

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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J. B. Grindale  
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Dec 15, 99

VOL. XXXIV. LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 15, 1899. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 484

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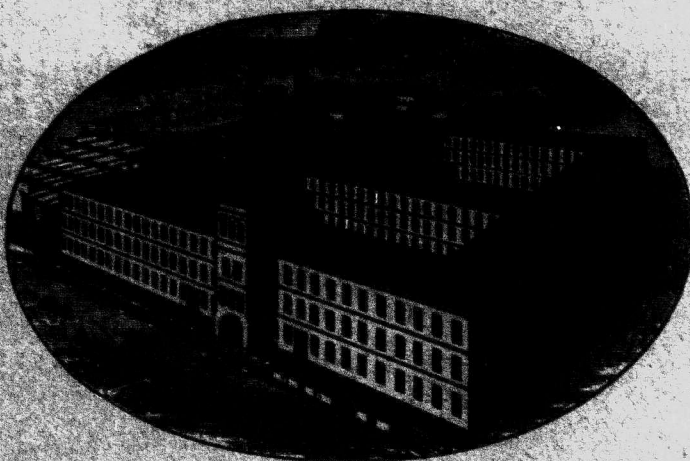
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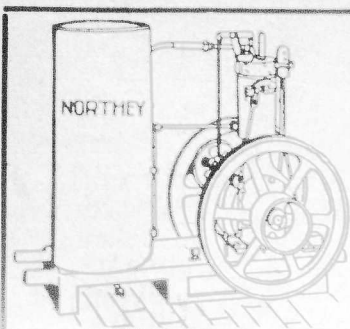
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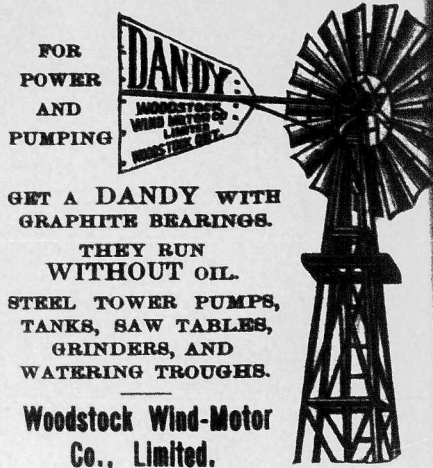
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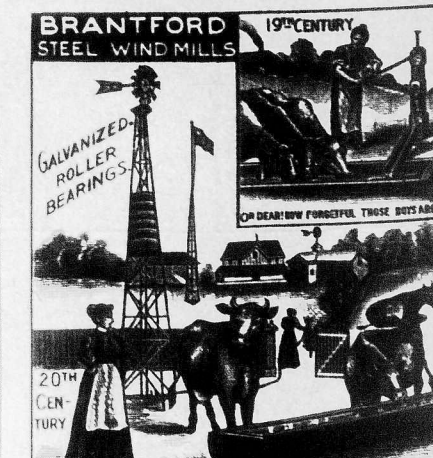
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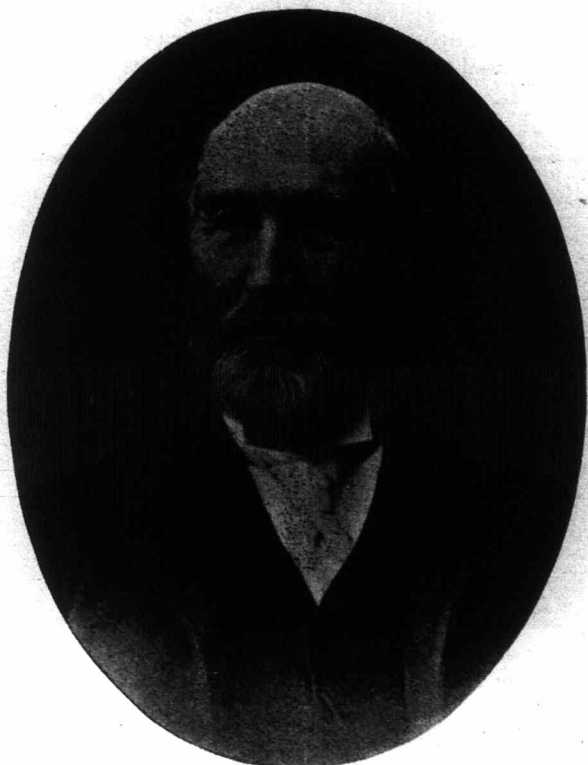
## EDITORIAL.

### Dominion Agricultural Appropriations.

A perusal of the official Hansard report of the discussion on the agricultural appropriations before the House of Commons at Ottawa indicates that a majority of the members were disposed to sit down quite vigorously upon Prof. Robertson's plan for "illustration stations," as they are called. An item of \$20,000 was included originally for this purpose, but the opposition from both parties in the House was so decided that it was dropped altogether. The expected benefits to be derived were thought to be visionary, but in the main the scheme (which as originally suggested proposed a station for every county) was deemed unnecessary; and, as we pointed out when first announced, a year or more ago, doubtless could not be carried on for the outlay contemplated. It would prove, Mr. Gilmour, M. P., pointed out, a very costly way of imparting information, the natural and inexpensive vehicle for which is the agricultural press. In most localities there are farms conducted after a model fashion which are already an illustration of good farming to the neighborhood, and it is just a question if their present advantage as object lessons to the neighbors would not be reduced if they were made state-aided affairs, supervised in part by travelling Government inspectors. To a considerable extent they would do experimental work, and for this purpose we already have established, and carry on at considerable expense, the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, serving for Ontario and Quebec, besides four large branch farms for the other Provinces, covering 3,200 acres all told. Besides these, Ontario has the College Experimental Farm at Guelph, and Nova Scotia the School of Agriculture Farm at Truro. Now, we submit, in all reasonableness, the present experimental farms should suffice for a host of additional practical experiments and demonstrations. If not, we should like to know the reason why? It is not at all necessary to establish an illustration station or two to feed a bunch of hogs on clover or other foods to determine the cause of soft pork, or to fatten a flock of chickens for the English market. This can be done just as well at Ottawa as anywhere else. It is quite true, as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has repeatedly pointed out, that live-stock husbandry has been lamentably neglected at these institutions, compared with other branches of work, but an agriculturist and live-stock experimentalist, Mr. Grisdale, was some time ago appointed for the Ottawa farm, and we believe that Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, is determined to develop this branch of the experimental farm service. Fresh stock is being quietly secured to replace those killed off on account of tuberculosis, and we notice he told the House that a number of sheep are being added to the stock at the Central Farm, for the first time in its history.

While no money was voted for the Illustration Stations, an additional \$10,000 was appropriated for the work of the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Robertson, of which probably about \$5,000 is designed by the Minister for work in connection with live stock, such as spreading information, by lecturing, etc., regarding the use of improved pure-bred stock, methods of breeding, feeding and marketing. The complaint has frequently been made, by those specially interested in the beef breeds, that these had been almost totally ignored, while the Dominion Dairy Department was doing everything to promote dairying, and incidentally the dairy breeds of cattle. Certainly dairying has had, and is still having, its innings; hence it has been asked, why should not Prof. Robertson devote his energies to the beef interests, though it cannot be said that, even as it is, they are at present in a languishing condition. Thoroughbred animals of all classes, in fact, are in great demand, and as Hon.

Mr. Fisher himself stated to the House when debating this matter, we are now constantly importing them from abroad. The Minister intimated that a portion of the \$5,000 might be used as salary for an assistant to Prof. Robertson. Our Ottawa correspondence, published in another column, deals with this subject. The estimates also provide \$80,000, or an increase of \$5,000, for the Experimental Farms. It is sometimes said that no one should question the agricultural estimates, as that department spends little, compared with others, and that "the money will go anyhow." We do not subscribe to this doctrine, nor do we think it will commend itself to the intelligence of Canadian farmers. If funds are required for legitimate and necessary purposes, let there be ample provision, but no waste, in the Agricultural or any other department, no needless expenditures.



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

### An Object Lesson from a Farmer's Life.

The recent advancement of a lifelong farmer to the highest position in the gift of the Canadian Parliament is an object lesson to every young farmer and farmer's son in the Dominion. It discloses the possibilities that are within reach of any worthy young man in this truly democratic country, and proves that no youth need leave the ranks of agriculture to find the path to eminence in public life, if his ambitions run in that direction. A few days ago, Mr. Thos. Bain, M. P. (now Hon.), was the unanimous choice of the House of Commons for the position of Speaker, left vacant by the death of that distinguished parliamentarian and literary man, Sir J. D. Edgar. The leader of the Government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in proposing Mr. Bain for this responsible office, pronounced a eulogium upon his character, his attainments, his special qualifications for the office, and his experience that would have been "elevating" to a less modest man, particularly when that old statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, in approving the choice, said he desired heartily to endorse every word the Premier had uttered. On both sides of the House the selection was received in the most kindly manner. Truly we may say in these days, as the old song puts it, that "the farmer is the man." The son of a Scotch Presbyterian farmer (Walter Bain, of Stirlingshire), Hon. Mr. Bain has followed farming as his business all his life, and never lived anywhere else till about twelve years ago, when he

retired to the town of Dundas, Wentworth Co., Ont., within two miles of his old home farm he had lived on from 1837 to 1854, his later farm being in the same township (West Flamboro), but a few miles further off. He was but three years old when he came with his father to this country, so that he encountered nearly all the circumstances of the pioneer farmer's life. From early years he was an omnivorous reader of good books, acquiring a sound education and a ready command of pure and forceful English. The father served as a municipal councillor, and the son followed in his footsteps, finally becoming Warden of Wentworth County, entering Parliament in 1872. There his gifts naturally brought him to the front. He was identified with the Agricultural Committee since 1873, and Chairman of it since 1896. Its labors for the session just closed were practically concluded when Mr. Bain was chosen Speaker, so that his final report was handed over to Mr. John McMillan, M. P., to present to the House. A prudent but progressive statesman, his practical knowledge of farming has been of very great service upon that committee to the agricultural interests of the Dominion. A man of capacity and resource, with reserve power, self-possessed and impartial, his face, as shown in the engraving which graces the place of honor on this page, discloses the frank and genial gentleman that he is. It affords the FARMER'S ADVOCATE much pleasure to extend, on behalf of our farmers and stockmen, hearty congratulations to Mr. Bain upon his well-deserved advancement.

### The 1899 Exhibitions.

The leading agricultural and industrial exhibitions this year promise to excel the splendid records of former years. The Toronto Industrial, as usual, leads the van in Central and Eastern Canada, claiming the dates Aug. 28th to Sept. 9th, and all indications point to a record event. The buildings on their beautiful fair grounds on the lake shore have been enlarged and improved, and are now unequalled on the continent. Their prize list is unsurpassed in the variety of its classification and the liberality of the prizes offered. The live stock department will be of greater interest than ever before, large special prizes having been added to the list in many classes. The stock buildings and showring accommodations have been made more complete than heretofore, and the arrangements for public comfort have been improved and extended in order to meet the necessities of the ever-increasing crowds of people who from year to year congregate at this great holiday event. Some of the best trials of trotting and pacing will take place on the last three days of August—the first week of the show. The judging of all the dairy breeds of cattle, and Thoroughbred and roadster horses, will commence on Friday morning, Sept. 1st. Grade and fat cattle, and Standard-bred trotters and dog-cart and cob horses and ponies, will be judged on Saturday, Sept. 2nd, and some of the best running races will also come off on that day. On Monday, Sept. 4th, all the beef breeds of cattle, and the Clydesdale and Shire horses, will come before the judges in the open rings designed for their examination for prizes. The Hackneys and harness horses will parade for prizes on the following days, and speeding in the ring will be continued each day.

The Western Fair at London will open on the 7th and close on the 16th Sept. This is one of the best managed and most successful exhibitions in America, and annually draws large masses of visitors from all over Western Canada and from many of the States. The live stock show at London is second to none, as the cream of the stock at the Toronto Exhibition goes on to the Western Fair, and is supplemented by a large contingent from the great stock-raising counties contiguous to the Forest City, and which is not



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AND HOME MAGAZINE.  
THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
THE DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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LONDON, CANADA.

usually included in the Toronto exhibits. Queen's Park, in which this great show is held, is a model fair ground, beautifully shaded by trees, and never gets muddy, no matter what the weather is like—and does anyone recall any but favorable weather for a fair week in London? The grounds are easily reached by steam or electric cars and a line of busses. The exhibition buildings are extensive, well arranged, and convenient, and the prize list is a liberal one. The judging of stock will commence on Monday, Sept. 11th, at 2 p. m., with the heavy draft, carriage and roadster horses, and on Tuesday at 9 a. m. judging will be in full swing in all the classes. London is one of the most attractive cities in Canada. It has good hotel accommodation, and visitors almost invariably cherish pleasant recollections of the city, its people, and its fair.

The Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa is the third in the grand circuit of fairs, commencing Sept. 11th and closing on the 23rd. A visit to the Capital City is a genuine pleasure, and especially in the mild month of September. It is one of the most interesting cities in the Dominion, and the officers and directors of the Exhibition know how to conduct a fair so as to please and gratify visitors and exhibitors. The stock buildings on the Ottawa fair grounds are admittedly the most comfortable and convenient for the animals and their attendants found in any of the showyards in the country, and they are so arranged that visitors can see and inspect the animals to the best advantage. The railways give cheap excursion rates to Ottawa during the fair week, and those who avail themselves of the trip find it one of the most pleasurable outings of the season.

The Maritime Provinces have held very successful exhibitions in the last few years, and their Provincial fairs, which are to be held at St. John, N. B., Sept. 11th to 20th, and at Halifax, Sept. 23rd to 30th, promise to be more interesting and successful than those of past years.

We confidently anticipate more than usual interest in the fairs of 1899. Improved stock is in great demand, and the probability is that more business will be done in this line this fall season than for many years. There is a hopeful and buoyant feeling in business circles generally, and farmers and stockmen share in the general prosperity. No class of the community is better entitled to a holiday than are the farmers after the harvest home, and nowhere can they combine pleasure and education more advantageously than at these great exhibitions.

### Cultivation of Fall Wheat.

That winter wheat can yet be successfully grown in large areas of central Canada has been satisfactorily demonstrated in recent years on thousands of farms where it has been sown on suitable land, well prepared by judicious cultivation and in a reasonably good state of fertility. The comparative failure of the crop this year in many districts, owing to an exceptionally severe winter, need not discourage those who have usually had fair success in wheat-growing from continuing to give it a place in their list of farm crops. The point to be avoided is the sowing of wheat on land known to be unsuited to its successful growth from lack of drainage and fertility, or from improper or insufficient preparation of the soil for the seed. In the days when wheat was the leading crop, and summer-fallowing the principal preparation, most of the manure made on the farm was devoted to this crop, and the cultivation given was such as to leave the land in the best mechanical condition for giving the young plants a vigorous growth before winter set in. The soil exposed to the fructifying influences of sun and



MARCH PAST (Imp.)

First-prize Hackney stallion at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899.

OWNED BY R. I. M. POWER, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

air and shower was reduced to a fine tilth; the moisture had been retained in it by repeated cultivation. A large portion of it had received its last plowing some weeks before seeding, and had become compacted and firmed, and the wheat when sown received a good start, the rootlets spreading in the finely-prepared seed-bed, securing a good hold on the soil and preparing the plants to endure the rigors of the winter and early spring months, and ensuring a good crop in average seasons. Since the system of summer-fallowing has been generally abandoned there has been the temptation in many cases to sow wheat on stubble land with a single plowing in the dry days of August, the soil breaking up in lumps, and, as a rule, being left in the rough furrow without harrowing or rolling until the whole field is plowed, the action of the sun and wind having evaporated all the moisture from the land. Then when the work of preparing the seed-bed is undertaken the clods are found to be baked and hard, and by dint of much work enough loose soil is broken off them to form a somewhat smooth surface, but the lumps remain below and form a very uncongenial receptacle for the struggling young rootlets, which practically have to fight against odds for existence, instead of finding, as they ought, a friendly reception in a finely pulverized soil on which they can feed and grow strong. It goes without saying that to sow wheat under such conditions is to court failure, and if by reason of a continuation of favorable circumstances a half crop is reaped, it is more by good luck than good management.

While condemning the practice above described, we would not be understood as advising a general return to bare fallowing, which is an expensive

system, requiring two years to produce one crop, and need only be adopted in exceptional cases where a field may require extra cultivation to clean it of noxious weeds. A fair crop of wheat may be obtained from stubble ground if the land is in good heart, but to insure this a short fallow is almost a necessity, the plowing being done immediately after the harvesting of the crop, the roller and harrow following the plow the same or the following day, to facilitate the fining of the soil and to secure a suitable seed-bed. This is the season when nitrification goes on rapidly if the requisite moisture is present; and thorough tillage usually brings moisture to the surface by capillarity. Wheat may follow peas to good advantage, without plowing, if the land is clean, and especially if the peas have been grown on an inverted sod and thorough surface cultivation is given before sowing to wheat; but the ideal preparation for wheat, next to the fallow, assuming that the land is fairly fertile, is a clover sod, plowed in July, immediately after being cleared of the hay, or having been pastured, frequent surface cultivation being given, especially after showers of rain to conserve moisture and hasten decomposition of the sod and clover roots. The power of the clover plant to gather nitrogen (the principal element of plant food in a wheat crop) from the atmosphere and to store it in its roots and tissues, as well as its ability, by its deep-running roots, to bring up fertilizing mineral elements from the subsoil for the benefit of following crops, is universally acknowledged, making it one of the most valuable of all the farm crops, being at once a fertilizer of the soil and one of the most valuable of fodder plants. Though, as a rule, it is only necessary to add a nitrogenous manure, still, there are circumstances in which it is desirable to supplement these with a phosphatic or even a potassic manure. Owing to a greatly increased area of land being devoted to the cultivation of roots and corn throughout the whole wheat-growing districts, due to the more general adoption of stock-raising and dairying, and nearly if not quite all the manure made on the farm being used upon those crops, farmers who are disposed to give wheat a larger place in their rotation of crops are enquiring whether commercial fertilizers can be depended upon to supply the want, and whether they can use them to advantage in promoting the growth of wheat. This is a question requiring careful consideration, and one which will probably play a more important part in agriculture in Canada as the country goes older, and is one which we may reasonably look to our Experiment Stations to deal with, but to which we fancy less attention has been given than its importance demands.

### What Prof. Robertson Observed in Britain.

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

#### CHEESE AND BUTTER.

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

#### POULTRY AND PEARS.

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

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

#### SELECTING AND GRADING.

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

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



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

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

OUR APPLE TRADE.

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

DEMONSTRATION FIELDS.

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

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENT STATION.

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

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

EDUCATION THROUGH MANUAL TRAINING.

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

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

STOCK.

The Modern Ayrshire.

THE VALUE OF TYPE.

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

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

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

Wishing the Ayrshire breeders of Canada the greatest success, and that their grand cattle will soon take the high rank in the States that they so richly deserve, I am,  
Very truly yours, F. S. PEER.

Notes on English Shows.

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

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



THE BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

PROPERTY OF MR. ANDREW MITCHELL, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SCOTLAND.

to any auction of Ayrshires and see that it's not a question of simply being a registered animal that makes such a great difference in the price of a pure Ayrshire, or grade of equal value at the pail. In fact, there are registered cows with good pedigrees that will not bring as much as a grade, because of inferior milking qualities, but see an up-to-date, stylish, typical, modern Ayrshire—a 40-pound cow or over—come under the hammer, and up goes the price one, two, three, four, and five hundred dollars, as was demonstrated at the Drummond sale last spring.

Now, an animal is worth what it will bring, and if Ayrshire breeders want to get the highest price for their animals, they may as well face the facts and breed for style, and the most modern style at that. Scotland sets the style of Ayrshires, as Paris sets the fashions in dress. Call it foolish or dudish, or what you like—the breeder who produces it in his animals will be the man who makes the breeding of Ayrshires a success. I need hardly say that of course they must have dairy capacity, and in this respect the Canadian Ayrshires are quite superior to the Scotch Ayrshires. By the use of imported Ayrshires, the Canadian breeders can bring out the style, or up-to-date Ayrshires. They will ultimately have better cattle than can be bought in Scotland. In the States there has been a great laxness among Ayrshire breeders in regard to breeding to type. The simple truth of the matter is, they are waking up to find themselves so far behind the times that some are talking of American type, and others ridicule the Scotch type altogether. It's a question of sour grapes. They are, many of them, out of the race altogether. They have been breeding along after utility, and have, it must be said, a lot of rare dairy animals; but, alas, they are not salable for anything like the prices they would be if they had kept up-to-date in style. They hate to acknowledge this; and we have seen some awful work in the showings in the States in late years, where, as last year, I was informed a first-class Canadian Ayrshire herd went begging for prizes because the judge did not like their light color and upright horns, and found them a little heavy handlers. The fact was he was used to seeing nearly solid red Ayrshires with crumpled horns,



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

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

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

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

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

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

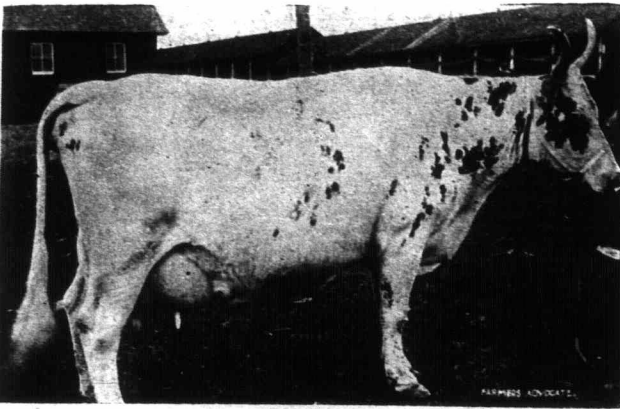
The Shorthorn entry was a good one, Mr. Henry Dudding being to the fore herein, as with the sheep, securing the challenge cup with Monogram, a bull who has very many admirers. Mr. J. E. Casswell was also to the fore with a first, with Laughton Earl 16th.

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

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

### Single Judging.

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



NELLIE OSBORNE.

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

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

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

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

### For Shepherds --- Keep Up Your Flock.

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

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

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

Peterboro Co., Ont.

J. MCCAIG.

### The Shire Horse Approved.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

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

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

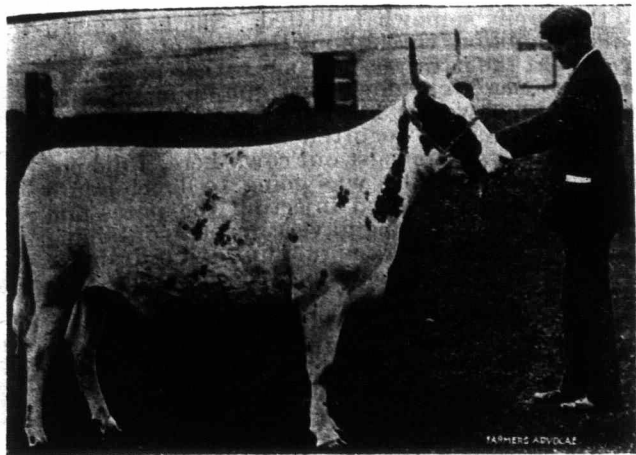
Oxford Co., Ont.

VAL. FICHT.



**Cleanliness in Stock Foods.**

Some time ago we received from one of our readers a letter complaining of a piggery in which the animals were fattened upon refuse from a tannery so ill-smelling that horses could with great difficulty be induced to pass the place. Most disagreeable, if not a positive menace to health, it was also alleged that the pigs became so savage that they would eat each other, and that some young cattle had died in the vicinity, the first case being where the piggery was located. We reported the complaint to the Dominion Agricultural Department, which ordered an enquiry by the Live Stock Inspection Department. The result does not establish very clearly the relation, if any, between the piggery and tannery refuse feeding on the one



**ORANGE BLOSSOM OF HILLHOUSE.**

Sire Blood-for-Ever.

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

hand, and the ailing cattle on the other. Cases of anthrax have arisen, through the medium of hides, even at some distance, when tannery refuse runs into a stream of water. The case does emphasize, however, that the feeding of such material as tannery refuse (animal matter) to pigs cannot be too strongly condemned. A large portion of it must always be in an advanced stage of decomposition, and even if boiled will occasion more or less of a nuisance in the neighborhood, as well as endangering the health of the pigs. We have also heard of cases, a couple of seasons ago, where, in very hot weather, pigs had died from drinking whey which had become well-nigh putrid in filthy cheese-factory whey tanks. The pig is not naturally the filthy animal that some people seem to suppose, and if feeders have regard to its comfort, thrift, and quality of carcass, they will provide it with scrupulously clean quarters, food, and drink. The question of the use of salt in pig fattening is very clearly dealt with by Prof. Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, in the "Questions and Answers" department of this issue.

**Blending Thoroughbred and Hackney for Action.**

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

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

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that the passages quoted are apt to leave an incorrect impression on the minds of many readers. Does the English *Live Stock Journal* intend it to be understood that our harness horses can be improved to within measurable distance of perfection by the use of only Hackney sires on our common harness mares? Or do we understand the *Journal* to mean that when we have "bone, substance, bottom and action in the foals," we have all the desirable qualities of a high-class harness horse? We have all seen horses of good knee and hock action, size, substance and bottom, working in delivery wagons, because, to these good qualities was conjoined a coarseness that rendered them unsuited to adorn a well-appointed carriage; and it must not be forgotten that the high action so greatly prized in a carriage horse would only make a delivery horse less durable. It is one thing to lay down rules of breeding likely to be successful in England, where mares with "blood" are the rule, and another thing to apply those rules with a change of dams, most of which are woefully lacking in "quality," as in this country. It will hardly be denied that the Hackney, as a sire of high-class harness horses, is not equalled by the Thoroughbred, the action so desirable in the harness class having

been discouraged in the Thoroughbred as being inimical to great speed at the gallop; but to say that Thoroughbred blood is antagonistic to good knee and hock action is to state a proposition which may, I think, be readily disproved. The tendency to high action is dormant in rather than foreign to Thoroughbred blood; but even a limited ring-side experience will have afforded the observer several instances of good and a few of exceptional action in Thoroughbreds. If the Hackney has a noticeable defect as a sire, it is in the lack of "quality," and, unless this be supplied by a plentiful infusion of "blood" in the dam, the progeny must be lacking in this desideratum of the high-class horse. What, I take it, the English *Live Stock Journal* meant to impress upon us was that the high-class harness horse must be sired by a Hackney, and that the use of a Thoroughbred as a sire of the finished harness horse was out of place—not that the blood of the Thoroughbred in dam or grandam was to be objected to. I trust that you will forgive this trespass on your valuable space, should I have erred in believing that the summing up of the article in question, owing to the way in which it was worded, did a grave injustice to the value of Thoroughbred blood, and, through it, as the foundation of improvement, to the best interests of the horse breeders of this country.

Winnipeg.

Yours truly,

P.

**FARM.**

**Agricultural Notes from Ottawa.**

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

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

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

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

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

The hog-feeding experiments are still in progress at the Central Experimental Farm here. Over 200 animals are being fed, with the object of finding out the causes of soft bacon, which has given farmers a good deal of trouble. One-half of the animals were brought from Western Ontario and the other half were procured in this district, the object being to discover the difference, if any, in the effect of

various methods of feeding on animals from widely separated districts. Mr. Grisdale, the Stock Manager, has the direct charge of the work, on a plan elaborated by the Minister of Agriculture, Professor Robertson, Dr. Saunders, Mr. Shutt, the chemist, and Mr. Grisdale himself.

**The Growing of Fall Wheat.**

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—The reason given in your issue of July 15th for the winter-killing of wheat last season may be, or may not be, the true one for the large percentage of winter wheat killed. True it is that a great many pieces that were sown early have been winter-killed, while pieces that were sown later have fared much better, but, perhaps, there have been other causes besides the great amount of top. In the fall of '97, our wheat had fully as much top as it had last fall, and yet, this year we have scarcely any wheat, and last year we had scarcely any killed. How can we conclude, then, that our wheat was sown too early and developed too much top? If we were to come to that conclusion, we might also take it for granted, from last year's experience, that wheat will do well on comparatively wet land, because there were some pieces around here last year that came out well on wet land, while many pieces on high and dry land were almost totally killed. Such a thing as the latter conclusion, however, we know by many years' experience to be absurd. All wheat-growers know that dry land is the only land suitable for wheat.

After the wheat was sown a year ago, we had plenty of rain, and there were very few days that the sun was shining in a clear sky. We all know what important factors the rays of the sun are in the formation of strong, healthy plants. We have noticed the pale green color of plants that have started to grow in a dark place. It has a luxuriant growth, but it is very tender. Might that be the state of the young wheat plant in the fall of '98? Personally, I fancy it was not so much the abundance of growth as it was the weakness of growth that caused the partial failure of wheat this year.

Our farm is composed of 235 acres, most of which is under cultivation. During the ten years that we have lived here we have grown fall wheat on mostly every part of it. The field which we count the most suitable for fall wheat is sheltered on the north and west by a bush. It is slightly undulating, with fair top-drainage and good natural underdrainage. It is of a clay loam soil of a good open texture. Land for wheat should be well drained. Natural drainage is the best, but it may be grown on land inclined to be wet, provided there is a good system of underdrainage. One year we sowed wheat on a piece, part of which needed underdraining. The field was plowed about seven inches deep in eight yard lands and sowed some time about the 10th of September. The wheat on the part of the field that needed underdraining never grew well in the fall, came out in poor shape in the spring, and yielded but a small crop of poor wheat. The other part of that same field did exceedingly well in every respect. I would emphasize having well-drained land.

A windbreak to the north and west is often advantageous. It helps to distribute the snow more evenly over the field, and thus gives better protection to the young plants.



**LADY FLORA.**

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

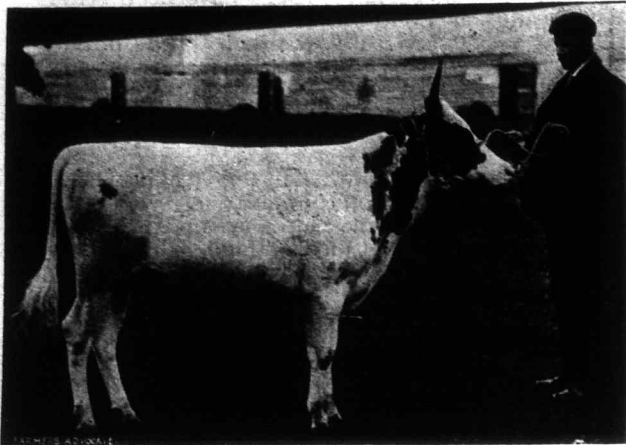
We have always made a practice of bare summer-fallowing, and this serves as a preparation for the wheat. Our principal reason, however, for summer-fallowing is not to prepare for fall wheat, but to rid the farm of bad weeds, such as couch grass and thistles. We very seldom use any manure, except it be on the crest of some knolls. One year we used a bag of commercial fertilizer. We thought that it may have done some good, but as we had no marked result and no measured plot to make certain, we neither recommend or condemn.

With reference to the time of sowing, there is a diversity of opinion. Some say, "Sow early, from the 20th to the 31st of August, if possible." Others say, "Wheat should be sown from the 10th to the 20th of September." Last year excepted, we have always had the best crops when we have sown about the 1st of September.



We have no particular direction to sow wheat. Most every year when we have plowed in lands we sowed across the lands. When we have not plowed in lands, we have generally sown with the natural general lay of the land. When sown thus, it helps in the top drainage, especially when it is not harrowed after it is sown. We always try to get a good fine seed-bed, and then never touch it after it is sown. Handled thus, it seems to come up quicker and develop roots faster.

I am a strong advocate of shallow seeding for every kind of grain. It gives the plant a stronger growth. Before the young plant has made use of all the food in the grain, it has developed enough roots to feed upon the soil in its immediate vicinity. When sown deeply, it is longer before it appears



BEND-OR.

Winner of seven first prizes and a championship in 1898. BRED BY JAMES HOWIE, HILLHOUSE, KILMARNOCK.

above ground; it must, consequently, take more of the food of the grain, and must, therefore, be left in a much poorer condition to commence life.

We have discarded the system of plowing in lands for wheat. We practiced it for some years, and came to the conclusion, by our observation, that we were doing as much harm as good. Our land being of an undulating character, we could not plow it in any one direction without the ridges in some places forming dams for the water. I still believe that on some particular places the plowing in lands would be an advantage.

Judging from last year's observations, there is no advantage in deep plowing, or deep cultivation of any kind, immediately previous to the sowing of wheat. Last year's experience rather points the other way. The land which we simply cultivated with a broad-share cultivator looked the strongest in the spring. Good lands with good cultivation, however, will not give the best results if a poor variety of wheat is sown. Great care should be exercised in the selection of seed. We have grown the Early Genesee Giant for several years, and it has proved a good variety. Dawson's Golden Chaff is also grown to a large extent in this vicinity, with good results. These are the leading varieties in this part. No small or poorly-developed wheat should ever be sown. The fanning mill should not be slighted. Some always blow their grain with the mill before sowing. When the grain is ready for seed they run it through the mill, giving lots of wind, and the seed is allowed to drop on the screen. By this plan, all light seeds are blown over. Seed that is intended for sowing should not be cut on the green side, but should be allowed to ripen fully. I think that well-conducted experiments will bear me out on this statement. Perhaps you could inform me through your columns if experiments of this kind have ever been conducted, and with what results? Wm. D. DYER, Ontario Co., Ont.

#### Fall Treatment of Stubble Land.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I think a few words on a subject of general interest, viz., how to increase the fertility of our farms, would at this season of the year be in keeping with the up-to-date character of your paper. It is a matter of regret, on passing through the country, to see the procrastination of a large number of otherwise good farmers in respect to the management of fields after the grain has been removed. There are men in this section that I know of who seeded their grain down to clover in the spring, and failing to get a stand on account of the drouth, have now turned their stock into these fields, and, as I have seen them do before, will let them run there until they get ready to plow the land in the fall. I should mention also that it is not altogether due to drouth that they do not secure a "catch" of seeds, but to poor condition of the land and bad methods of seeding. As any sensible person knows, such methods are not calculated to raise the fertility of our land, and right here is where I wish to make a few suggestions. When we fail to get a catch of grass seeds, what are we to do? Let our stock pick every vestige of anything that is left after the grain is removed, thus leaving nothing to turn under, or plow it late in the fall and again sow to grain next spring? Now, as I said, any sensible person can see that such a course will not do—it is equivalent to trying to get something for nothing.

Why could not these farmers gang-plow their fields and cultivate well, and sow some quick-

growing crop, as rape or buckwheat, which would make a good growth to plow under in the fall, besides cleaning the land. If buckwheat was sown it would need to be plowed under before being frosted. Then, again, there are farmers who have sod fields which, after they take the hay off, they pasture until fall and plow in the spring for peas or other grain. Now, would it not be just as easy to plow after haying, when there is a little slack time, and work them down and sow buckwheat, which, besides killing the sod, would add to the store of fertility in the land by reason of the large amount of humus thus secured? The land would then be in first-rate condition for grain the following spring.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will publish further advice from some abler pen than mine in reference to the fall treatment of stubble fields. I think I have taken up enough of your valuable space, so will close, wishing the ADVOCATE the success which it so well deserves.

Yours respectfully, FIGARO.  
Simcoe Co., Ont.

#### Clover vs. Grasses as Fertilizer.

In order to ascertain the comparative manurial values of clovers and grasses as green crop, Mr. Zavitz grew and plowed down strips across the experimental field on the Guelph College Farm in 1898, the results of which were plainly seen this year. Plots of various spring grains were grown across the strips of clovers and grasses of last year, and the vigor of this year's plots was strongly marked by the lines of last year. Where clover grew the crop was taller and thicker than where the grasses grew, and least of all where there was timothy.

#### Death of James Elder.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Elder, of "Hensall Farm," Virden, Man., one of the most progressive, highly esteemed and influential farmers of the Prairie Province, where his name was a synonym for integrity and independence. He was for several years President of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, rendering that board very great assistance. His clear and practical contributions in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE from time to time were greatly appreciated. Of stalwart Scotch descent, he was born on May 6th, 1847, near Hensall, Huron Co., Ont., removing to Manitoba in 1884. As an agriculturist he was most successful, "Hensall Farm" being a splendid example of what may be accomplished by intelligent industry on the Western prairies. He was a thoroughgoing believer in the practical value of improved live stock, individual merit and utility being his aim as a breeder. For some years he has been in failing health, and his death will be very generally deplored, for he was a good man and true, who had served his day and generation well.

#### POULTRY.

##### The Strayed Lice Identified.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In your paper of August 1st, 1899, appeared a paragraph headed "Strayed Lice." I sent you them, and around the vial was a note to you (which must have escaped your notice) describing them and their habits. In place of infesting animals, they are parasitic to birds, and their places of abode are literally covered with them. I have never seen them on our animals. We blame the sparrows for bringing them to our place, because their young and their nests are alive with them. They keep the hens poor. Our neighborhood have their places infested too. Coal oil will kill them, but it is too expensive and, like other solutions, will not penetrate into every nook and cranny, nor can it be applied to the fowl. We have used kerosene emulsion with crude carbolic (phenol) and lime, a solution of arsenic, and have burned sulphur, all of which have been of little good. Have you had any experience with "formaline," or is there a germicide that is superior to the above? Any information concerning the destruction of the above pest will oblige. PHILIP AMYS, Peterboro Co., Ont.

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

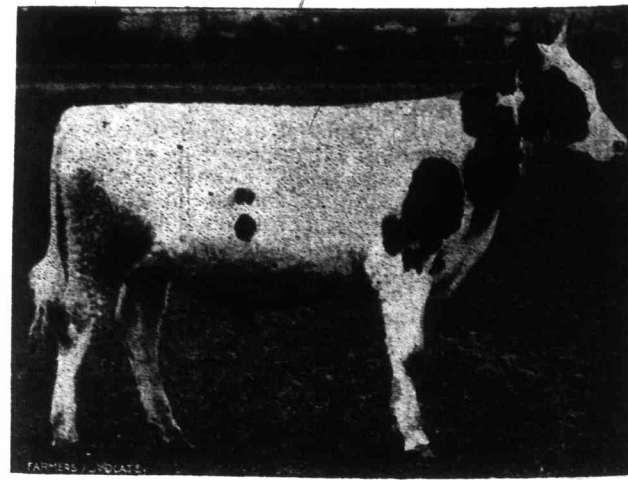
#### VETERINARY.

##### The Schmidt Treatment for Milk Fever.

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

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

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



RISKHIM OF SOUTHWICK.

A typical Ayrshire.

"On Monday, 10 a. m., she was still down, but was fast regaining consciousness. Tears were flowing from her eyes, and a rather thick discharge from the nostrils. Pulse, 68, rather stronger; respirations, 28; and temperature, 90.4. At midday she was still improving, and on making an attempt almost got up. Throughout the day she had small doses of rectified spirit and spirit of ammonia in gruel every two hours. Small quantities of milk were taken from her at intervals. At 9 p. m. she regained her feet, but looked very dull and sleepy. She was disinclined to move, and when made to do so staggered a good deal. She ate a bran mash and drank a pail of water. On Tuesday she was still improving, although still showing much lassitude. At midday three pints of milk were stripped from her, and shortly after the calf was put back with her again; but she took little notice of it. On Wednesday she was quite convalescent, and was feeding well, and giving almost her full quantity of



milk. There was no sign of any abnormality of any part of the udder.

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

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

DAIRY.

Operations of the Thames Dairy Company.

The Thames Dairy Company, operating four cheese factories near London, Ont., under the supervision of Mr. T. B. Millar, is doing a very satisfactory season's work. On August 1st we visited three of the factories, with Mr. Millar, and took the photograph of the Dorchester factory represented in the accompanying engraving. This new plant was put up last spring, on the site of the old factory, which was destroyed by fire just at the opening of the making season. The make-room, 30x50 feet, is one of the most airy and best lighted cheese factories in Western Ontario. The engine and boiler room is situated to the south, and cannot be seen in the engraving. The make-room, with its vats, sinks, weigh-stand, curd mills, presses, etc., presents a most orderly and clean appearance, which is enhanced by each window sill bearing pots of beautiful flowers. The water supply could not well be improved upon, coming, as it does, from a neighboring spring, and is forced into the factory by an hydraulic ram. The curing-room is capacious, airy, and in keeping with the make-room for cleanliness. During the warm weather the temperature has been kept down to and below 68° Fahr., by an ice box, which is about 3 feet square, 7 feet high, and open at the bottom. The windows are all thrown open in the evenings and closed in the mornings, which, together with the ice in hot spells, produce the most desirable atmospheric conditions for properly curing the cheese. The output of this factory has reached 160 cheese in a week, but the milk supply at all the factories has fallen off fully one-third during the last few weeks, owing to the failing pastures and torments of the horn fly. A few provident patrons are preventing this serious loss by making provision to supplement the failing pastures at this season with a green soiling crop or ensilage held over from last winter. We did not learn of anyone combating the flies, but surely there would be profit in applying one or other of the remedies recommended in our issue of July 15th. To allow cows to run down in their milk flow at this season is more expensive than one is inclined to suppose at first thought, as they will be very slow and difficult to raise in their future yield, and the high price of nine and a half cents per pound now being received for cheese would, on a full flow, add materially to the season's returns. The labor of caring for a full flow is very little more than a two-thirds flow, while the extra profit in the first case goes largely into the patron's pocket.

The Nilestown and Pond Mills factories each presented the same spic-and-span appearance as the Dorchester factory. The former has made as high as 164 cheese in a week, and the latter 103. The Nilestown curing-room is held at the desired temperature (not above 70°) by means of an inch pipe attached to the wall around the inside of the room, and through which flows cold spring water. A supply of ice was put up at this factory, but so far it has not been needed. The Pond Mills curing-room is cooled with the ice-box system and the open windows at night. While the curing-rooms of all the factories are kept in the best possible condition for curing the cheese, the curing is

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

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

The milk is usually all received at the factories before 9 o'clock in the morning. It is weighed into the vats, and gradually heated up to 86 degrees. The rennet test, with which all up-to-date cheesemakers are familiar, is used to determine when the milk in the vats is ready to set, 23 seconds being considered the proper standard of ripeness. A carefully prepared, nice flavored "starter" is used, but only when absolutely necessary, so as to hasten the ripening and control the character of the acidity. The milk is set by adding 3 1/2 ounces of rennet to 1,000 pounds of milk. The curd is usually ready to cut in about 35 minutes after setting, or when it breaks clean over the finger

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

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

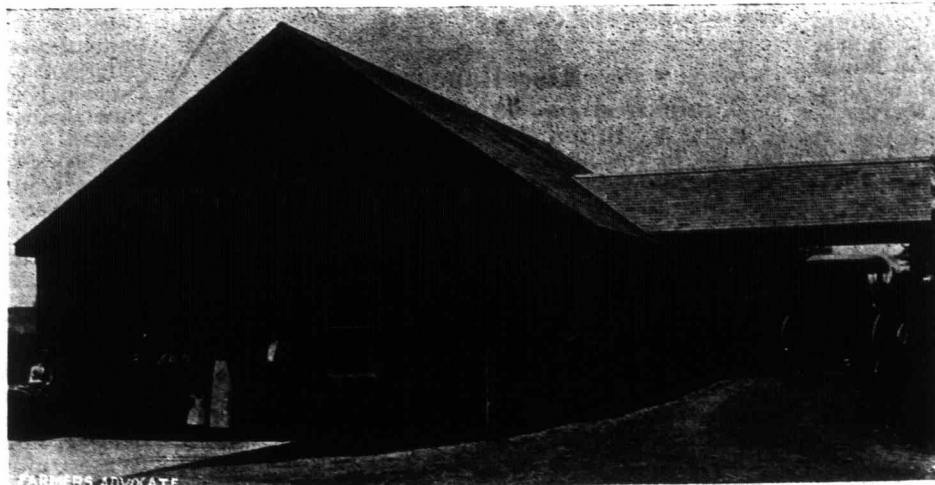
Experimental Spraying.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN THE WORK — APPLES A LIGHT CROP.

The labor in connection with the experimental spraying carried on by the Ontario Government is over, and the spraying agents have laid aside their robes of green. The work was finished up on July 26th, when the last application was given at Havelock by the agent in charge of the "Eastern" division, and now we will have to wait until the harvest time to ascertain the results of the season's work. Under the supervision of Mr. W. M. Orr, of Fruitland, the work has been carried on at thirty points, distributed throughout the Province, by Major Walker, Ancaster, who had charge of the "Central" division; Joseph McPherson, Stony Creek, "Western" division; and John B. Pettit, Fruitland, "Eastern" division. While, to get the full details of the work, the public will have to wait until the superintendent has made out his report, there are some points which may prove of interest to the agriculturists of this Province.

In the first place, the agents are greatly surprised at the interest manifested in the work throughout the Province, as evinced by the large crowds that attended the different points on the days of application. At many of the points spraying was an entirely new thing, and a spray pump was a thing that, by many, had never been seen before. The people, eager to learn how to protect their orchards from the ravages of insect pests and fungi, turned out in large numbers, and, as a consequence, the attendance this season will greatly exceed that of any previous year. In some respects the season has been greatly against the success of the work, and the results will not be so marked as they would have been had it been more favorable. Throughout the "Eastern" division it rained almost daily during the months of May and June, and in many instances, no sooner would the solution be applied than a considerable portion of it would be washed off.

At some points in the other divisions this was also the case, but in spite of this fact the results, so far, are quite satisfactory. It was found that insects of every description are rapidly increasing in these sections where spraying has not been carried on, and that the state of health and general appearance of the orchards give evidence of the damage that is annually being done. The insects doing most damage this season have been: Tent caterpillar, bud moth, canker worm, green fruit worm, cigar and pistol case-bearers, and codling moth. Everybody knows the damage that can be done by the tent caterpillar and codling moth, but not so many are so well acquainted with the other insects mentioned. In many cases this season the tent caterpillar and canker worm completely stripped whole orchards of foliage, and in some sections the forest trees appeared as they would in winter. It was a most pleasing sight to see a row of trees through an orchard with strong, rank, green growth, that had been operated on by the spraying agent, while the foliage on the surrounding trees was completely demolished by insects. It was a splendid object lesson. The green fruit worm is found to be very rapidly increasing and doing untold damage to the small fruit. The tiny bud moth was very much in evidence, and did much damage at several points, and at one orchard the case-bearers were extremely bad. It has been found that these two insects are very hard to control. Codling moth proved to be more prevalent in the "Western" and "Central" divisions than in the "Eastern," and in some orchards in the two former divisions much damage is reported. At all points those who watched the progress of the work were well pleased with the manner in which the sprayed trees were kept free from insects, and with the extremely healthy appearance of the foliage on the same. Some fruit-growers have made the statement that 4 oz. Paris green to 40 gal. water will not kill these insects. While I think, for all the "green" costs, one, to make sure work, would better put in 6 oz.,



DORCHESTER CHEESE FACTORY. OWNED BY THAMES DAIRY COMPANY.

when forced beneath the surface and gently lifted. The horizontal knife is first used lengthwise of the vat, and the perpendicular knife crosswise and lengthwise, which cuts the curds in cubes about half an inch through. This work is very carefully executed, so as to avoid, as much as possible, breaking or crushing the curds. The curd is stirred in the whey, so as to be free, and steam is turned on below to cook it. The temperature is raised from 86 to 98 degrees in from 40 to 45 minutes. During all this time the mass is kept in motion by agitators or rakes, till the curd shows sufficient acid on the hot iron for dipping, which is from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch. This is usually about three hours after setting. After the whey is run off, the curds are placed in the sink and allowed to mat, and are cut into blocks and frequently turned until ready to mill. After milling by Barnard curd mills, the curds are frequently stirred, during from 40 to 60 minutes, and then piled up and closely covered for 45 minutes to mellow down. They are now broken up and given plenty of fresh air. All the makers lay particular stress upon liberal airing. It is also stirred somewhat drier than was formerly considered necessary. Each factory is arranged so that the curd sinks can be run outside in the open air when gas or undesirable flavors are noticed in the curd. When the curd shows butter-fat and is down to about 82 degrees, it is salted at the rate of about 2 1/2 pounds of salt to the curd from 1,000 pounds of milk. In adding the salt, as with all other branches of the work, care is taken to have it uniformly incorporated. The curd is stirred over twice during the salting, and two or three times more in the following 15 or 20 minutes. It is then weighed and put into the hoops, 100 pounds in each, which makes a finished cheese of about 76 pounds. They are then pressed in the gang press for 45 minutes and bandaged carefully. The seamless cheese-cloth bandage is used, and very carefully applied to avoid wrinkles. Double top and bottom cloths are put on, the outer ones being removed



or even 8 oz., to 40 gals., if applied thoroughly and at the proper time, I know that 4 oz. will bring success. Again, some say that Paris green will not check plum curculio. At one point in my division I sprayed a few plum trees. Formerly these trees have bloomed, but the fruit, after setting, would gradually drop off, and none would remain to be harvested; so said the owner. At the present time those trees are loaded with fruit, and will be until they are picked.

Much has been said about the apple crop. Some of the extensive apple buyers have sent letters to different publications stating that, after much travel and inquiry, they find that there is going to be a "heavy" crop. One made the statement that there was an "extra yield" of Spies. These reports do not agree with those of the spraying agents.



PAIR OF JERSEY PRIZEWINNERS.

Yankee's Rosebud, second-prize cow, and Duchess Malone, first-prize three-year-old heifer. THE PROPERTY OF W. J. EDWARDS, SOURIS, MAN.

They have been over the Province pretty well, and from what they have seen and could learn, they say, on the whole, there will not be one-half a crop of apples, and also that Spies and Baldwins are very light. As the old saw goes, we will know better when the fruit is harvested what the crop will be, and also what results have attended the work under the supervision of Mr. W. M. Orr. But one thing we do know already, and that is, that all who saw the work carried on were well pleased, and hoped the time would soon come when all would, by law, be compelled to spray. JOHN B. PETTIT. Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Virtue of Good Packing.

BY W. R. GILBERT.

There is no one point in which British buyers are more particular than that of the presentation of food supplies, and those who can heighten the attractiveness of their wares in any legitimate way will reap their reward in higher prices. Covent Garden salesmen, in reporting that where English apples fetched 10 shillings (\$2.50) per bushel, a New Zealand supply made readily 20 shillings (\$5.00), or even as high as 25 shillings, per bushel, lay great stress upon the convenient-sized cases, the selection of apples all to one size, and the having had each one wiped carefully and placed separately in paper before packing. Now, all these precautions, of course, cost money, and are just what the ordinary exporter is disposed to slight upon that account. So the producer very rarely recollects that all the other products that he may wish to sell need to be dealt with on the same principle, and should be put into sightly and convenient parcels, if he is to get at the actual consumer, or even those retailers who hold the actual consumers.

Every season shows, more and more, the possibilities of greater expansion in the export trade of farm produce to the Old Country; that is, provided if only the growers will learn how to present their wares attractively. Let anyone examine for himself a heap of anything which has come off the land, and a selection from the same picked to size and put into packages convenient to handle and pleasant to look at, and he will understand how part of a crop, carefully prepared to suit the customers' tastes, sells for a good deal more than can be obtained for the whole when it is "dumped down" in mere bulk and unsorted ugliness.

Now, it is quite certain that in the competition which the Canadian grower has to meet, and must expect to continue to meet, he cannot throw one single point away. If he will not learn how to sort and to pack, as well as how to grow, he will be beaten in the market by those who study the tastes and the wants of the buyer who gives best prices. There is rarely any difficulty in England in selling what looks nice and is pleasant to handle; whereas there is the greatest difficulty in getting real merit recognized which has neither the form, the aspect, nor the odor which appeals to the senses of the consumer. You can get at a man's eye or nose better than at his reason. He will follow his eye and nose, and bid for what they approve, long before he will think over in his mind the conditions which may make a somewhat less attractive sample to be by far the better bargain. "Learn to pack and to place what you grow, as well as how to bid the earth to yield her increase," is a motto to be learned and acted upon by all up-to-date farmers. All this

is true of every product marketed, and more especially of butter and cheese for the English consumer. A very short visit of inspection to the various markets wherein these things sell will assure the interested that our farmers generally are very negligent of the great accomplishment of keeping up appearances. Yet it is by appearance that nine out of ten people are guided, for the sufficient reason that they have not enough knowledge to be guided in any other way.

When one comes to the question of winning by superior quality, one has to take into account quite a different set of motives. There are many articles of farm produce, in steady and general demand, which will not bear carriage without deterioration; but, thanks to cold storage, refrigerator cars, etc., even this drawback is brought to a minimum.

I have here endeavored to keep to the general question of packing and presenting, because almost every article that is grown and sold has its own special risks and difficulties, and only on the wide general principle can such an article as this be kept within reasonable bounds at all. But it is true that—if there be any difference—the good packer and skillful preparer for the retailer will win customers from the good grower more often than the good grower will win away the adherents of attractively arranged wares by the inherent excellence of his produce on sale.

ferred to. It could do no harm to try a few feet as an experiment, as the effects, whether good or bad, would not extend above or below the mixture.]

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

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

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

CRIMSON CLOVER.

SUBSCRIBER, Norfolk Co., Ont.:—"What is your opinion of crimson clover? Should it be sown in August; and if so, how much seed per acre? What sort of clover would be most suitable to sow among corn before the last cultivation?"

[Crimson clover has been given liberal trials in Ontario, but only in particularly favorable localities has it proved a success. It is a southern plant, and does well in Delaware, Maryland, and some other American States. It may possibly do well in the light soil of Norfolk Co., which could be easily proved by a trial. When sown in August its growth is slow, and if the winter is not too severe, the plant lives till the following year, when it matures and dies. It should be sown on clean land, about twelve pounds of seed per acre. If crimson clover does well, it should answer to sow among corn at the time of last cultivation. Red or Mammoth clover should do well sown among the corn.]

SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Fairs of 1899.

CANADA.	
Stanstead Live Stock, Stanstead, Que.	Aug. 23 and 24.
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto	Aug. 28 to Sept. 9.
Dundas County, Morrisburg	Aug. 29 to 31.
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 4 to 9.
East Elgin, St. Thomas, Ont.	" 6 " 8.
Western Fair, London, Ont.	" 7 " 16.
South Lanark, Perth, Ont.	" 11 " 13.
Kingston District, Kingston	" 11 " 14.
Quebec Exposition	" 11 " 16.
New Brunswick Provincial, St. John	" 11 " 20.
Central Canada, Ottawa	" 11 " 23.
Wellesley & N. Easthope, Wellesley	" 12 " 13.
Owen Sound, Owen Sound	" 12 " 14.
Bay of Quinte District, Belleville	" 13 " 14.
Matilda Township, Iroquois	" 13 " 15.
Edon Agricultural Society, Woodville	" 14 " 15.
Southern, Brantford	" 16 " 21.
West Middlesex Union, Strathroy	" 18 " 20.
Northern, Walkerton	" 19 " 20.
Turnberry, Wingham	" 19 " 20.
Prescott, Prescott	" 19 " 21.
Central, Guelph	" 19 " 21.
Great Northern, Collingwood	" 19 " 22.
Scugog, Port Perry	" 20 " 22.
North Oxford, Woodstock	" 21 " 23.
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, N. S.	" 23 " 30.
North Brant, Paris	" 25 " 26.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

ROUND SILOS—CAPACITY—MIXTURES.

E. C. A., Huron Co., Ont.:—"Will you kindly tell me, in the next issue of your paper, whether a circular silo is considered the best? If one 14 x 26 feet high will hold from 80 to 100 tons of ensilage when properly filled? Also, if it answers to put clover, alfalfa or green oats in with the corn when the silo is being filled?"

[When a round stave silo is well constructed, and kept in shape by tightening up the bands as they need it in the summer season, it gives good satisfaction, and if set up a foot from the ground on a stone foundation, painted outside and in, and the edges of the planks before being put up, it should last a long time. A thorough dressing of wood preservative also adds to the life of a silo. The shape of a round silo is favorable to keeping the silage without loss, provided the planks are sound and fit so as to exclude the air fairly well. Of course, at best, a wooden silo of any form can only have a limited duration, while a cement-concrete silo is practically indestructible. The latter can be made four, six or eight sided, as desired, and, therefore, as favorable to keeping the silage as a round structure. A concrete silo should be completed from four to six weeks before being filled, that it may be thoroughly hardened. It is merely a matter of circumstances which sort of silo is better to build. For a tenant, or where the farm buildings are old and likely to be rebuilt within a few years, the round plank silo is probably preferable; but where one hopes to require the silo for an extended period, and the farm buildings are not likely to be re-adjusted, the cement-concrete structure may rather be chosen.

A round silo, 14 feet across and 26 feet high, would hold from 78 to 80 tons if well filled.

We have never known clover, alfalfa or green oats to be mixed with corn in a silo, but we have seen a mixture of green millet, with corn to utterly fail to make good silage, as it caused moldy spots and streaks all through the silage. It is true that horse beans and sunflower heads mixed with the corn keep well, but we cannot pronounce with certainty as to the outcome of the combinations re-



PRIZEWINNING LEICESTERS.

Gaunt's Revenue 2337, first-prize and sweepstakes ram, and first-prize pair shearing ewes, at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs.

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

Elma, Atwood	Sept. 26 to 27.
Center Bruce, Paisley	" 26 " 27.
Haldimand County, Cayuga	" 26 " 27.
West Williams and Parkhill	" 26 " 27.
Peel Co., Brampton	" 26 " 27.
Central, Peterborough	" 26 " 28.
North Simcoe, Stayner	" 26 " 28.
Northwestern, Goderich	" 26 " 28.
Peninsular, Chatham	" 26 " 28.
North Lanark, Almonte	" 26 " 28.
Southwold and Dunwich, Shedden	" 26 " 28.
Center Wellington, Fergus	" 27 " 28.
Ontario and Durham, Whithy	" 27 " 28.
South Renfrew, Renfrew	" 28 " 29.
South Waterloo, Galt	" 28 " 29.



North Perth, Stratford.....	Oct. 3 to 4.
British Columbia, New Westminster.....	" 3 " 6.
Six Nations, Onkwen.....	" 4 " 6.
East York, Markham.....	" 4 " 6.
North Renfrew, Beachburg.....	" 5 " 6.
South Norwich, Otterville.....	" 6 " 7.
"World's" Fair, Rockton.....	" 10 " 11.
Burford, Burford.....	" 11 " 12.
Orford, Highgate.....	" 13 " 14.
Norfolk Union, Simcoe.....	" 17 " 19.

UNITED STATES.	
Ohio State, Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 4 to 8.
New York State, Syracuse, N. Y.....	" 4 " 9.
Cambridge, Cambridge, N. Y.....	" 5 " 8.
Monroe County, Stroudsbury, Pa.....	" 5 " 8.
Inter-State, Trenton, N. J.....	" 25 " 29.
Michigan State, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	" 25 " 30.
Illinois State, Springfield, Ill.....	" 25 " 30.
St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 2 " 7.

Most Successful Exhibition.

Three weeks more (Sept. 7 to 16) and the great "Western" Exhibition at London, Ont., will be in progress, and it looks at the present time as though it would be the most successful fair ever yet held. It seems most difficult to gauge the popularity of the Western Fair. Notwithstanding the annual enlargement of the various exhibition buildings, space in the machinery hall and transportation building, and, in fact, all of the departments, will be at a premium for the fair of 1890. Secretary Nelles tells us that were some of the buildings double their size they would be filled, and still there would be a cry for more space. The entries are coming in rapidly from many new as well as old exhibitors. An old exhibitor the other day said that "the Western" was of more benefit to him than any other show in Canada; that as a livestock and agricultural show it beat them all. This season it will be marked by the immense number of entries of agricultural, mechanical and scientific articles, showing the great advancement made in Canada's resources and industrial development. Visitors will be greatly struck by the many changes in the more convenient arrangement of some of the buildings—changes which have been made at an expenditure of several thousands of dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ottawa Central Fair.

The special prizes for the Central Canada Fair, Ottawa, Sept. 11th to 23rd, number over 50, including 32 gold medals. A special of \$10 will be given for factory cheese, and gold medals for creamery and dairy butter. As usual, there will be a milk test. Without a doubt the fair this year will eclipse any previous show. The directors are offering great inducements for larger and better displays in all the departments, and there is a general move on the part of exhibitors to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. Moreover, the programme of special attractions is a costly one. It includes trotting and running races, water specialties, daring balloon ascensions and parachute drops, marvellous acrobatic feats, the presentation of the spectacular, "The Bombardment of Pekin," in which several hundred soldiers of the Capital will take part, and a beautiful display of fireworks every evening from the lake. The fair is to last two weeks this year, and the directors realize that no expense must be spared to make the show a success. The exhibition opens Sept. 11th.

Toronto Exhibition.

Readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be pleased to hear that all classes have filled well at the Toronto Exhibition, which opens on the 29th inst. Entries for live stock, dairy products, honey, fine arts and manufactures closed on the 5th inst., and in every instance are up to the average, and in some cases beyond. Entries for the grain, field roots and horticultural classes did not close until the 12th, and, consequently, much cannot be said about them, as they had not been made

up when the FARMER'S ADVOCATE went to press. Horses and cattle have done a great deal better than might have been expected, considering the busy and heated season. The liberality of the Dominion Shorthorn Association in doubling the prizes for Shorthorns has enticed some extra exhibitors, but more would doubtless have come out had the suggestion to devote a part of the money to securing a good judge from England for Toronto, London and Ottawa been acted upon. However, there will be at Toronto the best show of Shorthorns Canada has yet seen. The classes for buttermaking competitions and for export bacon hogs have filled sufficiently well to prove that they will increase in popularity as the years roll by. Extra pigpens have been provided, the poultry house renovated, the annex extended, the new machinery hall nearly completed, the dairy department enlarged and fitted with a new refrigerator, a new Grand Trunk building erected, and many other things done that will add to the convenience of exhibitors and the pleasure of sight-seers. The entertainment features are to be on a grand and more elaborate scale than ever. Features have been secured in Europe. On the opening night a monster tattoo, vivouac and reveille will be given, and on the following nights a great dual spectacle illustrating the battles of Omdurman in Egypt, with the Sirdar in command and the Dragons charging, and of Iloilo in the Philippines, the whole terminating with a magnificent tableau amid a halo of fireworks designed to represent the Anglo-Saxon unity. In the meantime it should not be forgotten that entries for poultry and for dogs close, the former with Mr. H. J. Hill, at 82 King St., east, Toronto, and the latter with Mr. W. P. Fraser, at the same address, on Saturday, the 19th inst.

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

Kent Co., Ont.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

We have had an exceedingly cool and showery July. Late hay (timothy) has been considerably damaged, and wheat-harvesting delayed, but pasture is excellent, and stock are looking well. Barley is ready to harvest, and is a very heavy crop. In fact, spring crops generally never looked better. Spring-sown clover has grown to such a height that the butts of the wheat sheaves are full of it. The most disagreeable feature of the month was a terrific hail storm that swept through Kent, a few miles north of Chatham. The track of the storm was about one mile wide and several long, and hail fell to the depth of two or three inches on the level. Wheat was threshed out, corn cut to ribbons, oats, barley and peas beaten into the ground, trees were stripped of fruit and leaves, and poultry and even pigs killed. The farmers of the stricken section will not have a dollar's worth of grain to sell, and it is expected that the council will be petitioned to relieve them of their taxes this year.

The horn fit has been getting in its work, consequently the price of butter has advanced to 16c. and 18c. per lb. Eggs, 10c. and 11c. per doz. Early potatoes, plentiful and cheap. Raspberry season is on, with prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.60 per crate. Quite a number of buyers are here buying for Eastern canneries. This tends to keep the price up. W. A. MCG. July 20th, 1890.

Lincoln County.

The last two months has been a fairly hot and a particularly dry time in this district. There have been a few lively thunderstorms, but such rains as have come with such a rush that the greater part of the water ran off the rolling lands. Pastures have become dry, and many people are feeding fodder corn and hay. Butter is 13 cents per pound, and likely to be considerably higher. Eggs, which were at 15 and 16 cents, have dropped a couple of cents. Take the whole district through, the grain crop is better than was at one time expected, but by no means a full yield. In barley and oats the straw is decidedly short. Hay touched \$10 towards the end of last month, then dropped to \$8. Last Saturday, on St. Catharines market, blue grass changed hands at \$7 a ton, but before the end of the day good timothy hay sold at the \$10 mark, and it is quite unlikely that much will be sold below that figure. Pork is fairly plentiful, at 5 cents live weight. Beef is changing hands at \$4.25. Lambs are somewhat scarce, good stuff realizing 10 cents by weight, but scarcely go half a crop, take the county through. Greenings and Ribston Pippins are among the better loaded varieties. Pears are turning out about half a crop, and should realize better prices this year. There is a fair sprinkling of the early varieties of peaches, but the Alexandras generally were a poor sample, and pulled prices down very low. Along the lake shore there will be some fairly good crops of Crowsford and other freestone peaches, but inland the orchards are many of them practically bare of fruit. There has been little or no "leaf curl" this year, but some of the orchards show a deplorable percentage of dead trees from the severe conditions of the past winter. Plums appear to be a fair crop, and the Japanese variety, "Abundance," is going into the market now in considerable quantities. Both these and the "Burbank" trees (another Japanese kind) have a tendency to overload, and many trees would have been better "thinned." Grapes are looking very well. I have noticed little mildew, and the indications are for a clean, good crop. M. B.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

Beef cattle.	Extreme prices now.	Top Prices		
		Two weeks ago.	1898.	1897.
1500 lbs. up.....	\$5 30 to 6 05	\$5 75	\$5 40	\$5 20
1350 to 1500 lbs.....	5 05 to 6 00	5 85	5 60	5 20
1200 to 1350 lbs.....	4 70 to 6 00	5 85	5 65	5 20
1050 to 1200 lbs.....	4 50 to 5 90	5 65	5 40	5 00
900 to 1050 lbs.....	4 40 to 5 60	5 35	5 20	4 85
Hogs.				
Mixed.....	4 35 to 4 75	4 65	4 05	4 05
Heavy.....	4 00 to 4 65	4 70	4 10	4 02
Light.....	4 50 to 4 87½	4 65	4 02	4 10
Pigs.....	4 00 to 4 75	4 30	3 90	4 10
Sheep.				
Natives.....	2 50 to 5 25	5 25	4 50	4 25
Western.....	3 50 to 4 30	4 70	4 35	3 75
Yearlings.....	4 50 to 5 50	5 40	4 80	4 50
Lambs.....	3 00 to 6 25	7 00	6 65	5 35

The first Western grass range steers of the season sold here, August 7th, at \$4.90 for 1,193-lb. steers, with a car of 1,464-lb. five-year-olds at \$5.25. They were considered to be in middling condition, and not as fat as rangers usually are at this season. On the corresponding day last year the following sales were made: Wibaux, 1,311-lb. steers, \$4.50; 1,123-lb. heifers, \$4.35, and 870-lb. cows, \$3.00; Brewster cattle, 1,333 lbs., \$4.15. A man just back from the south-west says grass is very good in Texas, with lots of water, and cattle never looking better. He says there has been a wonderful improvement in the grade of cattle in Texas during the past year or two. Texas cattlemen value their cattle like gold nuggets from Klondike. There is nothing cheap in Texas, excepting prairie dogs.

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

	July, 1889.	June, 1889.	July, 1898.	July, 1897.	July, 1895.
Cattle.....	1,080	1,051	1,065	1,066	1,105
Hogs.....	237	236	232	238	233
Sheep.....	79	82	79	81	78

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

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

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

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

Ripe cattle are scarce. A prominent buyer declared that out of 18,634 cattle in Chicago one day recently, there were not ten cars of strictly good cattle, though there were about 50 carloads at \$5.80, \$5.85, \$5.90, \$6.00, and \$6.05.

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

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

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

R. Lunschen, of Tipton, Ia., was in with 44 head of 1,362-lb. Western cattle of his own feeding, which sold at \$5.55, and 23 head of draft horses, which he is taking to Hamburg, Germany. Upon his return he expects to bring back seven or eight choice coach stallions which he purchased last spring.

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

Toronto Markets.

The live stock receipts at the Western cattle market, Toronto, comprised 97 carloads—1,400 cattle, 1,300 sheep, 2,000 hogs, and 50 calves. The cattle show evidence of short keep. These unfinished cattle have a tendency to depress the market on the better class.

Export Cattle.—Choice heavy export cattle in good demand, with prices a shade easier. Quality of fat cattle only medium. Pastures burnt up and want of water reported from many places. Choice loads of heavy exporters sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt. In one or two loads \$5.30 was paid for extra choice. Mr. Wm. Murby sold 20 export cattle, fed on his own farm near Strathroy, Ont. (average 1,300 lbs. each), at \$5.20 per cwt. Mr. Wm. Snell, of Exeter, sold one load of extra choice cattle at \$5.20 per cwt. Mr. W. Levack purchased one load of extra choice export cattle, 1,400 lbs. average, at \$5.25 per cwt. Light shipping cattle ranged from \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—The demand for butchers' cattle not brisk. Only the better class wanted for local trade. One choice load of best butchers' cattle touched \$4.40 per cwt. Common to inferior grades sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per cwt. Mr. James Harris bought 80 mixed butchers and exporters at \$3.65 to \$4.25 per cwt. As this is Jim's first venture in country-buying for this market, he has our congratulations on his successful judgment. Mr. H. Maybee sold to Mr. Root, Sudbury, 15 butchers' cows at \$3.25 per cwt. This is Mr. Root's initial visit to the Toronto market. Mr. John Scott, Owen Sound, sold one load of butchers' cattle at \$3.50 and \$4.25 per head.

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

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

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

Sheep.—Export sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; bucks at \$2.50 to \$2.75. J. Harris exported four double decks of best sheep per G. T. R. for Liverpool, Eng. Butchers' sheep ranged from \$3 to \$4 per cwt.

Lambs.—The demand good, with prices a little firmer, at \$3.50 to \$4.50 each, or \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Mr. Westby Dun purchased four double decks for export.

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

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

Hogs.—As foretold in my last letter, a rise of 25c. per cwt. has taken place in all classes of hogs. Those weighing 160 to 200 lbs., choice select bacon hogs, unfed, off cars, a shade over this price for next week. About 60 per cent. of the hogs on view to-day at the Packing House were rejected for export. On removal from the brine tubs they proved to be soft. These hogs were purchased from the Western districts. As they were tagged, it is known from whom they were obtained, and the drover has been warned not to purchase for this market again. The large amount of pork products that are now prepared for local consumption has caused the trade to take a decided move in the right direction. The most choice parts—hams, sides, and backs—are exported, the shoulders, ribs and offal or minor parts worked up for local trade. The Northwest, Vancouver, Sudbury, and all the mining camps are now relying entirely on this market for supplies, and our packers are meeting the demand in a very satisfactory manner. Davies & Co. are going extensively into the canning trade, and their goods are meeting with great favor and increasing demand. A further enlargement of their premises is under consideration. The rise of 25c. per cwt. brought a full supply, 3,000 this week. Prices firm and advancing, at \$5.50 per cwt.; thick fats and lights at \$4.75 per cwt. We look for a slight advance next week over this price, but do not anticipate that it will last for any considerable time. Messrs. Ironsides took four carloads of hogs to Winnipeg, Manitoba, paying \$4.75 per cwt. for them from this market. Unculled car lots of hogs sold at \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt. Essex and Kent corn-fed hogs are worth from \$4.80 to \$4.90 per cwt. Sows at \$3; stags at \$2 per cwt.

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

Butter.—Supply very good, of choice quality; creamery scarce, from farmers' wagons; dairy tubs, 14c.; small dairy prints, 15c. and 16c. per lb.; creamery tubs and boxes, 18c. to 19c. per lb.

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

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

Straw.—Steady, at \$7 per ton for No. 1 green steers, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 green steers, 8c. per lb.; cured, 8c. per lb.; calfskins, 9c. per lb.; sheepskins, fresh, 80c. to \$1; lambskins, 35c.; wool, 13c.; wool, pulled, 15c.

Live Stock Exports.

The following is a report of live stock shipments for week ending Wednesday, August 2nd, as prepared by R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal: Cattle, 3,577; sheep, 3,954. For week ending Wednesday, August 10th: Cattle, 2,650; sheep, 1,930.





## AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE.

EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS COLONEL CLAY.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

(Continued from page 453.)

Charles withered me with a fierce scowl of undisguised contempt. "Wentworth," he said once more, "you are a fool!" Then he relaxed into silence.

"But you declined to sell out," I said.

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

"You sold out!" I exclaimed. "You, the Chairman of the Company! You deserted the ship! And how about your trust? How about the widows and orphans confided to you?"

Charles rose and faced me. "Seymour Wentworth," he said, in his most solemn voice, "you have lived with me for years and had every advantage. You have seen high finance. Yet you ask me that question! It's my belief you will never, never understand business!"

## VII.

## THE EPISODE OF THE ARREST OF THE COLONEL.

How much precisely Charles dropped over the slump in Cloetedorps I never quite knew. But the incident left him dejected, limp, and dispirited.

"Hang it all, Sey," he said to me in the smoking-room a few evenings later. "This Colonel Clay is enough to vex the patience of Job—and Job had large losses, too, if I recollect aright," from the Chaldeans and other big operators of the period.

"Three thousand camels," I murmured, recalling my dear mother's lessons; "all at one fell swoop, not to mention five hundred yoke of oxen carried off by the Sabians, then a leading firm of speculative cattle dealers!"

"Ah, well," Charles meditated aloud, shaking the ash from his cheroot into a Japanese tray—fine antique bronze work. "There were big transactions in live stock even then! Still, Job or no Job, the man is too much for me."

"The difficulty is," I assented, "you never know where to have him."

"Yes," Charles mused, "if he were always the same, like Horniman's tea or a good brand of whiskey, it would be easier, of course—you'd stand some chance of spotting him. But when a man turns up smiling every time in a different disguise, which fits him like a skin, and always apparently with the best credentials, why, hang it all, Sey, there's no wrestling with him anyhow."

"Who could have come to us, for example, better vouched," I acquiesced, "than the Honorable David?"

"Exactly so," Charles murmured. "I invited him myself, for my own advantage. And he arrived with all the prestige of the Glen-Ellachie connection."

"Or the Professor?" I went on. "Introduced to us by the leading mineralogist of England."

"I had touched a sore point. Charles winced and remained silent.

"Then, women again," he resumed, after a painful pause. "I must meet in society many charming women. I can't everywhere and always be on my guard against every dear soul of them. Yet the moment I relax my attention for one day—or even when I don't relax it—I am bamboozled and led a dance by that arch Mme. Picardet, or that transparently simple little minx, Mrs. Granton. She's the cleverest girl I ever met in my life, that hussy, whatever we're to call her. She's a different person each time, and each time, hang it all, I lose my heart afresh to that different person."

I glanced round to make sure Amelia was well out of earshot.

"No, Sey," my respected connection went on, after another long pause, sipping his coffee pensively, "I feel I must be aided in this superhuman task by a professional unraveller of cunning disguises. You've heard, of course, of the Bertillon system of measuring and registering criminals."

"I have," I answered. "And it's excellent as far as it goes. But, like Mrs. Glasse's juggled hare, it all depends upon the initial step. 'First catch your criminal.' Now, we have never caught Colonel Clay, and until we secure him we cannot register him by the Bertillon method. Besides, even if we had once caught him and duly noted the shape of his nose, his chin, his ears, his forehead, of what use would that be against a man who turns up with a fresh face each time, and can mould his features into whatever form he likes, to deceive and foil us?"

"Never mind, Sey," my brother-in-law said. "I was told that Dr. Frank Beddersley was the best exponent of the Bertillon system now living in England; and to Beddersley I shall go. Or, rather, I'll invite him here to lunch to-morrow."

So we wrote a polite invitation to Dr. Beddersley, who pursued the method professionally, asking him to come and lunch with us at Mayfair at two next day.

Dr. Beddersley came—a dapper little man, with pent-house eyebrows, and keen, small eyes, whom I suspected at sight of being Colonel Clay himself in another of his clever polymorphic embodiments. He was clear and concise. His manner was scientific. He told us at once that though the Bertillon method was of little use till the expert had seen the criminal once, yet if we had consulted him earlier he might probably have saved us some serious disasters. "A man so ingenious as this," he said, "would no doubt have studied Bertillon's principles himself, and would take every possible means to prevent recognition by them. Therefore you might almost disregard the nose, the chin, the moustache, the hair, all of which are capable of such easy alteration. But there remain some features which are more likely to persist—height, shape of head, neck, build, and fingers; the *timbre* of the voice, the color of the iris. Even these, again, may be partially disguised or concealed. The way the hair is dressed, the amount of padding, a high collar round the throat, a dark line about the eyelashes, may do more to alter the appearance of a face than you could readily credit."

"So we know," I answered.

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

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

"Quite so," Dr. Beddersley answered. "That is just what I should expect. Now, the question is, do you know him to be one man, or is he really a gang? Is he a name for a syndicate? Have you any photographs of Colonel Clay himself in any of his disguises?"

"Unfortunately, no," Charles replied. "But the police at Nice showed us two. Perhaps we might borrow them."

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

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

"You?" I cried, astonished. "Why, Dolly, how did you get them?"

For a minute or two she showed some little hesitation in telling me. At last she whispered, "You won't be angry if I confess?" (Dolly is just nineteen, and remarkably pretty.)

"My child," I said, "why should I be angry? You may confide in me implicitly." (With a blush like that, who on earth could be angry with her?)

"And you won't tell Aunt Amelia or Aunt Isabel?" she inquired, somewhat anxiously.

"Not for worlds," I answered. (As a matter of fact, Amelia and Isabel are the last people in the world to whom I should dream of confiding anything that Dolly might tell me.)

"Well, I was stopping at Seldon, you know, when Mr. David Granton was there, Dolly went on; "—or, rather, when that scamp pretended he was David Granton; and—and—you won't be angry with me, will you?—one day I took a snapshot with my kodak at him and Aunt Amelia!"

"Why, what harm was there in that?" I asked, bewildered. The wildest stretch of fancy could hardly conceive that the Honorable David had been *stirring* with Amelia.

Dolly colored still more deeply. "Oh, you know Bertie Winslow!" she said. "Well, he's interested in photography—and—and also in me. And he's invented a process, which isn't of the slightest practical use, he says, but its peculiarity is that it reveals textures. At least, that's what Bertie calls it. It makes things come out so. And he gave me some plates of his own for my kodak—half a dozen or more—and I took Aunt Amelia with them."

"I still fail to see," I murmured, looking at her comically.

"Oh, Uncle Seymour," Dolly cried. "How blind you men are! If Aunt Amelia knew she would never forgive me. Why, you must understand. The—rings, you know, and the—al powder!"

"Oh, it comes out, then, in the photograph?" I inquired.

"Comes out! I should think so! It's like little black spots all over Auntie's face. Such a guy as she looks in it!"

"And Colonel Clay is in them too?"

"Yes; I took them when he and Auntie were talking together, without either of them noticing. And Bertie developed them. I've three of David Granton. Three beauties—most successful!"

"Any other character?" I asked, seeing business ahead.

Dolly hung back, still redder. "Well, the rest are with Aunt Isabel," she answered, after a struggle.

"My dear child," I replied, hiding my feelings as a husband. "I will be brave. I will bear up even against that last misfortune!"

Dolly looked up at me pleadingly. "It was here in London," she went on, "when I was last with Auntie. Lebenstein was dining at the house, and I took him twice, *tete-a-tete* with Aunt Isabel!"

"Isabel does not paint," I murmured, stoutly.

Dolly hung back again. "No, but—her hair!" she suggested, in a faint voice.

"Its color," I admitted, "is in places assisted by a—well, you know, a restorer."

Dolly broke into a mischievous sly smile. "Yes, it is," she continued. "And oh, Uncle Sey, where the restorer has—er—restored it, you know, it comes out in the photograph with a sort of brilliant iridescent metallic sheen on it!"

"Bring them down, my dear," I said, gently patting her head with my hand. In the interests of justice, I thought it best not to frighten her.

Dolly brought them down. They seemed to me poor things, yet well worth trying. We found it possible, on further confabulation, by the simple aid of a pair of scissors, so to cut each in two that all trace of Amelia and Isabel was obliterated. "So, you see," I judged it best to call Charles and Dr. Beddersley to a private consultation in the library with Dolly, and not to submit the mutilated photographs to public inspection by their joint subjects. Here, in fact, we had five patchy portraits of the redoubtable Colonel, taken at various angles, and in characteristic unstudied attitudes. A child had outwitted the cleverest sharper in Europe!

The moment Beddersley's eye fell upon them a curious look came over his face. "Why, these," he said, "are taken on Herbert Winslow's method, Miss Lingfield."

"Yes," Dolly admitted, timidly. "They are. He's—a friend of mine, don't you know; and—he gave me some plates that just fitted my camera."

Beddersley gazed at them steadily. Then he turned to Charles. "And this young lady," he said, "has quite unintentionally and unconsciously succeeded in tracking Colonel Clay to earth at last. They are genuine photographs of the man—as he is—without the disguises!"

"They look to me most blotchy," Charles murmured. "Great black lines down the nose, and such spots on the cheek; too!"

"Exactly," Beddersley put in. "Those are *differences in texture*. They show just how much of the man's face is human flesh."

"And how much wax," I ventured.

"Not wax," the expert answered, gazing close. "This is some harder mixture. I should guess, a composition of gutta-percha and India rubber, which takes color well and hardens when applied, so as to lie quite evenly and resist heat or melting. Look here—that's an artificial scar, filling up a real hollow; and this is an added bit to the tip of the nose; and those are shadows, due to inserted cheek pieces within the mouth to make the man look fatter!"

"Why, of course," Charles cried. "India rubber it must be. That's why in France they call him *le Colonel Caoutchouc*!"

"Can you reconstruct the real face from them?" I inquired, anxiously.

Dr. Beddersley gazed hard at them. "Give me an hour or two," he said, "and a box of water colors. I think by that time—putting two and two together—I can eliminate the false

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

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

Besides these striking suggestions of the Seer and the curate, however, I felt vaguely conscious of having seen and observed *the man himself* whom the water color represented, at some time, somewhere. It was not at Nice; it was not at Seldon; it was not at Meran. I believed I had been in a room with him somewhere in London.

Charles was looking over my shoulder. He gave a sudden little start. "Why, I know that fellow!" he cried. "You recollect him, Sey; he's Fingemore's brother!"

Then I remembered at once where it was that I had seen him—at the broker's in the city.

"You will arrest him!" I asked.

"Can I, on this evidence?"

"We might bring it home to him."

Charles mused for a moment. "We shall have nothing against him," he said slowly, "except in so far as we can swear to his identity. And that may be difficult."

Just at that moment the footman brought in tea. Charles wondered, apparently, whether the man, who had been with us at Seldon when Colonel Clay was David Granton, would recollect the face or recognize having seen it. "Look here, Dudley," he said, holding up the water color, "do you know that person?"

Dudley gazed at it a moment. "Certainly, sir," he answered, briskly.

"Who is it?" Amelia asked. We expected him to answer, "Count von Lebenstein," or "Mr. Granton."

Instead of that, he replied, to our utter surprise, "That's Cesarine's young man, my lady."

"Cesarine's young man?" Amelia repeated, taken aback.

"Oh, Dudley, surely you must be mistaken!"

"No, my lady," Dudley replied, in a tone of conviction. "He comes to see her quite regular; he has come to see her, off and on, from time to time, ever since I've been in Sir Charles's service."

"When will he be coming again?" Charles asked, breathless.

"He's downstairs now, sir," Dudley answered, unaware of the bombshell he was flinging into the midst of a respectable family.

Charles rose excitedly and put his back against the door. "Secure that man," he said to me, sharply, pointing with his finger.

"What man?" I asked, amazed. "Colonel Clay! The young man who's downstairs now with Cesarine?"

"No," Charles answered, with decision; "Dudley!"

I laid my hand on the footman's shoulder, not understanding what Charles meant. Dudley, terrified, drew back, and would have rushed from the room; but Charles, with his back against the door, prevented him.

"I—I've done nothing to be arrested, Sir Charles," Dudley cried, in abject terror, looking appealingly at Amelia. "It wasn't me as cheated you. And he certainly didn't look it."

"I daresay not," Charles answered. "But you don't leave this room till Colonel Clay is in custody. No, Amelia, no; it's no use your speaking to me. What he says is true. I see it all now. This villain and Cesarine have long been accomplices! The man's downstairs with her now. If we let Dudley quit the room he'll go down and tell them, and before we know where we are that slippery cel will have wriggled through our fingers, as he always wriggles. He is Fingemore; he is Cesarine's young man; and unless we arrest him now, without one minute's delay, he'll be off to Madrid or St. Petersburg by this evening!"

"You are right," I answered. "It is now or never!"

"Dudley," Charles said, in his most authoritative voice, "stop here till we tell you you may leave the room. Amelia and Dolly, don't let that man stir from where he's standing. If he does, restrain him. Seymour and Dr. Beddersley, come down with me to the servants' hall. I suppose that's where I shall find this person, Dudley!"

"N—no, sir," Dudley stammered out, half beside himself with fright. "He's in the housekeeper's room, sir!"

We went down to the lower regions in a solid phalanx of three. On the way we met Simpson (Sir Charles's valet), and also the butler, whom we pressed into the service. At the door of the housekeeper's room we paused, strategically. Voices came to us from within. One was Cesarine's; the other had a ring that reminded me at once of Lebenstein and the Seer, of David Granton and the little curate. They were talking together in French; and now and then we caught the sound of stifled laughter.

We opened the door. "*Est-il drôle, donc, ce vieux?*" the man's voice was saying.

"*C'est a mourir de rire*," Cesarine's voice responded.

We burst in upon them, red-handed.

Cesarine's young man rose, with his hat in his hand, in a respectful attitude. It reminded me of the little curate, in his humblest moments as the disinterested pastor.

With a sign to me to do likewise, Charles laid his hand firmly on the young man's shoulder. I looked in the fellow's face. There could be no denying it—Cesarine's young man was Paul Fingemore, our broker's brother.

"Paul Fingemore," Charles said severely, "otherwise Cuthbert Clay, I arrest you on several charges of theft and conspiracy!"

The young man glanced around him. He was surprised and perturbed, but, even so, his inexhaustible coolness never once deserted him. "What, five to one?" he said, counting us over. "Has law and order come down to this? Five respectable rascals to arrest one poor beggar of a *chevalier d'industrie*!"

"Hold his hands, Simpson!" Charles cried, trembling lest his enemy should escape him.

Paul Fingemore drew back even while we held his shoulders. "No, not you, sir," he said to the man, haughtily. "Don't dare to lay your hands upon me! Send for a constable if you wish, Sir Charles Vandrift, but I decline to be taken into custody by a valet!"

"Go for a policeman," Dr. Beddersley said to Simpson, standing forward.

The prisoner eyed him up and down. "Oh, Dr. Beddersley!" he said, relieved. It was evident he knew him. "If you've tracked me strictly in accordance with Bertillon's methods, I don't mind so much. I will not yield to fools; I yield to science. I didn't think this diamond king had sense enough to apply to you. He's the most gullible old ass I ever met in my life. But if it's you who have tracked me down, I can only submit to it."

Charles held to him with a fierce grip. "Mind he doesn't break away, Sey," he cried. "He's playing his old game. Distrust the man's patter!"

"Take care," the prisoner put in. "Remember Dr. Polperro! On what charge do you arrest me?"

Charles was bubbling with indignation. "You cheated me at Nice," he said; "at Meran; at Paris!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your loving old auntie,  
MINNIE MAY.

The Bobolink

(*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

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



BOBOLINK.

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

Two Acres Enough in Belgium.

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

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Home-maker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





### Bessie and the Fairies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Poor Lucy!" said Bessie.

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

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

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

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

### The Queen's Chief Butler.

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

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

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

### Puzzles.

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

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

#### 1—TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

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

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

L. B. F.

#### 2—CHARADE.

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

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

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

L. B. F.

#### 3—TRANSPOSITION.

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

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

"ESSEX."

#### 4—FISHING FOR FISH.

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

#### 5—CHARADE (TWO WORDS).

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

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

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

"PILOT."

#### 6—ACROSTIC.

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

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

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

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

"ARRY 'AWKINS."

#### 7—ADDITIONS.

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

"ARRY 'AWKINS."

#### 8—SUM AND DIFFERENCE.

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

"ESSEX."

#### 9—DIAMOND IN A SQUARE.

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

F. L. S.

#### 10—HIDDEN FABRICS.

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

F. L. S.

### Answers to July 15th Puzzles.

1—Bull—all, debar—dear, bowl—owl, able—ale, table—tale, brouge—rogue, Tiber—tier, rebel—reel.

2—Ocelot.

3—w o f d

o v e r

r e l y

d r y s

4—Fife, fiddle, drum, organ, cor(t)net, horn, lyre (liar), trumpet, flute.

5—Arithmetic, geography, reading, grammar, writing.

6—Two parallel straight lines.

7—Bang—pang, bunt—punt, bard—pard, bound—pound, Betty—petty, bear—pear, blight—plight, blot—plot, bane—pane. Primals Bs; finals Ps.

8—Bulldog.

9—Salt.

11—Raleigh, Spenser, Bunyan, Defoe, Southey, Goldsmith, Wordsworth.

#### SOLVERS TO JULY 15TH PUZZLES.

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

#### ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO JULY 1ST PUZZLES.

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

#### COUSINLY CHAT.

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

ADA A.



ESTABLISHED 1868.

INCORPORATED 1887.

# THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 7TH TO 16TH, 1899.

Entries coming in rapidly. Space being allotted. Buildings filling fast. Departments will be complete and better than ever.

## THE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:

Cook's Royal Roman Hippodrome and Equine Paradox; Carl Damman Troupe of European Acrobats; Imperial Japs (14 in number); The Dunham Family, the world's leading Aerialists; Randolph, the champion Swordsman; the Six Sennetts; Bros. Hermanetti, the strong men; Mabel Howard, Equestrienne; John J. Hart, Juggler; Lily Bletsoe, Cornetist; Grand Fireworks Display, including a representation of "The Bombardment of Apia" by British and American Fleets; Grand Illumination of Grounds. Entries close Sept. 6th. Prize Lists and Programmes FREE.

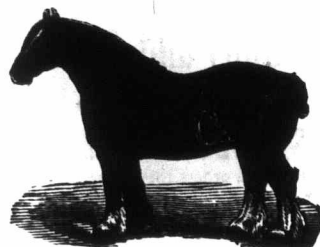
L.T.-COL. WM. M. GARTSHORE,

J. A. NELLES,

President.

Secretary.

**FOR SALE...**  
**IMPORTED AND**  
**CANADIAN-BRED**  
**Clydesdale Stallions**  
From One to Four Years Old. Also



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

**ROBT. DAVIES,**  
Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

**English Shire and Clydesdale Stallions.**  
Last importation just arrived Aug. 5. Imported more stock in 1898-99 to this country than all other importers together; and I also handle no second-hand horses from the United States, but buy direct from the Old Country, and nothing but the best the market can afford. I have them on hand from 3 to 5 years old, weighing 1,800 upwards. These horses must be sold, and at reasonable prices and terms, in order to make room for more. Write for description. Address:  
**EDWARD R. HOGATE CO.,**  
10 Maitland Street, TORONTO, ONT.  
Barns: College and Dufferin Streets.

**CLYDESDALES**

We have several imported Clyde mares 8 and 10 years old for sale at moderate prices. Some of them in foal to Grandeur An imported Hackney mare in foal to Square Shot. Also Ayrshire bull and heifer calves. Write for prices or come and see  
**QUEEN.**  
**D. & O. SORBY,**  
GUELPH, ONT.

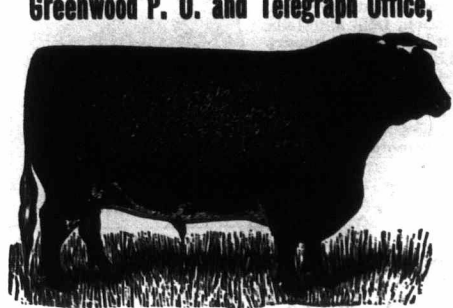
**FOR SALE:**  
**Nine Clydesdale Stallions**

Just landed from Scotland; also a few imp. and home-bred Shorthorn females.  
**JOHN ISAAC,**  
KINELLAR LODGE, MARKHAM, ONT.  
**CLYDESDALES, AYRSHIRE and POULTRY.**  
We are now offering a limited number of imported stallions and mares, and booking orders for young Ayrshires from our show cows. Shetland ponies and fancy poultry. **R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.**

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

On page 465 will be found the new and enlarged advertisement of imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns of W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, near Burlington, Ont. This old and reliable herd has recently been strengthened by the addition of twenty newly-imported Scotch-bred Shorthorns, two bulls and eighteen heifers, which were selected by Mr. George Campbell, of Kinellar, from a number of standard Aberdeenshire herds, and are richly bred in the blood of many of the best of the Cruickshank, Kinellar and Upper Mill tribes. A look over the cattle reveals that they are, as a lot, uniform in type, and that the most popular and approved type, being of good medium size, straight, smooth and well covered with a good quality of natural flesh evenly distributed. They have evidently not been forced, but kept in good thrifty, growing condition, and they show robust constitutions, strong backs, straight top and bottom lines, have handsome heads, neat horns, and quiet dispositions, and many of them, if fitted, would make show animals. Of the two bulls in the importation, Matabele Chief is a very handsome and stylish red two-year-old, with straight outlines, deep forelegs and flanks, long level quarters, a handsome head showing much character and carried proudly on a strong crest, giving him a spirited and vigorous appearance, combined with a good temper. He was bred by Mr. Wilson, Pieriesmill, Aberdeenshire, and his sire, Senacherib, was by Sovereign, and out of Sensation, of Mr. Cruickshank's Secret tribe, by Roan Gauntlet, the sire of William of Orange and Field Marshal. His dam is May Queen 4th, of the Moss Rose tribe, by Boulevard, by Royal James, bred by Mr. Cruickshank. The younger imported bull is Red Light, a red yearling, bred by Mr. James Black, Bartholchapel, a deep-bodied, blocky, low-set bull, of fine character and quality, with forelegs and flanks well let down, a handsome head, smooth shoulders, level quarters, and long, wide thighs. He was got by the Upper Mill bred Captain Ripley, who was by Captain of the Guard, dam by William of Orange. Captain of the Guard was bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and used for several years in the herd of Mr. Deane Willis, where he left many prize-winners, including the champion group of five bull calves at the Birmingham Show. The dam of Red Light was Lustre 16th, of the Duke of Richmond's crack family of that name, by Richmond, bred at Sittyton. Of the 18 heifers imported, fourteen are two-year-olds and four yearlings; thirteen are red and five are roan. Among the lot there are seven straight Cruickshank pedigrees, and the balance are deeply bred in the blood lines of the Sittyton and other leading Aberdeenshire herds. There are five substantial red heifers, got by the Gordon Castle bred bull, New Year's Gift, (by Knight of the Garter), and out of dams of Jealousy, Mysie, Minerva, Lilly of Towie, and Lady Annie families. The Jealousy two-year-old, Rose of Towie 3rd, is an exceptionally wide and thick heifer, out of Rose of Towie, by the Collynie-bred Coming Star, a grandson of Field Marshal. Lilly of Towie, out of Lilly of Towie 2nd, by Jasper, by Sittyton Fame, is of similar pattern. The grandam of these, Japonica 4th, was sired by the Highland Society prize bull, Lord Chelmsford, to whom a number of the heifers are related. A beautiful roan, Lady Mary 16th, comes from the Nether Auguston herd of Mr. A. W. Still, sired by Maximus (by Massena, dam Mademoiselle 7th, by Master of Ceremonies, of the Missie tribe), and out of Lady Mary 14th, by Mountain Gem, bred at Upper Mill, from William of Orange and Missie 3rd. Susanna, Rowena and Coquette are a trio of sonnie heifers of the Sittyton Secret, and Brawith Bud families, bred by Mr. Jamieson, Mains of Waterton, and sired by the Bruce-bred bull, Hallmark (by Royal Robin, and out of Augusta 7th, by Privy Seal). Their dams are by Toppman, bred at Kinellar, a son of Gravesend and Maid of Promise 6th, grandam by the Cruickshank Victoria bull, Vermont. Lilly Perier is a handsome roan, by Cassimer Perier, bred by W. S. Marr, and got by William of Orange. Craibstone Beauty 5th, bred by Mr. Anderson, Old Meldrum, is a red heifer of fine presence and promise, sired by Craibstone, a son of William of Orange, and out of Meadow Beauty 5th, by Lord of the Meadow, by Field Marshal, grandam Lady Mysie, by Field Marshal. Craibstone was from the same family as Lord Caledon's champion bull, Sign of Ritches, champion of the Highland and Royal Dublin Shows. Maude 10th, bred by Mr. Still, Strathray, is a capital red heifer, by Golden Casket, by Cap-

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**  
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office,



**OFFERS FOR SALE**  
**15 SHORTHORN BULLS**  
FIT FOR SERVICE; 3 IMPORTED.  
**25 COWS AND HEIFERS**  
Including 9 recently imported heifers. Prices right. Catalogues on application.  
Claremont Station, C. P. R.  
-om Pickering Station, G. T. R.  
"NO BUSINESS, NO HARM."

**Scotch Shorthorns**  
**FOR SALE.**  
100 head to select from; 23 grand young bulls by Valkyrie = 21806 =, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding, served by (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =, now at the head of our herd.  
**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
Strathroy Station and P. O.  
Farm 1 mile north of the town.

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

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

**SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS**  
Herd bred for practical usefulness, and produces as large a proportion of top show cattle as any herd in Ontario. Young stock, both sexes, for sale.  
Exeter Station, G. T. R., **H. SMITH,**  
half mile from farm. -om HAY, ONT.

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM**  
Forty rods north of Stouffville Station, has for sale three excellent young Shorthorn Bulls, yearling and two-year-old Heifers in calf. Shropshire Lambs, both sexes; also Berkshires. At very moderate prices.  
-om D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

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

**HAWTHORN HERD**  
OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.  
3 heifers bred to Beau Ideal = 2254 =, of first-class quality and A 1 breeding. -om **Wm. Grainger & Son, - Londesboro, Ont.**

**ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM**  
A. J. Watson, Castlederg, Ont.  
**SHORTHORN BULLS,** by Statesman, brother to Toppman. Also, one **BARON LEE BOAR,** 15 months old, and one boar 8 months old.

pie, and out of Maude 9th, by Walter Scott, by Royal James; grandam by Vermont.

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

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

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

**THE CARGILL IMPORTATION OF SHORTHORNS.**

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

**SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS**  
HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

Such sires as imported Royal George and imported Warfare have put us where we are.

**A. & D. BROWN,**  
ELGIN COUNTY. -om IONA, ONTARIO.

**FOR SALE:**  
Four Shorthorn bulls, three Berkshire boars, seven Southdown and Leicester rams; females all ages; and B. & W. Leghorns. Write or come and see.  
-om **E. JEFFES & SONS, Bondhead, Ont.**

**WANTED**  
AS MANAGER on good Dairy Stock Farm by a practical man (Scotch descent, Protestant, age 36, strictly temperate); good experience. Apply, DAIRYMAN "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.



## NOTICES.

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

**Cream Separators.**—The Alexandra and Melotte Cream Separators, handled by R. A. Lister & Co., Montreal, are recognized as being among the very best for farm dairies, as they are simple, close skimming, and easily turned. The firm will make extensive exhibits of their machines at the large fairs this coming fall, and will be prepared to explain their points and quote prices. See advertisement in this issue.

**Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.**—The American A-A Herd Book, Vol. IX., indicates a live state of things in black polls, as it includes pedigrees of animals numbering from 28,001 to 32,500. The standard of excellence for bulls and cows, together with descriptive sketch, is instructive and valuable. The book is, like former volumes, becomingly bound and printed. The Secretary of the Association is Thos. McFarlane, Harvey, Ill.

**The Jones Umbrella Roof** advertised in this issue simply goes to prove that wherever a real need is felt someone will supply the needful. It is the cover of an umbrella that keeps out the storm, and it is the cover that wears out. The Jones-Mullen Co., 396 Broadway, N. Y., is in business to furnish all that is essential in a first-class new umbrella for the cost of a very inferior article. They send out a neat little book, with price lists and directions, to all who apply for it. We draw attention to their advertisement.

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

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

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

## GOSSIP.

At Mr. Henry Dudding's annual sale of Shorthorns at Riby Grove, Lincolnshire, July 25th, the two-year-old bull, Monogram, sold to Mr. H. Langley, Buenos Ayres, for 300 guineas. Mr. McLennan, of the same place, took the two-year-old bull, Pride of Fortune, at 255 guineas, and the yearling Shanghai at 105 guineas. Mr. Kingsland bought the two-year-old bull, Prince of Perth, at 170 guineas. Twenty-five others brought from 30 guineas to 110 guineas. The average for the 53 head sold was £86.

R. J. & A. Laurie, Wolverton, Ont., in sending in a change of age, write:—"Our stock are coming on nicely. We have on hand the best lot of Tamworth pigs we ever had—long, smooth, even pigs, that should do good wherever they go—sired by our prizewinning boar Sandy 3rd 639, winner of second prize at the Industrial Fair in '98 in a strong class and at other shows; and these pigs are from our best sows. We expect to send a nice even lot to Toronto and London, where we wish to have intending purchasers and friends come and inspect our herd and get our prices. Our poultry are doing fine. Have on hand about 500 young birds to select from. All are from the best prizewinning strains we could get. Our list is: Barred, Buff, and White Rocks; Silver and White Wyandottes; Brown and White Leghorns; Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Pyle Games; Partridge Cochins; Red Caps; Golden Pencilled, Black, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs; Golden Bearded and White Crested Polands; Pekin, Rouen, and Aylesbury ducks; Embden geese, and Bronze turkeys.

W. D. FLATT,  
HAMILTON P. O. and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,OFFERS FOR SALE  
Twenty-two Shorthorn Bulls

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

**TWENTY COWS AND HEIFERS**  
served by imported bull, Golden Fame =20056-. Farm 6 miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. if notified. Prices consistent with quality. Inspection invited. -om

## SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by Imported Blue Ribbon =17695- and the famous Money-tuff Lad =20621-. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply -om

T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS  
9 BULLS, 4 HEIFERS,

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

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE  
AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

J. T. GIBSON,  
-om DENFIELD, ONT

## A Few Durham Heifers In Choice

Two bulls; two bull calves; all of choice breeding. Berkshire boars; brood sows and sow pigs. Prices right.

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS,  
-o THAMESVILLE, ONT.

## FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis, P. O.

Offer for sale six Shorthorn Bulls from 9 to 14 months old; also 2-year-old roan bull, St. Louis =24418-, a Morton-bred bull with exceptionally grand pedigree. Also a few females of all ages, bred to imp. bull, British Statesman (63729) =20833-; now at head of our herd. Hillsdale Telegraph Office; Elmvalle Station, G. T. R. -om

JAS. DORRANCE,  
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF  
Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs  
Young stock always for sale. -om

## Shorthorns.

Six bulls from 3 to 12 months old; one choice 4-year-old stock bull; eight 2-year-old and yearling heifers and heifer calves of choice quality and breeding.

R. MITCHELL & SON,  
Burlington Jct. Station, Nelson P. O. -o

In Shorthorn Herd are the Bates and Scotch bred Waterloo Daisy, Beauty (imp.), Isabella, Nonpareil, Fair Queen, and Necklace families, on which have been employed bulls of Missie, Mina, and Kinellar Sort strains. Write for what you want. Young bulls now ready. Leicesters and Berkshires. o F. Martindale, York, Ont.

..MAPLE HILL..  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The Gold Medal Herd of '97 and '98.  
A few choice cows and heifers now for sale, mostly bred to the butter bull, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol Duke. See my herd at the big fairs.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

## GOSSIP.

At Mr. A. E. Mansell's annual sale of Shropshire rams, held at Shewsbury, August 1st, three sheep brought an average of 123 guineas each; the highest price, 150 guineas, being paid by Mr. P. L. Mills, Ruddington. The average for the entire lot was £37 13s. 7d.

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

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

Mr. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont., changes his advertisement in this issue, offering choice stock in Shropshire sheep at ages which should be best suit purchasers. Mr. Wright has built up an excellent flock upon very desirable foundation, and the stock he is now offering is from capital rams, so that one can make no mistake in making a purchase from his flock.

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

In the review of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, in our last issue, a typographical error made the date of the founding of the herd as in 1885, which should have read by the late William Douglas, in 1855, just thirty years earlier than the time mentioned. There are in the herd six young bulls fit for service, instead of three, as in the report. The Leicester flock was founded in 1848, and only first-class sires have been used since that date, so that the flock ranks high in breeding and quality.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., write us:—"Some few days ago we sold to the Messrs. Nicholson, of Sylvan, two yearling heifers imported by us in 1898, viz., Estelle 3rd and Pineapple 12th. They are two splendid heifers, of the most approved Scotch type, long, level above and below, thick-fleshed, best of quality, and very close to the ground. Both are sired by Challenger, who was sold at a good price for South America, before the calves had grown enough to enable his owner to judge of his ability as a getter. This bunch of heifers was the eventest lot we saw when over there. The dam of Estelle 3rd is a good roan cow; in fact, the owner claimed the best cow he had, and was placed 4th this year at Royal North-ern, at Aberdeen. Pineapple 7th, dam of Pineapple 12th, is also a grand big cow. We understand the intention of the Messrs. Nicholson is, primarily, to secure something good to breed from, and secondly, good enough to show. The heifers have been running on grass all season, getting no grain, and, consequently, are not so far forward as they should have been to make a good show this year; however, if they do not win they will have plenty of admirers, and it will take something extra good to beat them. Both are safe in calf to Red Ribbon (imp.), who has grown and filled out wonderfully since arriving here in December last. In fact, he was so good that Mr. D. Birrell, of Greenwood, Ont., who visited us some time ago, arranged to have him shipped to Pickering. We have also sold to Messrs. R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, Ont., three fine heifer calves, all sired by our old stock bull, Royal (imp.), and the dam of the cows, Blythesome Girl (imp.), by Pride of morning, Mr. Duthie's champion bull; Ury of Greenwood (imp.), by that good bull, Gravesend; Rosa Fame, out of Rosalind (imp.), by Indian Chief (imp.). They are three really good calves, out of extra good breeding cows, and should prove to be just what Messrs. Mitchell wanted, viz., something good for a herd foundation.

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

## SHORTHORN AWARDS AT THE GREAT YORKSHIRE SHOW.

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

## AN IMPROVED GALLOWAY BULL FOR JANEFIELD.

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

## SNEEGROVE BERKSHIRES.

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

## We Now Have on Hand

## 30 Holstein Bull Calves

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

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

**Oh, Yes!** We sell Holstein Bulls. Sold 7 in May. Have 12 now on hand; oldest 9 months old; bred right and are right. Write for particulars. Male or female. State just what you want.

A. & G. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ont. Oxford County. -o

MILK  
FEVER  
CURE.

IT is now KNOWN that the fever, Schmidt's udder injections CURED 90 per cent. of the first 412 cases treated.

TREATMENT for 1 severe or 2 mild cases, with instrument (specially designed for the purpose) and full printed instructions by mail, \$3.00. Extra bottle for 1 severe or 2 mild cases, \$1. Extremely simple. No drenching.

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

## CEDAR DALE FARM.

## Ayrshire Cattle &amp; Shropshire Sheep.

An offering two two-year-old rams, six shearing rams, and ram lambs—choice; ewe lambs, and ewes from shearings up. All registered stock. Write for prices to

J. HARRIS WOOLLEY,  
NORFOLK CO. o SIMCOE, ONT.

## MAPLE CLIFF Dairy and Stock Farm.

AYRSHIRES Three young bulls fit for service, and bull calves.

BERKSHIRES, TAMWORTHS,  
Booking orders for spring litters. -om

R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.

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

## AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

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

## CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS

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

W. W. BALLANTYNE,  
Formerly Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, Ont.

"NEIDPATH FARM" adjoins city, main line G.T.R.

## Ayrshire Bull Calves of 1899

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

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

## MEADOWSIDE FARM,

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

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

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

KAINS BROS., Byron, Ont. (R. R. London), are offering a number of grand young bulls, prizewinners; also a few choice females. Prices right. -o

## AYRSHIRES!

Three bull calves for sale, three to six months old; sired by Royal Monarch 1941, and from A1 cows. Prices right. J. A. R. ANDERSON,  
-o HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

## INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!

## TAMWORTHS

CHOICE PIGS SIX TO SEVEN WEEKS OLD.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address, -om

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.



### 20 - Imported Scotch Shorthorns - 20

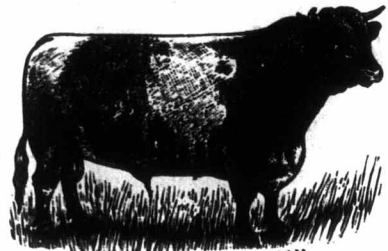
2 BULLS, 1 and 2 YEARS OLD; 14 HEIFERS, 2 YEARS OLD; 4 YEARLING HEIFERS.

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

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

### 2 Imported Shorthorn Bulls 2

4



4

2 - YEAR - OLD HEIFERS.

1 - YEAR - OLD HEIFERS.

HEIFERS ALL IN CALF TO IMPORTED BULLS.

Correspondence or a personal visit solicited. Catalogues on application.

**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.**

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

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

Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Pine Grove Stock Farm, ROCKLAND, ONTARIO.

**Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires, Berkshires.**

**Shropshires and Scotch Shorthorns.**

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

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

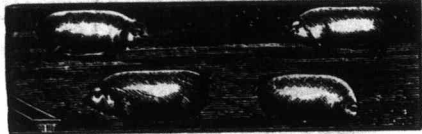
**A. E. SCHRYER, Manager.**

**JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.**

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

### PURE-BRED GUERNSEY CATTLE

Chester White Swine.



Duroc - Jersey Swine.

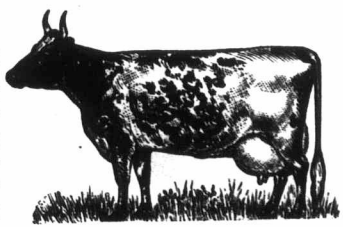
FOR SALE—Two young Bulls ready for service, and Heifers bred. First-class Pigs of all ages from imported and prizewinning sires and dams. Twenty head of HOLSTEINS for sale. Write for particulars and prices to **WM. BUTLER & SONS, DEREHAM CENTRE, ONT.**

**ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont.,**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Ayrshires & Yorkshires**

WE now offer at a bargain our grand stock bull, White Chief of St. Annes—2086—. His dam is White Floss, of continental fame, and his sire Glencairn III. (imp.), as well known. A yearling bull, sired by Prince of Barcheskie. Bull calves from 4 to 7 months old. Young cows just calved. Yearling heifers. Heifer calves dropped since Aug. 1st, 1899. All of choice breeding and fashionable colors. February and March sows, April heifers, and young pigs just ready to ship. All of proper type and breeding.



### F. W. STONE ESTATE, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

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

### BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

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

**B. H. Bull & Son, BRAMPTON.**

### S. WICKS & SONS MOUNT DENNIS, ONT.

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

### DON JERSEY HERD.

Offering choice young Bulls and Heifers by Costa Rica's Son.

**DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO.**

Nine miles from Toronto Market.

### GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

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

### Deschenes Jersey Herd.

HEADED BY IDA'S RIOTER OF ST. LAMBERT 47570. 4 young bulls fit for service—registered. Also Tamworth swine from diploma herd, Canada Central Fair, Ottawa, 1898.

**R. & W. CONROY, DESCHENES MILLS, QUEBEC.**

**ST. LAMBERT OF ARCFOST 36943** whose sire was 100 Per Cent.; dam, St. Lambert's Diana (89451). Official test, 18 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days. A few choice young bulls and heifers rich in his blood, from deep and rich milking dams, for sale at moderate prices. Tuberculin tested. **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

**PINE RIDGE JERSEY HERD** Has descendants of Canada's John Bull 5th, One Hundred Per Cent and Two Hundred Per Cent, with a grandson of the great Adelaide at the head. Two choice young bulls for sale and a few females. **WM. WILLIS & SONS, Newmarket, Ont.**

### GOSSIP.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., writes:—"We now offer our grand stock bull, White Chief of St. Annes. He is a sure breeder, quiet, and in show shape. He has made a wonderful improvement in our herd, as we have the best lot of young things we ever had, being very uniform in color and conformation. His stock captured some of the best prizes last year at the large shows, and we hope to do so again this year. We have made a great many sales, which we will give you at another time, and we are still in a position to supply customers with stock of any desired age, of choice breeding, both in color, conformation and deep-milking qualities. We have a few bull calves, 4, 6 and 7 months old, fitted for showing, and some heifer calves dropped since August 1st, 1899, that would make good ones for next year's showing. The pigs we offer are of the right type and breeding."

W. S. Hawkshaw (breeder and importer of Shropshire sheep, Tamworth swine, and American Bronze turkeys), Glanworth, Ont., writes:—"Our herd of Tamworth swine are doing well for us, being both prolific and great growers. From six sows they raised 60 lively pigs, sired by Glanworth Hero—1109—, out of Amber Luther and Rob Roy sows. They have both the length and depth, and thick bellies which make very profitable pigs, giving so much more weight, and easier forced for the market at an earlier age. Our sales have been large, reaching new homes in New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, U.S.A.; Alberta, N.W.T.; and to other breeders in Ontario. We will be very much pleased to meet our old customers and friends at Toronto and London, as we have a very choice lot of March and April heifers and sows that we will be exhibiting at these fairs. As for our American Bronze turkeys, we have a large flock of strong, healthy birds, having lost none from sickness. We added new blood this spring—the imported tom weighing 32 lbs. last February—and we have a fine brood from an imported hen. In Shropshires we have a very choice carload of shearing ewes."

### IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE FOR THISTLE HA.

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

### CANADIAN BOYS TO THE FRONT.

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

### MR. E. R. HOGATE'S RECENTLY IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

On page 441, in the August 1st issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, may be seen a report of purchases made in Scotland of Clydesdale and Shire stallions by E. R. Hogate Co., Toronto, and as a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE was in Toronto at the time of their arrival, their stables, at the corner of College and Dufferin streets, were visited and the fresh arrivals looked over. The horses were found to have landed in excellent shape, and in their choice we would consider Mr. Hogate has acted wisely in selecting a lot of fresh young, sound individuals descended from the most noted Scottish ancestors. As the firm have been constantly in touch with the horse business, both in this country and abroad, for several years, they are in a position to know just what is required in Canada. Since their stables are well to the west side of the city, they are within reasonable distance of the exhibition grounds, where visitors to the Fair can easily visit and inspect for themselves. Their street address is, 10 Maitland St., Toronto, where correspondence should be directed.

### MR. J. M. GARDHOUSE'S SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse was called upon at his home, near Highfield, Ont., recently, by a member of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE staff, who reports finding that gentleman particularly strong in Leicesters this season. Half of the 90 odd head are breeding ewes. Fifteen of last year's crop of ewe lambs were also retained, as well as upwards of a dozen of the rams of the same age, making a splendid bunch of shearlings well up in size and quality. The flock was founded upon importations made by the late Jas. Gardhouse, with additional purchases from Thompson and Kelly, upon which Kelly, Gaunt, and imported sires have been employed. Mr. Gardhouse has been breeding with the special purpose of producing size with quality and constitution, and from the prominent position he has frequently commanded at the leading exhibitions, it is evident that his purpose has not been fruitless, for in many cases he has won the highest honors competed for, including numerous sweepstakes. The '99 crop of lambs are quite up to the high standing of the flock.

Some 30 odd Shorthorns are now on hand, headed by imported Prime Minister, bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie. The demand has drawn heavily upon the Shorthorn herd and aroused the energetic proprietor to increased enthusiasm. He believes in producing only just what is wanted and in the best possible form, and, as announced elsewhere, will be at Toronto Exhibition again with a full class of Leicesters.

### Jersey Cattle

THAT WILL PUT

**MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.**

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

### GUERNSEYS.

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

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

### "BELVOIR."

We are offering the best lot of

### Shearling Shropshire Rams

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

**RICHARD GIBSON,**  
DELAWARE, ONT.

### FAIRVIEW'S

### SHROPSHIRE AND IMPORTATION.

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

**ALL WELCOME. COME EARLY.**

**JOHN GAMBELL**  
WOODVILLE, ONT.

### Shropshires...

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

**ROBERT MILLER,**  
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

### Shropshires, Tamworths,

AND

### American Bronze Turkeys.

We keep on hand a full line of each to supply our numerous customers. Correspondence solicited.

**W. S. Hawkshaw & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

### Shropshires...

I offer for sale **SHEARLING EWES, RAM and EWE LAMBS,** mostly by imp. Newton Stamp 99631, prizewinner at Toronto, 1897.

**GEORGE HINDMARSH,**  
AILSA CRAIG, ONT.

### SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Out of ewes from imported foundation, and sired by (imp.) Flashlight. Extra well covered and good size.

**W. S. CARPENTER, SIMCOE, ONT.**

### Shropshires for Sale.

Shearling Rams and Ewes, and Ram and Ewe Lambs.

**W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.**

### SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES

and ewes; also this season's crop of lambs; extra well covered; from the highlands of Simcoe Co. **Chas. H. Rowe,** Orillia, Ont.

### SHROPSHIRE!

We are offering twenty-five strong, well-covered lambs from descendants of Miller importation.

**ROWAT BROS., Hillsdale, Ont.**

### Shropshires.

One shearing ram, and a few ram lambs. One Shorthorn bull calf eleven months old. Write for prices.

**H. GEE & SONS, Fisherville.**



## EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The Danesfield Pedigree Stock**

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

**MR. COLIN CAMPBELL,**  
ESTATE OFFICE,

**DANESFIELD, MARLOW, BUCKS,**  
who will be happy to make arrangements for inspection, or to quote prices.

**W. W. Chapman,**

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

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

Address: **FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.**  
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

**J. E. CASSWELL,**

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

## FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

**ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,**  
LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS,  
SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep-Breeders' Association, Shrewsbury, England.

**JAMES COOPER & SON, KIPPEN, ONT.,**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
**Registered Shropshires.**  
SHROPSHIRE OF THE BEST ENGLISH BLOOD.  
Fashionably bred and true to type. Only the best specimens of the breed kept. Selection in breeding our stronghold.

50 ram and ewe lambs for sale. 20 yearling rams also to sell.  
A limited number of yearling ewes.

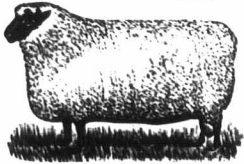
**GOTSWOLDS.**

Females of all ages; also this season's crop of ram lambs; all from imported stock; extra well covered.

**John I. Balsdon,**  
BALSAM, ONT.

**SMITH EVANS, GOUROCK, ONT.,**

Breeder and importer of registered Oxford Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in England. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited.  
6-1-y-o

**HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONTARIO.**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP.**  
Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale. Have some imp'd RAM LAMBS. Prices reasonable.

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

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

**LEICESTERS AND BERKSHIRES.**

Present offering: Rams and Ram Lambs; Berkshire Pigs of either sex, from two to six months old. All stock registered.

**MAC. CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

**LEICESTERS.** I will be at Toronto this fall, and have a big flock at home. We have studied size, quality and constitution for years. See "Gossip," and call on us before buying.

**J. M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield, Ont.**

**LEICESTERS.**  
100 head to select from, among which are some specially good shearing ewes and rams. We employed two rams last fall, bred direct from imported stock.

**C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN, ONT.**

**W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST, ONT.,**  
Is offering Yorkshire Boars and Sows weighing 75 lbs. at \$7 each; Sows safe in pig, weighing 150 lbs., at \$12 each; Shropshire and Suffolk Ram Lambs weighing 110 lbs. at \$10 each. All stock registered.

## GOSSIP.

## BROWNDALE STOCK FARM—A GREAT BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

## TROTTING AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

We have been asked to direct attention to the list of trotting and pacing events to be decided at the Exhibition, as follows:—

Tuesday, Aug. 29.—2.50 trot, purse \$200.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.—2.50 pace, purse \$200.

Team road horse trot, purse \$300; for teams which have been used as road horses for at least two months previous to date of race, and that have not within that time been in the hands of a professional trainer, or ever won public money in a race to road wagon or buggy. Mile heats, to be trotted on this and two following days, two heats each day. Entrance fee five per cent. of purse, to be refunded to all starters.

Thursday, Aug. 31.—2.27 trot, purse \$250.

Friday, Sept. 1.—Open trot or pace, purse \$300.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.—Gents' single road horse trot, purse \$100. Farmers' trot or pace, purse \$100.

Running races:

Saturday, Sept. 2.—Open race, half-mile heats, best two in three, \$150. Hack race, \$100.

Monday, Sept. 4.—Open race, half-mile heats, best two in three, \$200. Open hurdle race, 1 1/2 miles, over five hurdles, \$150.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.—Farmers' race, \$100. Hunt Club hurdle race, \$150.

Thursday, Sept. 7.—Breeders' stake, for all ages, foaled in the Dominion of Canada, 1 1/2 miles, \$150. Open handicap race, about 1/2-mile heats, best two in three, \$150.

Friday, Sept. 8.—Open handicap race, 1/2-mile and 150-yard heats, best two in three, \$150. Half-bred race, 1/4 miles, gentlemen riders, professionals 5 lbs. extra, \$125.

The trotting and pacing races close on the 16th inst., and the running races on 29th or 31st.

**Barred Plymouth Rocks**

(EXCLUSIVELY).

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

(MISS) P. J. COLDWELL,

Constance, Huron, Ont.

Lightning Well Machy is the standard

STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,

GASOLINE ENGINES

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THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS

AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

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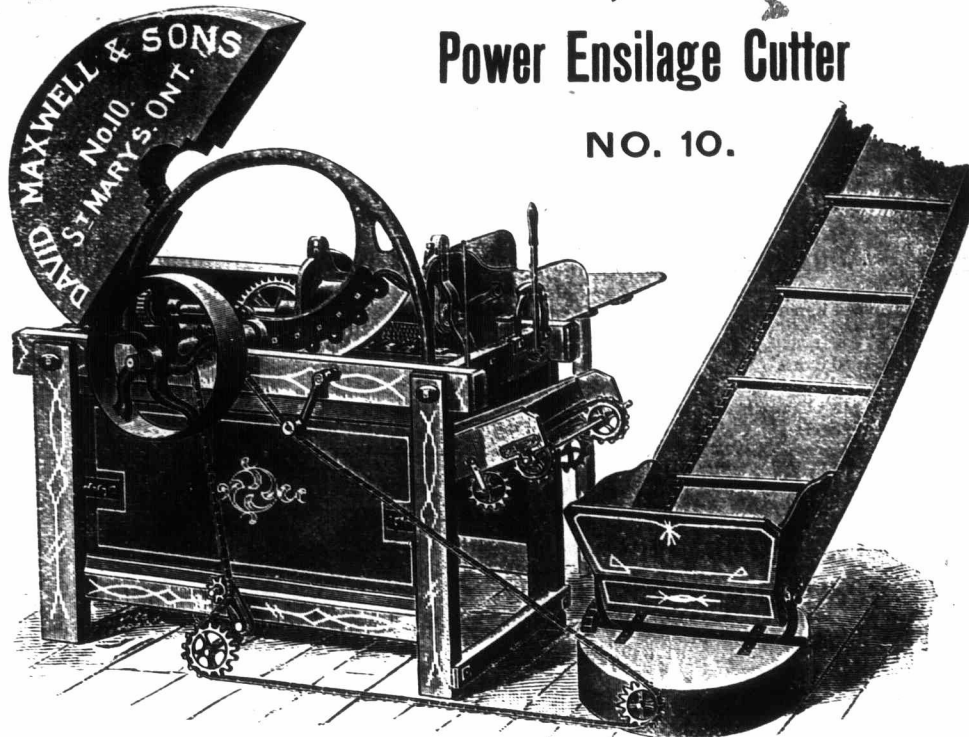
They are not patent paints, nor chemical paints, but simply the best paints that unusual care, skill and experience can produce. "Paint Points" will make painting easier. It is sent free on request.

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NO. 10.



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

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

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

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**NORTH BRUCE HERD OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.**

Young stock of both sexes for sale: sired by Oak Lodge Clarence 2nd—285—, and Oak Lodge Royal King 3041 (Imp.). Write for prices.

**WILLIAM HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.**

Port Elgin Stn., G. T. R.

## SPRING OFFERING

**Yorkshires**

## AND

**Berkshires**

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

**H. J. DAVIS, BOX 290, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

—Breeder of Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shorthorns.

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**- NEW -**  
**FALL WHEAT**  
**"Satisfaction"**

For Yield, Hardness, Quality and Strength of Straw, it surpasses everything we have yet seen. It has an average of 53 bushels an acre.

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

Price: Small lots by mail, post-paid, 1b. 20c., 3 lbs. 50c.; larger quantities, by freight or express at purchaser's expense, peck 80c., half bush, \$1.40, bush, \$2.50; bags, 15c.; two bush, including bag, \$5.00.

WHEAT.	PER BUSH.
Jones' Longberry	\$1.50
Early Arcadian	1.40
Dawson's Golden Chaff	1.00
Harvest King	1.50
Pedigree Genesee Giant	1.00
Fall Rye	.85
Timothy, choice	2.10

Cotton Bags, 15c. extra.

**The Steele, Briggs  
Seed Co., Limited,**

CANADA'S GREATEST  
SEED HOUSE.

**TORONTO.**

**GOSSIP.**

Among the highest prices paid for Lincoln rams at Mr. H. Dudding's annual sale at Ribby Grove, Lincolnshire, July 25th, were the following: Mr. Geo. Harris, Lincolnshire, 52 guineas; Mr. Miller, Buenos Ayres, 50 gs., 85 gs., 60 gs., 100 gs., 200 gs., and 220 gs. Others sold down to 20 gs. and 15 gs. Yearling ewes sold at 12 guineas up to 25 guineas each.

Mr. James Yule, Crystal City, Man., arrived at Ilderton, Ont., August 1st, having in charge the prizewinning Shortborns purchased by Capt. T. K. Robson at the Winnipeg Exhibition. The consignment comprises the bull, Topsman, winner of the male championship and head of the first prize herd at the Winnipeg Industrial; the 2-year-old heifer, Jubilee Queen, winner of first prize and sweepstakes as best female at the same show; the 3-year-old cow, Gem of Athelstane, winner of the female championship at the Winnipeg Exhibition in 1898 and the 4-year-old cow, Freida, winner of first honors as a 3-year old at Winnipeg last year. The cattle came through in fine condition, and the champion Topsman is said to have settled comfortably in his new home, chewing the cud of contentment, and not appearing to worry even a little bit about the result of the coming contest in Toronto, where it is expected he will lock horns with the gladiators in the public arena.

**H. BENNETT & SON'S BERKSHIRES.**

Ever since Messrs. Bennett & Son have taken hold of Berkshires their chief aim has been to obtain and produce the best. Recently our representative called at their comfortable home near St. Williams, in Norfolk County, Ont., and he reports the firm as energetic as formerly in pursuit of their ideal type. The list of brood sows, though not so numerous as formerly, comprise the best animals the firm have had on hand. The old sow, Lady Bennett, is in splendid form, and as she is allowed her freedom in a grass plot, is very active. Bennett's Choice and her daughter, Lady Perfection, by Bright Star, are two splendid sows, possessing length and depth, with quality all over, seldom seen. Their heads and markings would be hard to improve. The former has six fine pigs at foot, while the latter is due to farrow in August. Ruthanna 5777, by Emperor 4126, and out of Lady Pollard 2691, is approaching her prime. She came from Mr. George Green's herd, by personal selection, and is now nursing a litter of beauties to a son of First Prize, Violet 5763, by Tom Lee 4131, and out of Maud 5217, is another fine sow rising two years, and due August 1st. Of more recent importation we saw three very choice animals—two boars and a sow—that have not only brought new blood into the herd, but we think have in no way depreciated its standing in quality. Nora B's Duke, by Flossy Duke, and out of Nora B 146, farrowed in May, 1898, is a pig with lots of strength and quality combined, and though he has never been fed for show purposes, he is growing up smooth and looks as if he would readily respond to such if called upon to do so. Mr. Bennett has bred a portion of his sows to this fellow, and already has some satisfactory youngsters by him. The other new arrivals are the young boar and sow (members of same litter), Royal Star III, 5123 and Royal Nina VII, by Golden Star 4519, and out of Royal Nina II, 4303, farrowed October, 1898, and in them we found a pair of animals full of quality in detail. The sow is a perfect model; her top simply could not be improved upon, and if she grows as fast as her brother she will make a show animal of high order. The boar we found one of those vigorous, thrifty, good-feeding fellows that will do well with half a chance, and as he comes from a noted family, we can scarcely see how he can fail to make a good impression, being a half-brother to Columbus Duke, the pig which Mr. Lovejoy paid \$1,200 for. The firm report an active demand for good things, and as Mr. Bennett will not ship an inferior animal, he generally retains as customers those he once sells to on correspondence. In poultry the firm are still on the alert, and some fine Barred Plymouth Rocks were shown us. A few very choice Wyandottes are still on hand, and wherever the firm have exhibited they have received a good share of honors for which they competed. Watch their advertising space for offerings.

**SNELGROVE  
BERKSHIRES.**

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

**SNELL & LYONS,**

**SNELGROVE, ONT.**

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

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

**GEORGE GREEN, - FAIRVIEW P. O., ONT.**  
om Telegraph and Station: Stratford, G. T. R.

**Large English Berkshires.**

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

**MAPLEHURST BERKSHIRES.**

**Modern Bacon Type.**

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

**J. J. FERGUSON,**

**BOX 373. -om SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.**

**OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**

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

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**OXFORD CO. -om MT. ELGIN, ONT.**

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We have a fine lot of all ages and either sex. Address, **TAPPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont.**

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Stock for sale at all times, all ages. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Inspection invited. Correspondence answered. **Daniel DeCoursey, Bornholm P. O., Ont.**

**IF YOU WANT Chester Whites** Write me for particulars.

The imported sires, John A. 751, and Nonsuch 910, at head of herd. **JOS. CAIRNS,** Lambton County. **CAMLACHIE P. O.**

**THE**  
**"Cock o' the North"**  
Is Crowing all Over Ontario.

**ABELL'S ENGINES ARE STILL "THE BEST."**

GRAIN GROWERS AND THRESHERMEN:  
For complete satisfaction use the new ABELL  
"COCK O' THE NORTH" SEPARATOR.

THRESHERMEN: Order now for next year and avoid disappointment. The "COCK O' THE NORTH" MACHINES are selling like hot cakes. Catalogues free by mail.

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**THRESHERMEN, ATTENTION!**

CALL AND SEE OUR EXHIBITION OF **THRESHING MACHINERY, PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES**

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We have Something New to Show You.

**THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY, Limited, LONDON, ONT.**







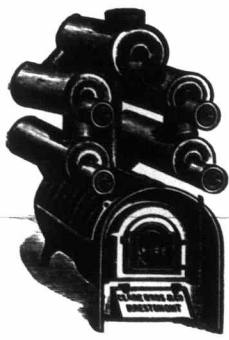
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GOLDEN COIN, - -  
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AND ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES.

CATALOGUE NOW READY; SEND FOR ONE.  
Also our 72-page Poultry Catalogue ready to mail  
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"Money Saved is Money Earned."

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

**Hilborn Wood Furnaces**

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

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RUBBER DRIVE BELTS.

100 Feet, 6-inch, 4-ply Endless,	\$25 00.
110 Feet, 6-inch, 4-ply Endless,	28 00.
120 Feet, 6-inch, 4-ply Endless,	30 00.

Our Belts are all guaranteed, and are the best made.

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



BREECH-LOADING GUNS  
FROM \$4.00 UPWARDS.

Wilkins & Co.,

166 and 168 King St., East, TORONTO.

Queenston Cement Best and  
Cheapest for Walls and Floors.

When building barn basements or stable walls of any kind—stone, brick, or concrete—be sure to put a six-inch tile through the walls opposite the feed alleys, at about the floor level. It will pay you to investigate our system of

**Ventilation.**

Fully covered by letters patent, but to our patrons we make no charge.

Write for pamphlet containing valuable information, prices, etc.

Isaac Usher & Son, Queenston, Ont.

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GOSSIP.

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

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

\$630 FOR A BERKSHIRE BOAR.

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

SHIPMENT OF ENGLISH PEDIGREE SHEEP TO CANADA.

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

SCOTCH-BRED BULLS FOR ENGLISH HERDS.

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

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

PEDIGREE SHEEP FOR CANADA.

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

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

J. C. NICHOL'S TAMWORTHS.

Enthusiastic Tamworth admirers will readily recall the grand and well-fitted exhibit of Tamworths brought out by Mr. J. C. Nichol, of Hubrey, Ont., at the leading exhibitions last fall, and which walked off with the major portion of the best of the prizes offered. During a recent trip through Mr. Nichol's section we made his comfortable home the object of our visit, and when there found not only as good and well-fitted a bunch as we saw last year at about the same date, but rather more in numbers, and progressing as rapidly as we would consider necessary to command as good a position in an equal competition with competent judges. Mr. Nichol certainly understands the care of this class of stock, and only selects the sort worthy of such attention as is necessary to bring them in proper form. Much of the secret of his success, no doubt, lies in the latter fact, which, when coupled with the former, produces the enviable result sought by so many. At our visit we found a long string of good brood sows bearing a variety of the most worthy Tamworth blood, and many of which are due to farrow late in September. The first-prize sow of last year wherever shown, Elmdale Beauty 536, by Rob Roy 314, and out of Goldfinch 137, is again in excellent shape, and for an animal of her weight is remarkably clever on her feet, while her companion, Maud, by Buffalo Bill, and out of Ruby, is quite equal to her last year's form, both being due in Sept. to Amber Luther. The latter's daughter, Delilah, by Oak Hill Hugo, promises to make a strong bid for a prominent place in the yearling class, along with her mate, Elmdale Rose, six months her junior, which, though not quite so large, possesses an enviable quality in quality, and will come into the same competition when the word is given. She is also due in the fall to Mr. Nichol's imported boar, Canadian Diamond 2nd, which Mr. Brethour purchased in England last summer, and as he comes from the noted Whitacre herd, we will expect some very satisfactory results from his services, possessing the strength of bone, so marked a feature with all their animals. The aged boar, Amber Luther, is also quite up in form again this fall, and retains his activity remarkably. We also saw a pair of bears approaching a year, and half a dozen rising six months, which are showing the good care they are receiving, as well as a choice lot of young females of various ages. Mr. Nichol's patrons and friends will be pleased to learn that he will be out again this fall at Toronto and London, and they will be able to see for themselves and make their own selections.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure  
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Taken the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FUMING. Responsible to producers only or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, CAN.

CENTRAL CANADA...

**Exhibition Association**

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT  
OTTAWA, ONT.,  
SEPTEMBER 11th TO 23rd, 1899  
TWO WEEKS.

This exhibition is second to none in Canada for  
Live Stock Accommodation,  
Quality of Exhibits,  
Excellence of Attractions.

Grounds extended and several new buildings erected since last exhibition.

\$1,500.00 added to Prize List this year, principally in the Live Stock Department.  
Offered in purses for Horse Races, \$3,000.00

SPECTACULAR:  
"Bombardment of Peking"

Reduced rates on all lines of travel. For Prize List, Race Programmes, and all information, write the Secretary.

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President. 26 Sparks St.

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

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

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

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

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

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DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.  
Sole agent for the Dominion.

SCABBY SHEEP.  
\$500.00 REWARD  
To any party who can produce a scabby sheep which the Lincoln Dip will not cure. Write for particulars.

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

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

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WILL BE RUN TO FOR

From stations in Ontario, Toronto and West, **AUGUST 22** East of Toronto, **AUGUST 24** **WINNIPEG**.... North-west, West and South-west to **MOOSEJAW**... **ESTEVAN**.... **YORKTON**.... **COWAN**.... **\$10**

Every passenger will be given a certificate, which must be deposited with agent immediately on arrival at station where passenger finally leaves the train. Providing conditions of certificate are complied with, and on surrender of same properly filled out and signed and payment of \$18, the original holder will receive a ticket back to starting point. East-bound journey must be commenced on or before November 23, 1899.

Choice of routes:—All Rail via North Bay; or Lake and Rail via Owen Sound.

Special Train leaves Toronto at 1.30 p.m. August 22 and 24, via North Bay. Through Colonist Sleepers will be run Toronto to Winnipeg.

Ask your nearest Agent for pamphlet giving particulars. A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

**CONTAGIOUS ABORTION AND HOG CHOLERA**

can positively be cured or prevented by the use of

**WEST'S FLUID,**

which is a tar product, is **DISINFECTANT.** also a cheap and effective

Circulars (specially prepared by a veterinary surgeon) on these diseases, on application.

**THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,**

"Dept. F.," TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Agents wanted in all counties.

**METAL EAR LABELS**

Used by all Live Stock Record Associations.

Sheep size, per 100..... \$1.50

Hog size, per 100..... 1.50

Cattle size, per 100..... 2.00

Punch and Pliers for attaching labels to ear, each \$1.00.

Name on one side and any numbers wanted on reverse side.

F. S. BURCH & CO.

178 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**FAMILY KNITTER!**

Will do all knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. **SIMPLEST KNITTER ON THE MARKET.**

We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

PRICE, \$5.00.

**DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO.,**

DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

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

**EDMUND WELD,**

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

Moneys loaned on real estate at lowest rates. Investments procured. Collections made.

Address: 87 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

**GOSSIP.**

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

**SHROPSHIRE IMPORTATION.**

Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., whose new advertisement appears in this issue, writes: "Fairview's 1899 importation of high-class Shropshires have arrived at their Canadian home, and we do not hesitate to state that never in the history of the flock could we show customers so many choice ewes and rams as at present—imported and Canadian-bred. Several winners at the Shropshire show are in this importation.

"More sales have been made to date than in any past season. While nearly all sold have been extra good ones, yet some of the best have been reserved for the fall fairs. They, with the new importation of fifty, will furnish customers with the largest and best lot that has been at Fairview Farm.

"Of the show lot of about thirty nearly every one (except in lamb classes) has been a former winner of first premiums in Canada or England, or in both countries, and the exhibit will reflect credit on owner and flock. Mr. Campbell having this season given full personal attention to his flock, and they have been fitted up to a point beyond any former effort.

"Sales have been made to leading breeders in New York, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Vermont, and Maine. Among these is an order for a very choice shearing ram from Prof. Carlyle, for the Wisconsin Agricultural Station. This ram is of unsurpassed quality and breeding. His sire, Fair Star Dreamer, by Mansell's noted Montford Dreamer, out of a Fair Star dam, was a second premium ram at the Royal and Shropshire shows. Fairview Standard, which goes to Prof. Carlyle, is as near the type of Newton Lord, champion winner at the World's Fair, as possible, with an even back and a better leg of mutton.

"Ontario breeders from Ottawa district to Huron County have been sending in orders for good imported and Canadian-bred rams to lead flocks.

All in all, the outlook for a steady trade was never more in sight at this season of the year."

**NORMAN M. BLAIN'S TAMWORTHS.**

The name of Norman M. Blain has been associated with the breeding of Tamworth swine almost since their introduction into the country. He worked patiently and persistently with them, believing them to be the coming pig for this country. During a short visit to Mr. Blain's home, near St. George, Ont., he informed us that he purchased his foundation stock at a large cost from the most approved families in the breed, and that judicious mating was given much consideration.

The first sow purchased was a daughter of the noted show sow Middleton Mimulus, which proved to be a producer of excellent females. About the same time stock was obtained from the Ontario Agricultural College herd; then another Bell-bred sow of English origin was selected in the purchase of Amber Smith, by Birmingham Duke (imp. in dam) 322, and out of Amber Topsy 262, with pedigree running through such sires as Revell's Boar and Green Hill Prince, and dams of equal note in their day. Among the earlier sires employed were King George 516, by Rex 177, and out of the show-yard winning family Countess, and much good young stock was farrowed to him. His daughters were then mated to the show hog Advance, by Birmingham Duke, to which lies much of the credit of our visit Mr. Blain had upwards of 100 head on hand, and among the list of brood sows we saw Oak Hill May, by Springbrook Hero, and out of Maria, and tracing to Briery Banks Hero and Whitacre Duke. She had a choice bunch of March pigs at her feet and was rearing them in good shape.

They possess the length peculiar to their ancestors. Blain's Sunshine, a descendant of Middleton Mimulus, by King George, also farrowed in May, and, like her grandam, was able to account well for herself in active competition by winning first last fall at Toronto, London and Brantford. Beauty 1 Am is another sow highly valued by her owner, being a descendant of the famous Nimrod (imp.). She too had a young litter at foot. Among the younger females we saw a pair of exceptionally sweet sows approaching a year, which have advanced rapidly, possessing grand quality; in fact, they were models, and qualified for the showyard, where we would not be surprised to find them decked in flashy colors before the snow falls. A young boar of about the same age, by Amber Luther, and out of the famous show sow Maid, was also progressing rapidly in the same direction, whose length, depth and general make-up could not easily be overlooked in any company. Among the sires most recently employed, the name of King William, by King George, and out of Nellie Bawn, frequently appears. He possessed sufficient quality to command the very best position in the showings last fall, and appears to possess the power of transmitting those qualities to his progeny with much certainty. Mr. Blain informed us that he intended visiting the large fairs this fall, and that he will start out at Toronto and carry along a few very choice young things for disposal, and as he has employed the most noted and famous strains in the breed, it is not wonderful that he is able to command his share of the good things with their progeny.

**RAMBOUILLET MERINOS FOR AMERICA.**

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

**THE PRICE**  
OF OUR  
**SHEET**  
**STEEL**  
**PRESSED**  
**BRICK**



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

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

**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO'Y**  
(LIMITED),  
1185 King St. W., TORONTO.

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



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



Barn of E. W. Jackson, Ilderton, Ont.  
Size of Walls.....  
BUILT WITH THOROLD CEMENT IN 1896.

**Save your Money**  
BY BUILDING WITH  
**THOROLD CEMENT.**

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

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS  
**ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,**  
**THOROLD, - ONTARIO.**

**The Jones Umbrella "Roof"**



**COVER YOUR OWN UMBRELLA**

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

**TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.**

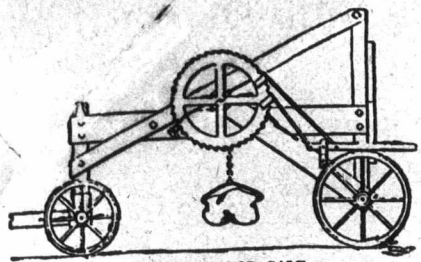
Send us \$1 and we will mail you, prepaid, a Union Twilled Silk, 26-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, \$1.25; 30-inch, \$1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

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

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



**LEMIRE  
Stone and Stump Lifter**



THE PATENT FOR SALE.  
CAPACITY FOR LIFTING 18,000 LBS.  
WITH NO EQUAL.

Lifting and carrying stones, so you can make with them fences from 4 to 5 feet high. When buying this strong and durable machine, you can make your fence with big stones instead of buying spike wire for fences. You will clear your land for the mowers and reapers. To lift a stone you make the lever work, and the hooks will hold it when lifting. You can lower it in the same manner or make it fall by touching a ring fixed in the wheel. You can lift, remove and put into fence a stone in ten minutes. Agricultural Societies should buy it. Farmers, if they like, may join in club to buy it. Price moderate. For all particulars address—

**COPP BROS., LIMITED,**  
HAMILTON, ONT.  
A. LEMIRE, PROPRIETOR, Wotton, Que.  
Will be on the Exhibition Grounds at  
Toronto, London, and Ottawa.

**Melotte and Alexandra  
Cream Separators.**

Those interested in dairying pursuits will have an opportunity of seeing these separators at work during the forthcoming exhibitions at Toronto, London and Ottawa. Every machine sent out on free trial, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Do not fail to use either an ALEXANDRA or a MELOTTE Cream Separator. Thousands of these machines in daily use in all parts of the world. Come and see our Separators at work in the dairy building, Toronto Exposition. For prices and particulars write to

**R. A. LISTER & CO.**  
LIMITED,  
579 and 581 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL, - QUEBEC.

**RUBBER  
GRAIN  
DRILL  
TUBES**

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

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

No. 2—Plain-top Pattern Drill Tubes, 23 inches long, inside at the top 1 1/2 inches, tapering to small end. Price only 20c. each.

No. 3—Plain-top Pattern Drill Tubes, 23 inches long, inside at the top 1 1/2 inches, tapering to small end. Price only 20c. each.

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

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

**WOODSTOCK  
BUSINESS COLLEGE  
AND SHORTHAND SCHOOL.**  
A business education will help you. Students assisted to situations. None but specialist teachers employed. Write for particulars.  
H. M. KENNEY, PRINCIPAL. WOODSTOCK.

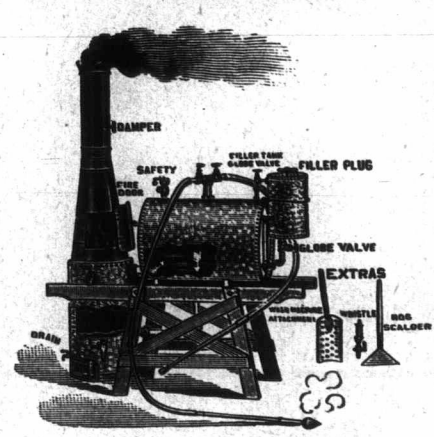
**Persiatric  
Plant  
Spray**

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

**Kills  
San Jose  
Scale.**

THE PICKHARDT-RENFREW CO., LIMITED, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

**THE IMPROVED  
RELIABLE FEED COOKER**



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

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

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

We make further claims in our circulars why the "Reliable" is the best cooker on the market. We positively guarantee the "Reliable" to do all that we claim for it.

SPECIAL PRICES quoted for August and September to get one introduced in a locality before winter. This Cooker is used by the best Experiment Stations in the United States. Burns wood, coal, cobs, coke, etc. Made in two sizes. Write for circulars, testimonials, prices, etc.

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

**Ripley Hardware Company, Grafton, Ill.**

THE NEW PATENT  
**"Kangaroo" Gang**



The very newest and most complete plow on the market.

Does the work of two walking plows.

A low-priced plow doing high-class work.

WITH ADJUSTABLE FRAME  
FOR 10, 11 or 12 INCH  
WORK. WILL FLOW 80 D  
OR STUBBLE.

ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR IT, OR WRITE US.  
**Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, Can.**  
SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE TORONTO, LONDON AND OTTAWA FAIRS.

**Threshermen and Farmers**

**3 THINGS FOR YOU TO DO:**

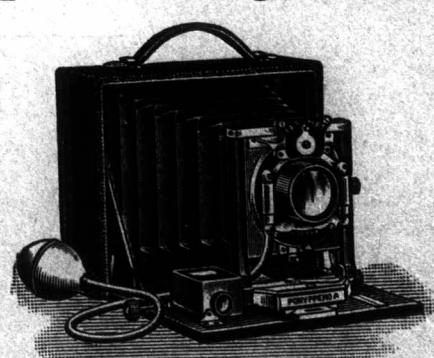
1. Visit the great Toronto Exhibition, open from August 28th to September 9th, 1899.
2. See the ABELL Company's exhibit there in Agricultural Implement Hall, south aisle.
3. Brand this in your brain: "If it comes from ABELL'S it's good."

Engines, Threshers, Clover Hullers, Sawmills, Roller Mills, Tread Powers, Hay Presses, Feed Mills, Davis Cream Separators, Rock Crushers, Ore Reducers, etc.

**THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO., Limited,**  
TORONTO, CANADA.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WITH THE  
**Premo = Camera**



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

**ROCHESTER OPTICAL CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

**The Proof is In the Cures**

THERE is but one proof of the value of a Lump Jaw remedy, and that is the cures it has made.

**Mitchell's  
Anti-Lump Jaw**

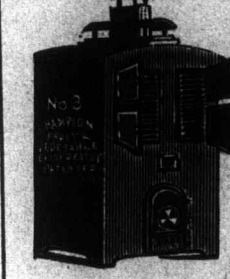
stands unrivalled in its field. No other remedy has the record it has. No other remedy dare offer "your money back if it fails to cure," as we do.

Our Little Book about Lump Jaw FREE.

1 Bottle, - - \$2 00  
3 Bottles, - - 5 00

ALL DEALERS OR  
**W. J. MITCHELL & CO.,**  
DRUGGISTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**CHAMPION FRUIT EVAPORATOR**



Drys all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean white fruit. It is made of Galvanized Iron, is fire proof and portable. Used at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

CATALOGUE FREE.

**THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO.**  
84 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL, Que.

**SHEEP, CATTLE AND HOG LABELS**



Also three sizes of Patches to insert them in the ear. By honest dealing and good work we hope to increase the orders, and the more we can make them. Good reference given if required. Send for Circular and Price List.

Farm Implement Forwarding Agency,  
119 King Street, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.



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

**TORONTO SALT WORKS, Toronto.**

**THE GLOBE FURNITURE COMPANY**  
WALKERHILL, ONTARIO.

**CHURCH DESKS,  
PULPITS, ALTARS, BARS,  
SCHOOL DESKS, etc.**  
WRITE FOR PRICES



Illustrating the Progress of the Century  
 NOTHING SLOW OR OUT-OF-DATE AT  
 CANADA'S GREAT  
**Exposition and Industrial Fair**  
**TORONTO, ONT.,**  
 AUG. 28TH TO SEPT. 9TH, 1899.

**Best Prize List on the Continent.**

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 5TH.

**THE PEOPLE'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY OUTING**

New Attractions. The Latest Inventions and Improvements. Novel Features from all parts of the world. Instruction, Recreation and Pleasure. Nothing like it. Everybody will be going as usual, or making an exhibit, and why not you? Don't be behind your neighbors.

**CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.**

For Prize Lists and Entry Forms, address

J. J. WITHROW, PRESIDENT.

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No INSTRUMENT IS MORE POPULAR IN CANADA TO-DAY THAN THE



**Bell Piano**

AND THERE IS NO BETTER TO BE HAD.

BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME.

THE ORCHESTRAL ATTACHMENT RENDERS POSSIBLE THE EFFECT OF SIXTEEN DIFFERENT STRINGED INSTRUMENTS. IT IS USED ONLY IN THE "BELL." SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, NO. 40, IT TELLS ALL ABOUT IT.

The BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., Limited, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

**GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS**

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

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the **ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S** EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain:

**99**<sup>99</sup>/<sub>100</sub> to 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar, with no impurities whatever."

(Signed)

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.C.L.,  
 Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal.

*Some advertisements should be taken with a grain of salt—Blue Ribbon Berylton Tea needs only cream and sugar.*

**TEST OF**  
**Alpha De Laval and Reid's Improved Danish Cream Separators**

Made at Nilestown Factory of Thames Dairy Co.

Date, 1899.	Machine	Amount skimmed per hour	Speed revolutions per minute.	Butter-fat left in skim milk at following temperatures.				Lbs. Milk per Lb. Butter.
				80	85	90	95	
January 25	Alpha	2800	6000	.05	.02	.01	.01	21.10
January 27	Reid's	2800	6200	.15	.14	.12	.10	22.45
January 30	Alpha	2600	6000	.05	.03	.02		
January 30	Reid's	2600	6200	.15	.10	.08		

On January 25 Buttermilk from Cream of Alpha churned at 50 tested .05 (no water added).

January 26th Buttermilk from Cream of Reid's Improved Danish churned at 48 tested .10 (no water added).

Mr. Richardson, St. Mary's, and Mr. John Brodie, Mapleton, were present when testing Reid's Improved Danish, January 27th.

On January 30th both Separators were running at the same time, and the skim milk from the Reid's was put through the Alpha. There were 3,700 lbs. of milk received, and after it had been skimmed by Reid's Improved at a temperature of 90 degrees the Alpha skimmed 303 lbs. of Cream from the skim milk which tested 8/10 of 1 per cent.

The Cream from each Separator was ripened by the use of a pasteurized starter, and contained .65% of acid at the time of churning when tested by Farrington's Alkaline Tablets.

(Signed) **T. B. MILLAR,**

Manager Thames Dairy Co.

**BLOOD RELATIONSHIP**

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

**Massey-Harris**

**Farm**

**Implements**

ARE MADE AND SOLD BY YOUR OWN COUNTRYMEN, AND THE MONEY YOU PAY FOR SAME BENEFITS YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY. THEREFORE, WHY BUY FOREIGN-MADE MACHINES.