farm means the same as stock-taking day to the merchant. In many cases this is true. In this district, the account will balance in the farmer's favor. Wheat is averaging between 36 and 40 bushels. On one farm there was six acres which averaged 57 bushels. Some of the earlier-cut wheat sprouted slightly, but most of the wheat was secured in safety. The favorite varieties in this locality are in the order, named: Dawson's Golden Chaff, Red Clawson, and Genesee Giant. There is another variety, well named "Satisfaction," as it has proven satisfactory last year as well as this. It is a white wheat, and has a good stiff straw. A large amount of wheat will again be sown this fall. The clover is much surer to catch on wheat, and it helps to divide the harvest up better than when all spring crop is sown.

The cows have never known what hunger was this summer. The recent rains have revived the old meadows. Very few have used any supplementary fodder except for stabled cattle.

The public libraries which were started a number of years ago have been turned into free libraries by a grant from the township and village councils. Perhaps there is no place where reading is more needed and yet more neglected than on the farm. This gives all a chance to become acquainted with the many great authors. We may well take that advice given in a verse which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" some years ago:

"Up, up! thou bright aspiring youth,
Step by step the rounds of truth;
Wake up, wake up, improve thy mind,
And leave dull ignorance behind."

J. B. R.

O. H. M. S.

BEWILDERED SWINE BREEDERS.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Would you kindly, through the columns of your influential and widely-read paper, explain to a perplexed subscriber who has been cudgelling his brain in a vain attempt to fathom the mystery contained in an official catalogue, sent I presume (O. H. M. S. free) to every post office in this broad Dominion. It appears to be a gigantic official free advertising effort to boom a Yorkshire breeder whose name and place appear prominently over 50 times in the body of said official catalogue, not mentioning list at back of same, and whose stock has been retired from show-rings by stronger competition. Will the Government officials most interested in this free advertising scheme "O. H. M. S.," kindly explain if he or they propose to extend to the other breeders the same "O. H. M. S." privileges they have so lavishly bestowed on the favored few mentioned in official catalogue.

E. W. TUGGAR.

Vice-President N. W. Farmers' Institute.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

THOROUGHPIN.

A three-year-old colt has a thoroughpin of two months standing. We bandaged and applied cold water, which helped it. We then blistered, but this did no good.

2. I have a horse that has warts.

Wellington Co., Ont.

J. B. A.

Ans.—The treatment you adopted for thoroughpin was correct; either, if continued long enough, will probably effect a cure. I would advise repeated blistering.

3. Any warts with constricted necks can be cut off with a knife; flat ones can be removed by applying butter of antimony once daily with a feather, until they disappear.

J. H. REED, V. S.

ECZEMA.

I drove my nine-year-old mare hard and over-heated her before foaling. Now she is covered with small lumps about the size of peas and quite itchy. The colt has two small lumps under each jaw, which were there at birth. W. L. Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your mare has eczema, probably the result of overheating. Wash thoroughly with strong, warm soft-soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Rub until dry, and then apply twice daily a lotion made of 1 oz. each, sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc, to a quart of water. This lotion must be well rubbed through the hair in order to come in contact with the skin. As soon as you wean the colt give her (the mare) a purgative of 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger, and follow up with 2 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily. If the lumps on the colt's jaw are enlarged glands, they will disappear; if a congenital bony malformation, the only method of removing them is by an operation. You had better have your veterinarian examine them.

J. H. REED, V. S.

HEAVES.

About three months ago my five-year-old horse became thick in his wind. He breathes heavy in the morning or when drawing a heavy load. He seldom coughs.

Huron Co., Ont.

BUFFALO BILL.

Ans.—From symptoms given, I am afraid your horse has heaves. When the condition is well established, a cure cannot be effected. Benefit will probably result from the following: Take 3 oz. powdered gum opium, 1 oz. digitalis, 6 oz. liquorice root; mix and make into 24 powders; give one night and morning in damp food. Dampen all food taken with lime water. Feed limited quantities of bulky food of first-class quality.

J. H. REED, V. S.

INFLUENZA.

My colts, two and three years old, have a cough and discharge from the nostrils. They appear to have difficulty in moving their hind legs when I go to turn them out in the morning.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. S. G.

Ans.—Your colts have influenza, which is often associated with soreness of the joints; this accounts for the stiffness mentioned. Rub their throats twice daily for two days with two parts each raw linseed oil and turpentine and one part liquor ammonia Fortier. Feed warm food, as scalded bran or boiled oats, and give $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. quinine to each three times daily. Be very careful to not allow them to get wet or cold. The disease is liable to many complications, so if any serious symptoms occur, call your veterinarian.

J. H. REED, V. S.

NASAL GLEET.

My six-year-old mare rattles in the head when she breathes, more so when excited. When warm or drawing heavily, there is a discharge from the nostrils. She is worse in damp, heavy weather. I think the heaves are starting.

Essex Co., Ont.

W. R. W.

Ans.—The symptoms given indicate nasal gleet. Feed 1 dr. sulphate of copper twice daily in damp food. If she shows symptoms of heaves treat as recommended elsewhere in this department.

J. H. REED, V. S.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Mare received a barbed-wire wound in front of the hock. It is nearly healed, but there is a thickening of the skin.

2. A calf four months old passed, in two sections, a worm six feet long. I think it was a tapeworm.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. McL.

Ans.—The thickening mentioned will doubtless disappear by absorption to a great extent, but

most of all barbed-wire wounds leave a little enlargement. Repeated hand rubbing after the wound has healed will assist absorption.

2. Do not allow the calf anything to eat for 10 or 12 hours; then give $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oil of turpentine in $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of sweet milk. Continue to fast for 3 hours. Repeat the treatment in a week.

J. H. REED, V. S.

WORMS IN MARE.

Mare, five years old, has long white worms, pointed at each end. She is suckling a foal and safe in foal again.

Stormont Co., Ont.

A. J. T.

Ans.—Take $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic; mix and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cold water as a drench. After the last powder has been given feed only bran for 8 or 10 hours, and then give $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. raw linseed oil, feed only bran for 24 hours longer and give water in small quantities and often.

J. H. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

CEMENT OR FLAGSTONE FOR FLOOR.

I want to floor my barn with either stone or cement. I can get stone flags within two miles, about 6 ft. by 4 ft., 3 inches thick. I would have to draw them, but the quarry man would lay them with cement for 40 cents a square yard. Portland cement costs 63 cents a bag of 80 lbs. Which do you think would be best and cheapest? The stone flags are a hard limestone, and have been largely used, locally, for house cellars, but so far no one has had experience for barn stables.

Grey Co., Ont.

B. C.

Ans.—In our observation, flagstones properly laid are fairly durable, but make a rough floor and difficult to keep clean. It could not be called strictly sanitary nor suitable for dairy cows. Cement might cost more, but we would prefer it. Professional cement floor layers, who supply cement and also gravel, quote 9 cents per square yard for stable floor when gravel costs \$5 per cord. Where farmers furnish the gravel and do most of the work, the outlay could be greatly reduced. Gravel is very much cheaper in some districts than \$5 per cord.

MARSH FIRES—BULLS TRESPASSING.

Five years ago, the last of September coming, a fire crossed A's lot, out of a marsh, into B's lot, the marsh being on fire at the time. C started a fire on his own lot which crossed into B's lot. The field being mucky, the fires spread and ran down the field about 60 rods, and burned a piece of B's fence on the line between A and B. B says A started the fire that burned his fence, and he will not build it.

1. Can B compel A to build the fence, supposing he did start a fire, and let C go, when A can prove that C's fire crossed into the same field?

2. Can B compel anybody to build the fence after the lapse of five years?

3. Can A compel B to build his fence?

4. B has a lot of young scrub bulls running around. If they cross the line into A's property and through A's inside fence to some heifers is there any law for it, or has A to put up with losses till the fence is built?

Carleton Co., Ont.

E. J.

Ans.—1. We do not think that B is in a position to compel A to build the fence, but he may bring action against A for damages, and that too without suing C as well.

2. We think not.

3. Not without first paying or tendering B a suitable sum of money by way of damages.

4. Assuming that there is no by-law of the municipality permitting bulls to run at large, B would be responsible for any such damage.

YOUNG DUCKS DYING.

Kindly inform me how to raise ducks. I succeed very well until they begin to feather, when, without any symptoms of disease, the ducklings lay down as if asleep and, without a struggle, die. I fed them on shorts while young, and afterwards gave bran and a teaspoonful of Hess Poultry Food twice a week. Water was always kept convenient. None were ever opened.

Grey Co., Ont.

W. GEDDES.

Ans.—Ducks are usually exceptionally easy to rear. They must, however, be supplied with grit (either gravel or ground-up granite), and also with shade. Sometimes when ducks are running where there is no shade and the sun comes out hot, they will fall over and die, apparently sunstruck. I find it necessary to mix the grit in the soft food for the ducks; we generally put in about a teaspoonful to a gallon of food. It would be better to mix some other grain with the shorts and bran, say equal amounts of shorts, bran, and barley, or corn. This should be moistened with skim milk, or else use a small amount of blood meal or animal meal. These last mentioned foods are necessary to supply the material for the growing feathers. I am of the opinion that your ducks are either starving for the animal food or else have no grit with which to grind the food you are giving them.

W. R. GRAHAM.

TO MAKE CISTERN WATER-TIGHT.

I have built a stone wall at one end of my barn 15 x 20 ft., 10 ft. high, and 2 ft. in thickness, which I purpose to use for a cistern. Would you kindly inform me how I can make it water-tight?

J. M.

Chateauguay Co., P. Q.

Ans.—A cistern built of stone such as described, can easily be made water-tight by plastering wall with cement and sand, in the proportion of one of cement to two or three of the latter, depending upon the strength of the cement. In case the wall has not yet been pointed, cement should be used instead of lime in preparing the mortar. If this can be done, the main plastering will not require to be so heavy as otherwise. The floor of the cistern may be put down similar to ordinary cement floors, except that it need not be more than two inches thick where the bottom is solid. The finishing coat for both walls and floor should be a thick wash of cement, applied with a brush, in the same manner as ordinary whitewash. This closes any crevices that remain in the plaster, making the wall quite water-tight.

VARIETY OF GRASS FOR MUCKY LAND.

I have a mucky field and would like to know what kind of grass would be best to seed down. Would you advise me to sow red-top or blue-joint, and how many pounds to the acre, and when would be the best time to seed?

H. ALLEN.

Russell Co., Ont.

Ans.—An excellent mixture of grass with which to seed a mucky field would be, per acre, as follows: Timothy, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, red-top and Canadian blue-joint, 6 lbs. each. Red-top and blue-joint alone might be sown at the rate of 12 lbs. each per acre, but would not likely give as good results either for pasture or hay as the former mixture. They might be sown early in September, but if the field be damp a good stand should be secured by sowing in spring as soon as land is workable.

BLADDER CAMPION.

Please give the name of the weed enclosed, and if it be a bad one, tell how to kill it?

Bruce Co., Ont.

D. McDUGALL.

Ans.—The weed is bladder campion (*Silene inflata*). Where it has gained a foothold, it is regarded as a difficult one to eradicate. Being a perennial, it lives over from year to year, and reproduces from the root as well as from seed, of which a single plant ripens many hundred annually. In fields where it has become troublesome, persistent cultivation must be carried on. Immediately after harvest, plow lightly and continue cultivation at repeated intervals during the fall, so that the seeds in the ground may be germinated and the roots prevented from producing leaves through which to breathe. The next season use the affected area for corn, rape, roots, or any crop that will admit of regular intertillage. Under no circumstance allow any plants to produce seed. Where this method is carefully followed, the plants will be so scarce the third season that a short time only will be required to hand-pull all in sight.

MARKETS.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$8 to \$9; poor to medium, \$4 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.25; cows, \$1.50 to \$5.90; heifers, \$2.50 to \$6; bulls, \$2.25 to \$5.25; Western steers, \$4.50 to \$6.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$7.35 to \$7.90; good to choice heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.95; rough heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.60; light, \$7.35 to \$7.75; bulk of sales at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$3.75 to \$6.10.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$8 to \$8.25; fair to choice, \$4.75 to \$7.75; heifers, \$3 to \$6.50; cows, \$3 to \$5; bulls, \$3 to \$4.75; feeders, \$4.25 to \$5; stockers, \$3 to \$4.45; stockers, heifers, \$3 to \$3.75. Veals slow; tops, \$7.75 to \$8; fair to good, \$7 to \$7.50; common to light, \$5.75 to \$6.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.85 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.75 to \$7.85; Yorkers, \$7.65 to \$7.75; light, do., \$7.50 to \$7.65; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.60; roughs, \$6 to \$6.50; stags, \$5 to \$5.50; grassers, \$7.30 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Top lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.85; fair to good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; culls to common, \$3.75 to \$4; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.50; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3 to \$3.50; sheep, top mixed, \$3.50 to \$3.70; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.40; culls to common, \$1.75 to \$2.75.

Toronto Live Stock.

Cattle.—Export cattle, choice, cwt., \$5.50 to \$6; do. medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do. cows, per cwt., \$3.50 to \$4; butchers' cattle, picked, \$4.50 to \$5; do. choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do. fair, \$3.50 to \$4; do. common, \$3 to \$3.50; do. bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.25; feeders, short-keep, \$4.75 to \$5.25; do. medium, \$3.50 to \$4.50; stockers, 400 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.60; milk cows, each, \$32 to \$54.

Sheep.—Export ewes, \$3.40 to \$3.60; butchers' sheep, each, \$2 to \$3; bucks, per cwt., \$2.50 to \$2.75; lambs, \$4 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Choice, per cwt., \$7.25; light, per cwt., \$7; fat, per cwt., \$7.



"Laden deep with fruity cluster,
Then September, ripe and hale;
Bees about his basket fluster,
Laden deep with fruity cluster,
Skies have now a softer lustre,
Barns resound to flap of sail."

The Red River Settlement.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

After a bishop, in due and fitting sequence, should come an archdeacon; but the especial archdeacon of whom I would take note to-day might with some show of reason have been mentioned before his bishop, for he had lived and labored amongst the Indians of the Northwest before Rupert's Land was formed into a diocese, and, consequently, before it had any bishop at all.

One can realize what an immense relief it must have been to good Bishop Anderson to find, ready to greet him on his arrival, such a coadjutor as the Rev. W. Cochrane. Tall and stalwart of frame, big of body as of soul, I can picture the mighty grip with which he grasped the hand of his bishop, and what a strength to him he became from that day forth. In my childhood I had lived in a very conservative corner of conservative Old England, where a butcher was a butcher, a baker was a baker, a candlestick-maker just that and nothing else, and where one looked up to the rector of one's parish as at one who had been originally constructed of more spiritual and of less human material than mere ordinary folks or he would never have become a clergyman at all. So it came almost as a shock to all my preconceived notions to learn that the very house in which we were to live, the fine big church of St. Andrews at the Rapids, and much of the building of the smaller church and school at the Indian Settlement, had been either constructed wholly or helped in its building by the Venerable Archdeacon Cochrane himself. And such good work too—much of it standing to this day, even that which remains of the original old St. Cross refusing to own itself a ruin. A grand old man indeed was Archdeacon Cochrane, and the church to-day owes much to the firm spiritual

foundation laid by him in that long ago of which I speak. How many remain, I wonder, who can recall as I do his rugged features, breaking into a very gust of laughter when the humor of a thing struck him? I have seen the broad smile creep over his lips even as he pounded his little pulpit cushions, when he talked on familiar topics, rather than preached, to his Indians at the Indian Settlement. I can almost hear his voice when, after a positively stern remonstrance against what he considered had been an act of levity which could not be passed over, the comicality of the situation and the overpowering nature of the temptation to use it suddenly took possession of his senses, and his lecture to the delinquent ended with a, "Well, get you away then. I suppose it was in ye and had to come out." There must surely be some who received and can never forget the whole-souled hospitality not only of the Archdeacon, but of Mrs. Cochrane and their family. My early memories always include their familiar faces, all but one of whom have passed into the invisible.

"Doctors?" Well, yes, we had two, and they, as far as I understood it, were almost the only medical men from Red River to the North Pole. Dr. Cowan ranked as an officer of the Hudson's Bay service, but never refused to lend a hand outside his apportioned domain when asked. Kindly natured, florid of complexion, light brown of hair, blue of eyes, large of size, taking life and its duties without unnecessary worry, such was the Doctor Cowan of Upper Fort Garry as I recall him. "Take out your tooth, eh? Well, I'll do my best, but you had better not let me try. I know I shall hurt you horribly. Before I came the people all went to the blacksmith, and I am only a degree better than the blacksmith." And never was a truer word said, for sc-cr-rr-crunching through my head I have felt, time and time again, as in a nightmare, that terrible, old-fashioned dentist's key of Dr. Cowan's. From that day to this, I positively have never had the courage to face the dentist's chair for any process but that which defers the evil day. Scattered in the broad Northwest, are there, I wonder, any members left of the family of our doctor at the Fort?

Perhaps there was no one amongst the old pillars of the past with a name more irrevocably knitted to the very soil of the old Settlement than that of Dr. Bunn. There always must have been Bunn's, and there always must be Bunn's in the Northwest, for on enquiry I have learnt that even in Winnipeg several of his descendants remain, and that wherever they may be there are traces that in some measure, at any rate, his mantle has fallen upon them. But not altogether. No Bunn who has since followed him could ever fill the unique position in the heads

and hearts of young and old such as was filled by the Dr. Bunn of the old, old days. True, there was a good deal of bitter-sweet about him. One had to get through the rind to find the pleasant flavor of the kernel. We young folks were, at first, anyway, a little in awe of him, and some of us never quite got over it, but to those who did, it was evident that the little bit of sarcasm had a kinder object than just to be disagreeable or merely to be "funny," and his friendship and regard, once won, were a gift worth the prizing. A package of letters in his cramped, old-fashioned handwriting, in his quaint, Johnsonian-like sentences, full of wit and humorous description, until in the exigencies of travel, and because the thin sheets would hardly any longer hold together, I laid them reverently to rest amongst the ashes of other relics of a past which could have no interest for those who come after me.

H. A. B.

From Angell's Lessons on Kindness to Animals.

1. Never to stick pins into butterflies and other insects, unless you would like to have somebody stick pins into you.
2. Never to carry poultry with their heads hanging down, unless you would like to be carried in the same way.
3. Never to throw stones at those harmless creatures, the frogs, unless you would like to have stones thrown at you in the same way.
4. That nearly all snakes are harmless and useful.
5. That earthworms are harmless and useful, and that when you use them in fishing they ought to be killed instantly, before you start, by plunging them in a dish of boiling water.
6. That it is very cruel to keep fish in glass globes, slowly dying.
7. That it is cruel to keep twitching the reins while driving.
8. That when your horse is put in a strange stable you should always be sure that he is properly fed and watered, and that his blanket is properly on.
9. That you should never ride after a poor-looking horse when you can help it. Always look at the horse and refuse to ride after a docked or poor-looking one, or a horse whose head is tied up by a tight check-rein.
10. That you should always talk kindly to every dumb creature.
11. That you should always treat every dumb creature as you would like to be treated yourself if you were in the creature's place.



"VENETIAN FRUIT SELLERS."

Travelling Notes.

In the last sentence of my last Notes, I think I promised to tell you something of passing events, all of which are of the most absorbing interest, not only to those who witness them, but to people of all nationalities. To tell you now even of those which come more immediately under my own observation makes it obviously necessary that I should appear to have literally flown from Geneva and perched myself down in the thick of it all, instead of telling you of the places we passed through on our homeward way, so I must leave my account of Cologne, Brussels, Antwerp, etc., until later on, and then, if you are not tired of Mollie and her Continental itineracy, you shall have a detached Note about those places and nothing else.

Before I say anything of the enthusiastic reception to Lord Kitchener, which, through the kindness of Lord Strathcona, I was enabled to witness from one of the grand stands erected upon Constitution Hill, I would like to tell of the gracious sympathy extended by Queen Alexandra, in the midst of her own hour of terrible anxiety, to the relatives of the two ladies who were the unfortunate victims of the catastrophe in Langham Place, one lady being seriously injured, the other (a Canadian, Miss Strathy, granddaughter of Mr. Strathy, formerly of London, Ontario) being killed on the spot.

The facts were brought to the notice of the Queen the same afternoon, and Her Majesty immediately sent the following message to the Middlesex Hospital:

"The Queen is greatly shocked to hear of the sad accident which occurred this afternoon, and wishes a report to be sent at once, giving the condition of the ladies who were injured. Please convey Her Majesty's deep sympathy with the sufferers, and, if possible, express to the relatives of the lady who was killed Her Majesty's distress and sorrow at this lamentable event."

Probably the story connected with this tragic incident has already been given in the Canadian press, for Miss Strathy was well known, not only in London, Ontario, but in Montreal, to which place the sad news was conveyed to her father by cablegram. By what a mere hair-breadth do we sometimes meet or escape calamity? Her grandmother (82 years of age) and her aunt had gone to the Coronation Bazaar, the great attraction of the day. Instead of accompanying them, the younger lady, with her friend, strolled out into Langham Place to see the decorations, only a few yards off from her hotel, and there met her death. The article in the London paper giving the message of condolence sent by Her Majesty is headed, "The Queen's Sorrow," and it is no new thing for their people to receive from the King or herself a gracious token of their sympathy when affliction overtakes them. Is it a wonder, then, that in the trial which laid low the Sovereign of England, his subjects should have allowed every feeling of dismay and disappointment to be swallowed up in an overwhelming sympathy for their suffering, and of high admiration for the fortitude with which it has been borne? One hears everywhere the very highest praise expressed of the unselfish heroism manifested by Queen Alexandra.

One paper has this to say of Her Majesty as a nurse: "With regard to Her Majesty's capabilities as a nurse, one cannot do better than cite the remark of a poor woman whom she tended at Sandringham. 'I never knew any one,' she said, 'who could arrange the pillows for a sick person like the Princess.'

"On one occasion the late Czar said, 'I do not know of better nurses than the Queen of Denmark's daughters.'

"Queen Alexandra has proved that she merited the eulogium on several important crises in her life. Everyone will recall her weeks of close ministrations in her husband's illness in 1871 and how astonished people were that one so frail and delicate as the Queen was at that time should bear the strain without a breakdown.

"Yet again we see the Queen tasting the bitter dregs of the cup of sorrow with characteristic calm when she tended her mother in her last illness. She remained on one occasion by the Queen of Denmark's bedside for fourteen hours at a stretch, and the physician had to exercise his medical authority before she could be persuaded to take even a brief rest."

So no one wonders to learn that in this still greater crisis Queen Alexandra has borne herself with a heroism which marks her not only as a noble queen, but as a noble woman, and as a wife whose price is above rubies.

And now for a little bit about Lord Kitchener and the almost blaze of glory with which he was welcomed back—as indeed, he deserved to be—to the land for which he had done so much and which delights to honor him. Of course, I had only my own bird's-eye view of the "conquering hero" and the other generals—heroes too—who accompanied him, and I could hear none of the

speeches to which the twice victorious conqueror in Africa had given terse and characteristic replies, but from the comments of those around me it was easy to see that it was no mere hysterical outburst of enthusiasm, but honest, deep-seated appreciation of his really noble character and wonderful intellect, which gave strength and volume to the cheers which must have almost deafened him as he went by. Kitchener had not only conquered England's foes, but had purchased for her an honorable peace.

But perhaps of all the welcomes tendered him, none would be quite so sweet to the hero of the hour as that of Queen Alexandra herself, who stepped out upon the balcony of Buckingham Palace and waved her hand in token of greeting. The papers teem with facts regarding Kitchener, unanimously recognizing the patience and power of the man in gauging the deeper motives and springs of thought which have been the secret of his thoroughness. His taciturnity and concentration of mind has doubtless had something to do with the not wholly deserved accusation of Lord Kitchener being a woman-hater. "He may be called so," once said Queen Victoria: "All I can say is, he was very nice to me." But another woman told a different tale. She was very beautiful, and, in sympathy with the Boers, had wheedled out of susceptible staff officers and others many a useful bit of information. She tried her wiles upon Kitchener, and this is what she had to say of him:

"I don't believe he is a man," she said. "He is a sphinx. He turned and fixed his cold eyes upon me with a gaze like that of a basilisk, and I felt every moment that if he read my secret he would shoot me without a moment's compunc-



(Jose Frappa.)
"THE BELLE OF THE INN."

tion. I never want to see that man or his eyes again."

I have been in very fine company lately, seeing many celebrities, amongst them the King of Basutoland and the Colonial Premiers. Close by me on the stand, watching the procession, were Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, and ever so many Colonial Somebodies whose names and titles I could not catch. I have also been to the big reception given to Colonials by the Lady Mayoress; but I have used up all my space, and so can tell you nothing now of what was a most novel and interesting event in the life of—

MOLLIE.

"The Belle of the Inn."

Oh! those cavaliers of old, with their whispered nothings to charm the ears of the pretty maids of the inns. How intently the girl listens, as if the old, old tale were new to her; and how certain he is that she believes the tale he is telling her! But rural beauty does not always imply a blind simplicity, and so it may even chance that it is the gay deceiver who is himself deceived.

H. A. B.

A minister whose first parish was in the backwoods of the West was called upon to officiate at the wedding of a rather seedy-looking fellow and a blooming young woman. The ceremony was performed in the log-cabin home of the bride's parents. There were many guests present, and a pleasant informality prevailed. When the bridegroom repeated the words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," a tall and lank guest innocently observed: "Thar goes Hank's houn' dawg, by gum!"



My dear Guests,—

* The thistle-down floats idly on the air,
In unused ways the golden-rod lifts up
Her flaming torch. The purple aster bends
Above the meadow stream; Summer is gone."

"Flocking of birds to summer climes,
Tinting of leaves and cicada's call,
Winds in the branches making a rhyme,
And these are the messengers of fall."

Yes, although we may scarcely realize the flight of time, September is already here and summer is gone. So silently and gracefully she slipped away from us, amid a blaze of blossoms, we hardly noticed her departure, but shortening days remind us that autumn's reign has begun.

With September comes the reopening of all the schools, and many merry boys and girls reluctantly leave the sports of holiday-time for the busy school-room, envying their (in their opinion) more fortunate brothers and sisters who have hidden a final adieu to text-book and classroom. These have not, in reality, left school, but have rather been promoted to a higher grade, for life is but one great school, and experience, and sometimes sorrow, is the teacher; the training received in early years may serve to ward off many of the ruder shocks which sooner or later come to all.

This subject recalls to memory a discussion in which I recently took part. A gentleman, living in the country, remarked that his daughter had passed the High School entrance examination, adding: "After that, I keep my girls at home." I remonstrated, saying, he should give his children further education than that. "No," said he, "I don't want to educate my girls to be useless; let them stop at home, learn to do housework and patch trousers. I don't believe in educating my boys too much, either, for then they will not want to stay on the farm."

This is the view expressed by one man, yet I know for a certainty it is entertained by a great number. I maintain that parents owe it to their children to educate them as far as their means will allow—I do not mean that they should necessarily make great sacrifices in order to do so—and that those who allow their children to go out to fight life's battles handicapped by a very meagre, possibly no education, have not fulfilled their duty. A young girl need not have useless hands because her brain has been developed, nor will the knowledge of something beyond the "three R's" give a boy a distaste for farm life. Do you want to know a great cause for your boy wanting to leave the farm and seek other means of livelihood? It is largely because he finds farmers so often laughed at and looked down upon for lack of that education that places the peasant on equal footing with the millionaire, and which their parents, from mistaken motives, withheld from them. An educated, well-read farmer is the peer of the highest professional, and will make himself recognized as such, because education insensibly dignifies all who possess it. If that obtained at school be supplemented by proper home influences, there should be no reason for complaints like the above. Parents, let your children study, let them develop a taste for good literature, and you will find them imbued with deeper love of nature and of laboring in nature's own workshop—the farm—than ever before; very often the masterpieces of a lover of nature awaken one to a sense of numberless hidden beauties hitherto a sealed book.

OUR COMPETITIONS.

The response to Contest XXI has been small, much smaller than I anticipated. We shall have to try to revive the flagging interest by something in the puzzle line soon.

"Lady Clare"—I cannot give you any information regarding your first question. Pompeii is pronounced (according to Webster) Pòm-pé-é-é.

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Fakenham, Ont.

Among the reminiscences of the class of '02 at Yale is the story of a stout and healthy-looking member, who was told by his tutor that "he was better fed than taught." "You teach me; I feed myself," was the retort.

THE QUIET HOUR.

A Great Man.

"We rise by the things that are under feet;
By what we have mastered of good or gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet."
Most people would like to be great, although their ideas of greatness may differ very widely. Riis says that the boys belonging to the "gangs" in the New York slums are ambitious to be ring-leaders in crime. The heroes they try to copy are daring criminals, like Tracey. Such an ambition is not very different from the savage idea of measuring a man's greatness by the number of scalps he can show, or the civilized theory that a man is great if he has killed a number of people in battle.
However, the ideal of greatness I want to put before you to-day is very different from these. Naaman, the Syrian, "was a great man with his master," we are told; and his character, as shown in the brief glimpse we have of it, is great indeed. He had those virtues which are admired in every age and every country—courage, generosity and kindness. His courage is plain from the words, "By him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria: he was also a mighty man in valor." His generosity may be noticed in his dealings with Elisha, when he vainly urged him to take a rich present, and afterwards gave Gehazi twice as much as he asked—the weight of silver being as much as two men could carry. If he had not been kind to his household, the little captive maid would not have been so eager to have him cured of his leprosy, neither would his servants have dared to offer unasked advice.
But these virtues are not uncommon even among the heathen, and Naaman was great in another way, displaying a very rare virtue indeed. He was willing to own himself in the wrong. He did this in a very practical fashion, by accepting his servants' advice and acting on it at once. It may not be quite true that "the only vice disliked by all men is advice"; but certainly a man is very seldom willing to accept advice from one of his own household, especially from one in an inferior position. Every man may not be as unwilling to admit that he might possibly be mistaken as a certain Boston editor. Someone came to him and said, "Your paper says that I hanged myself, and I want you to take it back."
"No," said the editor, "we are not in the habit of doing that, but we will say the rope broke and you escaped."
Naaman was great enough to understand that his dignity could be safely left to care for itself. He was eager to grasp any means of cure, as sick people generally are. That accounts for the vast number of "cure-alls" on the market, for the demand creates the supply. He scorned the simple remedy proposed by Elisha, and that too was natural enough. "I saw in the paper the other day that a man dying of consumption had cured himself by walking from California to Toronto. Whether that is a fact or not, it is certainly true that the simplest remedy for consumption, and also for many other diseases, is the best. Like Elisha's prescription, it is free as air. In fact, it is fresh air, which is now prescribed in large quantities by the best doctors. How many sick people might be cured, if they were willing to try this simple remedy. But, like Naaman, they are ready to "do some great thing," but scorn anything so simple and common as fresh air.
But we are wandering from our subject, which is true greatness. Solomon says, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." Naaman lived about three thousand years ago, and knew nothing of the Christian doctrine about the blessedness of meekness and poverty of spirit; yet we enlightened Christians of the 20th century might learn a very useful lesson from him. We have hardly learned to admire meekness yet, much less to practice it, considering that it is almost the same thing as weakness. We talk very scornfully of a man being "poor-spirited," notwithstanding the fact that the very first words of our Lord's first sermon are "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."
Naaman, as I have tried to point out, was great in many ways, but greatest of all in his simple and direct ways of accepting advice which he knew to be good; without seeming to consider for a moment that he was lowering his dignity by owning himself mistaken in his first indignant refusal of the prophet's advice. Most of the petty squabbles which are apt to blossom into serious quarrels might be nipped in the bud if even one of the persons concerned would be great enough to acknowledge that he was, partly at least, in the wrong. There is generally wrong on both sides, and such a frank and honest acknowledgment often calls forth a similar confession from the other person concerned. It is not an easy thing to do, certainly, but no one can be truly great without effort.

Humility is a rare and very beautiful grace, one that it would be well for us all to cultivate; remembering that the high and lofty One not only dwells in the high and lofty place, but with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit."

"If that in sight of God is great
Which counts itself for small,
We, by that law, Humility
The chiefest grace must call;
Which being such, not knows itself
To be a grace at all."

HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Prize Competition.

Those deserving honorable mention for their descriptions of the picture called "Perfect Bliss" are Elsie A. Zavitz, W. M. Deacon, Charlotte Hunter, Annie Baker, Abbie Alderson, Isabella Mackenzie, Mina McCullough, Roy Harris and Alice Armstrong. The list of prizewinners was given last month, and I hope they have received their prizes before this. Frank Hawkey's essay was particularly good, although it had to be shortened a little. Mary Kydd, too, deserves a special word of praise. I don't think many little girls of seven could write so well. Congratulations to you too, Florence; I am glad to see the children under twelve are not afraid to try.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

PRIZE STORY—CLASS II.

Perfect Bliss.

Well, I think the picture represents two little



"A FISH STORY."

children having a social chat and eating some hot roasted apples which they have bought with their money, and are resting after a hard day's work.

The little children are orphans, their parents both dying when the children were young, and as they had nothing to leave them, the little boy and girl were cast on the streets of New York to earn a living. The boy sold newspapers and the little girl sold laces around the streets of the city. By doing this they earned enough to buy food and to pay rent for a room in the basement of an old building.

One Saturday night, after they have paid up all their debts for the week, they find that they have enough money to buy some apples, and roast them by their fire. They seem to enjoy the apples very much, but the little boy seems to find his too hot to eat, and thus we see him cooling it. The girl seems to be able to eat hers right up and smile at the boy. The children seem very happy, and perhaps they are as happy as the children who have every enjoyment and are waited upon by servants.

FLORENCE FORTNER (aged 10).

Hyde Park, Ont.

CLASS III.

Perfect Bliss.

In the morning it was cold, so Willie put on his stockings and boots, cuffs and cap, and warm clothes. Jennie stayed home to keep the baby, and the sun came out warm, so she went bare-footed. She washed her feet, hands and face, and got a clean dress on, and her mother said she and Willie could have some hot apples and a cup of milk. Jennie saw Willie coming from school, and called, "Willie! Willie! Hurry—I've got something for you." Willie came running, and hung his bag on the back of the chair and grabbed an apple so eagerly that Jennie could not keep from laughing. When they are together they are per-

fectly happy. When the "Farmer's Advocate" comes there is "Perfect Bliss" in our house, for I love it the best of any paper that I know of.

MARY EVELYN KYDD (aged 7).

Thames Road, Ont.

"Night."

What is more ideal than nature's sweet repose? After the sultry day, the earth is cooled, and the flowers, pitifully wilted by the sun's fierce rays, now freshen, kissed by the dews of heaven, and with petals fondly folded, skum-ler. The gentle zephyrs, alike, rock the tender grass and the stately trees to sleep, while nature's harps play fitful lullabys. The sun, which, through the long day, from its place high in the heavens, watched over us, now rests behind the western hills, and the moon, relieving that golden orb, with softer light, watches while we sleep. The singing birds, that warbled all day long, have sung their vespers, and in the peaceful quietness are resting. The radiant vault of heaven is studded with myriad stars, which are reflected by the placid waters of the shimmering lakes, and the passing clouds, delicately silvered by the moon's pale light, drift lazily across the heavens.

But the babbling brooks, that never rest, ripple peacefully along their course, while the lakes, when nature is in a gentle mood, fondly lap their pebbled shores. Over the still night air, from the pools and from the marshes, comes the monotonous croaking of the frogs and of the lizards. All through the long night these sounds are heard, but nature, undisturbed, sleeps, her rest unbroken by these accustomed sounds.

But nature's rest is ending. From behind the eastern hills rises, now higher and higher, a ball of fire, and golden beams stretch across the brightening sky. The freshened flowers unfold their closed petals; the silver moon and the blinking stars have left their places in the heavens, and nature, refreshed by her sweet repose, awakens.

ELTON L. CLEMENS.

Leamington.

Home Cures.

If poisoned, take mustard, or salt, tablespoon. In a cup of warm water, and swallow right soon. For burns, try borax and a wet bandage, too; If blistered, then oil and dry flannel will do. For children's convulsions warm baths are the rule; With castor oil dose, too, but keep the head cool. Give syrup of ipecac when croup is in store; For fainting, stretch patient right out on the floor. To soak in hot water is best for a sprain—Remember these rules, and 'twill save you much pain. —Exchange.

"A Fish Story."

It is not often that the narrator of wonderful achievements can have the apparently rapt attention of four pretty girls to the tale he is telling them. The question is, whether there may not be a little make-believe in even their attitudes? They seem to have said, "Here he comes. Mind, not a smile, however amazing a story he may tell us. Let him go on until the climax is reached, and it will be our turn then." I think the very gravity of their faces portends mischief for the fisherman when he comes to the end of the "fish story" which he has brought, in spite of his almost empty bag, for their delectation.

H. A. B.

A Letter from a "Farmer-Woman."

To the Editor of the "Home Magazine":

I have wondered for some time why our farmers' wives and daughters are content to live such narrow lives, without an interest outside their households, and if the editors of our invaluable "Advocate" could not suggest a remedy for this state of affairs. Now, of course, we have all read the many excellent articles which have been published in the "Advocate," in which the writers wax eloquent over brilliant advantages of country life. But the real truth is, that the great majority of country people are utterly indifferent to those many advantages.

How many of our young people take any interest whatever in the "flowers of the field and forest, the wonders of the starry sky, or the ever-changing beauty unfolding itself before headless eyes?"

Our young folks are looking for a good time, not for opportunities for cultivating their minds. Listen! In a school composed of fifty pupils, only one had ever seen a cowslip, although, on their way to school, the children passed hundreds of cowslips in bloom, and the teacher in this school (a farmer's son) stated that the maiden-hair fern was very rare, although the woods here abound in this species. One young lady informed me that she had been told the names of the wild flowers, but she "forgot them all." And I have known people to mistake a basswood in bloom for some sort of ornamental flowering tree. Astronomy? I doubt if many women could point out even the polestar, or would be interested if you did. Ornithology? Not one farmer's daughter in twenty can tell the difference between a bobolink and an oriole. As for watching the white mist on the river disappearing before the rising sun, or the golden grain swaying in the summer wind, very few think of such a thing. And the long winter evenings spent with our favorite authors, or forming the acquaintance of new ones? One half of my young friends frankly tell me they "don't like reading," the others "read anything they can get their hands on." Pinned down to a more specific answer, they "can't remember author's names," and ask if I read the story in the "Globe" or "Citizen." This in a district where every little town has a good public library.

Nor is it because they are too busy to study anything, because these girls are not interested in their work. They hate to work in the garden, they hate to sew; Ma bakes the bread, Ma does the knitting; they will not mend, and I don't know what they like to do. I asked one young girl what she and her brothers and sisters did to amuse themselves in the evenings. "Oh, do up the chores, and go to bed—well, most nights we go somewhere." And that really is the popular amusement. Pa reads the paper or dozes on the lounge; Ma knits or mends; the boys and girls—generally they "go somewhere." They are not musicians; they are "out of practice," or "only took six lessons"; they have no games; they are "going to get some"; they cannot embroider centerpieces or piece fancy quilts; they "don't know how," as for "society small talk," it is a lost art. Most of the girls "just love" dancing, but few are really graceful dancers. In fact, the chief employment of the modern country girl is, like Sister Anne in the Bluebeard story, keeping a sharp lookout from the watchtower for the coming Prince Charming, not, however, on Fatima's, but on her own extremely individual account. The older woman is interested in her children, the latest neighborhood gossip, her little daily round of tasks, and has neither time nor inclination for anything else.

Now, I am tired, tired of women living in a cup-and-saucer, and never attempting to peep outside the rim of the saucer, but I can see no way of bettering things. Can the editor or readers of the "Home Magazine" throw any light on this dark question?

Yours in despair,
DAME SANDHURST.

Household Hints.

An old-fashioned housewife suggests that cupboards and closets can be rid of mice and ants by stopping up the mouse holes with corks dipped in carbolic acid, and the floors and shelves should be scrubbed with diluted carbolic acid as well. A teaspoonful to a bucket of water is required, but the water must not be hot, and the acid must be stirred in with a stick until incorporated with the water, for carbolic acid is a powerful corrosive, and therefore great care is needed in handling it.

A small wringer attached to the side of a mop pail is a valuable aid to quickness, as well as neatness of work, and housekeepers will do well to be supplied with one.

An easy and satisfactory way to remove dust from a painted floor is to wet a flannel bag, wring out as dry as possible; put it on the broom and drag it with even strokes over the floor. All the dirt will in this way be collected in one place and can be easily taken up without leaving streaks of dust on the paint.

Doing Something.

If you're sick with something chronic,
And you think you need a tonic,
Do something.
There is life and health in doing,
There is pleasure in pursuing,
Doing, then, is health accruing,
Do something.

If you're fidgety and nervous,
Think you need the doctor's service,
Do something.
Doing something will relieve you
Of the symptoms that deceive you,
Therefore, if these troubles grieve you,
Do something.

If you do not like the weather,
Don't condemn it altogether—
Do something.
It will make the weather clearer,
Life will sweeter be and dearer,
And the joys of heaven nearer—
Do something.

And if you are seeking pleasure
Or enjoyment in full measure,
Do something.
Idleness! There's nothing in it;
If you're busy, don't begin it,
'Twill not pay you for a minute—
Do something.

—W. S. Whitacre.

A Train Flirtation.

I did not even know her name,
Nor where she lived—nor whence she came—
'Twas sad, and yet
Was I so much to blame
That all my heart should start to flame,
And flare and fret?

She was so sweet, so passing fair,
With such a smile, with such an air—
What could I do?
A glance as shy, as debonaire,
An eye as bright, a smile as rare,
I never knew!

And so I smiled across the aisle,
And met the winsome, merry smile
She sent so bold;
At last she laughed, then after while
She cooed aloud in friendly style,
'I'm free years old!"

—From Western Graphic.

Summer.

Moss at our feet, and overhead all green,
'Gainst tender skies that ever earthward lean,
While feathered songsters lift their lays serene.

Hillsides aglow, and bramble bower'd dells
Where woodland music softly sinks and swells,
Where sway a million pale and fragrant bells.

See the last trace of dreariness give room
To summer's glow of sunshine and perfume,
And the glad times of mingled song and bloom.
—Genesee Richardson, in *Outing*.

Laundry Lines.

Napkins should always be folded with the selvage toward the ironer.

The water in which rice has been boiled should be saved for starching muslins.

Rainwater and white castile soap in lukewarm suds is the best mixture in which to wash embroideries.

Never have irons on the stove when cooking, particularly when the article cooking is one that is apt to flow or boil over or while frying.

A teaspoonful of kerosene does as well as a bit of white wax in boiled starch, and mutton suet is as good as either to make a plain gloss.

To retain the colors in any washing materials, soak the articles in alum water. A teaspoonful of alum to every quart of cold water is the proportion.

In hanging blankets after washing them remember to put them lengthwise over the line, otherwise they are likely to split from the weight of water in them.

Wash flatirons occasionally with warm water, to every two quarts of which has been added half a tablespoonful of melted lard. Wipe thoroughly and set in a warm spot till perfectly dry.

Humorous.

A witness called in a case in the King's Bench, says the London Daily Mail, was asked his name. "John Awkins," was the prompt reply. "Do you spell your name with or without an 'h'?" queried counsel. "With—J-o-h-n," was the emphatic reply.

A self-appointed instructor in civics, nine years of age, was rehearsing the greatness of Premier Laurier, when he was interrupted by one of his hearers, a little girl, who said gently, but with a certain air of reproof: "God made Canada; he only lets Sir Wilfred run it."

Economy.

"Practice economy as a fine art, make a duty and a pleasure of it; it is the mortar wherein you lay up the walls of a home," one writer says. "Don't be ashamed of economy; study it; consult about it; don't confound it with meanness. Meanness is going in debt for luxury." A friend of mine once tried to practice economy. In the first place, she took her children out of school, hired a poor servant in the place of a good one, discontinued her magazines and newspapers, while her two grown daughters were as idle and dressy as before. She called that economy, but I don't.

Now, don't let pride get a foothold in your home. Franklin says: "Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and twice as saucy." When you purchase one fine article of dress you need more to correspond with it. Better stop before you commence. You will then be likely to keep out of debt; and don't hang a millstone of debt about your husband's neck. It may ruin him, and debts will increase instead of decrease. "Oh dear," you say, "no new clothes! How will it look! Why, that is an open declaration of poverty." No, it is not poverty, but economy and honesty. Then if you have fewer fine clothes, you will care less about going out, and so you will not need to entertain so much. I do not mean by this, not to go out or entertain at all, but you will like privacy more than company that is bringing you into debt. "How mean it makes me feel to see my friends out in fine new clothes," you remark. Perhaps they have gone in debt for them, and then perhaps they can afford it; but if you had such clothes you would certainly have to run in debt for them. One must not measure one's expenses by other people's outlays, but by one's income.

The people of to-day respect and imitate the showy rather than the substantial. Encourage your desires, spend more than you can afford, and you will pass along the road to ruin. On the other hand, by being careful, practising economy, living within one's means, one may enter the road of assured prosperity. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

If people would only learn that economy is a thing of littles and individuals and of every day, and not some great thing! Order is everything in practising economy.

I know a lady who is well-to-do, and she says prosperity came by economy. She says: "Economize in little things, and great economies will take care of themselves."

This love of dress and love of display which seems to be in every woman's heart is the one great hindrance to practising economy. Fear of what others will say is another great drawback. "She daren't practice economy," you say. Yes, she dare. There are many women who are economizing in their homes and in their dress. They are also helping their husbands on to the road of prosperity. Let us practise more economy in the home.

MARY VERNE.

Port Royal, Ont.

A Missionary Story.

A missionary returned from Equatorial Africa told this story at a club the other night:

In this man's territory there was a chief who had resisted every appeal to make him a Christian. He was the biggest man in a sort of confederation of savage tribes, and the missionary knew that if the big chief were once converted the effect would be felt by every native within fifty miles. So the missionary kept after him month in and month out, in face of every kind of indifference and rebuff.

At the end of two years the missionary was all but ready to give up, when one day the miracle came to pass—the big chief's heart was touched by the truths of Christianity. The missionary redoubled his efforts, and in two months more the big chief offered himself for baptism.

It looked like a great victory won, until, in examining the new convert, the missionary discovered that according to the chiefly prerogative he had two wives. The missionary expressed his horror, indignation and grief to the chief.

He explained to him how the state of polygamy was a barrier to anyone who wished to become a Christian. Then he prayed with him, and the chief departed, weeping over his unfitness.

But a month later he came again, joyous, devout, and, throwing himself at the missionary's feet, asked for baptism.

"My brother," said the missionary, "I cannot baptize you while you are the husband of two wives."

"No two wives, just one wife now," said the chief.

The missionary raised him to his feet. Here was the true penitent.

"My brother," said the missionary, "you make my heart glad. And what did you do with your second wife?"

"Um," answered the chief. "She no good; me want be Kistian; me eat her."

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

Cash to accompany names in every case. Subscriptions credited a year in advance from date received.

The WILLIAM WELD CO., Ltd., London, Ontario.

Want a Good Watch ?

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

Gents' Watches.

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

Ladies' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers.
No. 15.	Gun Metal Swiss Chatelaine	4
No. 16.	Sterling Silver Swiss Chatelaine	6
No. 17.	Nickel American O. F., large size	5
No. 18.	Gun Metal American O. F., large size	5
No. 19.	Nickel, small size	9
No. 20.	Gun Metal, small size	10
No. 21.	Sterling Silver, small size	10
No. 22.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	20
No. 23.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	22
No. 24.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	23
No. 25.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	25

Description of Watches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

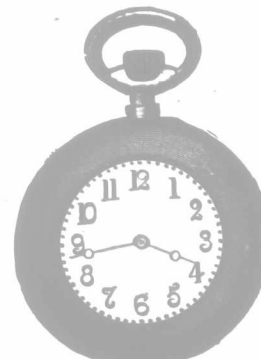
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

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

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

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

The WM. WELD CO., Ltd., London, Ontario.



PREMIUMS

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE

DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.
Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Specially selected and ordered by the Manager of the ADVOCATE when in England last summer.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND

New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

THE BIG FOUR

THE GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER, FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AT \$1 A YEAR.

"CANADA'S IDEAL" Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any country. 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

"CANADA'S PRIDE" Nine celebrated draft horses. Your choice of any two of these for 1 new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only 2 new subscribers.

"CANADA'S GLORY" Eleven celebrated light horses.

"CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS" Thirteen celebrated Ayrshire cattle.

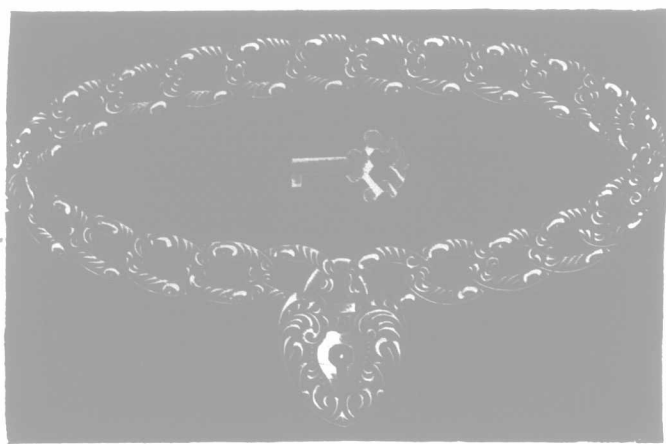
Bagster's NEW COMPREHENSIVE Teacher's Bible,

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

HOW TO OBTAIN IT—

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

Handsome
Curb-link
Bracelet:
Silver
Filled



For 2 new subscribers, Sterling silver for 3 new subscribers. For each additional new subscriber, two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts.

Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$2.00.

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The Christmas number for 1902 will be sent FREE to all who now subscribe for 1903. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES

ARE a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. To meet the wishes of many subscribers, we have arranged with a first-class firm for a supply of these instruments which we now offer:

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, brass or nickel mounted, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects, for obtaining one (1) new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Telescope, strong and beautifully finished in brass and leather tubes, with great range and clearness of vision in viewing distant objects. Four sizes: First—1 ft. closed, 3 ft. 5 in., extended, for 10 new subscribers.

No. 1—Length, closed, 6 in.; extended, 1 ft. 3½ in., for 3 new subscribers.

No. 2—Length, closed, 7 in.; extended, 1 ft. 7 in., for 4 new subscribers.

No. 3—Length, closed, 8½ in.; extended, 2 ft., for 6 new subscribers.

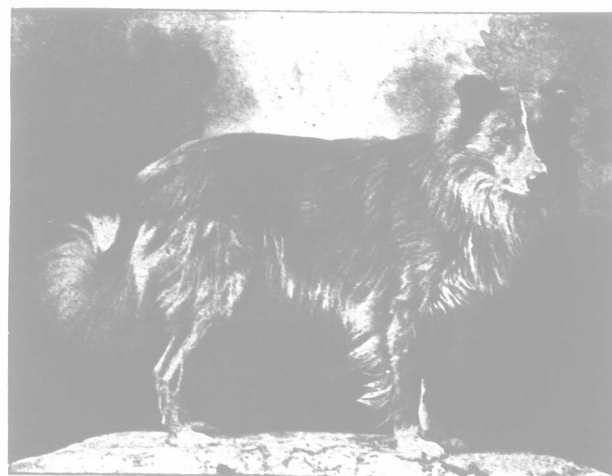
No. 4—Length, closed, 1 ft.; extended, 3 ft. 5 in., for 10 new subscribers.

All are magnificent instruments and each is furnished in a neat and durable case.

How to Get a FIRST-CLASS COLLIE.

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.



Write for a sample copy of the Farmer's Advocate, and begin to work for these premiums. Cash must accompany new names.

THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO.

THE BELL-SMITH LAND COMPANY.

FRANK C. BELL.

WM. H. SMITH.

People going West

like to follow along about the same latitude they have been accustomed to. For that reason the farmer of Ontario feels at home in Manitoba. Here, too, he finds a lot of his old neighbors and friends, as fully half of the Manitoba people are from Eastern Canada. Here he finds the best of schools, plenty of churches, and the best of markets for all he has to sell. If he locates near WINNIPEG, he is near a city of 50,000 people to-day and 100,000 people a few years hence. He notices, too, that not only the Ontario farmer, but the American farmer, has his eye on Manitoba, and that while there is a large demand for land this year, there will be a much greater demand another year. They are coming this way. Will you come now, or will you wait for prices to double and then come? Many farmers from Eastern Ontario should come at once and secure some of this cheap land. Come, you farmer with a large family and a small farm. Come, you newly-married people just starting out for a home of your own. Come, you renter; rent or buy a farm here. Come, you speculator, and buy a good piece of land that will double in value. There is room for all here. Write us and tell us of your wants, and we will answer your letters, and try and fill the bill. **Prices from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre.**

BELL-SMITH LAND COMPANY, Merchants' Bank Building, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

Glenbournie Stock Farm lies in the County of Grey, about six miles southwest of Meaford Station, Ont., and is the property of Mr. Robt. Batty, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Shropshire sheep, and Yorkshire hogs. The herd of Shorthorns numbers 23 head, of Urys, Matchlesses, Stamfords, and Adelines, headed by the grandly-bred bull, Village Hero 40898, by Royal Baron 31878; dam Village Maid 24760, by Challenge 2938, who is the sire of most of the young ones. The Adeline family is represented by the cow, Hillsdale Adeline, Vol. 16, by Hillsdale Chief 22937, a grandson of Indian Chief; dam Adeline 4th 29125, by Lord Outhwaite 18787. This cow is now suckling a three-months-old bull calf. One of the Stamfords is Nellie Osborne, Vol. 13, by Golden Eagle 21090, dam Golden Hope 2nd 23724, by Aberdonian 11406. This cow traces to Imp. Stamford 5th 506. She has a beautiful heifer calf by Red King. One of the Matchless cows is Millie Silverthorn 30859, by Sir Jasper 17916; dam Rosalind 24062 by Arthur Fitz Ingram 10432. This cow is now in calf to the Marr-bred bull, Imp. Royal Emperor. The Ury family is represented by Ury Queen 28425, by Sir Jasper; dam Meaford Daisy 14046, by Lord Barmpton 3405. She has an extra good eight-months-old heifer, Ury Lily, by Ury King 36762. Another of the Urys is Ury Nell 34461, by Village Baron 22656; dam Miss Ingram 18519, by Lord George Ingram. There is a one-year-old heifer out of her, Ury Blanche, Vol. 19, by May Duke 21048, by Clipper King, a half-brother to the champion Judge. In all, there are 9 heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, out of the above named cows and sired by Village Baron, May Duke, Midshipman, and the stock bull. In males there are only three calves left, from two to four months old, which will be for sale later on; but all the above mentioned heifers are for sale, together with a few of the older females. The Shropshires are honorable representatives of the breed, showing good form and perfect covering. The lambs are doing extra well and will be for sale in the fall. The Yorkshires are of Brethour breeding, which speaks for their quality. There are young sows on hand at present for sale, extra good ones, but no males. Mr. Batty is one of the oldest breeders in the Peninsula, and thoroughly understands the different strains or families of Shorthorns, and parties buying from him can depend that the animals they get are bred right. Write him to Meaford, Ont.

DALGETY BROS.' IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

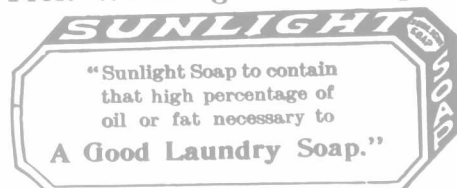
Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ontario, recently shipped from Glasgow twelve stallions and two fillies. Of these may be mentioned the purchase from Mr. Alexander Scott, Ferryyards, Greenock, of the big prizewinning horse, Prince of Cowal (10849), one of the biggest and most powerful Clydesdale stallions shipped to Canada for a long time. He was got by Mr. Riddell's prize horse, Gallant Prince (10552), winner at both the Highland and Glasgow, and out of an own sister of the champion Sir Everard (5353). The second, Montrose Chief, was purchased from Mr. Wm. Meikle, Newbigging, Montrose, and was got by Mr. Webster's noted breeding horse, Lord Fauntleroy, whose produce were gaining first prizes at the recent Angus Show. Three were purchased from Mr. James Drummond, Pitcrothie, Dunfermline, two being two-year-olds. One was got by the noted Clackmannan and Fifeshire premium horse, Boriand Pride (10313), a son of the celebrated Baron's Pride (9122), while the second in the same lot was by the noted Kinross premium horse, Prince of Roxburgh (10616), and was out of the same dam as the noted Glasgow premium horse, Casabianca, and got by Macgregor (1487). The remainder of the Dalgety Bros. shipment was purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and included a colt got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Prince of Carruchan (8151), which was never beaten at any show of the H. & A. Society, where he won three years in succession; Prince Shapely, the Bute, Dumfries, and Duke of Portland's premium horse, bred by Mr. James Kerr, and the well-known breeding horse, Royal champion (9356), sire of many prize horses in Cumberland. Mr. James Dalgety, who has charge, expects to reach Toronto with this importation in time for the Industrial Exhibition there.

ANALYSES BY

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis

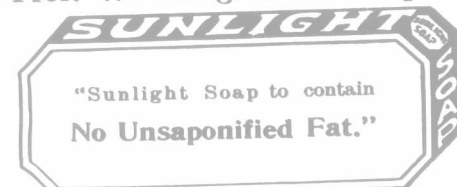
Official Analyst to the Dominion Government.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



An excess of resin and other cheap ingredients takes the place of oils or fats in common laundry soaps—thus flannels are hardened and shrunk, and linen ruined. **Sunlight Soap is a Good Laundry Soap.**

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



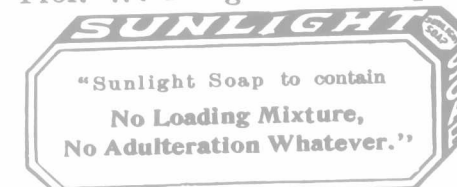
Fat not turned into soap would have no cleansing power, but would be waste. **There is Absolutely no Waste in Sunlight Soap.**

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



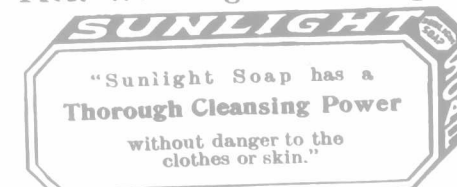
The pure alkali used in the manufacture of Sunlight Soap is so exactly balanced with the oils and fat that no surplus or free alkali is left to injure the hands or clothes. **Sunlight Soap is Neutral.**

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



Loading mixtures or adulterations cost about one-fourth the price of oils and fats, and they are put into common soaps to increase their weight, but they are valueless to the user. **Sunlight Soap is all Pure Soap.**

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



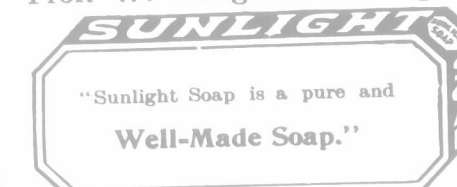
When a good soap is dissolved in water, the dirt should attach itself to the flakes of soap and come away in the rinsing, reducing hard rubbing, labor, and wear on the clothes. The clothing and skin cannot be injured by a well-made soap. **Sunlight Soap is Good for Clothing and Skin.**

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



These are adulterants or twin sisters to adulterants. As these adulterants lack washing property, uncombined alkali is left in common soaps to help out their lack of cleansing properties, and thus the hands and clothes are damaged. **Sunlight Soap is the Standard of Quality.**

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



Pure flour and pure yeast do not necessarily mean good bread—it may be spoiled in the making. A staff of chemists test not merely the ingredients of Sunlight Soap, but the Soap itself in every stage of its manufacture. Thus **Sunlight Soap is Well Made.**

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A Farmers' Combine.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the South Dakota Secretary of State by the Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange Co'y, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to enable farmers to secure better prices for their produce. The corporation proposes to buy and sell grain, live stock and all kinds of produce on commission and otherwise. A chain of grain elevators, warehouses, cold-storage plants and stock-yards will be built. Half of the capital stock will be left virtually with the farmers in the various banks where the money has been raised to carry their crops to more favorable markets, one-fourth will be for building elevators, yards, branch offices, etc., and the remainder will be a cash fund for deals in grain and provisions on the Board of Trade.

Canada's Agricultural Exports.

Canada's export of wheat, according to un-revised figures, amounted for the fiscal year ending June 30th, to 36,446,357 bushels, valued at \$26,410,101, as compared with 18,936,252 bushels, valued at \$13,662,930, for 1900-1901, an increase of 92 per cent. Great Britain was our largest customer, taking 33,371,876 bushels. The United States only bought 15,086 bushels, but Belgium took 1,737,377 bushels, and Germany 1,032,533 bushels. In 1901 our exports of wheat were: Great Britain, 16,766,772 bushels; Belgium, 379,585 bushels; Germany, 361,102 bushels; Italy, 278,140 bushels; France, 91,550 bushels; United States, 53,186 bushels.

Our export bacon trade seems to more than hold its own. Last year we sent abroad \$12,163,505 worth, an increase of \$966,025 compared with the preceding twelve months. Great Britain is by long odds the largest consumer of Canadian bacon. Last year we sold the mother country \$12,119,342 worth, or \$660,000 more than in 1901. The United States bought from us \$42,569, an increase of \$5,881. In the matter of hams we did not do so well, our export last year aggregating \$241,485, or \$44,000 below that of the previous year.

Canadian butter exports show an increase of \$2,311,000, the total for 1902 being \$5,667,150, and for 1901, \$3,355,197. Great Britain took \$5,465,495; the United States, \$41,554; Newfoundland, \$47,066, and other countries, \$113,035. Our sales of cheese abroad were rather disappointing last year. The value of our exports was \$19,870,072, a decrease of \$1,250,000 compared with the preceding twelve months.

Our exports of eggs last year reached the sum of \$1,736,141, being an increase of \$43,845. The purchasers were: Great Britain, \$1,691,024; United States, \$38,663; other countries, \$6,554. In shipments of poultry, too, Canada did well, the total being valued at \$238,175, or \$96,653 better than in 1901. Nearly all our poultry went to Great Britain, only \$7,612 being shipped to the United States and \$14,000 to other countries. Our neighbors are awakening to an appreciation of the Canadian potato, which appears to find a ready market in the United States and Cuba. The total export was valued at \$689,860, as against \$366,410 for 1901, an increase of \$323,450. The United States bought \$328,625 worth, and Cuba \$231,106. In the year previous those countries bought \$70,174 and \$181,103, respectively.

GOSSIP.

Greenline, son of Online 204, owned by the International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., companion to the famous trotting stallion, Directum 2054, has this season paced in 2:07. Online has other promising colts.

Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write that they will compete for honors at Toronto Exhibition again this year with their Tamworths and that their stock is coming along in nice condition, not being overloaded with fat but all in the best of shape and of the right type and quality, and such as will give satisfaction to purchasers. See their ad in this paper, and their stock at the fairs, or write them for prices.

Readers will please note as announced in his new advertisement that Mr. J. I. Balsdon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs, formerly of Balsam, has removed to the well-known Kinnear Lodge farm at Markham, Ont., occupied until recently by Mr. John Isaac. On this excellent stock farm, which is conveniently situated, being only a mile from Markham station, G. T. R., and two miles from Locust Hill, C. P. R., Mr. Balsdon will have improved facilities for breeding and handling pure-bred stock of the breeds which are his specialties, and of which his are among the best in Ontario. Three young bulls, some good yearling and two-year-old rams, shearing ewes, lambs and pigs of both sexes are offered.

GOSSIP.

About six miles from Myrtle station on the C. P. R. and seven miles from Brooklin on the G. T. R., in the County of Ontario, lies Robin Hill Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Wm. Ormiston, Jr., breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Yorkshire hogs. Robin Hill Farm is a credit to the Province and a pleasure and a profit to the owner, with its many acres of rich agricultural and pasture lands, its commodious bank barns and well-regulated stables, and its fully-arranged stone dwelling, and, withal, the many pure-bred animals roaming the fields. Truly, Mr. Ormiston's is a goodly heritage. The Shorthorns number 25, of the Morning Glory and Lavinia families, all in the pink of condition, headed by the richly-bred Mina bull, Mina's Northern Light 38850, by Northern Light 2nd 21465, dam imp. Mina Princess 5177, by Golden Prince. Individually he is a good type of the fashionable Shorthorn, and as a sire is a pronounced success, his calves showing a grand form with exceptionally good backs. The foundation cow of the Lavinia family was Lily Glamis 15554, by imp. Lord Glamis 1268; dam Florence 3rd, by Royal Barmpton. She goes back to imp. Lavinia. The foundation cow of the Morning Glory family is Morning Glory, Vol. 10, by Prince Arthur Enfield 14680, by Boulderwood (imp.) dam Lily of Taunton 12256, by Earl of Dalhousie. She traces back to imp. Lily 302. The various animals in the herd are sired by imp. Boulderwood 6329, Royal Bruce 26018, Bright Light 18148, Ontario Victor 25359, and the stock bull. A later purchase is the splendid cow, Mayflower 2nd 25836, by Marion, dam Mayflower 28723, by Pretender. She belongs to the well-known Scotch Jane family. Among the younger ones is an extra nice fifteen-months-old heifer. She belongs to the Morning Glory family, and was sired by Duke Lad 36204, by imp. Oxford. There is also a croaker in the nine-months-old heifer by the same sire and of same family. These two heifers are show animals. There is also something extra in the eight-months-old roan bull calf by Reveler 28476, dam a Morning Glory bred cow. He will make a prize-winner sure. In younger ones there are ten bull calves that show fine form and lots of quality, also some heifer calves. Mr. Ormiston's Shorthorns are a big square lot. Both sexes are for sale. In Clydesdales there are two two-year-old fillies for sale that are full of quality from the ground up. One is Denfield's Pride 3034, by imp. Bakerfield. The other is the two-year-old prizewinner, sired by imp. Eastfield Laddie, dam Fan, by imp. Gordon. This filly has won first prize wherever shown, and is a very sweet mare. Both are registered, and are an extra good pair. The Yorkshires are of Brethour breeding, headed by Oak Lodge Roger 5125, by imp. Ruddington Lad; dam imp. Metchley Spot 2nd. He is all that could be desired in an up-to-date, perfect type of bacon hog. An extra nice type of sow is Myrtle Lass 3rd 5721, by O. L. Chance 3rd 4216; dam O. L. Mite 7th 3097. There are both sexes on hand, for sale, about four months old that are hard to beat. Mr. Ormiston's P. O. address is Columbus, Ont.

Pennabank Stock Farm, the home and property of Mr. Hugh Pugh, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, lies about three miles from Locust Hill station on the C. P. R. and six miles from either Pickering or Markham on the G. T. R. The Shorthorns number 20, headed by Delilah and Victorias, at the head of which is the splendid bull, Scotch Stamp 33979, by Prince of ex-bridge 3039, dam Oglia 16880, by 2nd Vice President 9957. He is a solid red and shows a form that is massive, even and smooth, and is proving successful as a sire. One of the victoria-bred cows is Lady Cambria 2483, by imp. Mexico, dam Victoria 2nd 8111, by Pleasant Duke 2204. This cow is one of the up-to-date kind and represents the breeding of that family in the herd. A Delilah-bred cow is Delilah of Pennabank 25917, by Premier Prince 4849, dam Delilah 5th 2591, by Duke of Ontario. One of her daughters, and an extra good one, is Delilah 3rd, by imp. Golden Crown. Another is Ethelda 2nd, by Whiteale Victor, by Local Member, by imp. Vice Counsel, dam Ethelda 25919. In the herd are several heifers bred on these lines that are in splendid condition, also several young bulls, all sired by the stock bull, that are a low-down, meaty lot, all of which are for sale, together with a number of females. In Shropshires Mr. Pugh excels. His stock of over 50 head of Mansell-well covered lot. This season's crop of lambs are sired by two supported rams, one of them bred by Knox, the other by Williams. They are doing exceedingly well, and have perfect covering, and will be a hard lot to turn down this fall at the shows. Lately Mr. Pugh has purchased for use this fall the imported ram, Miller's 4227, sired by Lord Hangleley 8361; dam by Preference 7043. Mr. Pugh's Shropshires are in show condition. Many of them are prizewinners, and this flock will be well represented at the leading shows this fall. Mr. Pugh reports the demand for both Shorthorns and Shropshires as extra good. He has sold a lot of cattle in the last year, and in sheep he has not a single yearling left. The majority of last year's crop went to Ohio. This year's crop, of course, will be for sale.

English Berkshires.

FOR SALE.—Choice well-bred young boars and sows. A few good Shorthorn calves and Shropshire ram lambs. Barred Rocks.
JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

Short Talk on Separators.

IN order to draw attention away from the shortcomings of their hollow bowl machines, competitors make a lot of words over the "Alpha Discs" simply because they can not use them in their own separators. We could leave them out—but they increase the capacity of any given size hollow bowl, five times. They make absolute clean skimming under adverse conditions, possible. The "Alpha" bowls travel from one-third to one-half slower than any other, thereby saving power and wear and tear.

Space is limited—more about it next week.

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL
WINNIPEG
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
PHILADELPHIA
POUGHKEEPSIE

77 York Street,
Toronto.

SEED WHEAT

NEWEST and

BEST
SORTS.

Extra Early Windsor—Bald; grain white; ripens very early; has produced over 1,000 kernels for a single grain. Without exception, the best winter wheat in cultivation to-day. Try it. Pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. (by mail postpaid); peck, 60c; 4 bu., \$1; 5 bu., \$1.40; 5 bu. and over at \$1.35 (purchaser pays transportation charges; bags, each 18c. extra).

Thousandfold Fall Rye—Heaviest yielding rye known. Bu., 90c.; 10 bu., at 85c.

TIMOTHY—Rennie's Best—Bu., \$3.81; Choice Quality—\$3.36 (bags extra). om

BIBBY'S

CREAM EQUIVALENT
for calves and young pigs.
Leading merchants sell it.
50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.



RIBBON BARGAINS
Having recently secured an immense stock of Ribbons from a manufacturer in London, England, we are now offering the lady readers of this paper a **astonishing bargain** in choice rich Remnants, all from one to three yards long and up to 3 inches wide. Best quality. Crown edge, Gros-Grain, Moire, Picot edge, Satin edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths suitable for bonnets, strings, neckwear, trimmings for hats and dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc., all first class. Their cheapness will astonish you. We guarantee satisfaction. Mrs. Walter Gallagher, East Clifton, Que., says: "Your box of ribbons received, and I must say I am well pleased with them. I consider them the cheapest bargain I ever got." Don't miss this chance. Carefully packed in boxes and sent postpaid, 25c. a box, or 3 boxes for 90c. Mail Order Supply Co., Box 3327 Toronto.

From the Earl of Roseberry's herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Dalmeny there has recently been sold to Mr. Walter Hall, of Washington, Ontario, the well-bred bull, Klondyke of The Burn, which has been chief stock sire in the herd for some time back. This superior bull was bred by Colonel McIntyre, of The Burn, and has done very well at Dalmeny, his stock so far as they have gone, being of superior quality. Klondyke will be accompanied to Canada by two nice cows, also bought from the Dalmeny herd, one of them being Pride of Aberdeen (11394) and the other Pride of Dalmeny-VIII.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.
Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario, shipped, on August 8th, from Glasgow, six stallions and two fillies. Of the stallions, Pioneer (11131) was purchased from Mr. Wm. Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum; the big horse, Scotland's Chieftain (11180), from Mr. James, Balph, Stainton, Perth; Lavender (11394) is from the Messrs. Montgomery, and out of the same mare as Royal Champion, the Chicago three-year-old winner in 1901; the other three, with one filly, were purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Bargaivel, Dumfriesshire. Those purchased from Mr. Crawford are Hopewell (11375), Laird

of Craigie (11034), and Sir Tain (11537). A choicely-bred filly was also purchased from Mr. Hugh Todd, Harperland, Dundonald. She was got by the Sir Everard horse, King's Cross (10070), and her dam was by the Glasgow premium and champion horse, Lord Erskine (1744). The breeding of these stallions, as an examination of their pedigrees will show, is of the highest order, and combines some of the best blood recorded in the Studbook. One of the horses named is own brother to the champion stallion, Hiawatha (10067), which four times won the Cawdor Challenge Cup, and was himself got by the champion sire-mare champion mare, Old Darling (7365). Another was got by the well-known Keir stud horse, Ethiopia (5750), out of a mare by Prince of Abdon, which won prizes at the Highland four years in succession, and yet another is by the well-known breeding horse Prince of Johnstone (9906), whose stock have won numerous prizes at Dumfriesshire and the shows in Perthshire, while the grand dam of the same colt was by the celebrated Young Duke of Hamilton (4122), which gained the Glasgow premium in 1837. The importation is in charge of Mr. Fred Richardson and is expected to arrive at Columbus about August 20th.

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Stomach Trouble and Indigestion a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is the common and usual one at the present time, and many dyspeptics, and physicians as well, consider the first step in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others, or to greatly diminish the quantity of food usually taken.

In other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential in the cure of weak digestion.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for stomach trouble has been proven time and again, but still the usual advice, when dyspepsia makes its appearance, is a course of dieting.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a person suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and fiber in the body.

What is needed is abundant nutrition, not less, and this means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and some natural digestive to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the way they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

The patient eats plenty of wholesome food, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him.

And this is in accordance with nature and common sense, because in this way the whole system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs and similar food.

Any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy of extraordinary value, and probably is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles.

No person suffering from poor digestion and lack of appetite can fail to be immediately and permanently benefited if they would make it a practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.—Advt. om—

FARMS FOR SALE.

"Holmea," 200 Acres; Park House, 100. BUILDINGS substantial and spacious. SOIL adapted to produce the best results in farm products.

LOCATION unsurpassed in Canada. Urban population 35,000. SUITED for dairy, stock, swine, poultry, small fruits and vegetables, as well as production of grains.

THE DISTRICT SUGAR-BEET experiments are eminently satisfactory. SUGAR FACTORY is at Berlin.

WATER pure and abundant. TERMS moderate. Owner deceased. Chances of a lifetime.

Full particulars BOX 394, GALT, ONT.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address, and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address, and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.

IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 508 WINDSOR, ONT.

FOR SALE:

Chestnut Hackney Stallion.

Five years, Langton's Danegelt, 91 C. H. S. B., 336 A. B.; by Langton's Performer (4844) E. H. S. B., 242 A. B.; dam Lady Danegelt (8036) E. H. S. B., 720 A. B. Bred by F. C. Stevens, Maplewood, Attica, N. Y. Also several registered Hackney mares.

Edward C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls. Also our stock bull, 3 years old, Scotch Stamp No. 33979. om Hugh Fugh, Whitevale, Ont.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Have imported, this year, 68 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 62 females. Twenty-seven head due to leave quarantine 11th Sept. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond. om

BOMANTON P. O., COBourg STATION, G.T.R.

CHOICE HEREFORDS.

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT., has for sale the following high-bred Herefords:

- 25 Young Registered Bulls.
- 30 Young Registered Heifers.
- 10 Young Registered Cows.

The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported American bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering. om

The announcement elsewhere in this issue of the Central Business College, Toronto, contains the portrait of Principal W. H. Shaw. It will do you good to take a look at both.

NOTICES.

FENCES AND GATES are a necessity on a well-kept farm. If those surrounding the house and barns be ornamental and neatly built the property will be increased in value. Durability, neatness, strength and cheapness are points to be considered in a good fence. From this standpoint, Esplen, Frame & Co., Stratford, have something on the market claiming attention. See their advertisement in this paper.

OUR GRANDFATHERS suffered from pains and aches, the result of severe toil, but they had, even in their day, a remedy in St. Jacob's Oil. That old remedy is as good to-day as ever, and to its announcement in the advertising columns of this paper we confidently direct those suffering from rheumatism or allied complaints, knowing that in this famous oil relief may be found.

DESIRABLE FARMS may be had everywhere in Ontario, but none present a more home-like appearance than some to be found in Waterloo Co. "Holmea" and "Park House," two valuable farms of the estate of Jas. McAlister, advertised in this number, are situated in Waterloo Tp., and are truly worth investigation by any person seeking a first-class property.

HUSKING AND SHREDDING.—Geo.

White & Sons, of London, Ont., are this season launching out in a new line, by putting upon the market the only Canadian Corn Husker and Shredder built. The rapidly increasing corn area in Canada has, of late years, stimulated a demand for a machine that will remove the ears of properly-matured corn, thus saving labor, and also so shred the stalks as to convert them into a condition in which stock will relish and consume them. A large proportion of dry cured stalks are always wasted in ordinary handling. Heretofore a few of these machines have been imported, and recognizing the increasing need, Messrs. White & Sons decided, with commendable enterprise, to put a first-class, up-to-date husker and shredder within the reach of Canadian farmers. The shredding is done by the double, spiral shredding head which the Company believe has never been surpassed, if, indeed, equalled. For shredding, corn should be cut following the denting of the kernels when the blade begins to dry, and should not stand longer in the field than is necessary to bring the ears to proper condition for storing in the crib. The shredded fodder should not be stored when green or wet. Full particulars as to the apparatus and method of handling shredded corn will be found in the very complete illustrated pamphlet which Messrs. White & Sons have issued and which any of our readers may obtain by writing them a post card or letter. Prices will also be quoted on application.

BUSINESS FARMING cannot be carried on without some means of weighing the farm produce. Scales not only make the profession more interesting, but they increase the profits. Read the announcement of John Fox, London, Ont., to be found elsewhere in this paper.

FIRST-CLASS FRUIT TREES only should be planted by those who intend enlarging their orchard. This is the best season to place an order, but it should only be given to a reliable firm. See what A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont., have to say elsewhere in this number.

ONCE ONLY is the title of the announcement of the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario which appears in another part of this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." These schools include several of the oldest and best commercial colleges in Canada, such as the British American, of Toronto; the Canada, of Hamilton; the Forest City, of London; the Ottawa, of Ottawa; and the Hamilton, of the Ambitious City. The gentlemen at the head of these schools have won a high place among practical business educators, and their graduates number well up in the thousands—25,000 it is stated. The several colleges in the federation publish interesting and instructive circulars that ought to be of value to farmers' sons and daughters.

COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The World's Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy.

A Safe, Speedy & Positive Cure

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING AND CURES

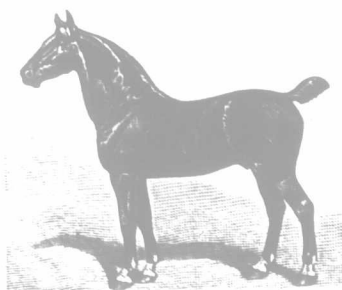
- Founder, Wind Puffs, Thrush, Diphtheria, Skin Diseases, Removes Bunches or Blemishes, Splints, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Ringbone, Pink Eye, Sweeney, Bony Tumors, All Lameness from Spavin, Quarter Cracks, Scratches, Poll Evil, Parasites.

Safe for Anyone to Use.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard Veterinary Remedy.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. SURE IN RESULTS.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. } CLEVELAND, O.

Spavin Cured, and Horse a Pacer. Elwood, Ind., July 30, 1901.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland:

Last September we were compelled to take from training "Job Edison," on account of a spavin. I got a bottle of your COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and gave him a good blister, and renewed it two different times, then turned him out for the winter. Gave him one light blister in March. Entered him July 30 at Marion, Ind., in the 235 class with 14 starters, in which he got the last three heats in 2:21, 2:21, 2:20. How is that for a cripple? FRED HATTMAN.

The Best Blister and Spavin Remedy. St. Francisville, Ill., Oct. 14, 1901.

I had a heifer one year old that had a lump raise on the stifle joint next to the flank, about the size of a teacup and as hard as a bone, and stiffened the joint so she was very lame. Made one good application of COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and in four weeks' time you could not tell that the lump was ever there. It is the best remedy for spavin of any kind I have ever used, and I have recommended it to my friends, who have tried it and say it is the best blister they ever used. JOHN J. COLLISON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:

THE LAWRENCE - WILLIAMS CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO. TORONTO, ONT. om

The Empire Accident and Surety Company

LONDON, CANADA.

PROVISIONAL

- Capt. Thos. E. Robson, London, Clerk of County of Middlesex, stockman and farmer.
- John D. Wilson, M. D., London.
- B. S. Murray, Esq., London, Sup. Canadian Express Co.
- Nelson Monteth, Esq., Stratford, Director Stratford Building & Savings Society.
- B. N. Campbell, London, insurance broker.

DIRECTORS:

- F. G. Rumball, Esq., London, manufacturer and capitalist.
- Alex. Stuart, K. C., London, Stuart & Gunn.
- F. O. Lawrence, M. D., St. Thomas, Gaston & Lawrence, physicians.
- S. A. King, M. D., Kingsville, General Manager United Gas & Oil Co.

As there is a block of stock of the above company for sale, investors will do well to examine the merits of this security. There is no investment in Canada within reach of the general public that will pay as well as stock in the Empire. It is more convenient than mortgages, because the dividends are always paid when due, thus saving considerable time and trouble in collecting interest. This Company makes a full Government deposit, which makes the stock absolutely safe. Don't wait. Write to-day. Full information granted. Apply

THOMAS BOLES, SEC.-TREASURER, LONDON.

NEW SEED WHEAT

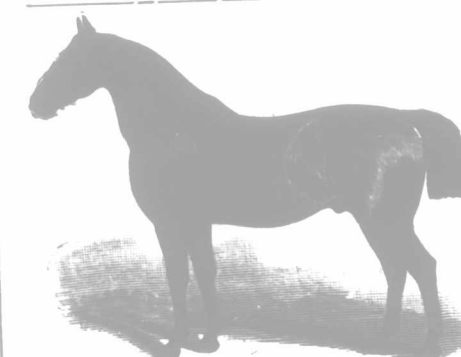
PROSPERITY.

MOGUL.

COTTON BAGS 18 CENTS EACH EXTRA.

See our other Advertisement in this same issue.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., SEED MERCHANTS, HAMILTON, CAN.



DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: om

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 KING ST., EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

G.P.R. LANDS

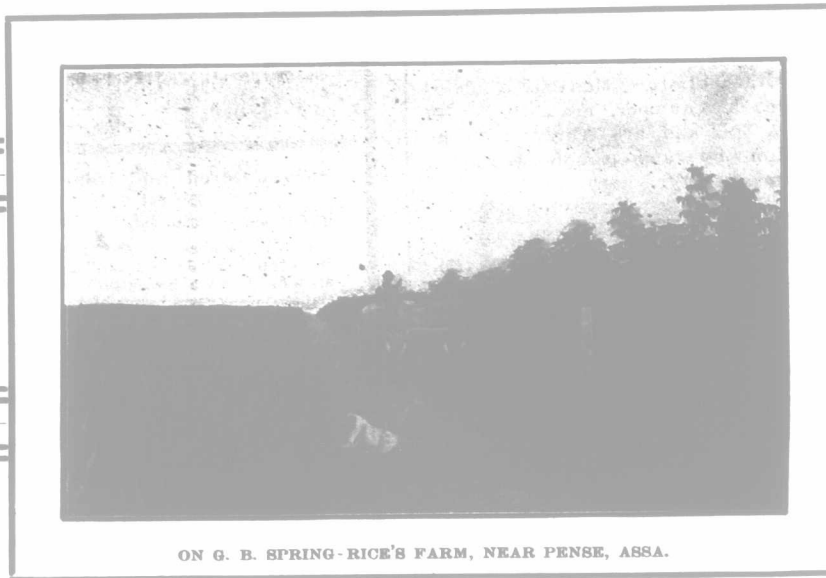
**Discount
for
Cash.**

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY have 16,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba lands and Assiniboia lands east of third meridian, \$3 to \$6 per acre. Lands west of third meridian, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre.

\$5.00



ON G. B. SPRING-RICE'S FARM, NEAR PENSE, ASSA.

LANDS

**Discount
for
Cash.**

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

For Maps and Full Particulars Apply to

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

Or with reference to Alberta lands, to WM. TOOLE, District Land Agent, CALGARY.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Geo. Isaac, Bowmanston, Ont., importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, who has imported 68 head of selected cattle this year and has 27 now in quarantine, which will be due to leave there September 11th, in writing the "Advocate" ordering a change in his advertisement calling attention to this shipment, reports the following sales from his herd since March 1st: 30 head to Mr. Hector Cowan, Paulina, Iowa, U. S.; 7 head to Mr. R. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; 2 head to Mr. Geo. Amos, Moffat, Ont.; 1 bull and 1 heifer to J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; 1 bull and 1 heifer to R. Burns; 1 bull to Augustus Rosevear, Rosensath, Ont. Mr. Isaac adds: I have 25 heifers and two bulls due to leave quarantine on the 11th of September next. These were purchased from the most noted breeders in Scotland and are a select lot, both as regards breeding and quality, and whilst they are a credit to their breeders, they cannot fail to be an acquisition to the herd of any breeder on this side of the Atlantic. Intending purchasers should see these before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Isaac expects to have their home soon after the 11th of September. A full description of this herd will appear in the next issue of this paper.

Mr. Robt. Beith, M. P., and nephew, Robert Fisher Beith, sailed recently from Boston to England to buy a Hackney stallion to take the place of Robin Adair II. and Alarm, which horses he recently sold to go to the United States. He also expects to bring out some young Clydesdale stallions. Mr. Beith expects to return early in September.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association has appropriated \$10,500 of its funds to be offered as special and supplementary prizes at the seventeen State, Provincial and other leading shows, including \$4,300 at the Chicago International, \$2,500 at the Kansas City Show and \$100 at the Toronto Industrial and \$100 at the Ontario Provincial Winter Show at Guelph.

The well-prepared and handsomely-bound catalogue of pedigrees of the Walton Grange herd of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. Walter Hazell, Aylesbury, Buck, England, is received. It contains the pedigrees of 60 head of registered Shorthorns, representing many of the best English and Scotch families, the principal stock bull being a son of Mr. Deane Willis' Mountain Victor 67520.

Volume 12 of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook has been received at this office through the courtesy of the efficient secretary, Mr. Thos. McFarlane, Harvey, Ill. It is a beautiful, well-printed and substantially-bound book, containing entries of 11,000 animals from February, 1901, to May, 1902, showing a rapid increase in numbers and in favor. The breed is evidently holding its own and steadily gaining ground in the United States.

The prizewinning five-year-old Hackney stallion, Langton's Danegelt, is advertised for sale in this paper by Mr. E. C. Atwell, Ridgewood Park, Goderich, Ont. He is a horse of excellent type, breeding and action. He won first prize as a three-year-old at the Western Fair, London, in 1900, and was the reserve number for the championship. He comes from championship-winning stock in England, his sire and dam both being imported animals. His sire, Langton's Performer, by Garton Duke of Connaught, was a great prizewinner, as was also his grandsire, The Duke, so that in every respect Langton's Danegelt stands in the front rank of Hackney sires in Canada, and we are assured he can be bought well worth the money.

James Douglas, "Willow Bank Stock Farm," Caledonia, Ont., writes: "Am well satisfied with the results of my advertising in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Wishing you success."

We regret to announce the death, on August 16th, of the famous pacing stallion and sire, Online 204, owned by the International Stock Food Company, of Minneapolis, Minn. Post-mortem examination proved that he died of volvulus of the smaller intestines. This, of course, is sure death, and there was not a possible chance to save him, as about twenty feet of the intestine was twisted, which is very unusual. He is not only a great loss to his late owners, but the entire horse-world regrets his early death, as he was proving to be a phenomenal sire of fast pacers. He had held the four-year-old stallion pacing record for eight years, and, although a young horse, he had seventeen in the 2:25 list and many more ready to enter.

THE
Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - \$2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - 1,000,000
(Subscribed at a premium of 25 per cent.)
RESERVE FUND, - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, - MONTREAL.

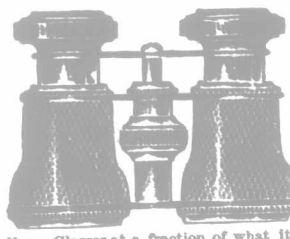
BRANCHES:

Amherstburg, Ont.	Perth, Ont.
Clinton, Ont.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Exeter, Ont.	Stirling, Ont.
Milverton, Ont.	Stouffville, Ont.
Montreal, P. Q.	Sutton, P. Q.
Mount Albert, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Newmarket, Ont.	Unionville, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.	

Interest allowed on deposits.
Sums of \$1 and upward received and interest allowed from date of deposit and paid to depositors twice a year. Special attention given to accounts of CHEESE FACTORIES.
Farmers' sales notes negotiated.
Prompt attention and courteous treatment accorded.
Write for booklet to any Branch of the Bank.

D. M. STEWART, GENERAL MANAGER.

\$1.95 FIELD GLASS REGULAR PRICE \$5.00



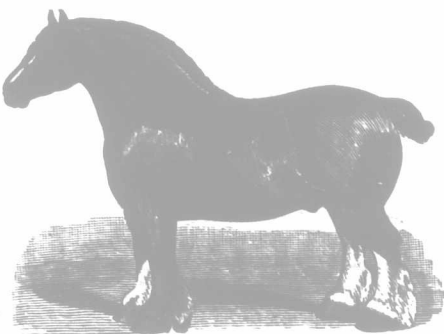
Enormous Range Power. Objects miles away brought to view with astonishing clearness. Fitted with Achromatic lenses of Highest Quality and finest finish. (Best Parisian Make), smooth working focussing bar, telescope action, fine morocco covered body with satin lined morocco carrying case and leather strap. Every part made of best material, finished and fitted with scientific exactness. Send No Money. Simply write us giving the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send the Glasses for examination. Examine them carefully, test them thoroughly and having satisfied yourself that they are worth many times what we ask, and the greatest bargain you have ever seen, pay the Express Agent \$1.95 and Express the Glasses to your home. This is the chance of a lifetime. You cannot afford to be without a pair. They are almost invaluable to Kinsmen, Hunters, Sailors, etc. The greatest bargain in a high grade long distance Field Glass ever heard of. We bought these Glasses at a fraction of what it costs to make them. When they are gone it will be impossible to get a glass of this quality for less than \$5.00. Don't delay. Order to-day. **JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 3327, TORONTO.**

Dalgety Bros.

LONDON, ONT.,

Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

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



DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns



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

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns:

DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL P. O., Huron Co., Ont.

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchless, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36084 = (77585).

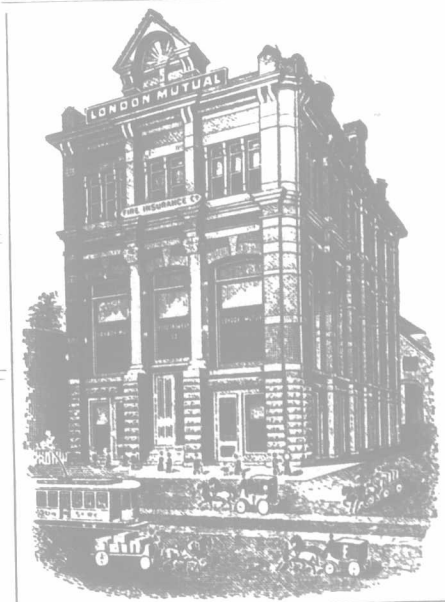
IN WRITING

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

1859 - 1902.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF CANADA.

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION, OVER \$3,000,000.00
BUSINESS IN FORCE, - - - 60,000,000.00
(INCORPORATED BY DOMINION ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)



Established

1859.

ASSETS - - - - - \$502,800.68
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT - - - - - 57,586.00

HON. JNO. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT. GEO. GILLIES, VICE-PRESIDENT. H. WADDINGTON, SEC. & MAN. DIRECTOR.
LAUCLIN LEITCH, SUPERINTENDENT. D. WEISMILLER, JNO. KILLER, INSPECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE:

476 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONTARIO.

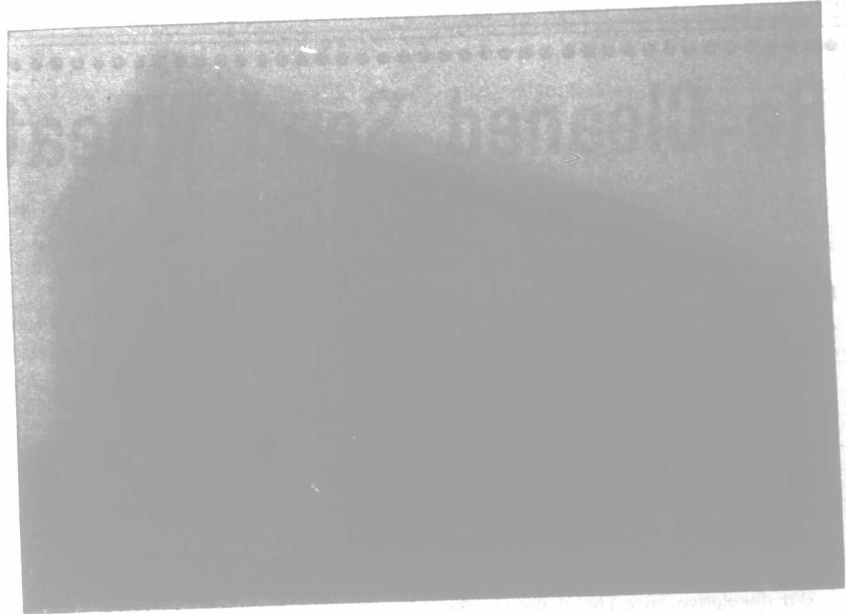
FRED J. HOLLAND, WINNIPEG, General Agent for Manitoba and N.-W. T.
G. W. and C. G. HOBSON, Vancouver, General Agents for B. C.
H. BLACHFORD, 180 St. James St., Montreal, General Agent for Quebec.

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

Thorold Cement

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES."

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



BASEMENT BARN OF JOHN BLACK, NEAR ALVINSTON, ONT.
Walls 36 x 60 feet, 8 feet high.
Mr. Black used Thorold Cement in both basement walls of barn and floors of stables.

ALVINSTON, ONT., Oct. 22, 1900.

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

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONTARIO.
MANUFACTURERS OF THOROLD CEMENT.

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

\$5,000 Reward.

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Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

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Homecroft Stock and Dairy. Ayrshires, Chester Whites, B. P. Rocks. Write us for best young bull in Canada. 8 me A 1 bull calves; also some beauties for young sows. See the you look up our chickens. **J. F. PARSONS & SON, BARNSTON, QUE.**

SHROPSHIRE. I am offering for sale 1 imported stock ram, 14 yearling rams and two-year olds, 30 ram and ewe lambs, 10 shearing ewes, all in good condition. Prices reasonable. **ARTHUR RUDELL, Hespeler P. O., Ont.**

GOSSIP. **BUTTER TESTS AT TRING SHOW.** In the one-day butter test at the annual show held in Tring Park (Lord Rothschild's), August 7th, the first prize in each of the two classes, under 900 lbs. and over 900 lbs. live weight, was awarded to Jersey cows. Capt. Smith-Neil's "Tudor Queen" winning in the former class, with a yield of 41 lbs. 4 ozs milk, and 2 lbs. 13 1/2 ozs. butter, 108 days after calving. In the class over 900 lbs. weight, Dr. Watney's "Sharab (Jersey)" yielded 53 lbs. 14 ozs. milk and 3 lbs. 9 1/2 ozs. butter, 128 days after calving. The second prize in this class went to Mr. Merry's Molly (Shorthorn), who gave 52 lbs. 2 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 15 1/2 ozs. butter, 25 days in milk. In the milking trial at the same show, the first prize in class under 900 lbs. went to a Jersey cow which gave 36 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, 166 days after calving, and in the class over 900 lbs., a Lincoln Red cow won, with 75 lbs. milk, 69 days after calving.

A RECORD SALE OF BERKSHIRES. At Roscoe, Illinois, on August 6th, 47 pedigreed Berkshires, property of A. J. Lovejoy & Son, of that place, sold at auction for an average of \$107.35. Nine boars averaged \$173, and 38 females, \$92. The highest price for a boar was \$400, for Royal Majestic, farrowed October, 1901, sired by Rockland's Gentry, and purchased by E. H. McCutcheon, Holstein, Iowa. Conqueror, a pig of October, 1901, brought \$350. He was got by Combination, the boar sold at the Chicago sale last December, by Messrs. Lovejoy, for \$500. Another boar pig of the same litter as Conqueror sold at the late sale for \$300. Two sows brought \$210 each, and a third \$200. The lowest price for a pig in the sale was \$35. The average was a record one for Berkshires at auction, and speaks well for the continued popularity of the breed.

It is some years since Mr. Sorby, Guelph, Ontario, visited Scotland, and his return is welcomed by his many friends. His recent shipment from Glasgow includes nine horse and one mare, all of them purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The mare is the famous prizewinning Montrave Geisha (14584), bred by Sir John Gilmour, and got by the noted £1,000-horse, Montrave Mac (9928), out of the practically unbeaten prize mare, Montrave Gay Lass, whose dam again was one of the best mares exhibited for many years—Lass o' Gowrie. This is an uncommonly well-bred mare, and will be remembered as one of the Montrave fillies which was shown at the principal shows as a yearling and two-year-old in 1898 and 1899. Amongst the stallions is the successful breeding horse, Black Rod (10509), to which was twice awarded the Lanark premium, and also the premium for the Duns district of Berwickshire. He stood well forward in the prize list at the Highland Societies' Show at Edinburgh in 1899, and was got by Baron's Pride from a Prince of Wales mare; also Pride of Morning (10835), winner of numerous prizes in Bute and elsewhere. He also is a son of Baron's Pride (9122), and his dam is well known in Bute as the Bruchag prize mare, Koseleaf. Another of the shipment is Gallant Roy (11044), which was a premium horse during the past season. The others are Florist (11337), Baron McAdam (11447), Pedestrian (11450), Baron's Peer (10943), and Baron's 1er Adam (10979). A promising big two-year-old horse is by the well-known Strathbogie and Lockerbie premium horse, Blacon Magregor (10163). It is impossible to give in detail the prizes won by these horses, but an examination of their breeding will show that both sires and dams in several cases have been noted prizewinners. For example, the dam of Baron's Peer was the celebrated Lady Diana, which was unbeaten as a yearling filly. Another of the colts is by Black Rod, already referred to as included in the shipment, and undoubtedly one of the best breeding sons of Baron's Pride. This shipment will fully maintain the traditions of Mr. Sorby's shipments in former years.—Scottish Farmer.

The recently-published pamphlet announcing the preliminary classification and prize list of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 29th to December 6th, 1902, shows a remarkably comprehensive classification, both in regard to breeding and fat stock, and together with the donations of the various breed associations, offered in any liberal prize lists ever offered in any country. In addition to the usual list of prizes for animals of the different ages by years, there are in most of the cattle classes sections for senior and junior yearlings and calves of each sex, and also senior and junior sweepstakes for both bulls and females, besides substantial cash prizes for aged and young herds, and a calf herd, for the get of a sire, and the produce of a cow, and also for carload lots of fat cattle. In the classes for draft horses, sheep, and swine, the prize list of the International is in most cases liberally supplemented by the breed associations, making the offerings exceedingly attractive. The prospects for the show this year are very bright, and it will doubtless be the greatest aggregation of good stock ever seen in America. For the prize list and other information, address W. E. Skinner, General Manager, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Re-Cleaned Seed Wheat

We offer the following varieties of fall wheat, all of which have given satisfactory results after careful trials. All successful farmers realize the importance of a change of seed, and we can recommend with confidence these varieties, which have been grown for us by careful farmers, and thoroughly re-cleaned for our trade:

- Clawson Longberry**—Bald. A splendid new red variety, with strong straw and splendid grain; very productive. \$1.10 per bush.
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 - EARLY RED CLAWSON**, 90c. per bush.
 - Early Red Ontario**, \$1.10 per bushel.
 - Dawson's Golden Chaff**, 90c. per bush.
 - Pedigree Genesee Giant**, 90c. bushel.
- We also offer choicest grades of the following, specially re-cleaned for seed:
- Fall Rye**, 70c. per bushel.
 - Timothy**, \$3.00 per bushel.
 - Hairy Vetches**, \$5.75 per bushel.
 - Crimson Clover**, \$4.25 per bushel.
 - Bowes' Lawn Grass Seed**, 20c. per lb.
 - White Dutch Lawn Clover**, 30c. per lb.

2-bushel Cotton Bags, 18c. Each Extra.

Our descriptive Price List of Wheats, Poultry Supplies, and seeds for fall sowing, also our illustrated catalogue of Spring Flowering Bulbs for this fall's planting, are now ready, and will be mailed free of charge to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., SEED MERCHANTS, HAMILTON, CAN.

FREE RIFLE
Rare death to Rats, Crows, Squirrels, Rabbits, etc. Long Range Terrible Force. All steel barrel and fittings, improved sights, walnut stock. The best Air Gun made. Given for selling only 18 packages of **Coronation Nec-lar Powders** at 10c. each. Each package makes \$1.00 worth of a delicious, sparkling summer drink. Everybody buys. Write us for Powders. Sell them, return \$1.80 and receive this splendid Rifle. **HOME SUPPLY CO., TORONTO.**

DON'T
BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE
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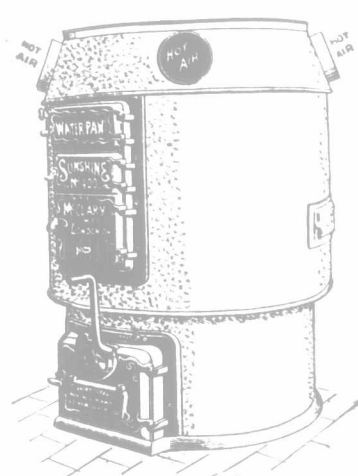
EXAMINE
The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child. It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl. The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship. In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years. The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day.

The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers.
National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.
GUELPH, ONT.
WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

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FURNACE.



No farmer should install a furnace without looking into the merits of the "Sunshine." It has every feature necessary to give perfect satisfaction, and still is easy to operate. Burns coal or wood. Has large feed-doors, self-acting gas damper, and heavy steel-plate dome.

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STEEL RANGE.



Not the cheapest, but the most durable and handsome steel range on the market. Has every device for saving work, time and fuel. Is a perfect baker.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS. FREE.

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PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Young men and women expect to attend business college once only. In determining which school to attend, it is well to become possessed of reliable information. Any one of the following colleges will mail a circular to your address if you write for it:

The Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Ltd.

The BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Y. M. C. A. Building, Toronto, Ont.
D. Hoskins, Char. Acct., Prin.

The CANADA and HAMILTON BUSINESS COLLEGES,

Hamilton, Ont.
R. E. Gallagher, Prin.

The FOREST CITY BUSINESS and SHOOTING COLLEGE,

Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ont.
J. W. Westervelt, Prin.

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St. Catharines, Ont.

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Brantford, Ont.

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Sarnia, Ont.

The above Colleges and Branches are under the direction of the most successful business teachers in Canada, and represent the highest achievements in practical education in this country. To attend a Federated College is to be eminently satisfied with the result. 25,000 graduates are to-day in business life. The Fall Term begins on September 2nd.

C. R. McCULLOUGH,
SECRETARY,
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.



Buy the
NEW CENTURY AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

And have the best.
Nothing as good.

Simple, durable, easy to turn and clean. Five different dairy sizes.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION.
AGENTS WANTED.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048, - - St. Mary's, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont., breeder of registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire swine, makes a change in his advertisement, in which he offers for sale Jersey heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, and a yearling bull sired by a grandson of the noted cow, Adelaide of St. Lambert, whose record of 84 lbs. milk daily stands unexcelled by any of the breed in the world. Cotswold lambs and yearlings and Berkshire pigs, of either sex, are also included in his offerings.

Park Hill herd of Tamworth hogs are known from British Columbia to the United States. They are the property of Messrs. John Hord & Son, Parkhill, Ont., and at the present time there are about 70 head of imported and home-bred animals on the farm. This farm is situated in the County of Middlesex, about 24 miles east of Parkhill station on the main line of the G. T. R. Mr. Hord's chief stock boar is imp. Starlight, bred by Joan Norman, Cliff House, Tamworth, Eng. He was chosen and imported on account of his perfect type, and comment is needless. The next in service is Pan-American 1st, so named on account of his winning 1st in his class at the Pan-American Exhibition last year, which speaks louder than words of his form and quality. The 3rd in service is Todd boy, winner of 1st prize at Toronto in 1900. A choice lot of sires indeed! In brood sows, there is English Lady, imp., a cracker and no misname; then there are two sows in breeding, out of Middleton Mimulus 12, sired by O. A. C. 115, a Toronto winner, and several others, all the kind that Mr. Hord is noted for keeping. In younger stock that is for sale are several young sows out of imp. English Lady and by Pan-American 1st—smooth, sweet young sows they are—and a number of others of both sexes, out of winning dams and sired by imp. Starlight. Mr. Hord is also showing a splendid flock of Embden geese, which he is offering for sale and which can be bought right, and there is no better bred geese than the Embden.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ontario, writes: "I have at present the finest lot of Holsteins on hand I ever had, mated with my imported herd bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd. My superior bred cows are giving very satisfactory results, quality being stamped on every one of the offspring. I have several heifers milking now, that are very promising. My herd now numbers over 30 head of very select stock, such as will take the eye of every lover of good stock and choice breeding. I purpose to make a draft of my herd and exhibit at Toronto, to give intending purchasers a chance to compare the quality of my stock with other herds. My other stock bull, Sir Paul Alvino De Kol, promises well and is the right bull to mate with the get of my old bull. My Tamworths are also holding their own, and will compare well with the best in the country. I have long been aiming to breed an ideal bacon pig, and consider I am nearing that mark. I have a number of young pigs on hand, and lots more to come. I hope to meet my many friends again at Toronto."

One of the choicest herds of Scotch-bred Shorthorn cattle to be found in northern Ontario is on Montrose stock farm, the property of J. W. Hartman & Son, whose beautiful and well-appointed farm lies eight miles south-west of Meaford Station, G. T. R., and whose P. O. is Elm Hedge, Ont. For a great many years Mr. Hartman has paid particular attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs, and by careful selection of breeding animals, coupled with the best possible care and feeding, the herd of 25 head to-day will stand a favorable comparison with any in the country. The families represented are Nonpareils, Urys, Mysies, Isabellas, Minas, Strawberrys and Matchesses, at the head of which is the splendid stock bull, May Duke 21048, sired by Clipper King 16293, a Cruickshank Clipper, bred by Hon. John Dryden; got by imp. Sussex, and out of Coquette, by imp. Baron Surmise, gr.-d. imp. Cornflower. The dam of May Duke was Mildred 4th 22941, by imp. Hospodar. He is a quarter-bull, of massive build, very great hearted, a broad, level back, and a sire of the girth, well-sprung rib, and a sire of the first rank. One of the choicest cows is Nonpareil 30942, dam Nonpareil 54th Measure 80942, dam Nonpareil 2288. She is 27523, by Prince Royal 2288. She is now in calf to one of Sir Wm. Mulock's imported bulls. An Isabella-bred cow is Centennial Isabella 66th, Vol. 19, by Golden Measure; dam Centennial Isabella Golden Measure; dam Centennial Isabella 24th, by imported Tofthills. One of the Ury-bred cows is St. Vincent Belle 28352, by imported Albert 2668; dam Effel 17646, by Lord Barmpton 3405. A Mina cow is Mina Lass 4th 25871, by imp. Tofthills; dam imp. Mina Lass, by imp. Gravesend. One of the Strawberry family is Perfection's Queen 30270, by Perfection 9100; dam Strawberry 10803, by Beaconsfield 3rd 4263. A Mysie-bred cow is Marjorie, Vol. 15, by imp. Blue Ribbon; dam Isobel 26332, by Huron's Motto 15511. In younger animals there are 10 heifers from 6 months to 3 years old, that are hard to duplicate. In males there are three young bulls seven months old, sired by May Duke and out of Ury and Mina bred cows. These young bulls are good ones, short-legged, low-down, beefy fellows, in color there are two reds and lows. The Berkshires are a splendid one roan. The Berkshires are a splendid bacon-type lot. Among the young sows on hand, for sale, is one six months old, that is an extra good one and will make that is an extra good one and will make a prizewinner, without a doubt. There are both sexes for sale. In cattle, anything in the herd will be priced. See the ad. and write Messrs. Hartman.



Mr. W. H. Shaw.

MR. W. H. SHAW is one of the leading educationists of the Dominion, and in a short period of ten years he has succeeded in building up the largest, best equipped, most influential and widely-patronized business training school in Canada—**THE CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE OF TORONTO**. His college is noted for its thorough and practical work, and very many farmers' sons and daughters attend his school each year, where they obtain a technical knowledge of commercial affairs which enables them to accept good positions in business houses or to better succeed in caring for the business end of the agricultural interests of our splendid country. His annual catalogue, containing the faces of 320 young men and women in attendance last April, is most interesting, and is sent free upon application.



STRATFORD, ONT.

A school that takes front rank among the best business colleges on this continent. Proof of this statement may be found in our catalogue. Write for one.

W. J. ELLIOTT, PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.
BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS are advertised in this paper by the Settlers' Association, box 540, Vancouver, B. C. Read their advertisement, which sets

forth the advantages of the Pacific Province as a field for settlers seeking a salubrious climate and comfortable conditions. Write the Association for their pamphlet and don't forget to mention that you saw the ad. in the "Farmer's Advocate."

CANCER

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

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Stands up because it has a stiff cross-bar.

The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Limited, London, Ont.

H-T-T. Published monthly, 52 pages. Tells all about Hunting, Trapping and Raw Furs. Sample copy, 10c. Hunter-Trapper-Trapper, Box G, Gallipolis, Ohio.

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Send us your lumber bill for our estimate, and we will make you prices delivered free of all charges at your shipping point.

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Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle

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Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. I have for sale 3 young bulls, 3 shearing bucks and 2 two-shears, and 6 shearing ewes; also this season's crop of lambs, both sexes; Berkshire boar and 2 sows.

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DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, King-bones, Oubs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoofs, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

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Clyde and Shire Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

The imp. first-prize Shire stallion, Newharris Duke, and the four-year-old Clyde stallion, Gay Gordon, half brother to Hawatha, now in service. The imp. bull, Ch of Euler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Our flock of Leicesters has won at the leading shows of Canada and U. S., and we have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale. My motto: The best is never too good.

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IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRESHIRE

The three imp. stallions, Copyright, Baron Frederick and Baron Laid, and the Canadian-bred stallion, Laurentain, Ayreshires all ages; and poultry, utility breeds. Eggs for sale.

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Newton's HEAVE, COUGH, DIS-TEMPER & INDIGESTION Cure

A veterinary specific for WIND, THROAT, & STOMACH TROUBLES.

Strong Recommendations. \$1.00 per can, dealers or direct.

Newton Horse Remedy Co. (D), Toledo, O. Trade supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Ont.

We are offering some young Durham bulls, cows and heifers, and 20 Berkshires and 10 Yorkshires, of both sexes. Prices reasonable.

Could supply a carload of 2-year-old stock steers. Correspondence solicited, or come and see our stock. No sale, no harm. Visitors welcome to

CAMDEN VIEW FARM,

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont.

The Sunny Side Herefords.

Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. We have the best of blood lines, also individual merit. For sale: 8 cows, from 3 to 7 years old; 10 heifers bred and safe in calf or ready to breed; 1 bull, 2 yrs.; 1 bull, 1 yr., and 12 young bulls ready for service, by our stock bull. Visitors always welcome.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Hlderton station, L., H. & B. Lucan station, G. T. R.

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Galloway Cattle. A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

SHAW & MARSTON (Late A. M. & R. Shaw) P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

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Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale; both sexes. Over forty head to select from, of such noted families as (imp.) Rollas, Clarets, Lovelys, Rosecouds, Blossoms, Circes, Roses, and other choice families.

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PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

High-class Herefords

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

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A few choice heifers and young bulls by Mark Hanna, sweepstakes bull at Pan-American.

Shropshire Sheep and Tamworth Swine. H. D. SMITH, Compton, Quebec, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP: 1 Yearling Shorthorn Bull.

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Shorthorns & Yorkshires

We are offering two Shorthorn bulls, 13 and 18 months, bred close to imported stock, at \$30 each. Two-months Yorkshire pigs, sired by our Toronto winner, at \$7. Embden geese eggs, 25c. each. Barred Rock eggs, five settings for \$2.

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BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

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

EDWIN BATTYE,

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Shorthorns and Yorkshires

In Shorthorns we are offering four young bulls from 7 to 9 months, also a few heifers. In Yorkshires we can supply either sex of various ages. All at o J. K. McCallum & Son.

Living prices. Iona Sta. and P. O., Elgin Co.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Herd Established 1855.

A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Imported Christopher = 28858 = heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.

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HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

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

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Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

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One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 14 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application.

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I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 26855. They are rare good ones. Price right.

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

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

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

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

Burlington Jct. Station and Tele. Office.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best.

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Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24983, a son of Abbotsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

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THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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

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"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTS WOLDS.

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

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

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

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

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE:

6 yearling 1 bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Cows and heifers in calf to Sir James, deep milkers.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE:

A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 26833 =; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers.

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

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS:

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

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

Rosevale Shorthorns

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

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

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Scotch Shorthorn & Clydesdale

CATTLE HORSES.

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

COBOURG STATION, G. T. R. om

For Sale:

TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, registered: sires, British Hope (30846) and Royal Charlie (30118). Also Yorkshires and Berkshires, both sexes. Write: om C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

JAS. GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Imp. Prince William at head of herd. Stock for sale.

Water Basins.



EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE Woodward Water Basins.

1st. They will pay for themselves in ONE YEAR.

The MILK is RICHER. The flow is increased. You or the hired man are saved both time and labor.

Second reason, next issue.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.

TORONTO.

THE DANIELS INCUBATOR

The standard hatcher of the Dominion. Our Storm King Brooder will raise 98 per cent. of chicks after our incubator has hatched them out. We are headquarters for everything in the poultry line. Shipping crates, fattening coops, cramping machines, and our catalogue is free.

C. J. DANIELS, 196 to 200 River St., Toronto.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.,

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM.

Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37882 =. We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, cows and heifers of all ages. Also one 3-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old brood mare. Farm one mile north of town.

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of

Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs

Young stock always on hand.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Clarets, Marr Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire rams and ewes for sale as usual.

om ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (imp.) = 32057 =; Lord Montalis, by Collynie Archer (imp.) = 28860 =. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT. om

FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

JOHN DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

om

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows.

om WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.



SPORTING GOODS CATALOGUE FREE We send our Illustrated Catalogue free on receipt of 2c. stamp to help pay postage.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramadens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berkshires

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

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA., Now offers one year-old roan bull, out of Imp. Day-spring; sire Abbotsford 14946; a prizewinner sure. Also a few choice heifers out of imp. and home-bred dams, and ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

4 bulls, from 5 to 17 months old, sired by Ashburn Duke; also a few heifers, sired by Indian Duke; for sale.

ASHTON FRONT VIEW STOCK FARM.

Six Shorthorn Bulls for sale, from 8 to 15 months old; all of choice breeding. Also Cotswolds of all ages for sale at all times. Visitors welcome.

SHORTHORNS

Scotch and Scotch-topped. War Eagle = 27609 = at head of herd. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering a few young bulls, from 6 to 11 months; also a few heifers, from 6 months to 2 years; all showing No. 1 quality.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

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

SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering females of all ages. Among them are prizewinners and youngsters that are sure to win.

FRED. RICHARDSON

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., Will return from Scotland about Aug. 20 h with six Clydesdale stallions, including Hopewell (11375), full brother of the great Glasgow winner, Hiawatha, and Lavender (11349), out of the same mare as Royal Cairn, the Chicago three-year-old winner in 1901, and Pioneer 11131, sired by Sir Arthur, owned by Whitby Clydesdale Association.

For Sale: Very heavy, massive cows of Cruickshank and Bates breeds, also two-year-old heifers in calf.

Dark red heifers (Jack's the Lad, No. 42922). Dark red heifers Also young calves of both sexes.

JOHN McFARLANE, DUTTON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

A first-class stock and grain farm in Wellington County, Ontario, is advertised for sale or to rent, by Mr. James Hunter, Alma P. O., Ont. This is the well-known Summerside farm of J. & R. Hunter, Shorthorn breeders, whose cattle for many years figured prominently in the prize list at Provincial exhibitions. It has been kept in a high state of fertility, a large herd of cattle having been fed on the farm for many years.

Maple View Stock Farm lies in the County of Middlesex, about three miles west of Thorndale station, and is the property of Mr. H. Harding, breeder of Dorset Horned sheep, improved Chester White hogs, and Ayrshire cattle. Mr. Harding's flock of Dorset sheep numbers 75 head, of imported and Canadian-bred animals. Among the imported ewes are a number of Royal winners, bred by Leonard, Cole and Attrill, all of the Isle of Wight, Eng. This season's lambs are sired by imp. Tranquillity 978, bred by Rutherford Stuyvesant, New Jersey, and a number of them are out of Royal winners, as well as out of winners at Chicago, Buffalo, Toronto, London, and Guelph. Mr. Harding has a particularly nice bunch that he is fitting up for the fall shows, including lambs, shearlings and two-shears. This lot will be hard to turn under. There are on hand, for sale, all told, 40 head, including a few one and two year old rams and ram lambs, the balance being ewes one and two years old, and lambs. At the head of the herd of Chester White hogs is the model boar, imp. Dandy 1380, bred by Vanderslice Bros., Cheyey, Nebraska. Dandy is, without doubt, one of the best bacon-type Chester White hogs alive. His form is faultless, while at the same time he shows abundance of bone and substance. He was never shown but once, and then at Omaha, when he carried off the first prize. The breeding sows were all selected for their perfect type, and are certainly a choice lot. There are at present only a few on hand for sale, but they are choice ones, of both sexes. In Ayrshires, Mr. Harding is offering for sale two heifers about five months old, sired by Robin Ruff 10501, and out of Hattie Scott, by Sir Walter Scott 9725, and Manda Lee, by the same sire. These young heifers are a choice pair, showing perfect dairy conformation and are in splendid condition, and will be sold well worth the money. Write Mr. Harding, to Thorndale P. O.

Few farms in Canada are better or more favorably known than Brookbank stock farm, the property of Mr. Geo. Rice, breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. This farm lies in the County of Oxford, about 6 miles south of the Town of Woodstock, and 1 mile south of Currie's station on the Stratford and Port Dover branch of the G. T. R. Brookbank farm is essentially a dairy farm and it is very doubtful if there is another farm in the Province so well equipped for the successful carrying on of cheesemaking in the summer and buttermaking in the winter, a thorough plant for the manufacture of both these lines being installed in buildings specially erected for that purpose, the whole being run by steam power, which, by the way, serves a triple purpose during the winter season, for besides running the buttermaking machinery, the dwelling is heated by steam generated by the boiler, and, again, steam pipes are run from the boiler to the stable, by which all the drinking water for the cattle is chilled and the feed steamed. Mr. Rice's herd at present numbers 35 head of Advanced Registry cattle, at the head of which is that massive bull, Count Calamity Jane, a grandson of the great Calamity Jane, whose butter record is 25 lbs. in 7 days, and who won the Provincial Test for 4 years, and on his sire's side he is a grandson of Eunice Clay, whose butter record is 23 lbs. 10 ozs. in 7 days. Mr. Rice has also purchased that royally-bred bull, Sir Pietertje Posch, the son of the world's champion two-year-old heifer, Alta Posch, whose 7-day butter record is 27.07 lbs. The dam of Sir Pietertje Posch, is Aaltje Posch 4th, whose record is 116 lbs. milk, 6.79 lbs. butter in 48 hours, equivalent to 29 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is sired by Worthemall 3rd's Sir Pietertje. For gilt-edge breeding, this bull stands second to nothing alive. Coupled with such noted cows as those mentioned below, Mr. Rice now ranks as one of the foremost Holstein breeders of the continent. Some of the official tests of Brookbank Holsteins: Calamity Jane, 25.1 lbs. at 7 years; Calamity Jane 2nd, 19.82 lbs. at 3 years; Canary Starlight, 21.65 at 4 years; Lady Wayne Morini, 19.59 lbs. at 5 years; Winnie Win, 16.5 lbs. at 3 years; White Rose Leaf 16.26 lbs. at 2 years; Verbele 4th, 13.12 lbs. at 2 years; Duchess of Brookbank, 17.57 lbs. at 6 years; Daisy Texal 2nd, 18.2 lbs. at 3 years; Dewdrop Clothilde Aaggie, 15.14 lbs. at 5 years. Winnie R. has a milk record of 17,502 lbs. of milk in one year. The rest quoted are all official butter records representing actual pounds and ounces made in a 7-days test. Besides these mentioned there are in the herd a number of descendants of those noted prizewinning cows, Eunice Clay and Josco Pride, both of which have won the sweepstakes at Toronto and the latter at the Pan-American last year. Mr. Rice reports trade in Holsteins as very active and the demand for herd-leading bulls as far beyond his power to meet.

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

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

Scotch Shorthorns BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF SHORTHORNS ONLY.

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle AND Lincoln Sheep. HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the



get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply T. E. Robson, ILBERTON, ONT.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 30 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglassdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at— Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901. Come and see or write for prices. Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.



Robert Hunter, Manager for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

TROUT CREEK HERD OF Shorthorns

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sired by Scottish Chief and Abbotsford, and from prizewinning dams. Also cows, heifers, and Berkshire pigs. ALEX. LOVE, EAGLE P. O. BIRMARK STATION ON M. C. R. NO HUMBAG & PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in 1 Humane Swine V. Hook Marker and Calf Debarker. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 68 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horra. Testimonials free. Prices \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial. If it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS. This herd represents such families as Mysies, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Languishes, butterflies, and others, and is headed by my now famous stock bull, Spicy Robin, grandson of Royal Sailor (imported) and Ruby Vengarth, and bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem. Quite a number of young stock of either sex for sale.

ERIN SHIPPING STATION, C. P. R.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

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

W. E. NELSON, GORING P. O. and MAREDALE STATION.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

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

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,

BREEDER OF Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES.

For sale, two 2-year-old Shorthorn bulls, one by Imp. Royal Prince, the other by Royal Duke 33577. Good ones. Also one Clydesdale stallion, coming 2 years old.

W. D. PUGH, CLAREMONT P. O. & STATION.

FOR SALE.

Three Shorthorn bulls of first-class breeding, sired by Scot's and Fame (imp.). Color: 2 red, 1 roan. Prices right.

F. A. GARDNER, BRITANNIA, ONT.

For Sale, the following: Victor White, 2 years old, imported in dam; bred by A. James, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; got by Prince Charlie; dam Victoria, by Matafore. Roan bull, 16 months, got by Orange Duke (imp.); dam Victoria, by Matafore. Also 1 white, 2 roan and 2 red bulls, from 5 months to 15 months old; got by Orange Duke (imp.); dams Prime Minister and Imp. heifers from Challenge-bred cows. W. B. CAMPBELL, Campbellcroft, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM, 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshire and Berkshires from imported and Canadian bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

D. H. RUSSELL.

FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISERS.

PROFS. A. & M. DAY'S ENGLISH TONIC. Powders furnish all requirements for the cure and prevention of diseases of the horse, cattle, hog, sheep, and poultry. A separate package for each kind of stock. Full directions on each package for preparing a Tonic Food for fattening purposes. Each package of powder is sufficient to prepare 25 to 40 pounds of Tonic Food. 35 cents a package. For sale in most towns; if not in your town, write us for free sample. Mention kind wanted.

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y,

TORONTO, ONT.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBBOURG STA. & P. O.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

J. K. HUX, Rodney, Elgin Co., Ont., P. O. and Station, now offers 7 young bulls, cows and heifers. Abbotsford 19146 now at head of herd. Also ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: 4 females, from 1 year to 4 years. These are served by Imp. Golden Conqueror, Vol. 17. Also two bulls out of Royal Ury = 23630.

AMOS SMITH, Listowel Station, Trowbridge P. O.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Ury, Stamfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. ROBT. BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. & Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

Nonpareils, Mysies, Isabella's, Ury's, Minas, Strawberry, and Matchless. Animals of both sexes and all ages for sale. Also choice Berkshires.

J. W. HARTMAN & SONS, Montrose Farm, Elm Hedge P. O., Meaford Sta.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Shorthorns of both sexes, all ages. Scotch and Scotch topped Clydesdales, 1 filly 3 yrs. old, and 1 filly 2 yrs. old, registered. Yorkshires, both sexes, something especially nice, just now about 4 months old.

W. ORMISTON, JR., COLUMBUS P. O., Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.

RARE YOUNG BULLS

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

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

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.

Riverside Holsteins.

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

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

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

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Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-2-y-om

WHY?

Why do the best American breeders so eagerly pick up Maple Grove Holsteins and their descendants? Simply because they combine type, individually, rich breeding and large production in the highest possible degree. Canadian dairymen should strive to keep them here. For prices and description, write

H. BOLLERT, CASSEL, ONT.

COME and see me at Toronto and inspect my De Kol bull and his get; also my other stock. A select lot of Holsteins and Tamworths on hand.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

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

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

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

We have now on hand young females sired by

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

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

LAWN RIDGE STOCK FARM.

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

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

JERSEY COWS:

First is 44 years old, due Aug. 20th. She is a rich, deep milker, and tests 4.75 per cent. fat. Second is 34 years old, due Sept. 14th. She is a very heavy milker, and tests 4.60 per cent. fat. Both are bred to a grand registered Jersey sire. For prices, write:

W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONTARIO.

72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72

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

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

F. L. GREEN,

BREEDER OF Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Choice stock of each sex for sale.

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

JERSEYS

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

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

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

CHOICE Jersey CATTLE.

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

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

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle.

A few choice bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R. o

DAVID A. McFARLANE,

Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES.

Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

Menie Stock Farm

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

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 81 lbs. milk daily. om WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

FOR SALE:

High-class IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES, including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

SPRINGHILL FARM.

Importers and breeders of choice, deep-milking Ayrshires

Males and females for sale.

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE:

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

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

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

H. J. WHITECKER & SONS, PROPS. North Williamsburg, Ont.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE PIGS and BLACK JAVA FOWLS.

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

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

J. YULL & SONS

Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place, Ontario, Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A fine lot of the long Large English Berkshires for sale, ready to ship.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

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

Farm close to St. Anns Station, Quebec, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal. om

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

A yearling bull and several choice calves from heavy milkers, fit for exhibition purposes. Three Yorkshire boars fit for service; three sows ready to mate, also a number of young pigs fit to ship.

om ALEX. HUME, MENIE, ONTARIO.

Ayrshire Bulls.

Two choice August (1901) bulls, by imported bull and out of dams from imported stock. All good ones. W. W. BALLANTYNE, ("Neidpath Farm" adjoins city.) Stratford, Ont. Main line G. T. R. om

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

2 two-year-old bulls, 2 yearling bulls, and a number of spring calves, both sexes, from deep milking dams. Prices reasonable.

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

AYRSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

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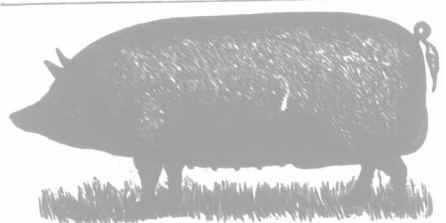
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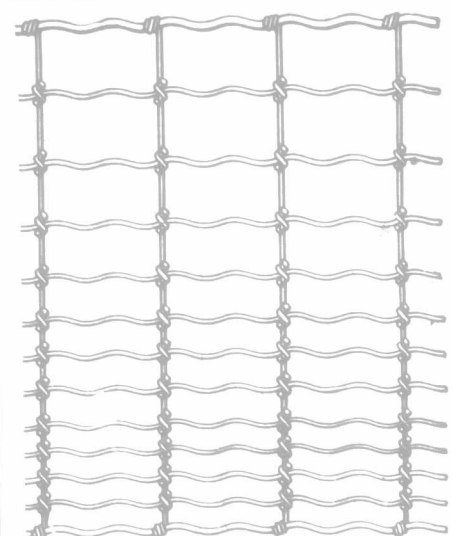
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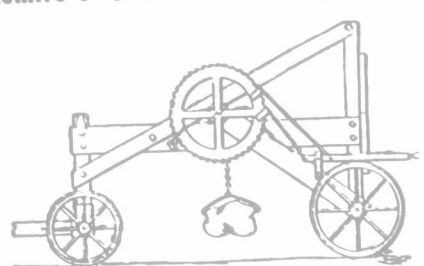
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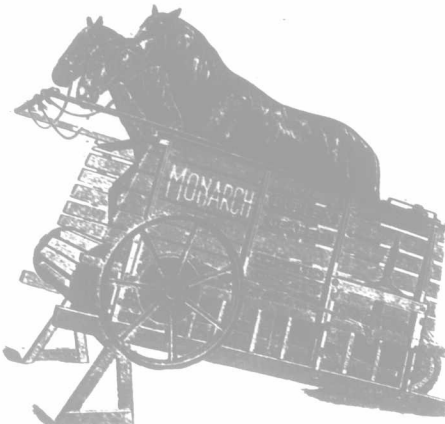


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C Melotte Separators. New and guaranteed, at \$50 each, net cash. Apply: om A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL.

GOSSIP.

Hog cholera made its appearance recently on four farms in Westminster and London Townships, Middlesex Co., Ont. Dr. J. H. Tennant, V. S., Official Inspector, who took the outbreak in charge, found it necessary to cause the slaughter of some 80 infected animals.

At the auction sale last month of 100 head of Yorkshire hogs from the herd of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Walton Hall, England, an average price of \$38 was obtained. The top price was \$110, for a boar.

Mr. Jas. Bowman, Elm Park Stock Farm, Guelph, Ont., writes: "Our Suffolk sheep have arrived from England. They were bred by Earl of Ellesmere, Stetchworth, Suffolk; decidedly the best flock in England. We have good shearing rams and ram lambs for sale, and can also fill orders for ewes. We have also been making a fresh importation of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and now have a consignment of good ones in quarantine. Some of these as well as choice home-bred animals will be for sale."

The attention of lovers of high-grade harness horses is directed to announcement on page 657 of this issue, offering for sale the chestnut Hackney stallion, Langton's Danegelt (336) and =91=, owned by Mr. Edward C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont. As the engraving which appears on page 637 indicates, he is a very showy horse, with breeding to back him, being descended from champion stock in England, both sire and dam being imported. He was bred by the famous Hackney breeder, Mr. Fred C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y.; sired by Langton's Performer (4844), by Garton Duke of Connaught; dam Lady Danegelt (8036), by Danegelt (174). Being but five years old, he is just in his prime. The offering will undoubtedly attract attention. Mr. Attrill is also placing within reach of horse breeders a number of registered Hackney mares.

Mr. W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, Ont., breeder and importer of Shropshire sheep, in a recent letter states: "My imported ram, purchased at W. F. Inje's sale, has just arrived, having been released from quarantine at Athenia, N.J. This sheep will be a valuable acquisition to the flock as a stock ram. He has been very successful in the prize ring, being second at Oxfordshire Show (Witney); commended at Nottinghamshire; second in pen of five, Shropshire & West Midland (Shrewsbury); second, Royal Counties (Reading); first and champion, Herefordshire & Worcester-shire (Hereford); third in pen of five, Leicestershire Show (Leicester); third in pen of five, R. A. S. E. (Carlisle). He is a very even sheep, splendid back, and standing on good short legs; presents a splendid appearance and is stylish and very characteristic."

NOTICE.

FARM BUILDINGS when well painted give a thrifty and prosperous appearance to the entire premises. The Zanzibar Paint Co., Toronto, have been placing on the market goods which should command the appreciation of intelligent farmers. The Black Beauty leather dressing, for which they are sole Canadian agents, is invaluable as a preservative for harness or other leather subjected to severe climatic conditions.

CLYDESDALES



FOR SALE.
Fifteen Clydesdale stallions, 9 of them imported, 4 of them are by the renowned sire, Baron's Pride. I also have a number of mares and fillies for sale.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

A BENEFIT TO FARMERS.

The benefits that will undoubtedly result to farmers from the recent incorporation of the International Harvester Company, which took over the business of the five leading harvester manufacturers, have probably not been considered by a large portion of the farming community.

The economical necessity of a consolidation of the interests of manufacturers and those of their farmer customers must be apparent to anyone who understands the present situation.

The increased and increasing cost of material, manufacturing and selling—the latter in consequence of extreme and bitter competition between manufacturers and their several selling agents—has made the business unprofitable.

The two alternatives left for the manufacturers were either the increasing of the prices of machines or the reduction of the cost of manufacture and sales. The latter could only be accomplished by concentrating the business in one company.

As can readily be seen, the forming of the new company was not a stock jobbing operation, but a centering of mutual interests. There is no watered stock; the capitalization is conservative and represented by actual and tangible assets. There is no stock offered to the public, it having all been subscribed and paid for by the manufacturers and their associates.

The management of the International Harvester Company is in the hands of well-known, experienced men.

The officers are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; Chairman Executive Committee, Charles Deering; Chairman Finance Committee, George W. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Wm. H. Jones and John J. Glessner; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard F. Howe. The members of the Board of Directors are as follows: Cyrus Bentley, William Deering, Charles Deering, James Deering, Eldridge M. Fowler, E. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, William H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Leslie N. Ward, Paul D. Cravath.

The International Harvester Company owns five of the largest harvester plants in existence: The Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and the Plano—plants that have been producing nearly or quite 90 per cent. of the harvesting machines of the world.

It also owns timber and coal lands, blast furnaces and a steel plant; it has a new factory in the process of construction in Canada.

It is believed that the cost of producing grain, grass and corn harvesting machines will be so reduced that the present low prices can be continued, and that consequently the results cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the farmer. To maintain the present prices of these machines means to continue and increase the development of the agriculture of the world, for no one cause has contributed or can contribute more to this development than the cheapness of machines for harvesting grains.—Advt.

For Sale. Jersey cow, Lurline W., A. J. C. C., No. 147,498, granddaughter of Exile, dam St. Lambert's Beauty.
C. P. GEARY, - ST. THOMAS.

SHROPSHIRE.

For sale—8 shearing rams, 12 shearing ewes, a number of 2- and 3-year-old ewes and this year's lambs; a low-down, well-covered lot.

C. H. ROWE, ORILLIA P. O. and STATION.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS.

Send for price list or see me at the Toronto Fair during the second week.
R. W. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., write regarding their Shorthorn herd: "We have lately added to our already large herd of Scotch Shorthorns four head of Lady Fanny's, daughters and granddaughters of Lady Fanny, imp.; also have had a fine heifer calf dropped lately from the Marr Beauty cow, Bonnie Briar, sold at the Platt sale, at Hamilton, for \$410. A few heifer calves from good Scotch-bred cows and heifers, and got by Imp. Red Duke, have also increased the numbers of the herd. Stock doing well."

THE OLDE FIRME OF HEINTZMAN & CO.

Bargains in Pianos and Organs TO MAIL-ORDER CUSTOMERS.

Here is a tempting list of Organs and Pianos. Every instrument is guaranteed to be in good condition.

Our 50 years' standing insures our out-of-town buyers the best of treatment, and as complete satisfaction as if they bought in person at our warehouses.

Bargains in Square Pianos.

(1) Jenny & Sons, New York, handsome square piano in elegant case, 7 1/2 octaves, carved legs; altogether a beautiful instrument. Regular price, \$350 our special price, \$175. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(2) Steinway & Sons square piano, rounded corners, carved legs and lyre, 7 1/3 octaves; in elegant condition. Manufacturer's price, \$550; our special, \$185. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(3) Kranich & Bach square piano, in handsome case, beautifully carved and in good condition. Manufacturer's price, \$475; our special price, \$175. \$8 cash and \$6 a month.

(4) Gerard Heintzman square piano, in fine condition. A beautifully-toned instrument. Manufacturer's price, \$375; our special price, \$150. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.

Bargains in Upright Pianos.

(1) Newcomb upright piano, medium size, walnut case, carved panels and continuous hinges. 7 1/3 octaves and 3 pedals. Manufacturer's price, \$385; our special, \$250. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(2) Heintzman & Co. upright piano, medium size, elegant case, carved panels, 7 octaves. Almost as good as new. Regular price, \$350; our special, \$245. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(3) Dominion upright piano, large size, fancy rosewood case, beautifully-carved panels, 7 1/3 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$475; our special, \$255. \$12 cash and \$5 a month.

Bargains in Organs.

(1) Karn organ, high back, mirror, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 3 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, 2 knee swells. Regular price, \$115; our price, \$47. \$6 cash and \$4 a month.

(2) Wilcox & White, high back, 11 stops, 5 octaves, 3 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells. Regular price, \$125; our price, \$45. \$7 cash and \$4 a month.

(3) Karn organ, high back, 12 stops, 5 octaves, 5 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells. Regular price, \$150; our price, \$59. \$6 cash and \$4 a month.

(4) Dominion organ, high back, 8 stops, 4 sets reeds, octave couplers, 5 octaves, grand organ and knee swells. Regular price, \$95; our price, \$39. \$5 cash and \$3 a month.

(5) Goderich organ, piano case, 6 octaves, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells. Not used 6 months. Regular price, \$135; our price, \$79. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.

We pay freight on these instruments to any point in Ontario, and make special rates when distance is greater. Handsome stool and scarf free with every piano.

HEINTZMAN & CO'Y.
115-117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

Do You Want to Buy a Farm

In this famous dairy district, Oxford County? If so, write for a list of farms for sale by

ORMSBY & CLAPP, Real Estate Agents, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

We have a choice market garden fruit farm close to the city—a money-maker.

Consumers are sometimes solicited to buy sprayers other than Spramotors because they cost less. It should occur to users of sprayers that if they cost less they are worth less.

The elements of a good sprayer, such as durability, economy in use, ease of operation, effectiveness, are more strongly displayed in a Spramotor than in others.

The Canadian Government appointed judges who for two days made exhaustive trial, and placed the Spramotor first as the most useful combination for all classes of work.

The Spramotor gives better results than is possible with any other. With it you can paint a good-sized barn in an hour's time with Spramotor Cold Water Paint, which is a pure mineral paint in dry powder form, requiring only the addition of cold water for instant use. It's fire-proof, weather-proof, produces a hard enamel finish; will not rub, scale, crack, nor turn yellow with age; covers better than oil paint and at one-fourth the cost. Can be used to equal advantage on stone, brick, wood and plaster, and over oil paint or any good firm surface.



Full particulars and prices, with 80-page catalogue and treatise on the diseases affecting fruit trees and their remedies, will be mailed free to all who mention this paper.

LONDON, CAN., **SPRAMOTOR COMPANY** BUFFALO, N. Y.,
68-70 King Street. 109 Erie Street.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"Bug Death."
 "BUG DEATH" AS A DESTROYER OF POTATO, SQUASH AND CUCUMBER BUGS, AND ALL BUGS THAT EAT OR DESTROY THE LEAVES OF PLANTS—"BUG DEATH" AS A MEANS OF INCREASING AND IMPROVING THE CROP.

This is not an argument to show that "BUG DEATH" will do what it is here claimed for it; it is simply a statement of facts of what "BUG DEATH" has done in the past few years both in UNITED STATES and CANADA. It is not a poisonous compound, for it has no Paris green or anything of an arsenic nature. It is made up of a NON-POISONOUS material which is very deadly to all bugs, but not to animals. There is also in it an ammonia compound which is very healthful to the plant's growth.

For a number of years the Danforth Chemical Co. have been making and placing "BUG DEATH" among the farmers of the "UNITED STATES." All the leading seed houses place it in their catalogues and sell it. Thousands of testimonials from farmers from all sections of the STATES have been sent in to them. These testimonials state that "BUG DEATH" kills the bugs and at the same time keeps the plants healthy and strong and producing extra yield. The Bug Death Chemical Co. (Ltd.) own all rights for CANADA, and for the last two years have been placing it on the Canadian market. This year the Government Experimental Stations are giving it a thorough test, and a number of farmers are using it under our directions, side by side with arsenic preparations. Every means have been taken to have a thorough test made to satisfy the scientific as well as the practical farmers that "BUG DEATH" will do exactly what is claimed for it, that it pays to use it, that the extra yield more than pays the first cost of "BUG DEATH." The chief point about "BUG DEATH" is that it is not experimental; it is not necessary for every farmer to try experiments himself or to take any chances with his crops. Year after year all that have used it have got the best results, and are satisfied that it will kill the potato, cucumber and squash bugs, or cabbage, currant, gooseberry or tomato worms.

This test of time has been the best guarantee of its worth, and year after year it is steadily going forward and gaining favor, until to-day it has a large sale. You can't get any good thing without paying for it. This is true about "BUG DEATH." It is necessary to buy it and try it. The cost is not high, when the results are considered.

Anyone interested can get full information, testimonials, and tests of actual results, by applying to the Bug Death Chemical Co., St. Stephen, N. B.—Advt.

EXPLOSIVES when carefully handled can be made to do valuable service in clearing land of stumps or other obstructions. Farmers often forget that such a cheap medium is at their disposal. The Hamilton Powder Company, Montreal, whose advertisement appears in this issue, should interest all who are concerned in preparing land for the introduction of modern machinery.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE
 AND
ONTARIO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
 WHITBY, ONTARIO.

The Largest and Best Equipped College for Women in Canada. Palatial buildings, beautiful grounds, magnificent site overlooking Lake Ontario, steam heating, electric lighting, modern sanitation, large pipe organ, concert grand pianos—in short, a pleasant, healthful home of Christian culture, as well as a live, progressive institution offering highest facilities for the study of Literature, Music, Art, Oratory, Commercial and Domestic Science. Proximity to Toronto enables students to hear the best talent that visits that city. Several special trains from the city during the year.

Write for Calendar or further information to
 REV. J. J. HARE, Ph. D., Principal.

ELM PARK STOCK FARM
 Fresh Importations of High-class
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
 AND
SUFFOLK SHEEP.

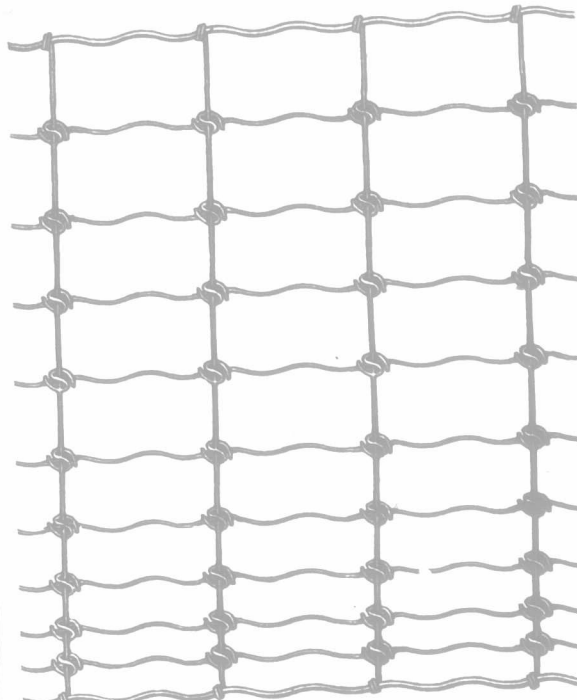
Both imported and home-bred Angus for sale. The Suffolks are from the best flock in England. Shearing rams, ram lambs and ewes of all ages for sale.

JAS. BOWMAN,
 GUELPH, - - - ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

CHANGE IN ROYAL SHOW WEEK.

The rule of the Royal Show of England has for many years been to commence judging all classes of stock at nine o'clock on Monday morning. Now that the show is to be permanently located in London, the council of the Society fixed the days for holding the show from Tuesday to Saturday, inclusive. By this regulation no one who is not employed in the show before the need to start for the show before the Monday, or to stay longer than the following Saturday at the outside. It was impossible to accede to the request of some exhibitors to close the show on the Friday evening, because Saturday, with its half-holiday, will be the great day for the multitude of London visitors.



Woven Wire Fencing

A heavy stay in one piece. A perfect lock to hold. Complete in the roll. Made from heavy hard spring wire throughout. Will stand up and do business where other styles fail.

WRITE:

McGregor, Banwell & Co'y, Windsor, Ont.

Coiled Spring and Other Fence Wires, Fence Supplies. -om
 SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT TORONTO AND OTHER FAIRS.

Messrs. A. J. C. Shaw & Sons, Thanesville, Ont., report sales of Shorthorns of all classes and Berkshires successful during the past year. Yorkshires have recently been added to the stock. At present they have for sale Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers; twenty Berkshires, a Yorkshires, and a carload of two-year-old stock steers.

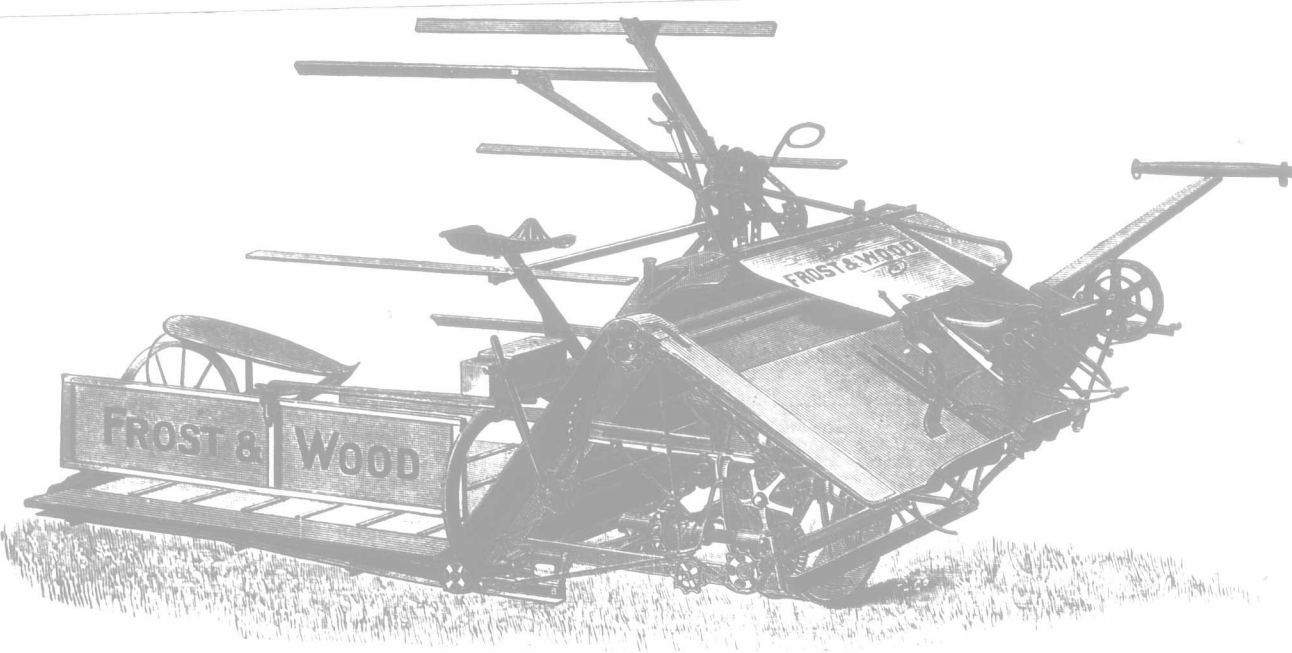
Mr. Fred C. Smith, New Hamburg, Ont., proprietor of the Spruce Grove Herd of Yorkshires, writes: I have now for sale seven choice young sows in pig to imported boar; also boars and sows from eight weeks to four months old, bred from Summer Hill Member.

SALES OF SHEEP IN ENGLAND.
 At the Shrewsbury sale of Shropshires conducted by Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., Mr. R. P. Cooper's shearing ram, Coronation Champion, was sold at 150 gs. to go to New Zealand. The Earl of

Ellesmere's flock of Suffolk sheep at Stretchford Park realized £4,211; for ewes prices ranged up to £10 and rams made up to 60 gs. The highest price at the sale of Southdowns at Cambridge was 30 gs. for a ram of Colonel McCalmont's, purchased for New Zealand. At Mr. John Treadwell's sale of Oxford Downs at Upper Winchendon, the average was £10 17s. 6d., the top price being 33 gs. Mr. J. T. Hobbs' Oxford Downs were sold at the Cirencester Fair, when the average was £11 14s. 9d., the highest price being 40 gs. At Aylesford Fair, Hampshire Down rams made up to 12 gs., and at Ilsley Fair, up to 23 gs., a ram having been hired at that price. The average for Messrs. Thomas Brown & Sons' Cotswolds at Marham was £8 1s. 4d., the highest price being 33 gs. Devon Longwools at Exeter made up to 23 gs., and at Taunton, up to 14 gs. South Devon rams at Totnes made up to 15 gs. At Mr. John Harding's sale of Shropshires, the top price was 50 gs.

The FROST & WOOD Line of FARM IMPLEMENTS

IS CHARACTERIZED BY GOOD MATERIAL, SKILFUL WORKMANSHIP, EXCELLENT DESIGN, HANDSOME FINISH.
 Our Machines Satisfy the Hard-to-Please Man.



F. & W. NEW NO. 3 OPEN-REAR BINDER.

Cass Bridge, Ont.,
 July 7, 1902.
 The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Having purchased one of your new No. 8 Mowers, and having cut about ten acres of the worst kind of lodged clover, I must say that it does its work to my entire satisfaction. I would recommend any person needing a new mower to purchase one of your New No. 8's.
 Yours truly,
 (Signed)
 PETER McINTOSH.

Aylmer, Ont., July 16, 1902.
 The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—We have much pleasure to inform you that we started to-day in a field of green rye the No. 3 OPEN-REAR BINDER bought from your agents, Thayer & Vanslyke, of Aylmer. To our surprise it never missed a sheaf from start to finish. It has no neck weight, and we are entirely pleased with the machine. Intending purchasers will make no mistake in buying your No. 3 Open-rear Binder.
 (Signed)
 CHAS. SEERS.
 WM. SEERS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This Binder was worked in my field, and I confirm the above statement. It not only did clean work, but made a very neat, square-butted sheaf.
 Aylmer, July 16, 1902.
 WM. HUGHES.

LOCAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.
 HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:
SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.



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 Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que.
 London, Ont. Quebec, Que.
 Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B.
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ES :

Not what is said of it, but what it does, has made the fame of the

Elgin Watch

and made 10,000,000 Elgins necessary to the world's work. Sold by every jeweler in the land; guaranteed by the greatest watch works.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Agricultural COLLEGE.

- (1) Two Years' Course for Associate Diploma—Sept. 13, 1902.
- (2) Three Years' Course for Associate Diploma and Specialist Certificate in Agriculture and Horticulture—Sept. 13, 1902.
- (3) Four Years' Course for B.S.A. degree—Sept. 13, 1902.
- (4) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 2, 1902.
- (5) Twelve Weeks' Dairy Course—Jan. 3, 1903.
- (6) Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Grain Judging—Jan. 8, 1903.
- (7) Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising—Jan. 9, 1903.

LADIES ADMITTED TO DAIRY AND POULTRY COURSES.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

GUELPH,
August, 1902.

James Mills, M. A., President.

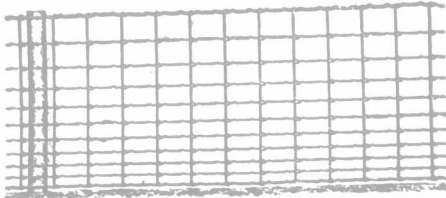
WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The best selling because the most satisfactory.

"American" Field Fences

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

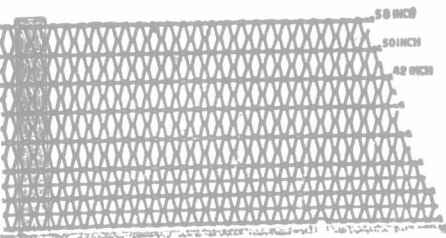


"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 58 inches.

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



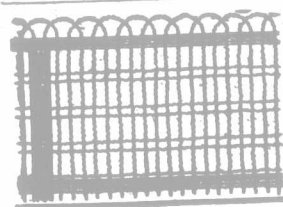
"ELLWOOD" FENCE.

The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
(LIMITED),
HAMILTON, CANADA.

"THERE'S ONE THING" ABOUT

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN Tea, it's all pure, undoctored tea; no coloring; no foreign leaves; no dust. It's as far ahead of Japan Tea as "SALADA" black is ahead of all other black teas. Sold only in lead packets, 25c. and 40c. per pound, by all grocers.



Page Metal Ornamental Fence. We now make fence that is ornamental, very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is 20 cts. PER RUNNING FOOT. Painted and retails at only 25 cts. Just think of it. Let us send you full particulars. We also make farm fence, poultry netting, nails and staples.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

River Stock Farm is the property of Mr. H. Parker, and lies in the County of Grey, Ontario, in the outskirts of the town of Durham, and is the home of a well-selected herd of Shorthorn cattle, numbering 35 head of Clarets, Lustres, Isabellas, and Butterflies, headed by the richly-bred bull, Verschoyle 160513; sired by Sturdy Prince (imp. in dam), by Prince of Archers; dam Velvet Beauty (imp.), by Velvet Jacket. He is a rich roan, possessed of perfect form and abundance of quality. His predecessor was Lord Lavender 26855, by Imp. Sittyton Stamp; dam Lavinia (imp.), by First Choice. The young animals in the herd are all sired by him, and in make-up are all that could be desired. There are half a dozen young bulls from eight to sixteen months old, low-down, beefy youngsters, that cannot fail to develop into rare good sires. These bulls are for sale. They are bred right, they are the right type, and are offered well worth the money.

Mr. J. K. Hux, whose farm lies in the County of Elgin, three miles south of Rodney station on the M. G. and L. E. & D. R. Railroads, is somewhat extensively engaged in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. His herd of Shorthorns number 25 head of choice Scotch cattle of Sadies (which family were founded on imp. Adeliza), Floras, Fashions, Myrtles (this family was founded on imp. Victoria 535), and Duchesse of Boston, on which have been used such noted bulls as Cleopatra's King 29454 and Abbotsford 19446. In the herd are several choice heifers, sired by Abbotsford, any of which are for sale. In bulls there are several from 6 to 15 months old, sired by Abbotsford and Royal Prince, out of which lot can be picked some extra good up-to-date animals. These are also for sale. The Lincolns are an ideal lot, bred from imported stock, perfect fleeced. A few of this season's lambs will be for sale. Mr. Hux is one of the hustling young men of which Canada is proud, and believing that what is worth doing is worth doing well, he applies this rule to the caring and feeding of his stock, for they are in the pink of condition. Write Mr. Hux, to Rodney P. O., Ont.

Beaver Valley Stock Farms are situated in the County of Grey, about four miles south-west of Thornbury, Ont., on the Meaford branch of the G. T. R. These splendidly-arranged farms are the property of Messrs. C. & E. Parkinson, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Their herd numbers 48 head, and contains some very choice young animals, among which are several heifers that have won the red ticket wherever shown, and from the herd can be picked out a few fit to enter any show-ring. They are all of the Wild Dame and Fashion families. The foundation cow of the Wild Dame family was Floss of Thornbury 27322, by Erin Chief 9511, dam Melinda 14371, by Collingwood Chief 4469. This cow proved a regular bonanza to Parkinson Bros., and as a breeder of choice up-to-date animals has few equals and fewer superiors. One of the older representatives of the Fashion family is Dora E, Vol. 17, by Valkyrie 21806; dam Dora C 18311, by Rob Roy and from the red ticket wherever shown. Another of the Fashion-bred extra nice, well-balanced cow. Among the younger females is the two-year-old heifer, Princess Maude 5th 41202, by Favorite 24690; dam Floss of Thornbury. She is a dark red, and won first last fall at the local shows. Another is the four-year-old, Blanche, Vol. 18, by Favorite, dam Louise of Thornbury, also red, and a prizewinner. A full sister of hers is Blanche 2nd, who also won first and sweepstakes last fall. Then there is the half-sister, Blanche 3rd, one year old, a winner. Another one-year-old is Princess Maud 6th. Both are good ones. In bulls there are three fit for service: Diamond Fashion 39311, by imp. Diamond Jubilee, dam Dora E 41198, by Valkyrie, is 18 months old, a low-down, blocky animal. Diamond Sigmund 39312, by imp. Diamond Jubilee, dam Frantic C 36859, by Valkyrie, is also 18 months old, and one of the up-to-date kind. Loan Cashier 39313, by Favorite, dam Louisa of Thornbury 27322, by Golden Endymion 14994, is 18 months old, a rich roan. There are also seven young bulls from three to six months old, showing nice, even, blocky form. All told, there are about twenty heifers, from six months to three years old, the bulk of them sired by the bull, Favorite 24690, by Scarlet Velvet 21446, dam Centennial Isabella 25th 20560, by Stanley. Favorite was bred by the Russells, Richmond Hill, and was a sire of more than ordinary worth, his get being very even, short-legged and beefy. The balance of the young ones are sired by the present stock bull, Prince of Thornbury, bred by T. Douglass & Sons, Strathroy, Ont. There is nothing in this herd reserved, anything and everything being for sale, singly or in car lots, and the animals are representative ones.

"Baby's Own Soap"

Beware of using imitations of our celebrated

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins.

Baby's Own Soap is made only by the

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.

See our name on every box.

St. Jacobs

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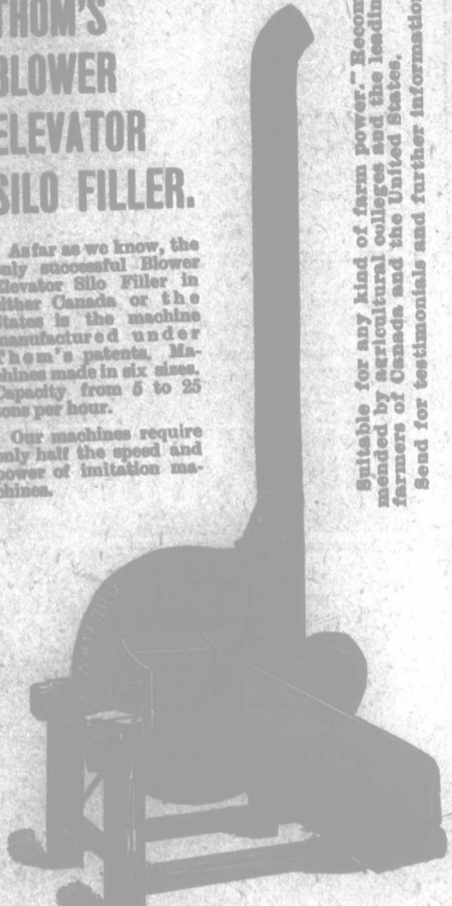


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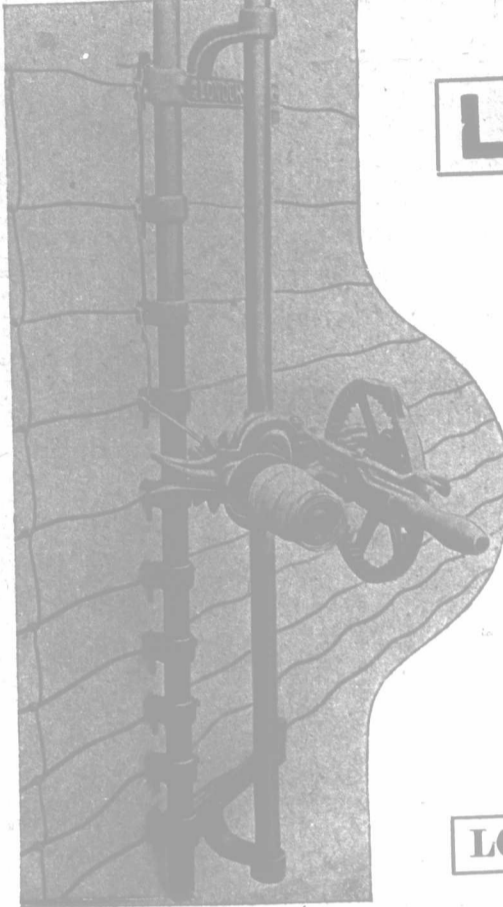
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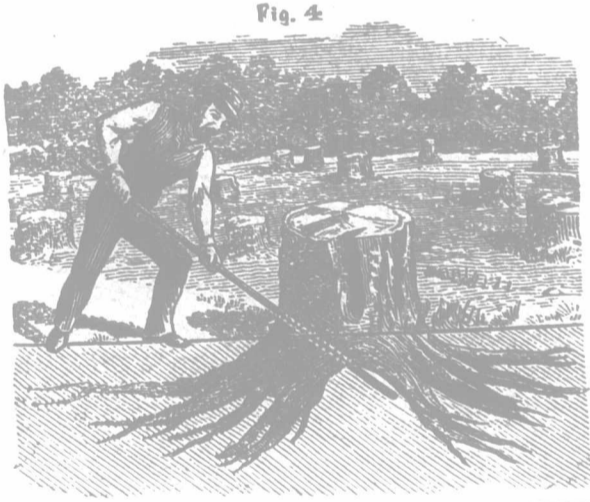
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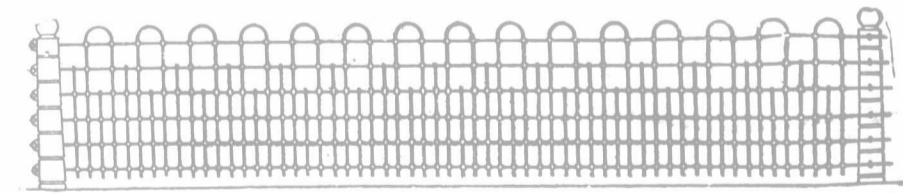


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