



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVI. WINNIPEG. JULY 20, 1901. MANITOBA. No. 530

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE.
THE GRASSHOPPERS ..	427
THE COWBOY AND THE RANGE ..	427
THE 'CROP CONDITIONS OF THE WEST ..	427
WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE? ..	427
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE GOLDEN HOOFED ..	427
GOOD PROSPECTS AT INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM ..	427
HOW TO RAISE GOOD LITTERS ..	428
NORTHERN ALBERTA FOR STOCK RAISERS ..	428
WITH THE INSTITUTE WORKERS ..	428
THE ROYAL SHOW ..	429
BONNY DANEGELT 6990 (ILLUSTRATION) ..	429
ROYAL DUKE (75509) (ILLUSTRATION) ..	429
THE REMOUNT OFFICER AT CALGARY (ILLUSTRATED) ..	431
VITALITY OF BOTS IN HORSES ..	431
THE CANADIAN HORSE IN WAR TIME! ..	431
THE SHORTHORN HERDBOOK STANDARD ..	432
OUR SCOTTISH LETTER ..	432
LAMINATED STEEL 8700 (ILLUSTRATION) ..	432
HORSE TRAINING AND EDUCATION ..	433
PROTECT THE CALVES AGAINST HEAT AND FLIES ..	433
IMP. JOY OF MORNING 15903 (ILLUSTRATION) ..	433
TUBERCULIN TEST DISCREDITED IN NEW BRUNSWICK ..	433
COST OF FEEDING FLIES ..	433
FIELD NOTES ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON ..	434
THE PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP PLOWING MATCH ..	434
HAMIOTA PLOWING MATCH ..	434
PLOWING MATCH AT PIPESTONE ..	434
THE CHANNEL ISLAND COWS AHEAD ..	434
PLOWING MATCHES ..	435
JAMES SUTHERLAND, BERESFORD (ILLUSTRATION) ..	435
HARVESTING ..	435
WM. GUILD, KENMAY (ILLUSTRATION) ..	435
THE VIEW OF A PORK PACKER ..	435
J. CHISHOLM, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (ILLUSTRATION) ..	436
HORSE BREEDING IN ALBERTA ..	436
A HOG WATERER ..	436
EDMONTON'S SUMMER FAIR ..	436
RAWLINSON BROS. RANCH, NEAR CALGARY, ALBERTA (ILLUSTRATION) ..	436
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AT SHREWSBURY ..	437
DORSET HORN RAM LAMBS (ILLUSTRATION) ..	437
VETERINARY EDUCATION AND MEAT INSPECTION ..	437
THE UTILITY AND ECONOMY OF WIND AS A FARM POWER ..	437
JUDGES AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL ..	437
SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING RAM (ILLUSTRATION) ..	437
LETHBRIDGE, THE IRRIGATION TOWN OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA (ILLUSTRATED) ..	438
VARIATIONS IN RICHNESS OF MILK ..	438
IMPORTANT MEETING OF JERSEY BREEDERS ..	439
HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER ..	439
SELECTION OF CALVES FOR THE DAIRY ..	439
MODERN BARN RAISING ..	440
BRITISHER (ILLUSTRATION) ..	440
DAINTY 10TH (ILLUSTRATION) ..	440
THE DAIRY COWS AT BUFFALO ..	440
DRIED BLOOD FOR YOUNG CALVES ..	440
JOLLY BROWN (ILLUSTRATION) ..	440
CHARMONTE OF THE GRON (ILLUSTRATION) ..	440
THE SHEEP NOSTRIL FLY ..	441
WARRIOR QUEEN (ILLUSTRATION) ..	441
DORMOUSE (ILLUSTRATION) ..	441
WEEK'S WORK IN PAN-AMERICAN DAIRY ..	441
THE WORK OF THE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION ..	441
SOUTHDOWN RAM (ILLUSTRATION) ..	441
SUMMER AND FALL FAIR DATES ..	441
THE WISDOM OF TREATING COWS KINDLY ..	441
CLOVER BAR KING (ILLUSTRATION) ..	441
BEAUTIFYING THE RURAL HOME (ILLUSTRATED) ..	442
EXTERMINATING NOXIOUS WEEDS ..	442
LOCATION OF THE DAIRY STABLE ..	443
MAUD MULLER ..	443
THE POSSIBILITIES WITH POULTRY ..	443
TO STOP A HORSE JUMPING ..	443
PROGRESS OF THE PALMERSTON PACKING HOUSE ..	443
FARM LABOR SITUATION IN KANSAS ..	443
HORTICULTURE: THE TEACHING OF HORTICULTURE AND PLANT LIFE: MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS ..	444
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: VETERINARY: CHRONIC COLIC AND COUGH; PROBABLY NAVICULAR DISEASE; JOINT ILL OR NAVEL ILL IN COLT ..	444
MISCELLANEOUS: TRANSFER OF SHORTHORN; PERCHERONS WANTED; TEMPERATURE FOR SEPARATING MILK ..	444
CANADIAN CATTLE WANTED BY BRITISH FEEDERS ..	444
CHICAGO MARKETS ..	444
HOME MAGAZINE ..	445
THE FAMILY CIRCLE ..	445
"THE TOWING PATH" (ILLUSTRATION) ..	446
THE QUIET HOUR ..	447
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER ..	447
GOSSIP ..	448, 449, 450, 453, 454, 456
NOTICES ..	448, 449, 450, 453
ADVERTISEMENTS ..	425 and 426, 448 to 460

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

How to Raise Good Litters.

After the pigs are farrowed we give the sow nothing for twelve hours. Then begin with water and bran, gradually increasing the feed for a week, when, if the sow has done well, she should be on full feed. What I mean by full feed is not all the sow can eat, but enough feed to produce all the milk the pigs can take without injury. Sows differ in their characteristics, and to feed them intelligently the feeder should be acquainted with these characteristics. Many pigs receive a backset early in life, that they never fully recover from, because of the careless way their dams were fed.

Just as soon as the pigs manifest a disposition to eat, we let them into a place where the sow cannot follow, and give them some fresh skim milk with a little shorts added. As soon as they have learned to eat, we feed them quite liberally shorts and barley chop mixed and fed dry, with plenty of water to drink in a separate trough. When the pigs are two months old I shut the sows up in another building, and feed them nothing but dry grain and water for a week. By this method there is generally no trouble with their udders, and it also allows the pigs to keep their own pens and all the outdoor exercise they have a mind to take. We then feed wheat and barley, ground fine, with a little flaxseed meal added, and soaked from one feed to another. Care must be taken to regulate the grain feed to suit the wants of the pigs. When the pasture is plentiful they will need less, and *vice versa*, but when the pastures are over-succulent, as they are sometimes in wet seasons, an increase in the relative quantities of meal fed will be found an advantage. The meal and grain are fed in the pens morning and evening, but not at noon, and when pigs cannot be let out on pasture, they should get a portion of green food every day, selecting, of course, from what may be in season. When it is not convenient to feed them green food twice a day, it may be given as the noon meal.

By having good stock to start with, not keeping too many together, using good grain, common sense in caring for them, and feeding liberally, as above indicated, it is no trouble to make young hogs weigh from 175 to 200 pounds at six or seven months of age.

Crystal City,

W. L. TRANN.

Northern Alberta for Stock Raisers.

A trip up the Calgary and Edmonton road to the northern terminus at Strathcona, is a revelation to the Easterner of the possibilities of that country. Although under the temporary disadvantage of a series of heavy rainfalls, the depth of rich black, almost inexhaustible soil, the bluffs and streams, the rich grasses, etc., show conclusively that as a stock country this territory is hard to equal. The cattle are all in good condition, and are a speaking testimony to the nutritive properties of the grasses. With a cool climate and moist soil, one is not surprised to learn of Edmonton oats winning at Paris. Dotted along the line are numerous little villages, each claiming superiority for its district. In the Olds district, the land appears freer of brush than further north, and is eminently adapted for stock-raising, little attempt being made to grow grain. From the railroad can be seen fine houses, evidences of the district's wealth. At Innisfail, further north, the land takes on a different appearance: more bluffly and suited to mixed farming. At this point is a large Government creamery, at which the patron's cream is made up into butter at a cost of four to five cents a pound. The contributors are paid every month ten cents a pound on their butter, the balance coming at the end of the season, when the cost of manufacturing is deducted. The benefit to the farmers and small towns can be imagined by the monthly distribution of cash.

Midway from Calgary to Edmonton is the thriving town of Red Deer, surrounded by a typical stock-raising and dairying country. A Government creamery and a sawmill indicate the leading industries of the district.

At Lacombe the character of the country changes markedly, being flatter, although east of the town a few miles is a beautiful country on a gentle slope. As referred to in the Gossip column, Lacombe is the great center of the pure-bred herds of cattle. Oats is the principal grain marketed, for which provision is being made in the erection of a fine elevator. The land varies from a sandy loam to a black loam. The settlement here is mainly Canadians. At Ponoka, about twenty miles north, Americans have gone in in large numbers. Some large-sized timber is floated down to the sawmill there. This is also a mixed-farming country. The town is situated on a rise of ground, the soil seeming to be somewhat sandy. Wetaskiwin is another creamery point and oat-raising center, two elevators being erected here. A large Government creamery is located here also, to look after the dairying interests. This spot seems a favorite with settlers, and all nationalities are rushing in, the soil being of much the same general character as the previous points. Between this point and Ponoka, to the south, is a beautiful country, part of which is included in an Indian reserve, the station being Hobbema. Leduc is another thriving town, with elevator and other facilities for business. Frenchmen are quite numerous in this neighborhood, dairying here again being the mainstay. At Strathcona, the present terminus of the line, large elevators and oatmeal mills are located. The country around is very fine, the soil being very deep and rich. The country close around is well settled up, and one hears of big crop yields, 100 bushels to the acre of oats being a common yield. A drive of three miles, necessitating the crossing of the iron bridge over the Saskatchewan, brings one to the old town of Edmonton, modern in its appointments, electric light, telephones and schools. Here a person can see the gold dredge at work, and the Hull-Gallagher packing houses. The soil here is of the same tenacious character as that south of the river, and is as productive, as is demonstrated at the fairs held here. In the vicinity are noted districts such as Horse Hills, Spruce Grove, Clover Bar, and Lac du Bie. The settlement extends for miles north of the town. Judging from appearances, a person would say that for farms close to the railroad, dairying will pay, owing to the proximity of the creameries, while back from the road ranching can be carried on. Some of the towns have very flat sites, and unless great care is taken with regard to the night soil, the wells and stagnant pools will receive a sad baptism of typhoid, an experience some Manitoba towns with similar sites have gone through years ago. In a country where land is so plentiful and cheap, it is hard to understand why townspeople will crowd so close together, and thus prove a menace to their own health, besides making the insurance rates so high. Such close quarters cannot be made attractive in the way of lawns, gardens and trees. Children, of course, are to be seen all along the line, and the main agricultural structure of nearly all the villages is the modern schoolhouse. Education is the great force, after all!

With the Institute Workers.

The opening meetings of the summer series of Farmers' Institutes, which began on July 2nd, were not generally largely attended. The weather conditions were unfavorable, roads bad, summer-fallow and other urgent work pressing on the farms, and in some districts the celebration of Dominion Day exhausted the interest and enthusiasm, and we fear also that in some cases local secretaries had been remiss in their duties and failed to properly advertise the meetings.

The meeting held at Carman on July 2nd, at which the speakers were Miss Maddock, of the Ontario Institute staff, and Provincial Veterinarian S. J. Thompson, was not largely attended. Good meetings were, however, held on the following days at Miami and Morden.

Miss Maddock is a clear, pleasing speaker, and her easy manner gives assurance that she knows what she is talking about. At Carman she took for her subject, Bacteriology. In Ontario, she said, there was a great awakening, not only among the farmers, but among the farmers' wives, and women's Institutes are being organized in a great many districts. The reason for this revival of interest was that the Institute workers were now making a science of the work, and the agriculturists realized that science, instead of being a word to be afraid of, simply means a thorough knowledge of our work. When we realize the forces of nature with which we have to deal, our work, instead of being mere drudgery, becomes interesting. Bacteriology is a science closely related to agriculture, and directly affects many branches of farm work. Bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom. They are very insignificant in size, but have wonderful powers of development in numbers. Some are beneficial, some are harmful; they are everywhere, in the air, in water, and in milk, and to understand something of the conditions in which they develop is of great benefit in carrying on one's work. In dairying, for instance, warmth, moisture and impurities favor germ development, hence the necessity of cleanliness, hot water, fresh air and sunshine. In the home, from cellar to bedroom, cleanliness and fresh air are the essentials of good health and good living. Miss Maddock enlarged upon the importance of these principles in the dairy, the house cellar, the bedrooms, giving good advice on the care of the sick, indicated briefly some of the salient points in connection with domestic economy as applied to the farm, and, in response to enquiries, spoke on the care of the cream separator, and went more fully into some details of home-dairy management.

Dr. Thompson spoke on contagious diseases of animals, selecting a few of the most common. He described the symptoms of blackleg, and pointed out the importance of burning the carcasses of all animals dying from this disease. He strongly recommended vaccination as a preventive, and stated that the Dominion Government now supplied the vaccine at cost.

Lump-jaw is not a contagious disease, but is conveyed into the system by the fungus, being picked up with grass, etc., where it may have been deposited from the discharge of an affected animal. Once in the mouth, the fungus may find lodgment in a decayed tooth or a sore, and then the disease rapidly develops. Taken in time, it is easily eradicated by the use of iodide or potassium. Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure may also be useful in early stages. It is unlawful to sell diseased animals, and bad cases should be killed and destroyed.

Swamp fever is very like typhoid in the human subject. Medicine is of little or no use without nursing. Give quinine in one-dram doses; plenty of milk to drink. Whiskey is also useful as a stimulant. The limbs should be well hand-rubbed and bandaged, and, above all, give plenty of fresh air and gentle exercise. Keep up the strength of the patient—don't physic or bleed. The Doctor said swamp fever was caused by feeding swamp hay and using swamp water. In those districts of the country where horses are fed on cultivated hay and straw, they are never troubled with this fever.

Glanders was also fully described, so that it might be detected in the early stages. Mange, lice, ticks, etc., were also discussed, and the free use of any of the well-known washes recommended, and the importance of repeating the application three or four times to insure killing all the eggs and leaving the animal clean.

The advisability of isolating any suspicious case of disease in any of the domestic animals was dwelt upon, and the necessity for cleanliness and fresh air in stables was emphasized.

Hens suffer from heat and will not do well in a hot, sunny yard. Trees and bushes give the best shade, but weeds are better than nothing. Put up an old door in an airy corner, if you have nothing better. Renew their water several times a day, and keep their drinking vessels clean.

The Royal Show.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The last Royal Show which I had the pleasure of attending was the one held at Norwich in 1886. It was, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction to me that I found an opportunity of taking in this year's show, which was located at Cardiff, in South Wales, and lasted from June 26th to July 1st.

This is the last year, but one, in which "The Royal" will be a migratory show. Like the old

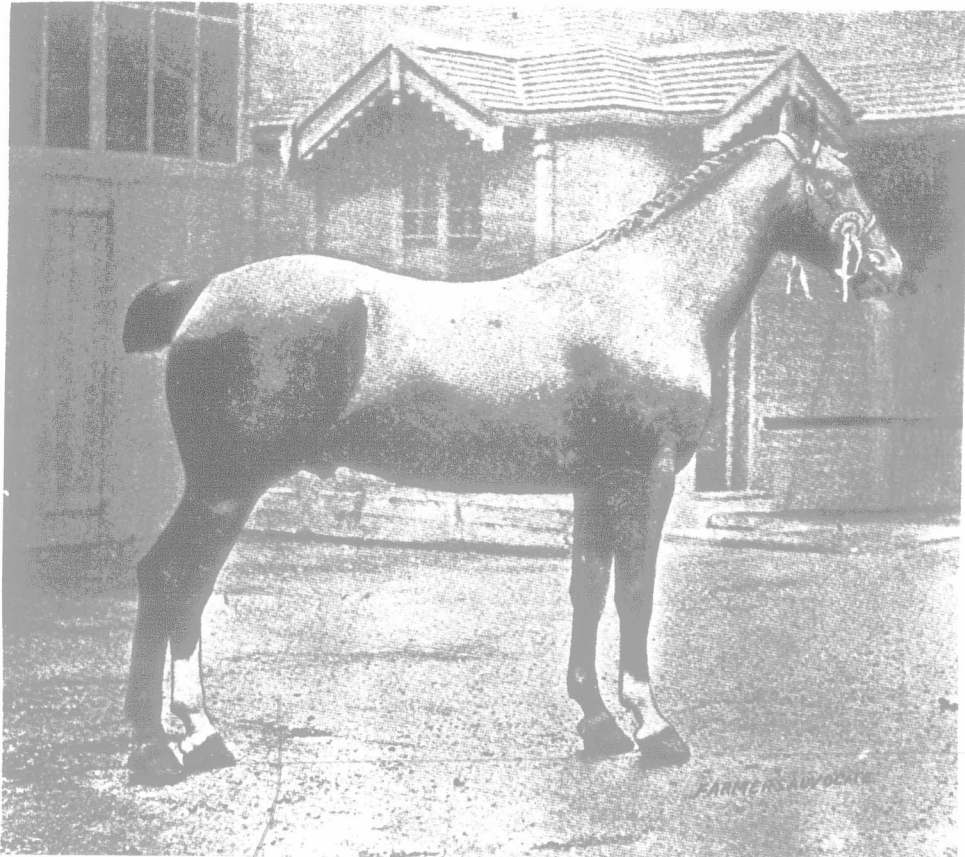
beauty, but was rather too long for its breadth. It was a tedious walk of a mile or more from end to end, and as the turnstiles were all at one end and the live stock all at the other, many a visitor wished that there was an electric railway or some other conveyances to carry passengers from end to end. Such an enterprise would have reaped a good harvest; but, alas! all such were prohibited.

In drawing a comparison between this year's show and the Toronto Industrial, the advantage would, in several respects, rest with the latter,

because, as I have said above, Cardiff is not central enough, and, therefore, cannot be taken as an average. For instance, at York last year the total entries of horses, cattle and sheep were 1,907, as against 1,575 this year; this year's entries, too, containing 148 swine. I will, however, give the comparison as I found it.

HORSES.

The show of horses was very disappointing on the whole, and there will be a very much better display at the Yorkshire Show, which commences July 31st. In spite of this, however, the only classes in which Toronto would be superior were those for hunters, harness horses and Clydesdales. There might be more Cleveland Bays there, but they would not have the style or quality of those shown here. The weakness of numbers in the classes at the Royal is partly due to the severe veterinary examination held on each animal before showing. The hunter classes were but poorly



BONNY DANEGELT 6990.

Winner of first and champion prizes as best Hackney stallion at the Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901. PROPERTY OF SIR WALTER GILBEY.

"Ontario Provincial," it has not found the practice of moving from place to place every year a paying one, so, after the Carlisle meeting in 1902, the show will settle down in a permanent location at Ealing, a short distance from the great metropolis of London, where the society has purchased a hundred-acre site.

There has been a distinct advance in the exhibits in most classes since the Norwich Show. It is certainly not in point of numbers—because both stock and implements show a decided falling off in that respect—but the general quality has greatly improved. I noticed this especially in the Shorthorn class. When I was last over, Scotch Shorthorns were not popular in England, but now the principal winners are either descended from Scotch blood or are of a similar type. A comparison, however, between the Cardiff Show and a Royal held at a more central point is hardly fair, taking numbers into consideration, because Cardiff is somewhat too far from many of the principal breeders, and the railway rates, though lower than formerly, are still very high, and, consequently, deter many from going to a show held at any great distance. Then, too, the principal shows do not follow one another closely, as our Canadian ones do, and so there is not the same inducement for exhibitors to follow a circuit without returning home between whiles.

There are several good features about the Royal which might be copied with advantage at the Toronto Industrial and other of our exhibitions. One is the judging of the different breeds of cattle in rings which, while quite large enough for the purpose, are yet of such a small size, as compared with the one at Toronto, used for the cattle judging, that the onlookers can easily get a good view of the animals while the judges are selecting the winners. Then, there was no delay between the sections. As fast as one filed out, another entered the ring.

All the live stock was judged on the first day, and early next morning it was possible to procure on the grounds an authentic book of 48 pages, giving the winners in every class. This was issued by the society, and revised every day as awards in other departments came in.

A notable feature was the interest taken by the ladies in the stock. The judging was watched by many members of the fair sex, and large numbers visited the sheds every day. As regards catering, I got the best and best-served lunch I ever got on a show ground for 50 cents.

The attendance, up to the time of writing, has far exceeded the average of the last seven years, and has only been exceeded by that of the great record year at Manchester in 1897. Should the weather be favorable, a total attendance of 100,000 people is probable, and this without any side shows or outside attractions.

The site occupied by the show at Cardiff was very suitable in many ways, especially in point of

filled, and only a few of the animals were of any merit. There was no class for Thoroughbreds, but the four winners of the King's premiums for South Wales and portions of England were present.

Hackneys.—Hackneys were not so good as usual. The winner in the class for stallions 15.1 and upwards, foaled in 1898, was Sir W. Gilbey's Bonny Danegelt, a good mover, who won at the London

Hackney Show last March. He also won the sweepstakes for stallions. Fitz Rose, shown by F. Wrench, Dublin, a horse of good conformation and a first-prize winner at London and the Shropshire and West Midland this year, was placed above Sir Walter Gilbey's Merry Denmark, a nice mover, in the 2-year-old class. Harry Livesey's Orange Blossom, bought for 1,000 guineas, won 1st and the championship for mares with foal at foot, 15 hands and upwards. There were some nice mares shown, one of the best going being F. J. Batchelor's Wild Agnes, winner in the class for mare or gelding to carry 15 stone and upwards. There were a few good Cleveland Bays present, the principal exhibitors being F. H. Stericker, Jno. Lett, and Jas. Finch.

There was a very poor show of harness horses. This is due in part to a rule of the society which prohibits entering horses in more than one class.

Ponies were out in fair numbers. The classes for polo ponies were well filled. Among the Welsh ponies was a handsome gray stallion, Starlight, shown by H. M. Lloyd, which has won frequently at previous Royals and elsewhere. Some of the Welsh Pony mares were somewhat bigger than the type calls for.

Shires and Clydes.—The Shire class was a pretty good one, and, of course, far beyond anything ever seen in Canada. Among the exhibitors were His

Majesty the King, Lord Rothschild, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Llangattock, Sir Walter Gilbey, Fred. Crisp, P. A. Muntz, Lord Egerton, W. & J. Thompson and other well-known breeders. Special mention must be made of Messrs. Thompson's Desford Combination, a good-bodied horse, which won in the 3-year-old class, and also the championship for stallions; the Duke of Westminster's Phenomenon, the reserve champion for the same, a good thick horse; F. Crisp's Southgate Charm, a grand mare with foal at foot, who won first in her class and the champion medal for females; while the Earl of Egerton's Lockinge Athena, first for 2-year-old fillies and reserve champion, is a big, powerful mare that should breed good stock. Lord Llangattock's Hendre Birthright, a promising mare, with great feather, headed the yearling filly section.

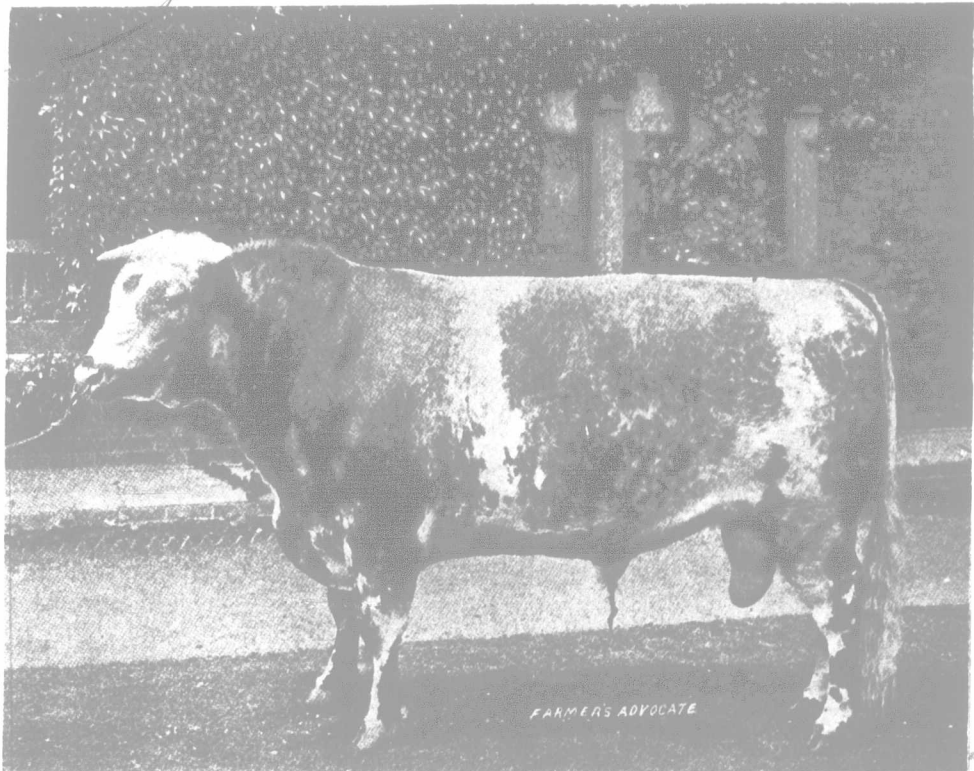
Clydesdales were not numerous, and were, with some exceptions, not of great merit. Among those showing were Seaham Harbor Stud, who won two firsts for stallion and mare; Herbert Webster, who had a good-bodied 3-year-old stallion on short legs; Lord Arthur Cecil, who secured two seconds; and T. Smith, who won first with a blocky 3-year-old filly.

Nineteen Suffolk Punches were entered, and there were very nice animals among them. E. A. Cook, A. H. E. Wood, Sir W. C. Quilter and A. J. Smith were the biggest exhibitors.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—There was a class offered, for the first time, for Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns, as opposed to animals entered in Coates' Herdbook. There were eighteen entries of these red cattle, and 104 of the red, white and roans. Among the Lincolnshire Reds were some nice cattle, but the general tendency of the breed is to greater coarseness than in the Shorthorn. This is being remedied by the use of red bulls recorded in the Coates' Herdbook. The females of this breed have a reputation for milk, and, judging from the udders of some of them, justly so. It must be remembered, however, that also among the old-established Shorthorns in Great Britain are to be found many excellent milkers. R. & C. Chatterton were the most prominent exhibitors of Lincolnshire Reds.

Coming to the red, white and roans, the classes of bulls, with, perhaps, the exception of the youngest one, were better than those that have been exhibited at Toronto of late years. As regards the females, there did not seem to be a great difference, taken all through. The judges were Robt. Bruce, Dublin, and F. Punchard, agent of the late Duke of Bective. There were ten bulls drawn up in the older class. Of these, first and second places fell to Royal Duke and Pride of Collynie, both from the Royal Farms, Windsor. They are two capital bulls, and occupied the same positions in their class last year. Royal Duke did not look so well as he did in 1900, when his appearance was hard to beat; but both bulls were in quite good enough condition. Royal Duke once more won the championship, while his



ROYAL DUKE (75509).

First prize and champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Show at Cardiff, 1901. Bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE PROPERTY OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

companion, Pride of Collynie, a Duthie-bred bull, was reserve. Third place fell to another good one, Inspector, the champion bull at Dublin last spring, and at the Bath and West last month. Among other bulls in this class were Deane Willis' Regulator, a very short-legged, deep bull, a favorite with many for a higher place than sixth, and C. Morgan-Richardson's Major General, a bull of great substance and very strong in the back. Regulator was afterwards bought for 1,000 guineas. Wm.

Bell's Baron Abbotsford, a well-covered animal, with plainish horns, carried off the red ribbon in the 2-year-old class, with Philo L. Mills' Brilliant Star, a bull of good style, a good second. Geo. Harrison's Silver Bell, an animal of good quality, but inclined to dip, headed the young bull class. H. Dudding's Victor was placed second. Aged cows were, with the exception of Capt. Duncombe's Warrior Queen, only fair. The champion female was found in Deane Willis' White Heather, a beautiful 3-year-old, in milk. All the 4-year-olds were good. Among the 2-year-olds, H. Dudding's Floradora and W. J. Hooker's Wild Duchess 20th were the two best. The former is grand on the shoulders and has lots of quality. The other was good, barring a little unevenness at the tail. There was no outstanding winner in the young class. First

there were 72 Jerseys and 35 Guernseys entered. I have often seen better shows of Jerseys in Canada. Most of the prizewinners of any merit were bred in the Channel Islands, but, as is well known, English breeders and owners of these breeds have a knack of spoiling the milking qualities and constitutions of their little pets by too much kindness. The Duke of Marlborough, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Barron, Lady de Rothschild, and Earl Cadogan were the owners of the first-prize animals among the Jerseys; while in Guernseys, red ribbons went to E. A. Hambro and Wm. Montefiore.

Kerries and Dexter-Kerries.—There was a fair representation of Kerries and a good one of Dexters. The former are splendid little cows for milk, while the latter, a smaller breed, as well as being milkers, incline to beef—in fact, they look something like miniature Shorthorns.

In the class for dairy cows there were only six entries, five of which were Shorthorns or cross-bred Shorthorns, and only one a Jersey. The first-prize winner, Beauty, a splendid cow, shown by W. Aking, Liverpool, had a grand udder.

SWINE.

The show of pigs was very far below the standard of a Toronto show, and the total entries only numbered 148—less than we have sometimes had in one single class. Prizes were offered for Large Whites, Middle Whites and Small Whites, Berkshires, Tamworths, and Large Blacks.

Yorkshires.—Of the white pigs, the Large Whites are the same as our Yorkshires. There were 31 entries of these, and of these several would not have been looked at in Toronto. Sir Gilbert

Greenall won first and the championship for best boar or sow with Walton Laddie, a pig of great substance. D. R. Daybell won first for pen of three boars with some nice pigs, and also won second and third for breeding sow with a pair that were first and second at the Bath and West of England. Sir Gilbert Greenall won first with a deep sow, but inclined to be rather short. Daybell again won for pen of three sows farrowed in 1901, with some of the nicest pigs on the ground. This pen was also first at the Bath and West of England. Philo L. Mills was second for pen of sows and third for aged boar. Sanders Spencer won two seconds and a third.

Berkshires.—There has evidently not been the same effort made here to breed Berkshires with greater length as in Canada, and nearly all the Berkshires shown were of the short order and thick. Edney Hayter, R. W. Hudson and N. Benjaffeld were the leading exhibitors. The former won the champion prize with his first-prize boar in the senior section.

Tamworths.—Though not numerous, Tamworths were good in quality. R. Ibbotson won all the red ribbons but one, and also the championship, with Knowle Red Mane 2nd, a two-year-old sow of a very nice type. D. W. Philip, Birmingham, and H. C. Stephens, Salisbury, showed good pigs and won prizes.

The class for large blacks was not only badly filled, but the pigs are of a sort that is no good for bacon. They originated in Cornwall and have drooping ears like Poland-Chinas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The show of poultry was fair, the number of entries being 701.

The dairy department was not up to the mark on the whole. There were competitions in butter-making each day, open to different counties, which were fairly well filled.

I have never before seen such a display of implements as there was at this show. Although fewer in number than in 1900, they made a magnificent exhibit that has never been equalled on our side of the water.

Carter, Webb and other seedsmen had most tasteful arrangements of seed grain, flowers and vegetables. The Canadian Government also had a stall with specimens of grains, minerals, woods and fruits, all of which were arranged to show to the best advantage.

Among the Canadian firms represented in the implement sheds were the Massey-Harris Co. and Noxon & Co.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibition at Cardiff will be long remembered as being one of uniform excellence and special merit, and it will also form a record for the number of distinct varieties that were included in its schedule.

The Oxford Down was in full force and great merit; in fact, it is several years since a better entry of this breed has appeared at a Royal Show. Mr. J. T. Hobbs led the way in the old ram class with a sheep of high merit and quality. He was

followed by one from Mr. J. Treadwell's flock, secured, we understand, by Mr. R. Miller, of Canada, a ram of great substance and scale, with grand flesh and high merit. The yearling rams found Mr. J. T. Hobbs at the top with his two grand rams that secured the same position at the Oxford Show, and lucky will be the breeder who gets the use of either of these. The third came from Mr. A. Brassey's very typical flock, whose well-known character and quality was fittingly represented by this fine ram, whose next companion in the award list was one that we thought much of, from Mr. H. W. Stilgoe's very fine flock. Mr. J. P. Reading's pen headed the ram lamb class, but preference might in this instance have been given to Mr. W. A. Trewicke's fine pen, which came in second. Mr. R. W. Hobbs had only the reserve number to secure from this class; there was no third, which this capital pen were fully worthy of. The yearling ewes were headed by Mr. A. Brassey's excellent pen, which are unapproachable in respect to wealth of flesh, depth and width of carcass and typical character. In the second and third prize pens there were some excellent ewes, which were of the greatest credit to Mr. R. W. Hobbs' flock, from whence they came. A selection of these will figure in your own shows, for Robert Miller, with his usual acumen, has taken them. Mr. J. C. Eady's pens, which were hardly up to the breeder's usual form, took the barren honors. Mr. W. A. Trewicke's grand pen of ewe lambs were correctly put in first, and these were followed by the pen from Mr. A. Brassey's flock, which were a bit lucky to secure precedence over Mr. H. W. Stilgoe's pen, that were of a most promising character.

The Shropshires did not have so large an entry as usual, but what they lacked in number they made up in respect of merit. The most notable feature was the uniform success of Mr. A. E. Mansell's grand flock, which ADVOCATE readers know will shortly be dispersed—a grand opportunity to secure some of the finest specimens of this noted breed, one that will not for many years occur again.

The old rams found Mr. A. E. Mansell's grand entry at its head, one of the best-fleshed rams this breed has produced. He has grand carriage, good legs and feet, with the best of head and skin. Next to him came another very notable ram, a sire, every inch of him, from Messrs. Evans' noted flock, Mr. J. Harding being reserve number. The yearling rams made a very noted class, and here again came Mr. Mansell's representative at the top, a ram of great character, rather on the small scale, but wide, even and typical to the full extent. Then a square, good-backed, wide-shouldered ram, with very typical head, from Mr. R. P. Cooper's flock, was selected, who in his turn was followed by Mr. B. Wall's Nottingham winner, who lost ground at this show mainly because he could not move as well as the leading ram. A notable class was that for pens of five yearling rams. Here the contest was notably keen, and the pen that won for Mr. R. P. Cooper's flock was one of rare type and character, with skins, heads and fleeces of the finest description. Following these came a real good mutton pen, with fine, typical character, from Mr. A. E. Mansell's grand old flock. Then came Messrs. Evans' pen of fine masculine rams, with plenty of scale and good character. Personally, this pen would have had preference over the Harrington Hall pen. Mr. T. Fenn's quintette secured the reserve number. Mr. A. G. Mansell's two entries in the ram lamb class were of the highest merit. They went first and third, the dividing pen being one from Mr. John Harding's excellent and well-bred flock, a trio that bid fair to make typical rams. In the yearling ewe class, Mr. P. A. Muntz's excellent pen at last got their just due, for they were put at the top of their class. Then followed a very evenly and well-matched pen from Mr. R. P. Cooper's flock, which when under hand were found to be of high merit. Mr. W. F. Inge's pen came in for third honors. This pen were very typical of their breed, evenly matched, and good in their skins. As in the ram lamb class, so it was in that for ewe lambs, Mr. A. E. Mansell's pen being easily first. It was a pen of grand merit and most typical character and quality. Mr. W. Inge's pen, that were second, were a well-matched pen, but had the pen of Mr. J. Harding been a bit more compact they would



THE EXPERTS AT WORK.

went to P. Stratton's Calico Belle, a smooth heifer, and second to the Royal Farms for Ruby.

Herefords.—Herefords were simply grand, as might be expected when the show was held so near the county of that name. There is still room for improvement, however, in the backs of many of this breed. There are too many dips and too much unevenness in even some of the winners. The 4-year-old bull, Britisher, a bull of wonderful substance, very good in his quarters, hams, loins, and of great girth, carried the championship honors for E. Farr. Jno. Tudge's 2-year-old Albany was reserve champion. It is quite impossible in a short space to mention all the good ones present, but Richard Green won first for a fine 3-year-old heifer, and R. D. Cleasby had the championship female in Dainty 10th, the first-prize cow; A. E. Hughes, Leominster, a tenant farmer, who bred the championship bull, also won first for a young bull. Mr. Hughes believes in quality, not quantity, and his herd, though small, is always a place where winners will be found. This is a pointer for those who believe in having a big herd, quite irrespective of quality and similarity of type.

Devons were present in fair numbers and were brought out in first-class shape. There were several Sussex, some of which were of considerable merit, and there were a few specimens of that old breed, the Longhorn, which possess no merit, except for the antiquarian.

Welsh cattle are not well known in Canada, and their somewhat lengthy horns are not likely to make them favorites, but, in spite of this, the black cattle of South Wales possess good merits as milkers. There was a very fair exhibit of this breed.

Among the Red Polled cattle of Norfolk were some very nice things, including the champion bull, Redvers, shown by Lord Amherst, and the champion cow, Dormouse, owned by J. E. Platt. The latter had a very nice-shaped udder. This breed generally does well at the pail, and the cows lay on flesh easily when farrow.

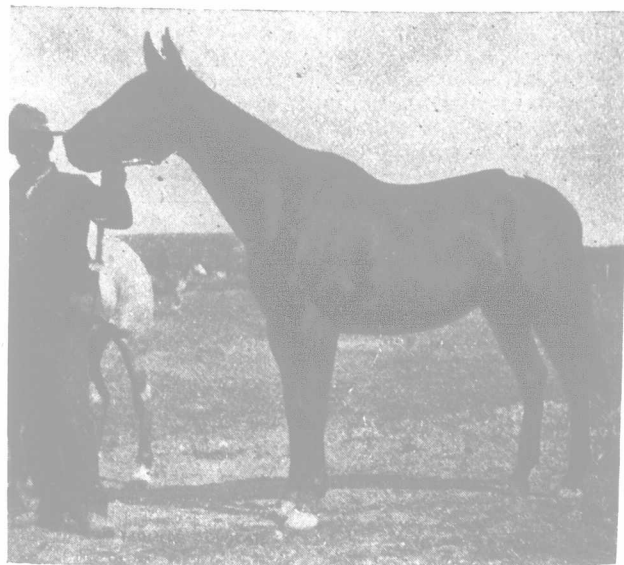
Aberdeen-Angus.—There were not many Scotch breeders down with their cattle, but, in spite of this, this breed was well represented, and were a little stronger than we generally see at Toronto. J. J. Cridlan, Gloucester; T. H. Bainbridge, Northumberland, and T. Smith, Dundee, won the principal prizes.

Galloways.—Galloways were weaker than in Toronto, but the winners were of good type and quality. Robt. Wilson, Dalbeattie; Robt. Graham, Castle Douglas, and Wm. Barbor, New Galloway, had all animals of merit present and won the leading prizes.

There were three Highland cattle, all sent by one English exhibitor, and one of the attractions of the show to visitors was the comical little calf in a pen with its mother.

Ayrshires.—The show of Ayrshires was simply a disgrace to the breed. A. Mitchell, Barcheskie, furnished all but one of the six animals forward.

Jerseys and Guernseys.—Neither of these breeds were well represented in point of merit, although



A GOOD TYPE.

have had to change places, but the want of finish rendered this impossible, and although the last-named pen lost as lambs, they will probably make the better ewes.

The Southdowns took a very prominent place, being largely represented; in fact, as fully as any breed. The noted old Goodwood flock, the Duke of Richmond's, was first with a ram of excellent fleece and character. He won the champion award. Following him came one of Mr. C. Adeane's, a ram of great substance and wealth of flesh, with very wide loin and deep twist and thighs. A similar ram from the same flock won the first place in the yearling ram class, where he was followed by a typical ram from the Earl of Cadogan's flock, whilst the Royal Stud at Sandringham secured third place for His Majesty the King with a most typical ram of first-class merit. A strong class of ram lambs found that practically unbeaten pen from Col. H. Metcalfe's at the top, a grand pen of most excellent type. Next came a pen from the Pagham Harbor

Co.'s flock, some, if not all, of which will be in your country ere long; a pen which, had they the age of the winners, would have been very difficult to get over. The third place was occupied with a very typical and even pen from Mr. C. Adeane's. The yearling ewe awards were hardly correct, for preference should have been given to the Pagham Harbor Co.'s excellent pen, whose fine character and great scale ought to have secured their precedence over the pen from the Earl of Cadogan's flock, that were the winners. The Goodwood flock of the Duke of Richmond had third honors, and Mr. J. Coleman came in for reserve number. The ewe lambs had at their head a most typical and well-brought-out pen from Mr. C. Adeane's flock, which there was no question fully deserved their place. Though Mr. Colman's pen were of high merit, the former were better. The third place found Col. H. McCalmont's flock in it, and we rather think that Mr. T. Miles' pen might have taken



THE PROPERTY OF KING EDWARD VII.

this honor, for they were a grandly-fitted pen, of high merit all round.

The Hampshire Downs were, as a breed, most fully represented with sheep of very great merit, and the notable success of Mr. J. Flower was most gratifying to all who believe in high merit and good type. Mr. Flower led in the old ram class with a wide, good ram; in the shearling ram section with one of exceptional merit. This ram was made champion—the former was made reserve number. In the ram lambs, Mr. J. Flower was also first, and in the yearling ewes, first and second, a record that any breeder would be proud of, for in each case his winning sheep were of notable merit. Mr. T. F. Buxton came in second in the old ram and ram lamb classes with fine masculine, typical sheep. The Earl of Carnarvon, with his champion pen of ewe lambs at the Royal Counties Show, again won first in the class and the female champion prize over that unbeaten pen of yearling ewes from Mr. J. Flower's flock. His Lordship also took second place in the yearling ram class with a grand ram of nice flesh and character. Mr. C. A. Scott-Murray's two grand pens of ewes came in for third, and Mr. A. Henderson won second for ewe lambs with a real typical pen.

The Suffolk breed was well to the fore in point of merit, but its number of entries was small. Mr. H. E. Smith went first for old ram, yearling rams and ewe lambs of capital merit and type. The Earl of Ellesmere took first and second in the ewe class with six grand ewes, good and firm in their flesh; second also for old rams and yearling rams, which were most typical of their breed. Mr. T. Goodchild's flock provided the first-prize pen of ewe lambs, and second-prize pen of ram lambs, which were a credit alike to their owner and his excellent flock.

Mr. L. C. Attrill and Mr. W. R. Flower were the winners in the small but good class of Dorset Horns.

Mr. J. E. Casswell's flock came out in strong force in the Lincoln breed, and he took, with a very grand ram, first in the old ram class and champion. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons were second in both the old ram and yearling ram class, with sheep of considerable merit, even and good fleeces, and nice tops. Messrs. Wright's flock came right ahead, for they took first in the yearling ram, yearling ewe, ram lamb and ewe lamb classes, with sheep of very high character and great merit. The pens of five rams were a very strong lot. Here the old Pointon flock of Mr. Tom Casswell went clean to the top. He was followed by a capital pen from Messrs. S. E. Dean's, who just managed to secure this place from Mr. Henry Dudding's notable pen of typical rams. This same exhibitor came in also second in the yearling ewe class, with Mr. Wright's second pen following him. Mr. J. Pears was also well represented. He was second in both the lamb classes, and Messrs. S. E. Dean were reserve number in the same.

Three competitors came out in the classes for Leicesters, and the high merit and typical character of the whole of their entries was very good indeed. Mr. G. Harrison won for the males, and Mr. E. J. Jordan for the females.

The Cotswold Classes were larger and better than usual, and Mr. W. T. Garne's noted old flock at Aldsworth clearly established its right of pre-eminence by winning throughout the whole of the first awards, whilst second for ram lambs and yearling ewes, as well as other honors, went his way. Mr. R. Swanwick and Mr. W. Houlton were also winners, and they, as well as the Garne flock, made an exhibition of great excellence, with fine type and character.

Border Leicesters made a fine entry in respect to merit, the winning flocks being those owned by Mr. John Twentyman, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Messrs. Nicholson and Thos. Winter.

Mr. C. Fife, in small but excellent classes of Kent or Romney Marsh sheep, won throughout, Mr. W. Millen being reserve number for rams and second for yearling ewes. Wensleydales, Devon Longwools, Dartmoors, Exmoors, Cheviots, Blackfaced Mountain, Herdwicks, Welsh Mountain, Ryeland and Radnors, all of which had classes provided for them, each and all made a fine exhibition of their breeds, more or less extensive. But no matter the size of their entry, it was most noticeable that the average of the merit of the whole of these classes was very good all through, and it must be remembered that the inclusion of these not widely known breeds added very greatly to the interest in the sheep section, for many of our people have hitherto had little or no opportunity to inspect many of these varieties, now for the first time included in the Royal schedule.

The Remount Officer at Calgary.

Pursuant to the arrangements made by Lieut. Col. H. F. Dent, the horse-breeders of the districts surrounding Calgary brought in a large number of horses, and submitted them to his examination. The local arrangements were in charge of Capt. Inglis and J. A. Turner, of the Horse Breeders' Association, whose arduous labors helped to facilitate matters very much. The horses submitted were of a character that suited the Colonel's wants, and, as a consequence, in the two days he procured 130 head, at the price of \$80 for infantry mounts and \$100 for cavalry and artillery. At the beginning, the proceedings were nearly queered by the peculiar methods of one horse breeder in trying tactics so ably described by David Harum, and whose conduct, on detection, was most reprehensible. Later on, however, the quality improved, and, as a result, a free movement in horseflesh resulted, and the coin of His Majesty was transferred to the ranchers' pockets. The prices paid were about \$20 a head higher than the same class of horses had hitherto fetched. Some of the added money, however, would go in the outlay for the necessary halters, which were very strong and new, and also for shoeing; all had to be shod in front. A large number of the horses were not brought out in as good a shape as they probably will be later on in the season, and in a number of cases were hardly as well broken as they might have been. The buying was conducted on the exhibition grounds. The horses were first brought before the purchasing officer and tried with measuring stick; then were looked over by the remount officer and his veterinary officer, Dr. Bowhill. If satisfactory, the horse was trotted under the saddle, and if all right, accepted, after seeing that saddle galls or sitfasts were absent. A description of the animal was written down and a number pasted on it later. It was conducted to the branding spot, where a number was branded on the off fore foot, and the crow's-foot (broad arrow) placed on the near thigh. As was to be expected, the horses didn't all stand quiet for the branding. Bays, browns and chestnuts were the prevalent colors, an occasional black and iron gray also being taken, and also some duns, which are lucidly described by some of the wide-breeched, leather-legged riders of the ranches as "custard-pie color." The horses all had pretty good feet and limbs, their wind being beyond reproach, as is only to be expected in this country of grass and no clover. Those most approved were of the deep-chested type, with good breadbaskets. The tucked-up flank fellow was always turned down, and the "take him away" pronounced his doom. The rejections on the score of unsoundness were not many, several being refused on account of lack of years. A horse had to show all its permanent teeth or it would not be taken. The breeding of the horses is of all kinds. The greater number showed Thoroughbred blood, others Hackney and Standard-bred blood, some even Clyde, the artillery horses especially, and others were of entirely unknown breeding. It is, however, forced upon one that there is a crying need for first-class stallions on the range and a change in the method of handling the colts, which, instead of having to rustle their first winter, should be kept up, well fed, and halter-broken. In conversation with some of the ranchers, one gleans the fact that their opinions are similar to those advanced by the writer.

Vitality of Bots in Horses.

The opinion of those who still think that bots in the stomachs of horses can be killed by the administration of drugs will be rudely shaken by the disclosures made by Mr. J. A. Gilruth, M. R. C. V. S., chief veterinarian to the New Zealand Government, who in a recent address said:

"I have given the parasites solutions of corrosive sublimate, and kept them alive in it for days. I have kept bots alive in a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate for three days, and then they were lively. I thought a 50 per cent. solution of nitric acid would kill them immediately, but it took two hours, while in absolute alcohol they revelled."

Commenting on these disclosures, the well-known veterinary expert, Pately Bridge, writes in *Farm and Home*: "And still there are people who think that there is, or that they possess, a 'cure' in the shape of a dose of medicine that is not injurious to horses while fatal to the parasite. The absurdity is even more patent when we remember that not only do bots resist the strongest acids and alkalis, the most irrespirable and poisonous gases, the most potent mineral poisons, and empyreumatic oils when brought directly into contact with them, but that within the horse's body they are lodged in that part of the stomach to which medicine does not come—the insensitive left half—and have their mouths too deeply buried in the mucus for any drug that can safely be administered to affect them. When passing out of the body, after having detached themselves from the wall of the stomach,

their passage may be accelerated, but under ordinary conditions they are not in the least affected by any remedy that would not be far more injurious to the host than to the parasite. The prevention of 'bots' is much more effective than their 'cure,' and the time is approaching when those owners of horses who desire their animals to be free from bots during the next winter and spring should take measures to prevent egg-laying and provide for egg-destruction."

The Canadian Horse in War Time!

In view of the fact that Lt.-Col. Dent, the British Army Remount Officer, is in the Canadian West purchasing large numbers of horses, interesting reading regarding the suitability of the Canadian horse for war purposes is afforded by the supplementary report, for which we are indebted to Lt.-Col. T. D. B. Evans, late commanding C. M. R. This report deals with the service of the Canadian contingents in South Africa, and contains the testimony of several noted officers regarding the wearing abilities of the Canadian horse and the Canadian wagon.

Lt.-Col. Lessard says: "The Canadian horses were good ones, and did very well, considering all the hardships they had to undergo and the heavy weights they had to carry." The same officer also states that the wagons were superior to the Imperial ones. Under the paragraph headed "Canadian Horses," Lt.-Col. Evans says: "If the horses of the battalion had been given a fighting chance they would have made a splendid record, but the exigencies of the situation did not give them an opportunity to recuperate after the long voyage, and in poor condition they faced the expedition through the Karoo country desert—the severest work of the campaign. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and the continual shortage of forage and water, nearly fifty per cent. reached Pretoria. Had the horses been given a month's rest at Cape Town, I am convinced that 75 per cent. at least would have been with the battalion at the end of its service. The Canadian wagons brought by the battalion were most satisfactory."

Lt.-Col. Drury states that "the older horses seemed to do the best, and that those purchased for the campaign stood shipboard better than the horses from the permanent force. I am thoroughly convinced that breast collars for horses are superior to neck collars for campaign purposes."

Another officer states that the horses rapidly recovered from their ocean trip.

"D" Battery horses were evidently good ones, as we find that out of 137 started with, 68 were turned over at the expiration of the battery's term of service, at an average of £21 (\$100). The veterinarian examining them commented on their fine



A GOOD SORT—ONE OF THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE TROOP.

constitutions and on the fact that in spite of the hard marching their limbs were as clean as whips, and in only one or two instances was their wind affected. Some of the British batteries during the same term of service were re-horsed completely two or three times. The Canadian wagons again received praise, being sold to the British Government at £10 apiece. These vehicles stood the campaign splendidly, and were practically as good as when they entered the field. For economy in draft, and general suitability, they were equal to or superior to any in the British army, so testifies Major Hurdman. Major Ogilvie reports that after nine months' service they were able to turn in 44 Canadian horses at £28 apiece (nearly \$140). A further statement by the same officer is to the effect that from his South African experience the Canadian horse was superior to the English, American, Australian and Argentine production.

The Shorthorn Herdbook Standard.

Much trouble and inconvenience is being experienced by enterprising importers of Shorthorn cattle owing to the adoption by the American and Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Associations of a rule requiring that in order to be eligible to record in the herdbooks of these organizations animals must trace on the side of both sire and dam to recorded English Shorthorns whose ancestors in all their crosses trace to animals recorded or eligible to record in the first twenty volumes of the English Herdbook. This rule, as amended, was adopted by the American Association in 1889, and by the Dominion Association about the same time, in order to make the standards for North American records from that date uniform and interchangeable if need be. The object of the regulation was evidently to afford some protection in a commercial sense to American breeders, restricting the field for selection by shutting out of the record British-bred animals having in their pedigree crosses by sires born after 1873 (the date of publication of volume twenty), with not more than five crosses by registered bulls. The English Herdbook Association still admits to registry, under careful supervision, animals with that number of crosses, and the acknowledged success of the breed in the land of its origin is pretty good evidence that no serious mistake has been made in adhering to the rule.

The absurdity of the American ukase as a pretense for elevating the standard of quality is well illustrated by a reference to the fact that the champion bull at the Bath and West of England Show last month, whose portrait appeared in the last number of the *ADVOCATE*, is ineligible to registry in the American and Canadian Herdbooks, not because he is a five-cross bull, but because some ancestor, born, it may be, for aught we know, six months after the date of publication of volume twenty of the English Herdbook, had but five crosses of high-class registered bulls in his recorded pedigree, though there may have been several more back of that which could not be traced by name. John B. Booth, of Kilerby, one of the most intelligent and successful of English Shorthorn breeders, had so little veneration for length of pedigree that it is said he used to cut off the tail end of the lineage of his cattle, leaving only the crosses by bulls of his own breeding, and stating his conviction that four such crosses were of more value than twice as many of average individual and ancestral excellence. It is indisputable that in many cases the meanest Shorthorns can boast of a pedigree as long as the moral law, and it not infrequently is seen in leading English show-yards that the blue-blooded aristocrat with a long-tailed pedigree is downed by the plebeian beast tracing through five crosses of registered bulls to a foundation strong in Shorthorn blood and of vigorous individuality.

The restrictive rule in question is second cousin to that of the directors of the American Shorthorn Association imposing a tax of \$100 as a registration fee on animals imported after January 1st, 1901. Both are of too narrow gauge for the progressive spirit of the twentieth century. We believe a large majority of the breeders favor free trade in registered stock and would vote for wiping them both off the record, as well as some other hampering, vexatious and unnecessary restrictions for which the stockmen are not responsible. If the directors of the Associations interested cannot agree to go the whole length of accepting the British rule for British cattle, there should surely be no hesitancy in accepting the compromise which has been proposed, namely, to advance the date of closure to 1885, corresponding to Vol. 32 of the English Herdbook, and to make the rule automatic, advancing the date year by year, a modification which would involve no sacrifice of the original principle, if it is regarded as such. The idea is that English cattle coming on record for the first time in 1885 are quite as well entitled to registration in American records in 1901 as those first recorded in 1873 were entitled to registry on this continent in 1889, and that the mark should be moved up this year to 1885, next year to 1886, and so on from year to year as the volumes of the herdbook are published. It is an eminently sensible, reasonable and practicable proposition.

The published market reports of prevailing prices for beef and dairy cattle, mutton sheep and hogs, and for horses as well, constantly show the importance and advantage of improving the breed and the quality of stock in all these lines. The animals that bring the highest per pound or per head are almost invariably those that show improved breeding, and they sell readily at the higher figures, while often the inferior and ill-bred go begging for buyers at the lower prices, and they cost as much to raise as the better class. The remedy is to be found in the use of good pure-bred sires.

Our Scottish Letter.

Canada has been strongly in evidence during the past few days. The Hon. Sidney Fisher is here, accompanied by Professor Robertson, the cold-storage man, with Mr. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, and Mr. Gridale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm. They are one party, and their common aim is the advancement of Canadian agriculture, but each man has his own department and is striving to attain the common goal by a route peculiar to himself. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Robertson are busily occupied in bringing under the notice of produce merchants the character of Canadian produce, and they have made one notable convert at least. At a meeting of the Produce Exchange, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Clement, after speeches by the two delegates, Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, the head of the famous "Allan" line, acknowledged that he had been disposed to regard the theories of Canadian officials regarding the putting down of fresh produce in this country as visionary, but he had been so impressed with what Mr. Fisher and his colleague had said, that the Canadians might hereafter count on his firm as allies in whatever steps they took to land cheese, bacon, eggs, apples or other articles in Great Britain in a fresh condition. The meaning of this I take to be that the steamers coming to the Clyde from the St. Lawrence will be fitted up so as to ensure a continuance of the line of cold-storage accommodation from the center of production in Canada to the center of distribution in Scotland. I should say that from the standpoint of the interests of the Canadian farmer, the present visit of your Minister of Agriculture has unquestionably borne fruit.

In my last letter I gave an account of Canada

and an amount of debate and discussion not commensurate to the advantage to be gained." For myself, I believe the sound, logical policy is the importation of no cattle, but of dead meat; and with the universal adoption of cold storage on board rail and steamship, I cannot see how Canada should not benefit quite as much under this system as it possibly could do by shipping stores. I believe Canadian farmers could feed their cattle prime fat as well as farmers in this country, and the adoption of this universal system of a dead-meat trade would tend in the direction of goodwill amongst the nations.

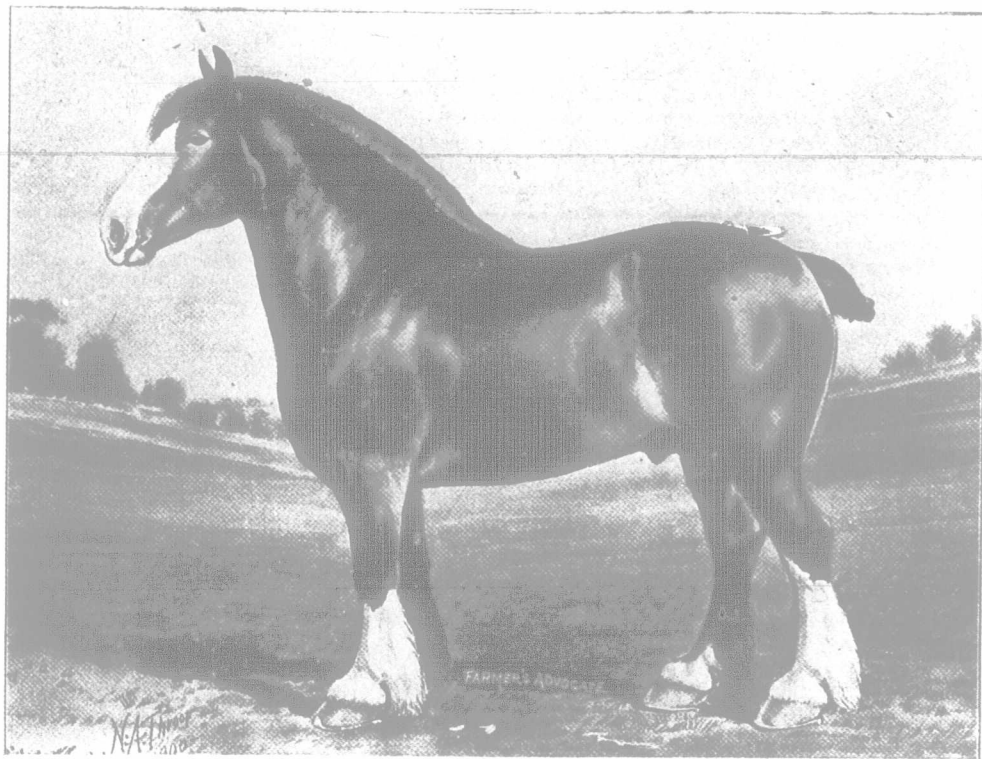
Messrs. Hodson and Gridale have another job on hand. They are entrusted by Mr. Fisher with a mission to secure good milking Shorthorns qualified to register in the higher grade American Herdbook; Ayrshires with good milking records and robust constitutions; and Guernseys which will demonstrate their utility over Jerseys as general-purpose cattle. I expect they are finding their task a pretty stiff one so far as the Shorthorns are concerned. The kind of Shorthorn they are looking for is precisely the kind of animal which the American Herdbook is fitted to extinguish. The best milking Shorthorns in this country have generally been in the hands of dairy farmers on the Cumberland and Westmoreland dales and fells, who paid little or no attention to pedigree. Their stocks are no doubt quite as well bred as those having long-recorded pedigrees, but, unfortunately, their breeders and owners have not thought this matter of registration of sufficient moment, and for generations it has been neglected. Consequently, the best milking Shorthorns in this country are very largely to be found amongst the unregistered herds. Still, with perseverance, your Canadians will find sufficient of the kind they want, and the introduction of milking

blood may be coincident with the introduction of good breeding cows, producing a calf every year. I am afraid it is too true that an examination of the records will show that many of the best-bred cows in the leading herds have not been very regular breeders, and I take it to be a sound axiom that an uncertain breeder is pretty certain to be a poor milker, and vice versa. During the Bates craze Shorthorns were overbred on a milking line until constitution was bred out of them; during the past quarter of a century the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme, and cattle have been bred so as to make them blocks of beef and nothing more. But blocks of beef are not wholly consistent with the milking type, and the happy medium here, as in all things else, is best.

From conversations with various visitors from your part of the world, I have gathered that disappointment has followed some of the importations of Ayrshires for which high prices were paid in this country. I can't say that this surprises me, because we are only recovering slowly from the evil effects of absurd fads in the show-ring, which, to a large extent, robbed the Ayrshire of its utility. These fads were due to the popularity of one or two animals owned by wealthy men and leaders of show-yard fashion in their time. Such fads die slowly, and mischief carried on during twenty years or more cannot be undone in a year. The growth of interest in milking records and the standard of quality in milk in respect of butter-fat has done a little to lead breeders to look at something else in the milk cow than a special form of vessel and teats of a particular set and shape. The mischief of our show system, however, is not only this vessel and teats craze, but the folly which accompanies it of putting the show cow dry at an abnormally early date, in order that the fancy formation of the vessel may not be destroyed by the cow fulfilling her own destiny of yielding milk for the use of man. I would be much in favor of passing a rule at all our shows, that no cow having once secured a champion prize should again be shown. This would relegate the good cows to the breeding byre, and instead of retarding it would develop their milking properties. There is an argument for the tight vessel, but it is an argument sometimes more honored in the breach than in the observance. I believe Mr. Hodson and Mr. Gridale are not looking for the show Ayrshire, but for the Ayrshire dairy cow, and they are on the right track, and should find what they are looking for. There are any number of such Ayrshires in this country, but they are not known except to the man who has to live by the milk trade in one or other of its many forms. The cattle to be selected by our friends are for the Ottawa Experimental Farm, and in all likelihood they will run the gauntlet of a deal of adverse criticism.

"SCOTLAND YET."

The prospect of new and improved stock-yards and market facilities at prominent centers should prove an inducement to farmers to raise more good stock, improving the breed and feeding them so as to capture the best prices. The demand and the prices for the best quality are encouraging.



LAMINATED STEEL 8700.

Five-year-old Clydesdale stallion; winner of first prize at International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1900.

PROPERTY OF ALEX. GALBRAITH, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

in the Glasgow Exhibition. On Thursday afternoon, 20th June, this spacious building was the scene of a splendid reception by Mr. Fisher, at which the Principal of the University, representatives of the corporation, and the leading members of the produce trade in the city were present. Mr. Fisher gave a very fine address, and the result must be a renewed interest in all that concerns Canada amongst the dwellers in the home land. It is no exaggeration to say that Canada has given a totally different idea of the nearest of British colonies to that which formerly prevailed here, and the character of the audience which crowded the hall yesterday afternoon was such as will ensure that the Dominion be thoroughly well advertised. Mr. Fisher is not conducting an agitation in favor of opening our ports to the admission of Canadian cattle as stores, but he is taking every available opportunity of pressing home the fact that there is no contagious disease amongst your cattle, and that if they are to be shut out, it must be on purely economical grounds. If, in order to maintain our own breeds, it is necessary to shut out foreign stores, then, he argues, let us say so, and Canada will not dispute our title to settle our own domestic affairs. But in the name of Canadian agriculture, he very strongly objects to our including Canada in the universal embargo on the ground of disease. Canada, he tells us, has sent in nearly 800,000 cattle since the legislation of 1896 was enforced, and not one case of disease has been detected during that time, or in all that number.

There can be no doubt of the force of this reasoning, but I suspect the answer of those in authority will be something like this: "The present policy was determined on after great deliberation and an exhaustive enquiry; it has been crystallized in legislation, making the embargo on sea-borne cattle universal, and to differentiate between Canada and the rest of the world would entail fresh legislation,

Horse Training and Education.

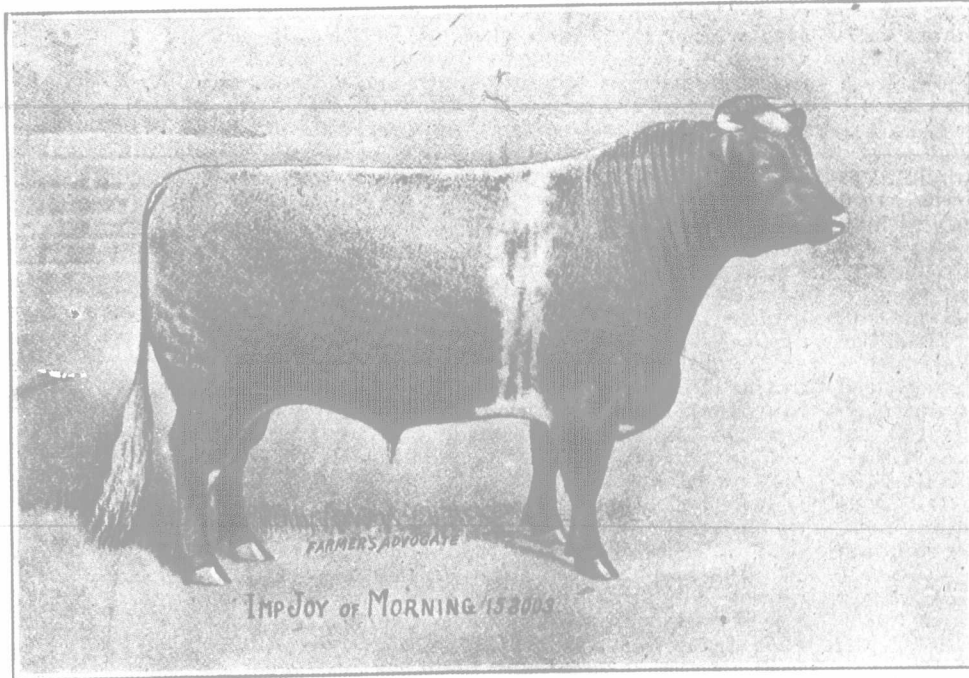
To become a successful trainer a man must first educate himself by reading, experience, observation, etc. One thing sure is that a man must be able to control his own temper and use good judgment in all his operations. No set of cast-iron rules will do for all colts and horses: a man must study the beast that he has in hand, and cross him as seldom as possible, and in no case quarrel with him. There are many things that a man can compel a horse or a colt to do, and some things that he cannot. Then, we must confine ourselves to a narrow space at first, and not try to do too much at once. Horses are stronger than men, we all know. Then, we must use our wits in order to make a certain point, and keep working for that point with all coolness and firmness. A horse can think, but do not allow him to think for a moment at any time that he can at all resist you. The bringing up of a colt is nearly the whole of the training. If he is badly brought up he will need lots of training, and sometimes one bad lesson will almost ruin him and he may never become a really trustworthy horse. Just look for a moment at the "broncho" and "mustang." Do we find them to be affectionate and kind to man? I have heard men say that they are a bad breed and that they are all of an ugly disposition. I differ in my own opinion from such a saying. A colt of a broncho or mustang is just as tractable as our native horses, and far more so than many of the big slobbs that do not seem to hear half that is said to them by their driver. Never mind the "pony," but turn your attention to the western ranchman. What about his breeding, disposition and habits. Is everything all right? I do not intend to dwell long on this subject, but will say that he has not time to handle horses in a right way. When he wants to get a pony, it is first choke him down with a rope; he is castrated, branded, turned loose until sold, when he is again choked down and passed into new hands. His new owner pays a small price for him, and may never consider that he is worth much, because he is so ugly in his ways, but he is tough, that's all. All horses have a certain amount of brains and can be educated to do good service sooner or later. No man should use brute force in training horses or any other animals. Let us as trainers prove ourselves to be superior to the beast.

On every farm where horses and colts are to be trained it would be found very good to have a shed or well-fenced yard where the horse or colt may be turned loose and taught many good lessons. This yard should be about 24 ft. square. A man can stand in the center and use a whip or a pole, just as he chooses. The first lessons with the green colt should be a kind of introduction of the strangers, when the man and the beast may begin to find out who is who, and this is a very critical period, but no time for hurry and bustle, with cutting, slashing and noise. That would be a poor kind of an introduction, because the horse would consider that he had met either a fool, a lunatic or a beast lower than himself. In the first lessons never use the whip any further forward than the surcingle; by the light touches on the hinder part always, he will give you his head without fear, which is one big point in training a green colt. Let the trainer take his position in the center of yard, with whip in hand. After turning the horse loose, start him with the words, "Go on, sir," or the expression commonly used by the trainer for a start; keep him going for some time, then give him the word "whoa" once, and crowd him into the corner and compel him to stand there by holding out the whip to the right and the hand to the left. Repeat this a few times until he understands the word whoa. He will soon give you his head and your may put on the halter. If he tries to slip away from you, take the center and keep him going for a few minutes, repeating as before. By the use of this building or close yard you can teach him the word without making him sore in the mouth or any other part. The galling of the harness upon green colts is what makes lots of trouble in training. We should always give the colt something good to eat when he obeys in the least; also speak kindly and caress. As soon as he begins to be friendly with you, put on the harness and let him go; he may be a little nervous at first, but let him have his fling, he can do no harm. It would be well to leave him for an hour, then return, talk to him kindly and take off the harness. Do not give too long lessons at first, and do not give more than two lessons in a day. As soon as the colt is over his shyness, say about the third or fourth lesson, take in your hand a pole about eight feet long and one and a half inches thick, and use this pole quietly and gently all over and all under him until he has no fear of it at all; and as soon as that is accomplished he is ready for the shafts. Now, make a pair of long, strong shafts, and back them up to the wall and fasten; lead the colt up, step him in and give him the word "whoa," pick up the points of shafts and let him feel them. As soon as he

is acquainted with this treatment, get out the road cart and he is ready for some quiet road for a start. Let him go, and do not be rough on his mouth, using the words that he understands. When necessary, an old horse is a great help to a trainer. Just hitch him in and make a team with the colt, and you will not have much trouble. As a rule the old fellow will help you out if you get stuck, and he generally sets a good example. SANDY COLTS.

Protect the Calves Against Heat and Flies.

We have already had some hard weather on the calves that run outdoors all day long, with nothing but nature's protection against flies and the heat of the sun. Careful farmers who have tried both ways of keeping calves in summer are fully satisfied that indoor summering has great advantages over pasturing after the beginning of July, or as soon as the weather becomes hot, whether the pasture is good or bad. Calves over six weeks old benefit by a free run up till the warm weather arrives, but as soon as the time comes when the calves will be more comfortable in a cool, darkened stable, and fed on mown fodder, it will pay to take them in. An orchard or grove will afford protection from the sun for some time after an open field becomes too warm, but even here the flies have to be reckoned with, and will cause loss of flesh if allowed free course. We should be guided in this matter by the evident need of a change for the calves, so as to give them the greatest opportunity to grow and gain rapidly. Especially should calves that are intended for beef later in life be housed and well fed, because we want every pound of gain



Two-year-old Shorthorn bull; bred by Mr. William Duthie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY HON. M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST, QUEBEC.

their food has made; but it will also pay to protect the dairy calves, as it is well known that a stunted animal is less profitable than if it had grown continuously. If it has been kept thrifty its digestion will be stronger, and, therefore, have greater capacity for service. While housing during the day is advantageous, the calves should be turned out at night in a good grass or clover field. Young animals differ so much in size and food requirements, no set rule can be laid down as to the quantity to feed with safety. A hearty calf will, if given opportunity, gorge itself on milk to its own disadvantage, and with-all foods judgment should be exercised in the quantities given. Rather than give the calf so much as to make it dull and sluggish, it is better to keep it eager for more at the end of a meal of chop or milk. There is, perhaps, no better or safer grain for calves than ground oats, bran and oil cake, although Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station strongly recommends whole corn for calves. A dairy calf requires less grain than a beef-bred one, as the latter cannot be injured by too rapid gains. A common mistake is made in overfeeding with milk, or giving it stale and cold, and many digestion troubles can be traced to these causes. Cleanliness about the feeding vessel is important, and many extensive stock-growers believe it pays to keep calves separate while drinking, and for half an hour or so afterwards to prevent sucking. Comfortable, dry quarters and good ventilation are as important in summer as in winter, so that regular and frequent cleaning of the pens, and fresh bedding, should not be neglected. To darken the stables, awnings over the windows, made of old sacking and held out a foot or more at the bottom, will exclude the sun and at the same time admit any breeze that may be blowing.

Tuberculin Test Discredited in New Brunswick.

I think your article on the "Tuberculin Test," in the July 5th ADVOCATE, a very good one indeed. I may say, however, that the test here had about died out a natural death. It was started a few years ago by the Local Government, acting in conjunction with the Board of Health of the City of St. John. Certain regulations were passed, to which all parties supplying milk to the City of St. John must conform, among them being the tuberculin test. Two or three veterinarians were selected to do the work. Afterwards, many herds were troubled with abortion, and several were condemned and killed, but there never was a case of tuberculosis proven on post-mortem. Yet, after all this trouble and care to see that no cows having tuberculosis were used to supply milk to the citizens of St. John during the midsummer months, when the regular supply ran short, I have seen the manager of a certain company supplying milk come to the cheese and butter factory at Sussex and take away 400 to 500 pounds daily and send it in with the milk from the regular supply. Of course, there had never been a cow tested that was supplying milk to the cheese and butter factory, and still the people of St. John were boasting that they were getting such good and pure milk. But indignation among the dairymen became so great that at last they called a meeting to protest against the regulations imposed on them by the Board of Health and Local Government. Two members of the Government attended and assured the farmers and milkmen of their desire to do what was right, and so the regulations were held in abeyance for the time being, and matters have gone along smoothly ever since, and the yearly testing of cattle for tuberculosis has never been imposed. KING'S CO., N. B. DAIRYMAN.

Cost of Feeding Flies.

IT PAYS TO SPRAY CATTLE.

Last year a bunch of cattle known to the writer were about ready to ship at the beginning of July. The owner had plenty of pasture in the field and grain in the barn. They had done well up to this time on pasture alone, but the flies had not commenced to do their telling work. The steers were grain-fed for a month, in addition to grass and water ad libitum, and by August 1st they had gained little in weight, and looked considerably worse, instead of better, for their month's expensive keep. It so happened that the cattle could not be treated for the flies with any degree of convenience, and so the flies thrived and the cattle failed. We have no reason to believe this was the only herd that lost their owners money because of the flies, as it was the exception rather than the rule for herds to be sprayed.

It is unfortunately true that when we go into the question of spraying or otherwise applying fly repellants to feeding or growing cattle, we are met with the difficulty of getting help to perform the work, but even much of this disadvantage would disappear if the work were done with determination. It would not be an impossible nor yet a difficult task to construct a stall of rails, with a door in either end, in which the cattle could, one by one, be inclosed, treated, and driven through. If this were done even once a week it would be profitable, but twice a week would be better, and would not occupy much time in the evening, after tea. It needs no persuasion to convince every man that owns a milking cow that it is profitable to treat her for flies. The extra comfort in milking, the increased quantity of milk she will give, and of better quality, and the saving in loss of flesh, amounts to a very great deal as compared to the cost and effort of applying one or other of the many homemade and ready-made mixtures that are now known to keep off flies. It was a real pleasure to the writer to see a herd of fine dairy cows comfortably standing or lying in the pasture chewing their cuds after having an application of a mixture made as follows: Fish, seal or tanner's oil, 1 gallon; crude carbolic acid, 4 ounces, and coal oil, 1 pint, all well mixed and rubbed on all parts except the udder. Two applications per week can be easily given at milking time, and will render the cows quite repulsive to all kinds of flies, bots, etc., but not at all objectionable to attendants or milkers. It is expedient to attend to this matter, which will prove both humane and profitable.

It would be interesting and profitable to learn from our readers what mixtures and methods of application they have found of service in protecting stock from flies, also their estimate of the profit gained from the treatment.

Field Notes on the Experimental Farm, Brandon.

On the Brandon Experimental Farm the land is so thoroughly and carefully worked that even in a year of drought the crop yields are far above the average. A large proportion of the land is of necessity fallowed in order to avoid the mixing of grains from volunteer growth, so that in a season of excessive rainfall during the growing period, such as the present, it can readily be understood that a too rank growth of straw, with a tendency to lodge, is the natural consequence. Such was the condition of things during the first week of this month, at the time of the farmers' excursion from Portage la Prairie and other points along the main line of the C. P. R. west of Rosser, and the big annual picnic of the local Farmers' Institute. Both of these were a success. On the Portage excursion over 600 people visited the farm, and were shown over the different departments in relays by Superintendent Bedford, explanations being made of the various plots and experiments. All were delighted, and many who had never visited the farm before were astonished at the extent and excellence of the work being carried on.

Owing to the heavy rainfall, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches being the measurement for the month of June, it had been most difficult to keep up the farm work. The work, however, was well in hand, the roads and tree belts were clean and trim. The wheat crop is very rank, almost every variety being heavier than usual. The Early Riga was, as usual, the earliest to head out. It is a rather weak plant, with short head, and not suitable for general cultivation. The Dawn, another early variety headed out, was noticed to have considerable smut in it, but it seems particularly liable to attacks of this fungus. Several varieties not previously tested are this year under trial, half a dozen Australian varieties, and four from the Minnesota trial plots, including the highly-spoken-of No. 160. Some fifty plots are devoted to the growing of wheat from selected heads, and 12 to barley. In all, there are over 100 test plots of wheat which may be said to be invariably good. The oat plots are more variable, having in a few instances suffered from the cutworm. Some pea plots were also injured from this cause. The corn crop is backward, but as Mr. Bedford says it has never yet been a failure, he has hopes that it will pull up to a good average.

Some wonderfully heavy plots of Brome grass are to be seen. Of this grass there are 56 acres on the farm, and all of it looks well. In cutting Brome for seed, it should not be cut until the chaff has passed the purple stage and become of a decidedly brownish color. This grass does not shell readily, and there is so great a proportion of leafy bottom that it can be cut later than most grasses, with little injury to the quality of the hay. There are also a few field plots of native rye grass, timothy and red clover, but for the latter the season has not been favorable. A full set of millets are being tested, and the germination had been very even. Hungarian is probably the most satisfactory of all the millets. It can be sown as late as July 15th. About 23 pounds per acre has given best results on the Brandon Farm. Where it is desired to ripen the seed, the common millet should be grown.

Some tests with wheat and flax sown together are under trial, sown 7 pecks of Red Fife with 1 peck of flax; also wheat and rape, 7 pecks of wheat with 2 pounds of rape. Peas and oats are also under test, sown 1 peck peas and 2 pecks oats; and flax is under test, thick versus thin seeding. Spelt is also under test, and in the field plots promises well.

There had been too much moisture for the root crops. Mangels had germinated very unevenly, but turnips had made a regular start, and with favorable weather will yield well. Twenty-five varieties of rhubarb are being tested, but so far there is nothing that promises better than Tottle's, which is certainly an excellent variety. A new, close-headed, curly lettuce worthy of notice is the Tom Thumb, but of many varieties none seemed quite equal to the Neapolitan, a crisp, smooth-leaved, open-headed variety.

The avenue trees, shelter belts, hedges and shrubs are making wonderful growth this season. Some of the native spruce and Asiatic maple hedges are very beautiful and much admired. The hedges had all been trimmed, and at time of our visit the avenue trees were being pruned; thus they are kept in shapely form and prevented from breaking down by storms or snowfalls. The spring frosts injured the fruit on crabs and hybrid apples. An interesting plot of upwards of 1,000 seedling plums of native or American varieties are this year coming into bearing, and give promise of some good yields of plums. The fruit on each tree will be tested, and if undesirable the tree will be cut out. One quarter-acre plot is devoted to a number of varieties of trees and shrubs secured by Director Saunders while in France last summer. Most of them are making vigorous growth.

For the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior five acres have been planted with native maple, elm (this year's seed of the latter is germinating well), Russian and Siberian poplars, and several varieties of willow.

A very interesting experiment is being made with 2 steers on an acre of Brome grass. The steers are two years old this spring. The pasture is enclosed with a woven-wire fence, and for the two years previous was pastured with hogs, and what they could not eat was cut for hay. No grain has been fed. The steers are grades, one by a Shorthorn bull, the other by a Guernsey. Both were in good condition when put on the Brome grass. The

Shorthorn grade weighed 1,000 and the Guernsey 980 on May 8th when turned out, and in eight weeks weighed, respectively, 1,250 and 1,130, gaining 160 and 150 pounds each, or 310 pounds on the two, which, at 4½ cents per pound, shows a gain of \$13.95 on grass alone.

The Provincial Championship Plowing Match.

The annual provincial plowing match was held as usual at the Brandon Experimental Farm, on July 4th. A heavy downpour of rain in the forenoon put the land in bad condition, as the soil was a good strong clay loam, with a slight dip running across the center of the plot, in which the clay was heavy and sticky. The championship match is open only to first-prize plowmen at other provincial matches during the year, and the following are some of the conditions under which the match is conducted: Fourteen-inch plows, either walking or riding, to be used. Gauge wheels, chains, etc., may be used. Depth of plowing, 5 to 6 inches. Ten rounds complete the crown. Not necessary to plow required depth first two rounds. Two first furrows next adjoining land not judged. In finishing, full-width furrows not necessary. No sole furrows are to be lifted. All weeds must be cut. No pulling or covering of weeds with hand or foot or tramping of land allowed.

In spite of the unfavorable weather conditions, there were eight entries, and the match started immediately after dinner and finished before 5 o'clock, and by the time the plowing was well under way a good concourse of interested visitors had gathered. Never have we seen such a deep and intelligent interest manifested in a plowing match, and it augurs well for the future of these technical institutes that their number is every year increasing throughout the Province and the interest so strongly maintained. The competitors were as follows in the order in which their lots were cast:

1. Jas. Sutherland, Beresford, winner in 14-inch class at Blyth, and sweepstakes at same match; also winner in 14-inch class at Bradwardine, and winner of special for best crown and finish. At this match he used a Cockshutt plow, and did good work throughout. His crown was the best on the ground; in fact, was almost perfect. His furrow appeared a trifle wide, and his plowing was open and loose, although no fault could be found in straightness and little in weed-covering. In his finish, however, he lost points, deviating from his former straightness and making a rather ragged job, with a 10-inch furrow. His total score was 81, giving him three points to spare over the next highest, and placing him in the proud position of champion plowman of the Province for 1901.

2. John W. Jackson, Holmfild, first-prize man in the 14-inch class at Cartwright, and a winner of four firsts and two seconds in Ontario County, Ontario. Setting out bravely on a very bad piece of land, he gave ample evidence of being a first-class plowman, but the sticky qualities of the soil were too much for his plow, and he was forced to throw up the sponge without finishing.

3. John Stott, Brandon, first-prize winner in the 16-inch class at Bradwardine. He used a Verity plow, and did a creditable job under the difficult soil conditions. Although his opening was rather rough, the plowing was straight and weeds fairly well covered. As will be seen by the detail score below, he finished 4th.

4. Russell Tran, Beresford, first in 16-inch class at Blyth. Making a rather rough crown, his plowing got kinky and uneven, and he, like some of the others, seemed to lose heart and take less pains towards the last. He was second to finish his land, his last furrow being a 9-inch one. The plow used was a Cockshutt.

5. Thomas Hill, Brandon, first in the 16-inch class at Oak Lake. Always a good plowman, but in this match far below his best. He used a Verity, and was first to finish, with an 8-inch furrow, making an excellent finish, with which no fault could be found.

6. W. Turner, Carroll, the prizeman in the 16-inch class at Virden. Using a Verity plow, his crown was rather poor. His furrow was, however, fairly straight, and his weed-covering more than fair. He, however, lost points on the finish, making a deep, ugly finish.

7. J. Chisholm, Portage la Prairie, first in 14-inch class at Portage la Prairie. He also has two first prizes to his credit in Halton County, Ont. At an evident disadvantage in having a strange team of horses, and plow, a Verity, this plowman was scored heavily on a high crown, but settled down to good work, and, barring a kink or so in the furrow, making a most creditable job, covering weeds exceptionally well, scoring high on width or depth of furrow, and making an almost perfect finish with an 8-inch furrow. His total score, 78, left him in third place, one point behind second prize. One of the judges was heard to remark that had there been points allowed for firming or packing the land, that Mr. Chisholm would certainly have gained on those ahead of him, as his plowing was, in general finish, the best on the field.

8. W. Guild, Kenmay, was first in the 14-inch class at Virden, and also at Bradwardine. A competitor for several years at leading local matches, Mr. Guild has been steadily forging ahead, and was a prime favorite for first honors with many about the ring. His crown was good, and for straightness, evenness, and weed-covering, he scored with the highest. On depth and width he lost points, evidently going narrow and deeper than is allowed,

but the most apparent fault was his finish, his last three furrows being too wide and heavy, leaving a deep, trenchy finish. His plow was a Canton Clipper, and gave little trouble, but in justice to the other plowmen, it is but fair to state that his was much the best piece of ground.

Mr. D. McCowan (of Portage la Prairie) and the foreman of the Experimental Farm acted as judges. The directors of the Brandon Institute, with Messrs. Henry and William Nichol as special plowing-match committee, all deserve great credit for the satisfactory manner in which everything was carried out. Below we set down in detail the score card:

NAME AND NO.		
Jas. Sutherland	10	12 Crown.
W. Guild	10	15 Straightness.
J. Chisholm	9	8 In and out at end.
John Stott	9	15 Depth and width of furrow.
W. Turner	8	10 Evenness of top of land.
Russell Tran	9	30 Covering weeds.
Thos. Hill	9	10 Finish.
	60	100 Total.

Hamiota Plowing Match.

The annual plowing match under the auspices of the Hamiota Agricultural Society was held on July 3rd, on the farm of Mr. Philip Kerr, of S. E. 31-13-23. Twenty plowmen competed. The heavy rain of the night before made good work very difficult, but the scoring was high and the work uniformly good.

Mr. Wm. Croy, of Brandon, succeeded in holding his first place in the open event, but was closely pressed by Mr. J. B. Thompson, who took second, with Mr. A. Atkinson 3rd. The gang work of Mr. R. S. Joyat, of Brierwood, was particularly excellent, and likewise the sulky-plow work of Mr. Fred Houch, of Hamiota. The work of Master Allan Leslie, a 12-year-old boy, from Chater, was the subject of much surprise and favorable comment.

Boys under 16 (walking plow)—1st, Allan Leslie; 2nd, James Anderson.

Boys under 19 (walking plow)—1st, Wm. Smith; 2nd, W. White; 3rd, J. Moss Fraser.

Men's open (walking plows)—1st, Wm. Croy; 2nd, J. B. Thompson; 3rd, A. Atkinson.

Men's walking (for all who have never won a 1st prize for plowing)—1st, Wm. Brimacombe; 2nd, Thomas Lorimer; 3rd, J. E. Smith.

Gang plows (open)—1st, R. S. Joyat; 2nd, W. Bishop; 3rd, John Anderson.

Sulky plows—1st, Fred Houch; 2nd, George Y Rankin; 3rd, John Strachan.

Plowing Match at Pipestone.

The Pipestone Farmers' Institute held its first plowing match on June 28th. There were 29 entries, 13 of which were gang plows. Judges: John Buck, J. H. Webster, Peter McDonald, and Mr. Kilkeney.

Men's 14-inch walking plow (open)—Wm. McIntosh, 87 points; Alex. Farlie, 84 points; Wm. Reid, 78 points; George Kennedy, 71 points.

Men's 16-inch walking (open)—R. Gray, 84 points; McNeil, 83 points; A. Norton, 78 points; Ed. Stevenson, 76 points; V. Evans, 76 points; D. Evans, 72 points; D. Cameron, 67 points; P. Guthrie, 67 points.

Sulky, men's 16-inch (open)—George Milliken, 87½ points; A. Reid, 82 points.

Gangs, 14-inch (open)—A. Danicourt, 77; Henry Walker, 75½; George Rattray, 74; John Fiske, 73; George Bain, 72; A. Smith, 68; C. Lawrence, 64; John Bell, 60; W. Lawrence, 59½; Jas. Lothian, 58; John Napier, 57; A. Caldwell, 53.

The Channel Island Cows Ahead.

The report of the Pan-American model dairy test, giving totals of each herd complete for the week ending July 9th, shows the Jerseys in the lead for profit, with \$9.21 to their credit; the Guerneys a good second, with \$9.09; and the Ayrshires third, with \$8.37. The Guernsey cow, Mary Marshall, keeps the lead for a single animal, with a profit of \$2.40 for the week, with 232.1 lbs. milk, testing 5.2% of fat, and 11.19 lbs. butter. The Jersey cow, Queen May of Greenwood, comes second, with a profit of \$2.08 from 230 lbs. milk, testing 4.6, and 12.44 lbs. butter. The heaviest milker for the week was the Holstein cow, Beauty of Norval, who gave 317.4 lbs. milk, testing 3.25, and 12.13 lbs. butter, at a profit of \$1.87.

Plowing Matches.

OAK LAKE, JUNE.

Men's 14-inch walking plows (open to all)—1, Wm. Croy, Brandon, 83; 2, Jas. Sutherland, Beresford, 82; 3, Wm. Turner, Carroll, 81.

Men's 14-inch walking plows (open only to those never before 1st-prize winners)—1, E. Allen, 76; 2, Wm. Guild, Kenmay, 74; 3, W. A. Crowley, 63.



JAMES SUTHERLAND, BERESFORD.
Champion plowman of Manitoba, 1901.

Men's 16-inch walking plows (open to all)—1, Thomas Hill, Brandon, 74; 2, John Stott, Brandon, 70.

Sweepstakes.—Best-plowed land—1, Jas. Sutherland. Best crown and finish—Bain Elder. Best plow team—1, John Stott.

KILLARNEY, JUNE 26.

Men's 12- or 14-inch walking plows—J. W. Jackson, 76; Alex. Waldie, 73; Wm. Turner, 72; F. Collinge, 71; W. J. Waldie, 71.

Men's 16-inch walking plows—Robert Ringland, 64.

Gangs, 12- and 14-inch—Jas. Ross, 74; Bert Paul, 71; Walt. Way, 64.

Sulkies—Jas. McKenzie, 74; Wm. Davidson, 70; F. Finkbner, 66.

Boys under 16—F. Cunningham, 70; Jas. Waldie, 66; Wm. Wray, 65.

CARTWRIGHT, JUNE 28.

Men's walking plows—J. W. Jackson, Holmfield, 88; Wm. Turner, Carroll, 84; W. J. Waldie, Cartwright, 81.

Sulky plows—John A. McKenzie, Cartwright, 82; John Hildred, Cartwright, 74; John Weir, Cartwright, 57.

Gang plows—W. Ellison, Cartwright, 86; Jos. Jackson, Holmfield, 78; Jas. Ross, Wawanesa, 73.

Boys' walking plows—J. D. Waldie, Cartwright, 77; Forrest Cunningham, Cartwright, 69; H. Cuthbertson, Cartwright, 52.

Special for best finish—A. M. Waldie, Cartwright.

BRADWARDINE, JUNE 26.

Free-for-all (14-inch walking plow), four entries—J. Sutherland, Beresford; T. Hill, Brandon; Ed. Allen.

Second class (14-inch walking plow), seven entries—W. Guild, Kenmay; Gilree.

16-inch walking plow (one entry)—J. Stott, Brandon.

Boys' class (14-inch), two entries—Earl Tomlinson, Oak Lake; Leslie Wisner, Oak Lake.

Gang plows, four entries—Goodwin: R. S. Joynt, Brierwood; S. Gray; Allan Ross.

Sulky plow, two entries—J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; Fred Houck, Hamiota.

VIRDEN, JULY 3.

Judges: Kenneth McIvor, Jas. Lothian, John Buck, John Irwin, Peter Leask and John Gibson.

Boys under 18 years of age—Lister Wisner, Oak Lake, 78; Earl Tomlinson, Oak Lake, 75; John Holt, Alexander, 74.

Men's 14-inch walking plow—W. Guild, Kenmay, 91; J. Sutherland, Beresford, 92; J. Stott, Brandon, 86; J. Goodwin, Oak Lake, 84.

Men's 16-inch walking plow—W. Turner, Carroll, 76; F. W. Chapple, Virden, 74; David Evans, Pipestone, 74; Donald Forsyth, Virden, 70.

Gang plows—J. Goodwin, Woodworth, 87; W. Reid, Wallace, 83; W. Dryden, Woodworth, 80.

Sulkies—A. Reid, Virden, 80; W. Bechee, Virden, 76; W. Gardner, Wallace, 68.

Best-groomed team, boys—John Holt, Alexander.

Best-managed team—David Evans, Pipestone.

Sweepstakes (man or boy, resident of Wallace, making the highest number of points with any plow)—W. Reid (gang plow), 83.

Harvesting.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Through your valuable paper we might be able to help some brother farmer in the cutting and stacking of the grain, more especially wheat. Wheat for seed should be left until thoroughly ripe, if free from smut. If there is smut in wheat it should be cut three or four days before ripe, as the shell of the

smut ball is then green and tough, and does not break in threshing nearly so readily as if left until ripe. Wheat with smut should under no consideration be threshed damp, as the smut spores are sure to adhere to the pickles of grain; but there is no excuse for growing smut in this enlightened age, now that we have machines that can pickle the grain with so little labor

and do their work to perfection. I would highly recommend the pickler manufactured by the Brandon Machine Works. Another point in cutting grain is not to cut when there is dew or rain on it, or, in other words, when the straw is wet, as the stooks are longer in drying, and it is very hard on binders.

Stooking grain is very important in damp seasons in Manitoba. Last harvest one could often see where from 15 to 20 sheaves were put in one stook. The north half would be a mass of green blades from

August the sun is getting well south, and the greater part of a round stack will get the sun, and they turn rain better than long stacks. If a man prefers a long stack, he should always set his stacks north and south. In this way the morning sun will get at the east side and the afternoon sun the west side, whereas if he sets his stacks east and west the north side will get very little sun at any time of the day, and if that stack has received a heavy rain it will remain wet until threshed. Many may say it is an easy matter to build a grain stack. This is agreed to if one knows how. The plan we follow is to begin in the center, the same as putting up a stook; then build round and round until the stack bottom is large enough; then heart up good and full; then start two rows of sheaves on outside, standing on second row while building, putting the butt ends of second row a little past the bands of outside row, and so on till the center is filled again. Be sure the center is full all the time, so that when stack is settled the outer ends of sheaves will dip down. When the stack is high enough to begin to draw in for the top, the center should be well and closely filled. Do not try to build a long top, as this is a mistake. The main point is to keep the center full from bottom to top, so that rain will run out of stack instead of into it.

W. J. HIGGINS.
Hartney, Man.

The View of a Pork Packer.

BY W. J. FALCONER, GENERAL MANAGER, PALMERSTON PORK PACKING CO.

In every carload of bacon we send to the Old Country there is a difference of from 6 to 8 shillings per 112 pounds in the price of the best bacon in that carload and the poorest. We wish to offer you a few suggestions and hints, to reduce that loss to the lowest point.

In the first place, raise the right kind of hog. We prefer the Tamworth and the Yorkshire. We want a lengthy hog, with deep sides, small head, and narrow across the shoulders. A hog's head is worth say 2 cents per pound, and if more than an average proportion of the hog is head, packers can't very well pay you from 6 to 7 cents, live weight, for your hogs. But if you give us hogs with long, deep sides, small shoulders, and good long hams, you give us the ideal hog, and one we can make most money out of.

In the second place, great care should be taken in feeding hogs and caring for them. Hogs should be kept scrupulously clean and dry, and have plenty of exercise. They should be fed regularly, and not given too much at a time. Farmers should give their hogs a variety of foods, and should give them milk at least once every day. Shorts, peas, oats and barley are the best foods for finishing hogs on. A little corn mixed with the other grains will not hurt, but hogs must not be fed corn exclusively. Clover in summer and a few roots in winter are good to keep the hogs healthy. It is also a good plan to throw a fresh sod into a pen of say half a dozen hogs once or twice a week in winter, while many successful hog-raisers feed sulphur and charcoal occasionally all the year round.

Hogs should be marketed when they weigh from 160 to 200 pounds, and should not be fat. They should reach this weight when they are from 6 to 7 months old. No matter what the price is, farmers should sell their hogs when they are ripe, and should endeavor to market a batch of pigs every month in the year. By so doing farmers will get the high price as well as the low price, and will have a good average price for the year.

Another point we want to particularly emphasize is that farmers and drovers should on no



WM. GUILD, KENMAY.

Second-prize plowman, Provincial Champion Plowing Match, 1901.

1 to 2½ inches long. Our plan is to put nine or ten sheaves in stook, set well to the ground, leaving room for wind to pass through between the sheaves. If farmers would be careful in stooking they would save themselves a lot of afterwork and also have a better sample of wheat. After heavy wind or rain all sheaves that have been blown down should be set up.

A word about stacking wheat. Last harvest we had two-thirds of our wheat stacked when the heavy rains began.

My neighbors had just as good a chance to stack as we had, but they preferred to thresh out of the stook; thus they did not get done until the month of October. They sold their wheat from the thrasher for 55 and 58 cents, while we sold ours for 76 cents, a difference of 18 cents per bushel. Of course farmers with large crops cannot stack all their grain, but they all in a wet harvest can stack some. Wheat can

be put in stack three days before it is fit to thresh out of the stook, as 12 to 14 days is needed to harden wheat properly to go from the stook to the granary or market, while it will do to stack 9 days after cutting, and if left 18 or 20 days in stack will come out a bright and clear sample, better than is possible to get from the stooks. Care should be taken in building stacks. Round stacks are preferable to long ones, for the reason that in



J. CHISHOLM, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Third-prize plowman, Provincial Champion Plowing Match, 1901.

account strike or poke a hog they are taking to market. Anybody with a switch can knock fifty dollars off the value of a carload of hogs in five minutes. Let us repeat, never hit a hog you are taking to market, but endeavor to handle them as quietly as possible. Don't get excited yourself, and on any account do not get your hogs excited, and do not run them.

If farmers will follow our advice in every

particular they will assist us very materially in making our bacon as good as the Irish or Danish bacon, as well as put more money into their own pockets. Hogs have been a good price for the past year, and are likely to be just as high for the next. Yet if hogs went to 20 cents per pound there are lots of farmers who would reap no advantage from them, because they are not into hogs. If you are not raising hogs, start at once. Get three or four choice, nicely-shaped brood sows—never keep anything else—and they will make you more money than anything else on the farm.

Canada exported a little over half a million



GOING INTO ACTION — COL DENT AND THOS. BOWHILL, F.R.C.V.S., BUYING ARMY HORSES AT CALGARY.

(See article on Remount Officer at Calgary, page 431.)

dollars worth of bacon in 1890, and about 12½ millions last year. Ten years ago this country imported bacon, and now it is one of our leading exports. Great Britain is ready to-day to take from us twice as much bacon as she is getting. All we have to do is to get the quality. Britain has the money, let us get the bacon.

Horse Breeding in Alberta.

THE RAWLINSON RANCH.

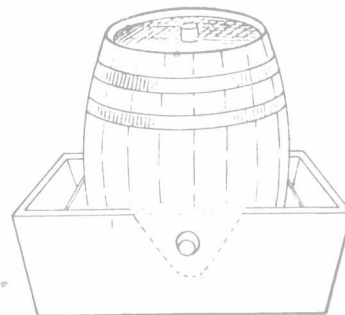
Nestling in a cluster of hills, down whose sides trickle little rills which become young torrents after a summer's rain, within sight of the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies, lies the ranch of the Rawlinson Bros. In days of old, probably before count was made of time, the River Bow rolled over this land, and in its variable way scooped out the hollows and left the hills. Hill and hollow, it is all coated with that benediction of nature—grass—whose nutritive qualities do so much to aid in the growth of the well-shaped bodies, flinty feet and cordy tendons of the equine tenants of this ranch. Doubtless the ozone-laden atmosphere does its work so that the wind of the Western horse is irreproachable and unrivalled anywhere. To discourse on things mundane is our theme, and to the student of horse-breeding we would commend a visit to the Burnmoor stud farm, some twelve miles distant from Calgary. This large property, surrounded by and divided into fields by what is termed the A fence, carries some 250 head of horses and quite a few sheep. The proprietors are breeders of Hackneys of the useful type, and, while themselves conversant with the pedigrees and performances of noted sires, are not led away by a craze for blood, but aim at the target of utility. To the farmer who so often objects to the massive draft horse as the farm worker, and who desires a horse that can draw a fair load and go a fair pace, and yet who is in doubt as to how to breed the desired type, we can say, unhesitatingly, the Rawlinson brothers have solved the problem. By the aid of upstanding, strong sires, with the quality that wears, grading carefully up, strong, useful horses are got, with plenty of action, the right conformation, and weights ranging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs. Such a horse, the granddaughter of a French-Canadian pony, was shown the writer, a conclusive proof that by a careful selection of sires and persistency along right lines, the grading up of horses is just as satisfactory as the grading up of cattle or sheep. The brood mares number sixty, and are bred in June or July, the stallions being turned into the corrals with the mares for a few hours once every three or four days. In order to provide sustenance for the stock during the winter, 100 acres is put in crop, oats being the cereal grown, which is cut so as to make oat hay. Two crops are taken, and then the land is summer-fallowed. The largest yields are thus obtained, taking sometimes 5 lbs. of twine to the acre to tie the crop. The owners prefer oat hay to hard feed, such as oats and native hay, as by its use in the fall the colts are gently scoured

out and thus rid of any worms which they may have been infested with. Colts are all halter-broken and fed the first winter, a course of instruction which they never forget, and are, therefore, more readily handled when mature. One leaves regretfully when the time comes to return to town, as the hospitality tendered by the Rawlinsons is hearty, and one's store of horse lore is much enhanced by the visit.

A Hog Waterer.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Enclosed find drawing of a handy hog waterer that I use in my hog pasture. It is made as follows: Procure a large kerosene or vinegar barrel; take 10-in. plank and make a 3-ft. square tank, 10 in. high on outside and set out 4 in. on top all around. Make good tight joints and spike well together, use hoop iron on corners. Set in the ground about 4 in. Take barrel and bore one 1-in. hole 6 in. from



bottom (fig. 1) and one 1-in. hole (fig. 2) in center of top. Make wooden stoppers for both holes. Stop up bottom hole (fig. 1). Set barrel in center of tank, use 2x2 strips from side to side to hold barrel in place and to keep hogs from getting in. Fill barrel with water, using a large funnel; stop up top hole so that no air can get in. Open bottom hole (fig. 1); the water will fill up to top of bottom hole and no farther, keeping 6 inches of water in tank all the time. Keep barrel full, and water will be there at all times.

Hannah, N. D.

A. E. T.

Edmonton's Summer Fair.

The first attempt at a successful up-to-date summer fair made by the people of the noted district of Edmonton, the first week of July, was, unfortunately, partially balked by the elements, in the form of heavy rains, with the resulting washouts. The Fair Association has procured 45 acres of land in the valley of the Saskatchewan, and equipped it splendidly; in fact, for its size a finer fair ground does not exist in the whole Northwest. Situated on a gentle slope from the river, with abundance of natural grove, which has been underbrushed, a fine race track has been constructed, with a commodious grand stand; a two-storied agricultural hall has also been built, for vegetables, dairy exhibit, etc., and, although a setback resulted this year, the resources of this famous district and the energy



RAWLINSON BROS.' RANCH NEAR CALGARY, ALBERTA.

of the directors will eventually make the Edmonton fair one of the big shows of Western Canada. The stock of the district is, considering its newness, of a high-class character.

Although this was a backward season, a good showing of vegetables was made, that veteran gardener, D. Ross, being to the fore. Thos. Speers, Oak Lodge, Man., judged the cattle, and S. R. English the horses, the Government judges, Messrs. Jas. Bray and J. B. Jekling, being detained by the washouts on the road. Shorthorns were exhibited by D. B. Wilson, Edmonton; J. A.

McPherson, Spruce Grove, and H. H. Crawford, Strathcona. Jas. Tough and J. McKernan showed grades. Representatives of the dairy breeds of cattle were shown by Mrs. W. F. Cameron and J. H. Dowling. In sheep, J. S. Wilson, L'Amoureux; Jno. Kennedy, Edmonton, and J. Gainer were the exhibitors. The swine exhibit was probably the best part of the live stock. Berkshires were exhibited by T. Swift, Clover Bar; Jas. Tough, Edmonton; H. H. Crawford, Strathcona; Jno. McPherson, Spruce Grove, Yorkshires by H. Bell, D. Brox, and Jas. McKernan, Edmonton. Tamworths were shown by W. Vogel, Strathcona; Jno. McPherson and R. Weir. Some fine individuals deserve especial mention, notably the Tamworths of W. Vogel, J. McPherson and R. Weir; the Yorkshire sow of Jas. McKernan, the Berkshire boars of Jas. Tough and E. T. Swift, the boar of the latter being bred by H. H. Crawford, whose original stock was bought from Snell Bros., Snelgrove, Ont. Poultry of good quality was shown by the Tanthorpe Poultry Farm (E. Swift, proprietor), Clover Bar, who won on turkeys (Bronze), Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and Barred Rocks; and also by C. de W. McDonald, whose Light Brahmans, Langshans, Buff Rocks, Dorkings and C. I. Games swept the board. The agricultural hall contained a few exhibits of weeds, among which were noticed hare's-ear mustard, stinkweed, shepherd's-purse, wild oats, Canada thistle, and ball mustard. The grain show, although not large, was of fine quality, the wheat, oats and barley being very heavy. T. Daly, Clover Bar, and E. Dean, Edmonton, showed some fine Red and White Fife wheat. W. Keith, Clover Bar, had some white oats which showed what the district is capable of. Some very plump barley, a little dark in color, was shown (6-rowed) by J. McPherson and J. Tough; 2-rowed by H. H. Crawford. Some grain in the green sheaf was exhibited, the barley, oats and wheat being about 2 to 3 feet long. A sheaf of last year's oats, 6 feet long, and sheaves of Bromo grass, 4 feet long, were also shown. In the vegetable line, large new potatoes, turnips and radish were seen, as also rhubarb two feet long. The dairy exhibit, ladies' fancywork, domestic manufactures, and exhibits of some of the merchants helped fill the fine two-storied, 75 by 30 agricultural hall.

In dairy butter, first prizes were won by Mrs. Trimble, Edmonton; Jas. McKernan, Mrs. C. McPherson, Edmonton, with articles of fine quality. J. Tough showed some good cheese. Travelers all praise the butter and milk of the northern country, which is undoubtedly especially fitted for dairying, the great growth of grass, cool nights and plenty of water being favorable to the production of high-class milk and butter. A large number of Americans were visitors to the fair, many of whom were prospecting for land. An Iowa farmer states the Edmonton country to be the best stock-raising district he ever saw, stating that the cattle of this district were in as good condition as cattle corn-fed for three months in Iowa. At the present time, the visitor to Edmonton leaves the railroad at Strathcona and

drives to Edmonton, crossing the fine iron bridge over the Saskatchewan, in whose waters the gold dredges may be seen at work. It will be only a few months ere direct railway communication will be made between the twin cities which are the St. Paul and Minneapolis of the Canadian West. On the streets of these towns may be seen the native and the half-breed, the Frenchman and the Galician, in addition to which the Anglo-Saxon race is represented by people from Eastern Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Amid the Galicians, the prediction is made by an implement man of the town that they will soon be buying money.

Shropshire Sheep at Shrewsbury.

At no show in England during the whole year is there made so large or so good an entry of Shropshire sheep as we find at the annual show held at Shrewsbury. This year's show took place on the 19th and 20th of June, and the entry in these classes was fully as good as in former years. Mr. A. E. Mansell's conspicuous success found a fitting termination to a show-yard career of unexampled success. In the yearling ram class, one of no less than thirty-seven entries, Mr. A. Mansell went easily to the top with a ram of most superior merit and quality. Few indeed are there who would for

shows, Mr. J. S. Harding's flock went well ahead, its best pen being a grand lot of ram lambs, which secured, in addition to their class prize, the reserve number for champion pen of lambs in the yard. The executors of W. Nevett were, as usual, very successful in these classes. And lastly, but by no means least, Mr. Harry Williams went well ahead with some very excellent yearling rams.

Veterinary Education and Meat Inspection.

In a recent issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE attention was called to one of the amendments passed at the late session of the Canadian Parliament to the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, providing for the inspection and certifying of meat sold for human food, by a lawfully authorized health authority, as not being affected with any contagious or infectious disease. This is in line with the development of the dressed-meat trade, and if reasonably carried out it would be advantageous to the meat-buying public as well as the vendor. In the U. S. meat inspection is one of the most important branches of the civil service, coming under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. A stringent examination is demanded of all candidates, who, by the way, must be graduates of a three-year veterinary school. At the present time, in Canada, the difficulty would be to find enough competent inspectors (veterinarians) who could make, say, a microscopical examination of meat. As a people we cannot afford to have a branch of the public service created unless it is going to be well manned, and in the matter of meat inspection, we must, perforce, give



DORSET HORN RAM LAMBS.

First prize and championship for best exhibit in the Dorset classes at the Royal Counties Show at Weymouth, 1901.

a moment take exception to this grand ram, who afterwards won the Mansell Memorial Challenge Cup, an award which made him champion ram of the show; the reserve number for this honor, and second in the yearling ram class, was Dr. Wall's very first-class ram that was a grandson of Mansell's Diamond King. This ram was first at the Nottingham County Show; and he is of rare type, being compact, deep and square. Messrs. Evans came in for third honors with a very excellent ram of fine scale and character, whilst the fourth place was filled by a ram of nice type and quality from Mr. R. P. Cooper's flock; the reserve number going to Dr. Wall's second entry, a ram of very fine quality. Sixteen others came in for commendation by the judges, a fact that shows the high merit of the class as a whole. The older rams had an entry of ten. Here, again, the Harrington Hall flock of Mr. A. E. Mansell came out at the top with a ram of fine flesh and grand quarters, with very typical head, neck and shoulders. Messrs. Evans, who came in for second award, had a ram of fine masculine carriage, but hardly so good in respect to quality of flesh and wool. Third honors were accorded to Mr. R. P. Cooper. The class for pens of five rams had a notable entry, no less than twenty-three pens being present. Messrs. Evans' pen, placed second, were without much doubt the best, but the judges preferred the pen of Mr. W. F. Inge, and these secured the first prize, but they lacked uniformity of size and fleece, and were not masculine enough, points in which Messrs. Evans' pen certainly took precedence. Third honors went to Mr. R. P. Cooper's excellent pen, which were of very high merit. Another fourth-prize pen was one from Mr. T. Fenn's; this pen was even more fortunate than even the first-prize pen, for there were several better pens shown, either of which should have been in the award list, notably those well-matched pens from the flocks of Messrs A. E. Mansell and D. Buttar; whilst a very even and well-matched pen from that well-known flock of Mrs. M. Barrs came in for reserve number; twelve other pens being noticed in the award list. Eleven entries made up a full class of very excellent shearling ewes. Here Mr. W. F. Inge came in very deservedly first for a real good pen of five ewes; but the second pen, from Mr. P. A. Muntz's (M. P.) flock ran them very closely indeed. This pen, but for one weak ewe, would have gone to the top. Mr. R. P. Cooper's pen of wide and deep-fleshed ewes had to be content with third place. In the ram lamb class, with seven entries, Mr. A. Mansell's pen of five went easily to the top. A grand lot of lambs they are. These took the champion prize as best pen of lambs in the yard, and will, doubtless, when sold at the dispersal sale on August 29th next, make prices that will be remembered for many years to come. Mr. J. Harding came in for second prize with a very taking pen. Mr. E. Nock's flock provided the third-prize winners, with Mr. R. P. Cooper's pen coming in for reserve number. There were eight entries in the ewe lamb class, and had the judges repeated the order of the ram lamb class and put Mr. Mansell first and Mr. J. Harvey second, there would have been little or no objection, but they did the reverse, and we cannot agree with them at all, the Mansell pen being unquestionably the better pen. Mr. W. F. Inge came in for reserve number. In the tenant farmers' classes, always a feature at these

some attention to the founts of veterinary learning in this country. Unfortunately for Canada and the agricultural profession, if the graduate wishes to practice in Manitoba or the best States of the country to the south of us, he must necessarily hie to a school with a three-year course, with the result that we find several of the American colleges giving the finishing touches, without which he is debarred from practice. To the young veterinary aspirant, Canada's reputation as an educational spot on the globe is dimmed by her veterinary colleges being run on the plan of dear old Doctor Dick (Edin), doubtless very useful fifteen or twenty years ago, but owing to the progress in such sciences as bacteriology, etc., utterly unfit for to-day. That many veterinarians whose professional education was obtained in British North America are successful is unquestioned. Their success is due to the inherent qualities of the men themselves. A conversation with the veterinary officer accompanying Lt.-Col. Dent verifies our contention. That gentleman, late President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, an institution demanding, by the way, a four-year college course from the candidate for licence to practice, was very much disappointed at learning of the low standards of veterinary education prevailing in Eastern Canada. The status of the profession must remain low and meat inspection cannot come in Canada under present conditions. The great republic to the south is striving hard for supremacy in the British food market, in which contest she is greatly assisted by a corps of well trained, scientific meat inspectors. Dr. J. A. Gilruth, the chief veterinary officer of New Zealand, recently visited Great Britain to engage inspectors of meat and dairy herds for that colony, where legislation in respect to meat inspection is equally as progressive as it is in social reform. New Zealand believes that it is just as important to look after the quality of food products as of alcoholic beverages. There every town of 2,000 people has a public abattoir, at which all slaughtering of animals for meat is done, and where all such are inspected, whether for home use or export. The public abattoir is bound to come, and thus do away with, in the towns at least, of that summer-time nuisance, the slaughter house. To entrust such a valuable and important branch of the public service as meat inspection to any but highly-trained men would be utterly folly. A possible way of improvement in veterinary instruction would be to add a course to the existing courses in the College of Agriculture at Guelph. The requirements for the veterinary degree should be just as high as for the degree in agriculture, namely, four years of study, and a certain standing in English. The live stock is there, the equipment for good work in microscopy and bacteriology, mycology and chemistry is also available. We submit that such a course would be a guarantee to the stockmen of the country that the graduates of such a course would be up-to-date, know something about disease in animals other than the horse, and be scientists in place of empirics. Another way out of the difficulty would be for those responsible for the present plan of veterinary education to bring it up to modern requirements, both as regards preliminary qualification of students, equipment of institution, staff and course of study. It is passing strange that the obvious necessities of the case have not ere this been discerned and steps taken to bring about the

reform so urgently required, and for want of which the profession suffers.

The Utility and Economy of Wind as a Farm Power.

The progressive farmer must have power of some kind. If he does not have a silo, there are corn-stalks to be cut, there are roots to be pulped, and, in a large majority of cases, water to be pumped for the stock. We had a horse power for nearly 20 years, but we did not pump water or pulp roots with it; and it is very hard work on horses grinding grain. In winter the horses were often feeling very frisky, and by hitching them on to the horse power in that condition they frequently overworked themselves.

A year ago we got a 13-foot power windmill, and, with the exception of perhaps two or not more than three perfectly calm days, it has pulped, and, in a large majority of cases, water to be pumped for the stock. We had a horse power for nearly 20 years, but we did not pump water or pulp roots with it; and it is very hard work on horses grinding grain. In winter the horses were often feeling very frisky, and by hitching them on to the horse power in that condition they frequently overworked themselves.

It is said that you must make hay while the sun shines. So you must use your power mill when the wind blows, and keep a good stock of cut feed and chop on hand. When one of the many days that are so stormy that a man can scarcely go out of doors comes, then you can be as busy as bees getting feed cut and grain ground. Our grinder is a perfect regulator, and never stops or gets choked, no matter how the wind vacillates.

I estimate that it is worth the cost of the outfit to have the roots pulped and the water pumped. We had an old cylinder, and threshed seven or eight loads of oats that were left over from the day's threshing, and on one occasion on which I was scarce of help I hitched on to the fanning mill and chaffed up a pile of oats that we had threshed with the cylinder, and it worked splendidly, but it is only occasionally that we have a wind steady enough to drive the fanning mill successfully. The grindstone can also be run by windmill power.

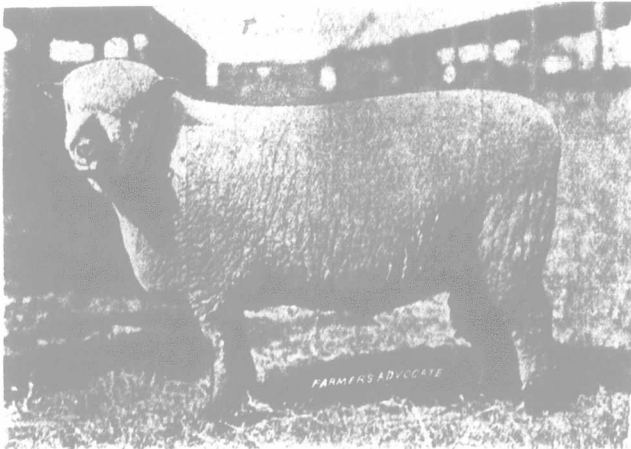
A pumping mill will cost from \$60 to \$80, and will do nothing more than pump. Our power outfit, grinder, saw, mast, belting, etc., cost about \$200, and does all sorts of work. The outlay will vary with the size of mill, extent of piping, etc. So I think it is much the cheaper in the long run.

To many people it would seem an untruth, but it is a fact all the same, that the wind power is very easy on machinery. We have cut feed without fastening the cutting box to the floor.

There are differences in the position of farm buildings. We believe that in some situations, owing to the lay of the surrounding country, the wind is not so powerful as in other situations where the surroundings are different. DAVID LAWRENCE.

Judges at the Winnipeg Industrial.

- Heavy horses—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.
- Light horses—D. H. Charles, Galt, Ont.
- Beef cattle—Prof. Thomas Shaw, St. Anthony Park, Minn.
- Dairy cattle—R. Reid, Secretary of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Berlin, Ont.



SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING RAM.

Winner of first prize at Bath and West of England Show, 1901. PROPERTY OF MR. R. P. COOPER, BERRHAMSTEAD.

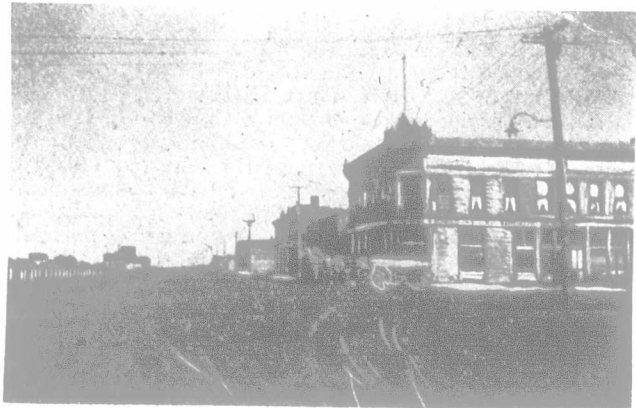
- Sheep and swine—Thomas Teasdale, Concord, Ont.
- Poultry—S. Butterfield, London, Ont.
- Dairy products—Prof. J. W. Hart, Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.
- Buttermaking competition—W. A. Wilson, Dairy Superintendent, Assiniboia, and C. C. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, Winnipeg.
- Agricultural products—S. Spink and David Horn, Winnipeg.
- Plants and flowers—W. G. Scott, Winnipeg, and W. H. White, St. Charles.

Lethbridge, the Irrigation Town of Southern Alberta.

THE CENTER OF A DISTRICT WITH LARGE INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

BY J. M'CAIG.

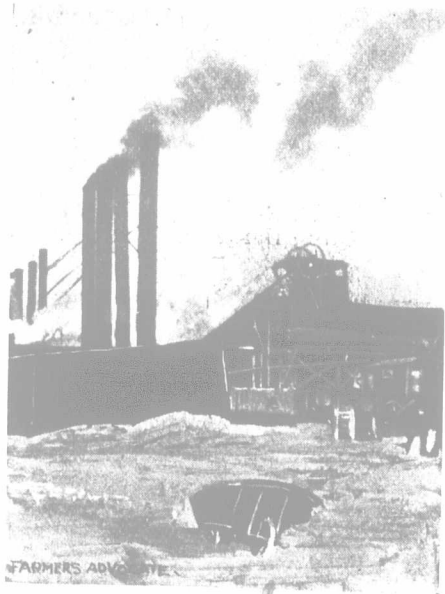
An easterner can have no adequate idea of what is meant by saying that the center of the Dominion is swinging westward, unless he takes it in with his own eyes. A written account, however, if justly and accurately presented, may encourage interest and stimulate the spirit of investigation. Governments look for foreign population, because, if such population is thrifty and ambitious, its coming in is a straight industrial and potential gain. It may be judged from the past history of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that it would just as gladly disseminate common knowledge of the different parts of the



A BLOCK IN THE IRRIGATION TOWN.

country to its own citizens, that they may gain by it, as it would work to fill the country with a non-descript and in some cases doubtful class of settlers. The orange cover of the ADVOCATE is drawn from a good many post-office boxes in the great West, where it promises to play as useful a part in agricultural development as it already has in the older Provinces. It is quite to be expected that the phenomenal development of Southern Alberta should come in for its share of notice.

Owing to Lethbridge being the terminal point as well as headquarters of the most ambitious irrigation scheme in the country, it has tacitly and naturally taken on the name of the "Irrigation Town." This seems entirely suitable and right, both on account of the initiative of the town in evolving the scheme, and on account of the effect that settlement on the canal is likely to have in the making of the town. Irrigation is something of a pioneer enterprise in Canada, and demands considerable hope and confidence on the part of its promoters until its value and possibilities are learned from experience. The original outlay is large, and necessitates some waiting for returns, especially when it is a new scheme and is in a new country besides. The rapidity of settlement depends on the measure of success



MAIN-SHAFT OF COAL MINE.

of the first settlers on the canal. The scheme has been energetically pursued on one side, and the success promises to be large, and so far it would be hard to find anyone who is sorry he came. It is a somewhat strange coincidence that the first year that the water has become available for irrigation purposes—i. e., this spring—that the rainfall should, contrary to the experience of other years, have proved amply sufficient for the nourishing of the crops, and the middle of June shows fine crops of fall wheat in the Magrath district, 20 miles south of Lethbridge, shot out in head, of fine height, and wonderfully stooled out. The condition of the crop shows the character of the land. The having of the water will make an absolute insurance of good crops. Vegetables of all kinds, but commonest of all, potatoes, show a strong and healthy growth, and fine strawberries are being produced.

This introduction of mixed farming into the district is of the highest importance. The chief drawback to many Western towns is the high price of

ordinary and necessary foodstuffs. The consequence is, that little in the shape of manufacturing has any place in the Northwest plain district at all. A brewery or a flour mill will thrive, but we can get our shoes and clothing, even with very high freights, cheaper than we could possibly make them, owing to the cost of labor, which has to subsist on very expensive imported foods. The rise of a farming community in the immediate neighborhood of Lethbridge is going to make possible the employment of labor in all classes of enterprise. A beet-sugar factory will probably be the first important concern arising from the new cultivation, and, of course, closely connected with it.

The town, on the other hand, which has for years been an important one, is peculiarly fitted to give substantial and complementary aid for the advantages it derives from the new agriculture. It overlies beds of unlimited extent of a semi-bituminous coal of the greatest use for both steaming and domestic purposes. The mines have a possible output of 1,000 tons a day, which limit of capacity is not uncommon during the season of sharp demand. The Canadian Pacific Railway consume half the output; the other half goes as far east as Winnipeg, as far west as Nelson and other British Columbia towns, as far south as Great Falls, Montana, and to many intermediate points within these limits. The importance of the mines to the agricultural and ranching population now rapidly coming in cannot be overestimated. A treeless plain is at first sight uninviting to an eastern man, but this is an advantage when, in addition to the absence of toil in clearing, a first-class fuel at a low price can be had as substitute for wood. Coal can be had at the mines for about \$3 a ton.

The market for farm produce promises to be as little limited to Lethbridge itself as the market for its coal is limited to the Lethbridge district. It is well known that British Columbia is essentially a mining and lumbering Province, with rather important fishing interests besides. The agricultural interests are relatively small, and are more or less patchy. The hay and cattle and sheep of the Territories are in sharp demand over the ridge in the Kootenay country, and other farm produce will be added when it is produced in sufficient quantity to constitute a surplus over local needs. There is an immediate prospect of traffic to the South, as well as the West, assuming large proportions. The narrow-gauge line of the Alberta Railway & Coal Company, running from Lethbridge to Great Falls, will in all probability be widened to standard gauge within the year.

Lethbridge is already a substantial town, that is being steadily modernized by the building of substantial business blocks and commodious residences, and seems to offer a satisfactory field for the laborer and the capitalist alike. Its neighborhood opens a field for the agriculturist, on either a large or a small scale. Under the irrigation system, the conception of successful work seems to favor the little farm well tilled; in other words, it favors intensive rather than extensive culture. The forcing system, which is possible under irrigation, demands frequent cultivation as a suitable counterpart to ensure the best results.

Added to the agricultural and industrial and commercial interests that seem to be so distinctly and pre-eminently concentrated in and about Lethbridge, are the ranching interests. The present spring has seen the introduction of "dogies" from Manitoba and Ontario in thousands. One man alone unloaded 4,000 picked yearling steers at the Lethbridge stock-yards during the early part of June, put them through the "squeeze," leaving his mark on them with the iron, and started for the Milk River ridge, which lies south of Lethbridge, near the Montana boundary. There are any number of smaller operators, all of whom look to selling the stuff at \$40 a head in two years, which is laid down to them at \$20, or below that figure. Sheep interests are scarcely less important, though the grazing of sheep is limited to prescribed areas. A bunch of 2,000 head is only a beginning; five thousand is a fair property. If a man favors horses, there is no less room for him than for the cattle and sheep men. In fact, horses can rustle free from attention better than either sheep or cattle. The range horses, owing to the dry feeding on prairie hay for the greater part of the year, and owing to constant exercise and the general indifference to hard conditions that their method of rearing begets, are perhaps the best-constituted and toughest horses in the world. During the month of June, Col. Dent bought them in hundreds, for British remounts, at \$80 and \$100 a head. Few of them ever bore harness, and some owned no master ten days before the period of sale. The process of "busting the broncho" is interesting, but that is another story. The profits are large at these prices for the cost of feed and the trouble of rearing. The ranching interests hinge principally on the climate, the salubrious and kindly character of which is not less appreciated by the men and women of the country than by the beasts.

It is sufficient inducement for Ontario men to come and see when each day brings enthusiastic delegations to the Territories from all parts of the United States, most of whom are satisfied to come to some part of the Territories and dispose of their interests on the other side of the line. The face of the prairie is bare to the sight of the easterner at first, and the life of the westerner seems to lack some of the frills that belong to the east, but the country has a potentiality and latent productiveness that offer the brightest possible field and opportu-

ity for the ambitious colonist. The pioneer days of the country are already past, as far as pioneering means experimenting, but there are still considerable opportunities to get control of cheap natural resources, capable of being made to yield larger returns for the capital and labor invested in them.

Variations in Richness of Milk.

BREEDING FOR QUALITY.

In the recent milking and buttermaking trials at the Bath and West of England Show, in which only Jerseys and Shorthorns competed, we find from the report a wide variation in the fat content of the milk of cows of the same breed. The *Farmers' Gazette*, commenting on this feature, says:

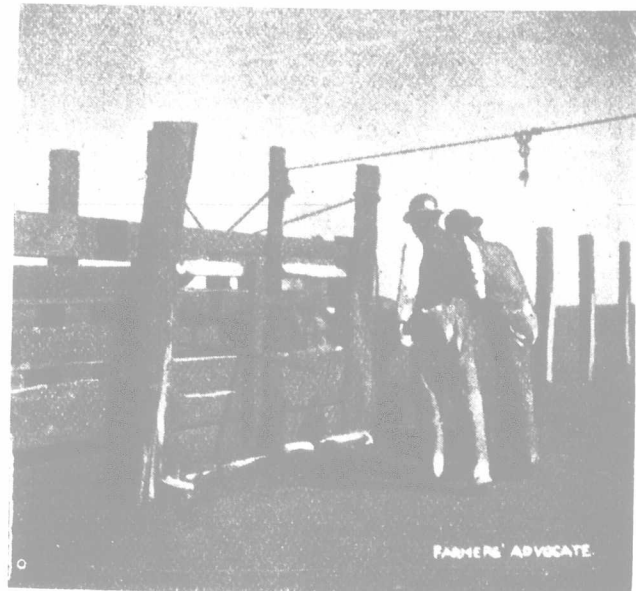
Twelve of the Jerseys produced more than 2



DOGIES IN LETHBRIDGE STOCK-YARDS.

pounds of butter in the day, while three animals produced more than 2 pounds 10 ounces. Only two of the Shorthorns exceeded 2 pounds of butter, but, on the other hand, three of the six Shorthorns exceeded 60 pounds of milk, while only one Jersey approached that quantity, giving 52 pounds. Among the whole, only seven Jerseys exceeded 40 pounds of milk, but the quality of the milk much more than made up the deficient quantity. It may be remarked that the average quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter in the case of the Jerseys was 17½ pounds, the richest milkers giving 1 pound of butter to between 14 and 15 pounds. In three cases more than 23 pounds of milk were required, for all Jerseys are not rich milkers; but where, as in Dr. Watney's case, the animals had been bred by selection, the milk was large in quantity and wonderfully rich in quality.

Now, just as all Jerseys are not, as we have shown, the richest milkers, so all Shorthorns are not poor milkers. Five of the six cows gave milk which was excessively poor. In one case, indeed (this animal producing the largest quantity), it re-



IN THE SQUEEZE.

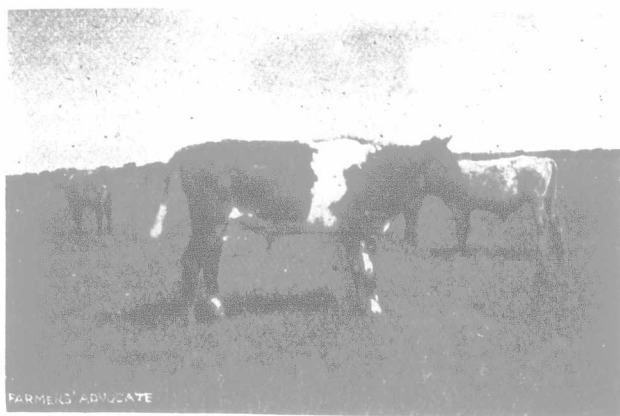
quired 41 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, or more than 4 gallons; yet a cow from the same herd, giving 69½ pounds, required only 29½ pounds to make 1 pound of butter. Another Shorthorn, however, gave 4½ gallons of milk, which was as rich as the milk of the average Jersey in the small-breed class—so rich that a pound of butter was produced from every 18½ pounds of this milk. We have seen in the past that Jersey breeders, by selecting the richest and deepest milkers, have been enabled to achieve great distinction in these competitions. Surely it should be as possible for the Shorthorn breeders, by the aid of such cows as that mentioned—her name was Naughty Nancy—to do equally good work. She produced 2 pounds 7½ ounces of butter, or more than any of the Jerseys, with three exceptions.

Nor is this cow alone. There are many of such animals obtainable: they appear from time to time in competitions like that in question, and if mated with bulls which are similarly bred, there can be

no question whatever as to the result which might be obtained. We feel that this question is really one of high importance to Shorthorn breeders. Hence we once more urge upon the importance of taking a line such as that suggested by the action of breeders of Jersey cattle.

Important Meeting of Jersey Breeders.

No more fitting place nor opportune time could be had for a gathering of Jersey breeders than at Dentonia, the stock and dairy farm of Mr. W. E. H. Massey, East Toronto, in June. Everything and everybody were at their best. The day (June 15) could not have been improved on—one of those clear, bright, sunny days, not a cloud in the sky, and the air as delightful as could be.



THROUGH THE SQUEEZE.

About forty breeders had taken advantage of Mr. Massey's kind invitation. Many new faces were seen at this, the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. Expressions of sorrow were heard on every hand at the absence of the esteemed president, Capt. Wm. Rolph, owing to illness.

The forenoon was spent in strolling along the fish ponds, and in visiting the poultry houses and pasture fields. As an evidence of kind treatment to the cattle by the herdsman, any of the cows could be handled by as many as half a dozen strangers at once without her showing any annoyance or being in the least disturbed. One of the cows in particular climbed the steep hill to meet the visitors, getting into a favorable position so as to show her elegant form to the best advantage, and evidently enjoyed the flattering remarks of her many admirers. She then followed us over the field, one wag remarking that there must be a calf in the party. "Oh, no!" says another, "just a failing of her sex." However, her apparent vanity was quite excusable.

Dinner was served on the spacious lawn by Caterer Webb, and to say that all did justice to the elaborate spread is drawing it mild.

Mr. Massey was unanimously voted to the chair in the absence of the President and Vice-President. The chief business was the adoption of the new constitution, and placing the Dominion Charter of Incorporation on the table. Three hundred copies of the constitution were ordered to be printed and sent to members. It was also decided to write the



ON THE WAY TO MILK RIVER RIDGE.

directors of the Provincial Dairy and Fat Stock Show to give a prize for the greatest net profit in the production of butter-fat.

Mr. V. C. Fuller, the father of the Club, was present, and addressed the breeders on several matters of interest, urging Canadians to send a large representation to the Pan-American Exposition.

The meeting adjourned, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Massey for his unbounded hospitality, to inspect the meek-eyed beauties in the barns and scrutinize them more closely. The cattle presented a very healthy appearance, and it is very plainly seen by the young things coming up and the heifers in milk that the herd is improving. We were all loath to leave the interesting surroundings, but, as a large number had to catch the evening trains, the party broke up at 4.30, voting this one of the most successful outings of the Club. It was decided to hold the next meeting in December in Toronto.

How to Make Good Butter.

Many of our Canadian women make excellent butter. It is true that very few women acknowledge that they cannot make good butter, but it is also true that some very inferior butter, made by women, is offered for sale. Perhaps a few words of advice to those young, inexperienced housekeepers who are lamenting because they cannot sell their butter may prove acceptable.

KEEP GOOD COWS.

In the first place you should have good cows. I think Jerseys are the best, as their milk is very rich. The cows should be well cared for and treated with kindness. They should be curried sometimes. Never set the dog on them or frighten them. Although kind treatment may not improve the quality of the butter, it will certainly increase the quantity. See that your cows are healthy, and that they are fed on good, wholesome food. Give them salt regularly. Although some buttermakers feed turnips, and think it doesn't injure the butter, my opinion is they are better without them. If they are fed, they should be given to the cows as soon as they are milked, for if fed at any other time the milk will taste turnipy. Never give the cows any decaying vegetables, or any musty grain or fodder. Plenty of clean water, good hay, mangels, cracked grain, corn meal or bran in winter will make the cows milk well and produce good butter, if the buttermaker understands the business.

MILKING, STRAINING AND SETTING.

The milkers should wash their hands clean, and brush the cows' udders well before commencing to milk. As milk readily absorbs any bad odors, it should be kept covered in a cool place. Strain through a wire strain first, and then through three thicknesses of book muslin or cheese cloth. We set the milk in creamers. We have a box let into the ground near the house, into which we pour cold water, and then stand the creamers in. The water is changed every day, and in hot weather should be changed twice daily. We let the milk stand twenty-four hours, and keep the cream in a large crock tightly covered, stirring it every time fresh cream is added. I think it would pay every farmer to buy a small hand separator. Just here let me remark, if you want to make good butter, your milk pails, strainers, cream crocks and churn must be kept scrupulously clean. This is very important. A little carelessness in this matter will spoil the flavor of your butter.

RIPENING OF THE CREAM.

The cream must be ripened. It should be churned as soon as it is ripe. It has then a smooth, velvety appearance, and an agreeable acid taste.

CHURNING.

A barrel churn is, I think, the best kind to use. Stir the cream well, taste and smell it to see that it is properly ripened. In winter we warm it by setting the crock on the stove, stirring all the time until the temperature rises to 60 degrees. Then we pour the cream into the churn which has been scalded and cooled. We use coloring in winter, but in summer our butter is just right without it. The churn should be not more than half full, and should be churned steadily until the butter is broken. The butter should come in about thirty minutes. You all know when the butter is broken—you hear the familiar swish in the churn. You look in and see the minute specks of butter. Now stop churning and pour in some cold water and a handful of salt. This helps the butter to separate from the buttermilk. Now start the churn again until the butter shows about the size of wheat grains, then draw off the buttermilk. Do not use water which is warmer than the butter. Add as much water as there was cream, and revolve the churn quickly for ten revolutions, then draw off water. Now allow the butter to drain for a few minutes.

SALTING.

If you are going to pack down the butter and keep it until the fall, it will require one ounce of salt per pound of butter. If you are going to print it for present use, or to take to market, three-quarters of an ounce will be sufficient. Always weigh your butter and salt, or you may make mistakes if you don't. Distribute the salt as evenly as possible through the butter, and work well, for if you don't your butter will be streaky. When the salt is properly dissolved, the butter becomes close in body, and when cut shows no signs of pin holes. If you intend to keep the butter until you can obtain a higher price for it, pack it down solidly in a tub or crock. Then spread a clean white piece of cotton over it, cover with salt, and put away in a cool dairy or cellar.

MARKETING.

If you intend taking your butter to the market, you must be careful to have it looking nice and attractive. Be sure and keep it firm (you can do so by using ice), for if it gets soft it will not look nice. Make it up into quarter and half-pound prints, so

that your customers can have their choice. Place it in your butter basket as you print it, and see that there is not a single spot or speck on one of the prints. Cover the basket with snow-white towels or napkins, and set it away in a cool place.

CLEANING UP.

Now, my good women, your butter is all ready for market, but your work is not all done yet. Wash and scald your butter worker, cream crock, ladle, prints and pan. Empty your buttermilk and wash the churn well in three waters. Scald and stand it out in the open air for an hour or so. Put away all the utensils clean, in their proper places, so they will be all ready for the next time you churn. Now you can go to bed with a clear conscience, knowing that reposing underneath your snow-white towels lies your beautiful gilt-edged butter, so smooth, firm and sparkling that it will at once attract the atten-

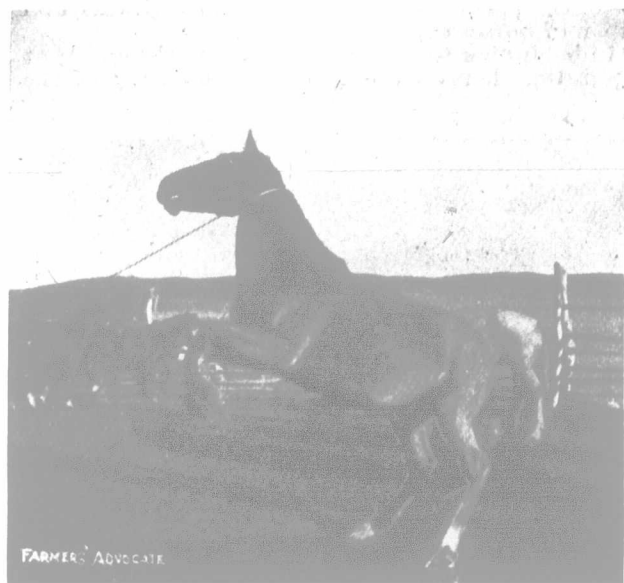


NOONING ON THE PRAIRIE.

tion of the fastidious city lady who goes around tasting, smelling and trying to find fault with the butter offered for sale. But just a few words of private advice now. Don't be in too much of a hurry in the morning about making your toilet, before you start for the city. Remember, the town or city folk look at you, as well as at your butter, and the scrupulously-clean, neatly-attired woman will often sell her butter at once, while her neighbor who isn't so particular about her personal appearance (though her butter may be clean) has to stand in the market nearly all day before she sells it. By following the foregoing rules, I think you will find that your butter will be of first-class quality. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are offering for sale a good, honest article, and after a customer buys from you, you will not be ashamed to look him or her in the face when you meet them again. A. R.

Selection of Calves for the Dairy.

Dairy farmers as a body do not pay as much attention as the subject deserves to the selection of the cows kept by them for breeding purposes. A



ROPED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

point should always be made of retaining for use in the dairy only such cows as are known to be good milkers, and the calves from these should always be selected and kept in preference to those produced by animals with less satisfactory records at the pail. And this should be done even though the appearance of the calves from the latter may be better than those obtained from the deep-milking dams. The bull, as is well known, exercises an important influence upon the milking qualities of the stock got by him, and most experienced dairy farmers make it a rule to see that the bull by which their calves are got comes of a good milking strain. Important as is the influence of the bull, however, that of the cow is just equally so, and for this reason every care should be taken to see that the heifer calves retained for subsequent use in the dairy are not only got by bulls of a good milking strain, but that they are the progeny of cows who have distinguished themselves at the pail.—Farmers' Gazette.

Modern Barn Raising.

BY JOHN D. M'GREGOR, HALTON CO., ONT.

In almost every department of agriculture great progress has been made in the last number of years, machinery and scientific methods taking the place of the old-time drudgery, but in the matter of barn-raising no progress has been made in the last quarter of a century until quite recently. While the first small frames that were built by the early settlers could be easily raised with the help of the neighbors, the immense structures that are springing up all over the country are a fruitful source of accidents, and the many accounts of death and disaster that the press of the country tell us of every year, set the more thoughtful farmers wondering, is



BRITISHER.

First-prize and champion Hereford bull, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.

PROPERTY OF MR. E. FARR, PEMBRIDGE.

there "no better way"? As I have never seen this matter discussed in an agricultural paper, I will try and describe the method introduced this year in Halton County, Ont.

A man has a raising outfit, and with his men and appliances travels from farm to farm, like a gang of threshers. The power is secured from a large derrick. This is erected on top of the foundation, and consists of three cedar poles about forty feet in length, and fastened together at the top. The bottom of the posts are spread in such a manner that the feet of two of them are about fourteen feet apart, while the other way they are perpendicular. The foot of the third post is about the same distance out. This leaves a perpendicular face, which is the front of the machine for working purposes. A long, heavy guy rope running opposite from the face is tied securely to keep the derrick from upsetting. The posts are secured by a strong frame at the bottom, and castors are provided for moving around the floor. A powerful block and tackle is used. The top block is fastened to the top of the derrick, and the bottom one to the timber that is to be raised. A single pulley is attached to the foot of one of the posts. The rope passes through this, and a span of horses supply the power.

In beginning to raise a bank barn, the end bent is put together on the ground, not on top of the



DAINTY 10TH.

First-prize Hereford cow and female champion, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.

OWNED BY MR. R. D. CLEASHY, BRECON.

foundation. It is put together with the feet of the posts away from the building, and the tie beam towards it. The derrick is set on top of the foundation, with the perpendicular face within about a foot and a half from the end of the building. The tackle is secured to the tie beam of the bent, and the team is driven on. The bent is easily raised up, swings out clear of the stone wall, raised until the feet of the posts are clear of the wall plates; then a man takes hold of each post, and the horses are gently backed and the posts guided into their places. The bent is then properly stayed until the next bent is raised. The next bent will be put together on top of the foundation, with the feet of the posts away from the machine and the tie beam towards. The

derrick is shifted round in position and the other bent raised. The girths are not put up until both bents are up, when a double block is put on the end of each girth, and they are easily and safely raised. In case the tenons of any of the girths should be a tight fit, instead of some artist dressing them down with an axe, as has been the custom in the old-time races, a double block is attached to the two posts and the timber is forced into position. The same system is followed until all the bents are raised.

When the plates are to be raised they are drawn alongside of the building, on the ground. The tackle is attached to the center of the plate, a guy rope is fastened to each end, and a man at each end stands on the ground and balances the plate. It is raised up clear of the posts, and the horses backed up, when it is easily guided into position. The purline plates are also raised from the ground clear over the outside plate, which is put into position first. The purlines are let rest on the top beams until the derrick is shifted into the center of the barn, when they are placed on their respective posts.

With regard to the cost of the job, the owner of the raising outfit brings all his outfit himself. He also brings four men, and charges twenty dollars for the job. The framer oversees the timber being put together. One man is required to drive the team that does the raising, another man and team to draw the timber, and about three or four men to put the timber together. With good luck a barn can be raised in a day.

The advantages of this method are many. First, it is a safe way. There is no noise or excitement; one man bosses the job. The timber is handled better, as the joints are not strained, and tighter joints can be framed, as the blocks will draw them together.

It is much cheaper, for as a rule from 100 to 150 are invited to a raising, and the supper is a matter of considerable expense. We understand that a patent has been applied for, and believe that before long the agricultural implement agent will have among his regular stock, outfits for raising barns. The scythes, the cradle and broadcast sowing are now things of the past, the old system of statute labor is fast following, and the old howling, excited throngs that traced to get their plates into position first will soon be one of the institutions that "has been."

The Dairy Cows at Buffalo.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The ninth week of the Pan-American has been a trying one for the dairy herd. The extreme heat and want of proper ventilation, coupled with the erratic supply of silage of poor quality, has caused a drop in the milk flow which will not be regained. These cows which have been long accustomed to a liberal supply of silage and have acquired a strong liking for it have felt the need of it most, with a consequent heavy falling off in milk.

The Ayrshires are the heaviest losers over the previous week's record, having lost 154 lbs. for the week, with no increase in milk fat, and are, in consequence, set back to third place for net profit.

The Jerseys and Guernseys have both gained in milk fat, and the Guernseys have lost the least in milk of any of the breeds (excepting the Polled Jerseys), and have taken first place again. The Jerseys made a splendid effort to capture first place, but lost it by only ten cents.

The Holsteins have been heavy losers in milk, with no increase in milk fat, four cows having lost 140 lbs. in milk. Meg, the O. A. C. Holstein, pulled up from her sickness of the previous week and increased her previous week's record by 54 lbs., which saved the Holsteins from being the heaviest losers in the barn.

Green clover has been liberally fed in place of silage, but the herdsmen have no faith in it to take the full place of silage, and the results since commencing to feed it seem to justify their opinions.

The clover, however, gives the butter more color than could possibly be given it by any preserved food.

The color has been one of the points which the butter has lacked all through the test with all the breeds, except the Guernseys, theirs scoring perfect in color. Most people are surprised at the lack of color in the Jersey butter, which is but little better than that of any of the other breeds.

The replacing of silage with clover has not tended to diminish the fat content of the milk, but, on the contrary, has increased the average test of the whole herd from 3.77% to 3.9% during the past week.

There is a full supply of silage now in sight again, which, with cooler weather, will give the cows a chance to regain their losses. We have some interesting individual tests arising from physical disturbances of the system, mostly from cows in heat. In most cases the milk flow drops to about half and the fat content drops in about the same proportion, and then the test will as suddenly go up again above normal.

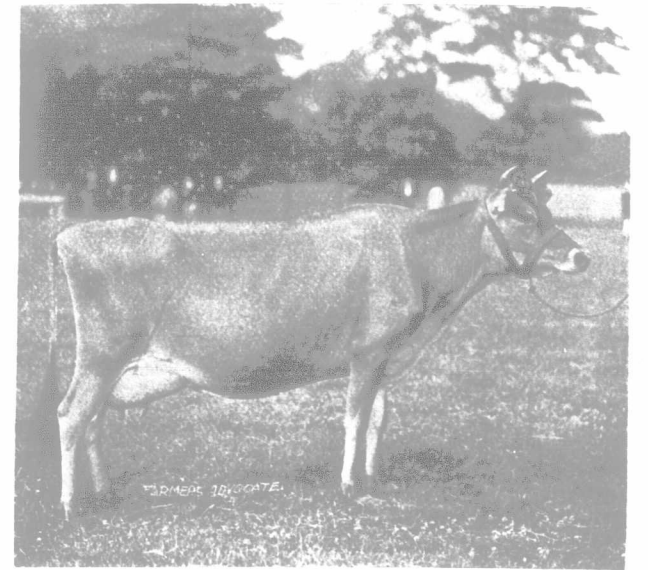
The Guernsey cow, Medora Fern, dropped in her milk flow on July 2nd from no apparent cause, and the milk tested 2.8%; the second and third milkings after that tested 5% and 6%, respectively, while her weekly composite test was 4.1% for the previous week.

One of the Jersey cows in heat dropped in her fat content to 1.5%, while her normal test was 3.9% for the week. The general health of the cows for the past two weeks has been good.

July 8th, 1901.

Dried Blood for Young Calves.

For two years the Kansas Experiment Station has used dried blood in connection with its experiments in feeding calves. In March, 1899, one of their cows gave birth to a calf weighing eighty-six pounds. This calf was allowed to suck for several weeks, to assist in reducing the inflammation in the dam's udder. On account of poor quality and quantity of milk, the calf did very poorly, and to save its life it became necessary to remove him from his dam. With the ordinary treatment accorded the calves, he grew worse and worse, and when seventy-nine days old weighed only ninety pounds, or four pounds heavier than at birth. He was given castor oil, laudanum, fresh eggs, calf meal, and, as a



JOLLY BROWN.

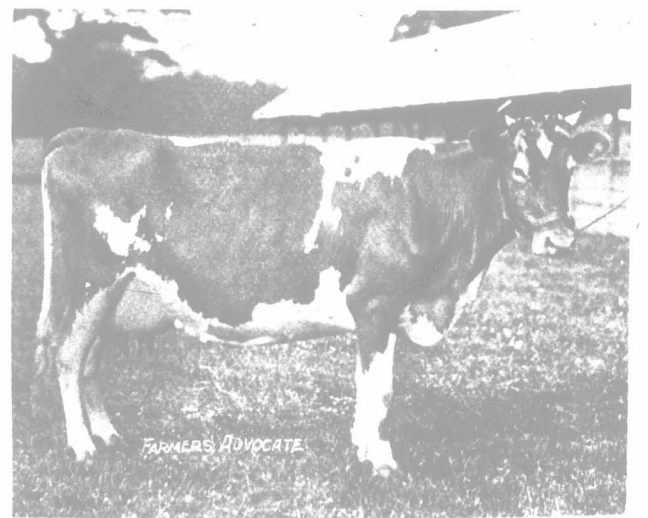
First-prize Jersey cow, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.

PROPERTY OF LADY DE ROTHSCHILD, TRING.

last resort, dried blood. With the blood the calf commenced to improve, and in a short time was gaining at the rate of nearly fourteen pounds per week, and not infrequently as high as seventeen to eighteen pounds per week. When a year old he weighed five hundred and seventy-eight pounds—a pretty good record for a calf that gained only four pounds for the first seventy-nine days of its existence. The dried blood consumed during parts of three months amounted to seven and one-half pounds.

In October, 1900, a heifer belonging to the Agricultural College dropped her first calf. The calf was small and sickly, and for the first few weeks did very poorly, as is shown by the fact that on December 1 it weighed two pounds less than on November 1. For a few weeks its life was in a very critical condition, but when induced to eat a little dried blood with its milk it began to improve, and has been making fair gains ever since.

Dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours. The Kansas Experiment Station has just purchased twenty young calves. Frequently these calves arrive at the Station badly affected with scours; a little dried blood always brings about a cure.



CHARMONTE OF THE GRON.

First-prize Guernsey cow, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.

OWNED BY MR. E. A. HAMBRO, HAYES PLACE, KENT.

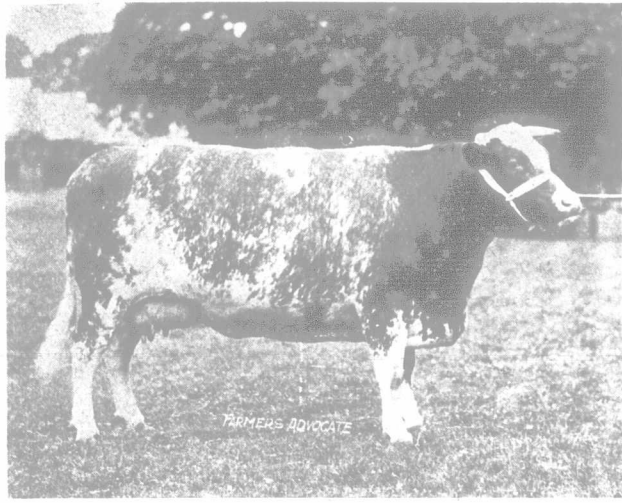
Recently a test was made with five calves that happened to be scouring at the same time. With two of these dried blood was fed after reducing the regular feed of milk. With the other three the dried blood was fed without changing the supply of milk. In the former case the calves recovered from the scours after two feeds; in the latter after three feeds. With the seventy head of young calves under experiment at the Kansas Station during the past year, there has not been a single case of scours that dried blood has failed to check.

In feeding dried blood, a teaspoonful at a feed is plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf, the allowance may be gradually increased to a tablespoonful

at a feed. To prevent the dried blood from settling to the bottom of the pail, where the calf will be unable to get it, it may be stirred in the milk while the calf is drinking, or the milk and blood may be fed immediately after being thoroughly mixed. Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay anyone who raises young calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract. It can be obtained from any of the large packers, at about 2 cents per pound. When ordering, state that the blood is wanted for feeding purposes.
Kansas Expt. Sta., June 4, 1901. D. H. OTIS.

The Sheep Nostril Fly.

During the last few years complaints have come



WARRIOR QUEEN.

First-prize Shorthorn cow, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.

BRED AND OWNED BY CAPT. W. H. O. DUNCOMBE, WARESFLEY PARK, HUNTS.

from different quarters in Canada of loss of sheep through what is sometimes termed Gadfly. This is a troublesome pest in England, causing quite heavy losses annually in large flocks. The noted entomologist, Miss E. A. Ormerod, of England, devotes a chapter to this pest in her recent report on injurious insects and common farm pests. The fly is known to entomologists by the name of oestrus ovis, and measures from two-fifths to half an inch in length. Its method of attack is to deposit its larva or maggot on or just within the opening of the sheep's nostrils. From this point the maggot begins to at once make its way upwards on the inside of the nostril by means of special hooks and spines with which it is furnished. At this stage of its growth the maggot is but a very tiny creature, only about one-twelfth of an inch in length. After starting on its journey inside the sheep's nostril, the maggot progresses upwards by fixing its hooks in the mucous membrane until it reaches the furthest chambers or recesses of the nose. There it attaches itself to the flesh and goes on feeding upon nutriment abstracted from its host until it has reached maturity. When they arrive at this stage the maggots loosen their hold on the lining membrane and drop to the ground, but sometimes they are expelled by being sneezed out. After the maggot

known by the sheep holding their noses close to the ground, shaking their heads and striking the ground violently with their fore feet. At times, when the fly is about, the animals will gather together with their heads in the center and their noses down to the ground or buried in dust or sand, if there is any. Occasionally, too, one sheep will be seen going off at a gallop as if to escape from an enemy. One special sign of the presence of the maggot in an advanced stage of the attack is a catarrhal discharge from the nose, which is stated to be at first clear and serous, then thick and mucous. Frequently there is sneezing and snorting; from time to time the animals stagger and are seized with vertigo, but do not turn in a circle.

Where maggot presence is found only on one side of the nose, the operation of trephining is sometimes performed with the object of curing the animal. An opening is made with an instrument called a trephine into the frontal sinus (one of the passages to which the maggots can creep from the lower part of the nostrils), and through this opening some of the maggots may be observable, and may be picked out with forceps. To kill others, benzine diluted with water has been used. But the operation is tedious, requires some skill, and should only be performed by a veterinary surgeon, while the ultimate results are not such as to make the operation what can be generally advised. For available and serviceable treatment, a practical means of prevention consists in smearing the noses with a mixture of equal parts of tar and grease, or of tar and fish oil, or of tar and whale oil. The better way is to apply the preparation directly by a brush. Some recommend smearing the salt and grain troughs from which the animals feed with the mixture, expecting the sheep while feeding to get more or less on the nose. This method is not thorough enough, although to some extent useful. The following ointment is recommended as a good dressing for preventing the flies from laying their eggs in the nostrils of the sheep:

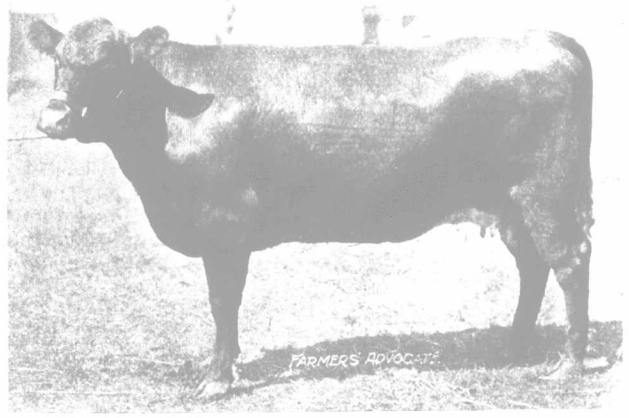
- Beeswax.....1 lb.
- Linseed oil.....1 pint
- Carbolic acid.....4 ozs.

In order to prepare this ointment, mix the wax and oil together, adding 2 ozs. resin to give body, then as it is cooling stir in the carbolic acid. This dressing should be rubbed over the face and nose once in two or three days during July and August, which is the time of year that the fly is about and deposits its eggs.

Week's Work in Pan-American Dairy.

CONDENSED REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2ND.

BREED.	Milk.	Amt. of Butter.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
Ayrshires.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	\$	\$
Kirsty Wallace.....	242.8	10.57	2.64	1.15	1.49
Lady Flora.....	263.6	11.45	2.79	1.18	1.61
Alice 2nd.....	258.3	12.15	3.04	1.45	1.59
Betsy 1st.....	287.0	12.49	3.12	1.15	1.97
Pearl of Woodside.....	273.1	12.21	3.05	1.15	1.90
Total.....	1324.8	58.58	14.64	5.78	8.86
Jerseys.					
Gipsy.....	232.6	12.72	3.18	1.22	1.96
Primrose.....	193.1	12.71	3.18	1.08	2.10
Queen May.....	219.7	12.40	3.10	1.01	2.09
Rexina.....	226.5	12.59	2.40	1.07	1.33
Mossy.....	232.9	12.33	3.08	1.17	1.91
Total.....	1104.9	59.75	14.94	5.55	9.39
Shorthorns.					
14th Princess of Thule.....	246.2	11.29	2.82	1.26	1.56
Daisy D.....	265.0	10.01	2.50	1.26	1.24
Miss Molly 24556.....	281.2	11.53	2.90	1.26	1.64
Queen Bess 21786.....	283.6	11.68	2.92	1.26	1.66
Rose 3rd 113205.....	378.6	11.14	2.79	1.26	1.53
Total.....	1355.6	55.70	13.93	6.30	7.63
Guernseys.					
Vega.....	296.0	10.66	2.67	1.02	1.65
Cassiopia.....	254.8	12.14	3.04	1.21	1.83
Mary Marshall.....	247.2	15.27	3.82	1.20	2.62
Madora Fern.....	200.6	10.38	2.59	1.03	1.56
Procris.....	232.7	12.04	3.01	1.19	1.82
Total.....	1141.3	60.49	15.13	5.65	9.48
Holsteins.					
Meg.....	286.8	10.97	2.74	1.14	1.60
Tilly.....	291.5	10.63	2.66	1.14	1.52
Inka Mercedes.....	390.4	11.31	2.83	1.08	1.75
Hulda.....	316.6	11.73	2.93	1.14	1.79
Beauty.....	316.9	12.30	3.07	1.14	1.93
Total.....	1512.2	56.94	14.23	5.61	8.59
French-Canadians.					
Liena Flory.....	230.8	10.99	2.75	1.00	1.75
Denise.....	235.8	10.68	2.67	1.00	1.67
Luna.....	329.5	9.47	2.37	1.00	1.37
La Bouchette.....	173.8	7.26	1.81	.92	.89
Rouen.....	219.2	14.86	2.97	1.00	1.97
Total.....	1089.1	56.26	12.57	4.92	7.65



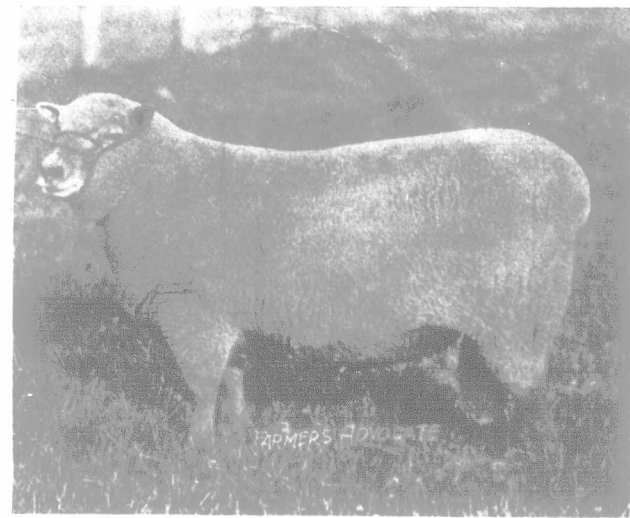
DORMOUSE.

First-prize and champion Red Polled cow, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.
PROPERTY OF MR. J. E. PLATT, BEDFORD.

escapes from the nostril and falls to the ground, it bores down into the earth for an inch or two, and there changes to a chrysalis of a dark brown color, within which the fly develops, and from which it emerges in due course. As a rule, attacks of this nostril fly are not productive of serious consequences. Sometimes there is a good deal of trouble, amounting in severe cases to difficulty in breathing, from stoppages occasioned by presence of the maggots or inflammation of the mucous membrane, but excepting (as above mentioned) where there are many maggots, the attack does not appear to be often fatal, and when the cause of the trouble has been got rid of in natural course the sheep recovers. The presence of the nostril fly in a flock may be

The Work of the Forestry Association.

The work of the Forestry Division of the Department of the Interior, under Forestry Superintendent Stewart, is beginning to assume considerable proportions. The well-known horticulturist, A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, has charge of the inspection work in the Province of Manitoba, and Mr. R. N. Ross in the Territories. The inspectors have already gone over much territory in the work of inspecting the farms and locations of applicants for trees, and still the applications come in. As announced elsewhere, all applications must be in by Sept. 1st to receive attention this season. Mr. Stewart thinks that over 1,000,000 trees will be required to supply the demand next spring, besides a large quantity of seed, for which provision is



SOUTHDOWN RAM.

Two years old. First prize and champion, Royal Show, Cardiff, 1901.

PROPERTY OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON.

being made. Trees are being grown on the experimental farms for distribution next year.

Summer and Fall Fair Dates.

Portage la Prairie.....	July 23 to 25
Brandon.....	July 23 to 26
Carman.....	July 24 and 25
Winnipeg Industrial.....	July 29 to Aug. 2
Wolsley.....	Aug. 5 and 6
Oak River.....	Aug. 6
Neepawa.....	Aug. 6 and 7
Hamiota.....	Aug. 7
Qu'Appelle.....	Aug. 7 and 8
Souris.....	Aug. 7 and 8
Central Assiniboia.....	Aug. 7 and 8
Moosomin.....	Aug. 9
Lacombe.....	Aug. 9
Regina.....	Aug. 13 and 14
Toronto Industrial.....	Aug. 26 to Sept. 7
London Western.....	Sept. 5 to 14
Ottawa Central.....	Sept. 13 to 21
Kamloops, B. C.....	Sept. 25 to 27
Emerson.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Hartney.....	Oct. 2
Kildonan and St. Paul's.....	Oct. 8 and 9
Stonewall.....	Oct. 9 and 10
Killarney.....	Oct. 9 and 10

The Wisdom of Treating Cows Kindly.

Mr. J. A. James, a successful Middlesex Co. (Ont.) dairyman, referred, in an address to the patrons and pupils of Western Ontario Dairy School, to the importance of affording milking cows comfort at all times. He said:



CLOVER BAR KING.

First-prize Berkshire boar at Edmonton, 1901.
THE PROPERTY OF T. SWIFT, STRATHCONA, ALBERTA.

"Animals will not give adequate returns for the food consumed unless they receive kind treatment. This is particularly noticeable with cows. In the month of June, for instance, when on pasture and giving a large quantity of milk, if brought from the field hurriedly by a dog or a person on horseback, and milked while they are excited, the average result will be about half the usual quantity of milk. Some of the most nervous cows (and they are the best) will give only one-fourth, and according to experiments it is found that the percentage of butterfat in the milk given is reduced. Any farmer who will abuse his cows, or allow them to be abused, had better get out of the business. He cannot expect to get returns for his food consumed."

REPORT OF THE MODEL DAIRY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, GIVING TOTALS OF EACH HERD COMPLETE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TEST, MAY 1ST, UP TO AND INCLUDING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2ND.

BREED.	Milk.	Amt. of Butter.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Total cost of Feed.	Profit.
Holstein.....	1512.2	56.94	\$14.23	\$5.61	\$8.59
Shorthorns.....	1355.6	55.70	13.93	6.30	7.63
French-Canadian.....	1089.1	56.26	12.57	4.92	7.65
Guernseys.....	1141.3	60.49	15.13	5.65	9.48
Ayrshires.....	1324.8	58.58	14.64	5.78	8.86
Polled Jerseys.....	894.3	48.34	12.60	3.96	8.64
Jerseys.....	1104.9	59.75	14.94	5.55	9.39
Dutch Belted.....	1132.9	44.36	11.10	5.83	5.27
Red Polled.....	1297.2	56.35	14.69	5.33	8.76
Brown Swiss.....	1338.9	56.94	14.24	6.21	8.03

Beautifying the Rural Home.

Every one who has travelled in the more settled parts of Canada must have been impressed with the appearance of comfort and thrift to be seen in the farm homes on every hand. Almost without exception there is about them an air of peace and plenty. In the older lands it is different. Mrs. Hemansings of "The stately homes of England, how beautiful they stand," but does not tell us that for every stately home there are a score little better than

to take the most perfect natural form, while they are so grouped as to give the greatest variety of natural beauty."

In the artificial system one knows just what to expect, a circle here, a tree there, a flower bed yonder, everything trim and stiff, whereas in the natural system fresh surprises meet one at every turn, and the general effect is more restful and pleasing.

We give (in Figs. H. and III.) illustrations of the two systems in grading, also in (Figs. IV. and V.) tree-planting. The planting of trees in straight rows

quote at this point one sentence of special interest to us as farmers: "There is no place so susceptible of ornamentation as the average farm, and possibly no place where so little is done to improve the beauty of the surroundings." He suggests that on the farm fruit trees be planted for ornament, many kinds being fine shade trees, and specially beautiful when covered with bloom or loaded with fruit.

In addition to the few things we have thought worthy of special mention as above, and which are treated fully in the book, a great deal of information is given on varieties of trees, shrubs, hedge plants,



FIG. I.—A COTTAGE HOME.

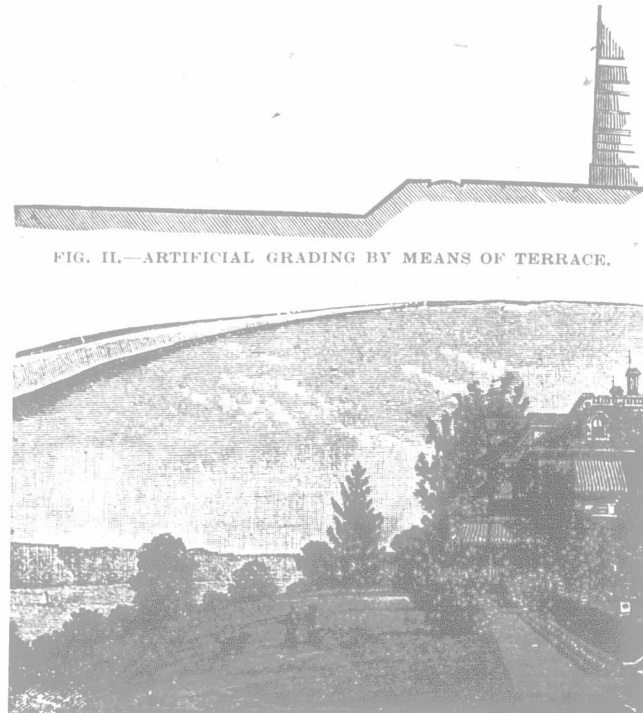


FIG. II.—ARTIFICIAL GRADING BY MEANS OF TERRACE.



FIG. III.—GRADING, NATURAL SYSTEM, BY GRACEFUL SLOPE.

hovels. Among the farmers of our favored land there is a more even distribution of wealth than can perhaps be found anywhere else. Not only are the farm homes substantial and comfortable, but in nearly every case there has been made some attempt to ornament and beautify. Trees have been planted, flowers cultivated, and other little touches added. Much more than an attempt has been made in many instances. Trees have been planted, yes, profusely; fine fences put up, an extensive lawn laid out and kept trimmed, and so on. There is, however, so little general knowledge of how to lay out a place for the best effect, that the results, even where much labor and thought have been expended, are often very unsatisfactory. The most common mistake in the planting of trees about a house has been in planting too thickly, and more especially right in front. How many fine places are thus completely shut out and shut in. This accentuates the feeling of isolation felt by dwellers on the farm. The shutting out the sunlight and fresh air, as well as views of the world outside, is a positive menace to health.

A book has lately come into our hands which is intended to give the information so much needed on the whole subject of beautifying the home. It is written by Professor Maynard, of the Agricultural College, Massachusetts, and entitled "Landscape Gardening as applied to Home Decoration." It is published by John Wiley & Sons, New York.*

Landscape gardening has to do with the laying out of grounds about the house and outbuildings, the making of lawns, location of walks and drives, planting of trees, shrubs, etc.; position of flower beds; everything, in fact, which pertains to the appearance of a home and to the views—landscapes—to



FIG. IV.—TREES PLANTED IN STIFF ROWS.

be seen from it. In the book mentioned above, the artificial and natural systems of landscape gardening are contrasted. "In earlier times much of the work in landscape or ornamental gardening was done in the artificial or geometrical system, where the work was largely laid out in squares, circles and other geometrical figures. Changes in grade were obtained by steep terraces (Fig. II.), and trees and shrubs trained to regular and often grotesque forms. Nowadays the natural system is more and more coming into use. By this system the walks and drives are laid out in graceful curves, the changes in grade made by gentle slopes and rounded surfaces (Fig. III.), and the trees and shrubs are encouraged

(Fig. IV.), except for avenues, is discouraged. They should be in masses, groups, or standing singly, as in Fig. V. Planting should be done so as to allow of as many pleasing views as possible, while shutting out unpleasing ones. We give an illustration of trees and shrubs planted along many radiating lines (Fig. VI.), so as to afford vistas in many directions. Groups of trees of similar characteristics should generally be avoided. More pleasing results are obtained by associating trees of different form, colors and sizes, which should be arranged in a natural and artistic manner. Generally speaking, the tallest trees should be in the center of a group, or in the

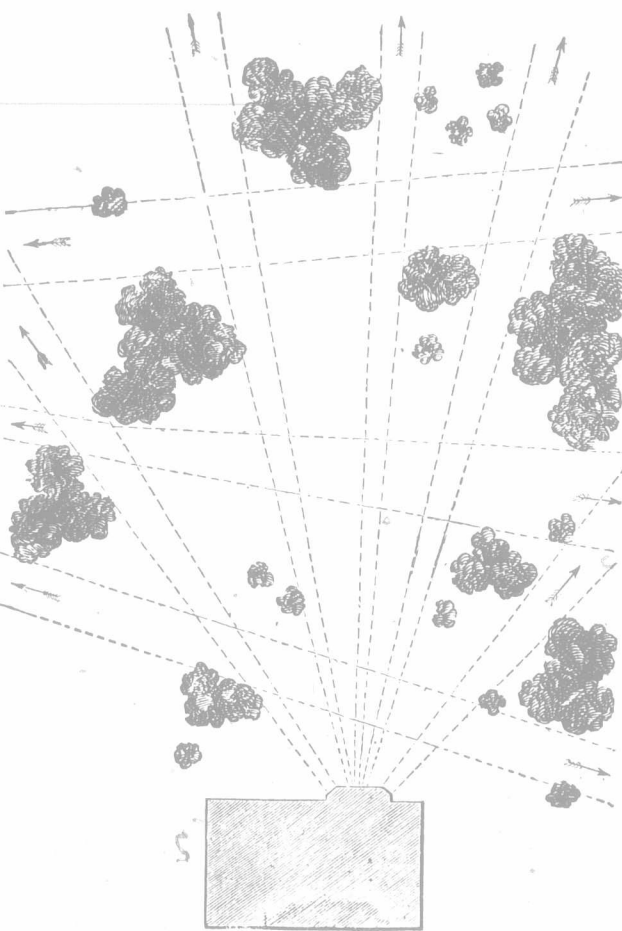


FIG. VI.—TREES GROUPED ON LAWN, AFFORDING VISTAS IN MANY DIRECTIONS.

background. The author sums up his ideas on tree-planting by saying that "the aim should be to obtain shelter from cold winds, to secure as much sunlight as possible, and preserve the most beautiful views."

He takes up his whole subject in relation: 1st, to new homes; and 2nd, to homes already established. His book is written for those who cannot afford to get the costly advice of a professional landscape gardener, and to such he gives great encouragement to observe, study and plan, as their interest and delight in their home surroundings will thereby be increased, and the results obtained by amateurs are often equal to those reached by professionals. We

and climbing shrubs, their characteristics, how and when to plant, prune, enrich, etc.; also on herbaceous plants, ferns, ornamental grasses, etc. One chapter treats of insects injurious to ornamentals, and how to combat them. Another is devoted to the home fruit garden, with diagram.

The author differs from other authorities on some points, and we have no idea that he has said the last word on the subject, but his book is one that we could wish were in every Canadian farmer's library, as it not only gives valuable information, but would stimulate thought and increase interest in a subject to which little heed is given. A chief reason of the half-hearted way in which so many farmers go about the fixing up of their places for beauty is that they do not know just how it should be done, and they know they don't. If they knew just what was the correct thing to do they would bestir themselves with more energy. More knowledge and interest in this subject would result not only in more beautiful homes and more pleasure in them, but would also add to the actual cash value of farms. "I would consider," said a man looking at and admiring the trees ornamenting a farm home, "those trees, if they were mine, worth \$1,000." They had cost, counting everything, probably not \$50.

[NOTE.—The price of the volume is \$1.50. Copies may be ordered through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]

Exterminating Noxious Weeds.

The best and only method I have ever tried to exterminate noxious weeds (including morning-glories, cockleburs, quack grass, thistles, etc.) is to never let them seed. This can be done by going through the corn soon after harvest and pulling up all weeds and burs that the cultivators failed to get. If the above methods are employed, two or three years is all the time required to rid the most foul farms of those troublesome pests, provided the farmer is ever on the alert, not allowing any of



FIG. V.—TREES IN GROUPS, NATURAL SYSTEM.

those pests to grow or seed along fencerows or other waste places on the farm. It is often the case that the waste places on the farm are allowed to mature a crop of all kinds of foul weeds sufficient to seed the entire farm from year to year, regardless of all care taken to keep the cultivated fields clear of them. I know it takes lots of nerve and pluck to cut weeds and burs with the sweat dripping from the brow, but it is by the sweat of the face that we are to earn our bread, and as two or more stalks of grain will grow on the space of ground required to mature one good healthy cocklebur, we should work with a will and determination to get rid of them. —Iowa Homestead.

Location of the Dairy Stable.

BY HERBERT SHEARER.

The proper location for a dairy stable is one of the most important considerations in the construction of the most important adjunct to the dairy business. To be able to start right it is necessary to consider the subject from different standpoints. Fresh air and a plentiful supply of pure water, good drainage, protection from cold winds, plenty of sunshine and convenience in regard to feeding arrangements are the essential features to be considered.

Fresh air and drainage may be provided by selecting an elevation. Protection from cold winds is secured by planting a tree belt along the northern exposures, but it is not always easy to combine with a location of this nature the proper water supply, which is a very essential feature. Generally speaking, the elevation also assists in providing a water supply, as the pumping should be done by wind power. A rise of ground naturally gives an uninterrupted wind approach, that the derrick may be high enough to catch the wind above the tree wind-break. In no case should the water supply be poor, limited or inconvenient.

In addition to the tree belt, a high-board fence should enclose a breathing space; this fence should be well constructed, and the joints between the boards battened tight. If, in addition to this, a shed roof is provided opening to the south, winter yard conditions will be about as good as they can be made, provided, of course, that the ground is supplied with proper drainage. The filthy, miry condition of so many barnyards is sufficient excuse for laying so much stress on the importance of this feature. The abomination that is permitted to exist year after year in connection with farm barns and stables is little short of criminal. Ideas in this respect, however, are fast changing. Domestic animals are recognized as possessing certain inalienable natural rights that owners are bound to respect. The old-fashioned notion that any kind of an old shed planted in any sort of a mud hole, in any haphazard location, is good enough for cattle has given way. This is particularly true in the older States of the East and middle West, as well as throughout the dairy sections of Canada.

Boards of health and State boards of agriculture have inaugurated a system of inspection that has exerted a salutary influence, especially in milk-shipping districts. Humane considerations have had a good deal to do in bettering conditions in this respect, but mercenary interests and the general health of humanity have combined to bring the subject home to many interested people in a very forceful manner. The fact is now recognized that it pays to take good, intelligent care of domestic animals, which is simply producing at all times natural favorable conditions, which are always the most economical in the end. Dairy cows return dividends the ratio of which increases in direct proportion to the care and intelligent consideration bestowed upon them.

So little attention is now being paid to pasture that the fences and long lanes leading from the stable to the fields, which were formerly such an all-important adjunct to a well-regulated farm, do not enter into the consideration. In many localities pasturing is considered too expensive in these days of keen competition.

North of parallel forty-two, there is an average of only six weeks of good pasturage. Summer droughts, sandwiched in between late spring and early fall rains, are responsible for this condition. A runway consisting of about one-fourth of an acre per cow is a better and more satisfactory arrangement. It should be enclosed with a good movable fence, and shifted occasionally for the benefit of the land; this, however, is largely a matter of personal opinion as well as convenience. A permanent pasture that has never felt the plow offers advantages that no artificial production can equal. Where a running stream of good water exists within a reasonable distance of the stable, the question of a pasture run will settle itself. On the great majority of farms artificial water supply must be depended on—a condition that should be met by a never-failing well with a windmill sufficiently powerful to carry the water not only to the stable, but to the pasture lot. A drinking trough should be placed in a shady spot and water conducted to it through pipes placed underground, sufficiently deep to be cool in summer and beyond the reach of the frost in winter.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of plenty of pure water provided conveniently for dairy cows. Fever conditions, which affect the condition of the milk, are too often produced by cows going too far to water.

Tainted milk, or the fevered condition of the cow that leads to tainted milk, is produced in this way; too often it is aggravated by the presence of a dog when the udders are so full as to render every step painful.

Silage crops are so thoroughly distributed over the farm that the location of the stable makes very little difference in the work of filling the silo, though easy grades and a good hard track will materially assist the aggregate amount of forage hauled with a given number of loads.

Mr. Frank A. Converse, Manager of the Agricultural Department of the Pan-American Exposition, illustrating many of these essentials to modern dairying on the grounds.

Maud Muller.

(Revised version.)

Maud Muller on a summer's day,
Set a hen in a brand-new way.

(Maud, you see, was a city girl,
Trying the rural life a whirl.)

She covered a box with tinsel gay,
Lined it snugly with new-mown hay.

Filled it nicely with eggs, and then
Started to look for a likely hen—

Out of the flock selected one;
And then she thought that her work was done.

It would have been: but this stubborn hen
Stood up and cackled "Ka-doot!" and then

Maud Muller came, and in hurt surprise
Looked coldly into the creature's eyes.

Then tied its legs to the box. "You bet,"
Said she, "I know how to make you set."

But still it stood, and worse and worse,
Shrieked forth its wrongs to the universe,

Kicked over the box with its tinsel gay,
And ignominiously flapped away!

Then a bad boy, over the barnyard fence,
Tee-heed, "Say, Maud, there's a difference

"Tween hens, you know, and it is that,
One says 'Ka-doot!' and one 'Ka-dat!'"

Then Maud recalled that the ugly brute
She tried to set had said "Ka-doot!"

And ever since that historic day,
She blushes in an embarrassed way,

To think of the hobble she made once when
She tried to set a gentleman hen!

—Toronto Star.

The Possibilities with Poultry.

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN—SUMMER CARE OF THE LAYERS—A TWENTY-FIVE ACRE POULTRY FARM IN VIEW.

Poultry-keeping pays better than any other money-making occupation that comes within reach of women on the farm. There are many women in this country who are supporting themselves from poultry-keeping. What one has done, more can do if they will. There is no reason why they cannot make it a pleasant and profitable pursuit. Just as many fowls can be kept as the owners can find time to care for well. I believe it is the best way to start with a few and then increase the number as you understand them better, and I would recommend the keeping of only one breed.

When poultry-raising is to be made one of the principals for making money, the fowls should have a good and suitable house for their accommodation; it should be dry and free from any dampness. Damp houses and yards, or runs, are responsible for a goodly share of the ills that affect chicken flesh. The chief points to be aimed at in their construction are plenty of room, warmth, light, and good ventilation. If you have had no experience with the different breeds before making a choice from among the many, you should decide what branch of poultry-raising will pay best in your locality, whether you shall make a specialty of eggs, chickens or dressed poultry, or whether go in for all the profits possible from eggs, chickens, and fowls. In making this decision, you will be governed by the market in your locality and the help at your command. This point settled, the selection of a breed will be an easy matter. Where the average price of eggs is 15 cents a dozen, you can profitably keep fowls for eggs alone, if you get some of the best non-sitting breeds. Where the price goes much below the one I have named, you should not depend upon eggs alone for your profit. You should get some of the larger breeds, hatch the chickens early, so as to have pullets of suitable age for fall and winter layers, sell the surplus, and one half or two thirds of the old fowls should be disposed of each year. I had a flock of good Plymouth Rocks a few years ago, but not having a good market at or near home for the early chicks, I sold out, and now keep only the Leghorns for eggs alone.

It is an easy matter to care for laying hens in summer. A clean, well-ventilated roosting place, free range, a place where they can scratch and dust themselves in dry earth, plenty of fresh water or milk and a good supply of food is all that they require to keep them in good laying condition. In the morning, a good feed is composed of scraps from the kitchen table, wet with boiling water and thickened with wheat bran; at night, a little corn or wheat, always wheat in the summer. I dispute the statement that more eggs can be obtained from fowls confined in yards than from those having free range. I am obliged to yard part of my fowls, and think I know how to take care of them, but I get more eggs from those with free range in summer. The proper way in this latitude is to keep your fowls confined six months in the year, from November till April. My plan is to give them good, warm, comfortable, roomy quarters, perfectly dry during the winter months, and keep them there. In the sum-

mer, their house should always be cool. Plant trees around it, and train vines up over the windows. Take the lower sashes out and put wire poultry net in their place. This will let in the cooler air from outside; this will do much towards filling your egg basket. When spring comes and the new grass begins to start, the fowl longs for freedom, and will do much better with unlimited range than when confined to small yards. In the egg-hatching season, when I want all the eggs I can get, I let my best breeding stock have unlimited range in the day time and securely house them at night, and feed night and morning, and I am sure of almost as many eggs each day as I have hens. The eggs notably increase in size and in fertility, and stand long journeys by express much better after the fowls get out. Sow a small patch of lettuce, and give a head or two to your fowls each day; they are very fond of it. The clippings from a lawn mower rapidly disappear before my hens. They should have meat twice a week if they are shut up. Let them out a while before night; they will not do much harm, if any, in the short time before dark.

If you would succeed with fowls you must be with them and watch and work. I would like to have a farm of about 50 acres, and have chickens enough to consume all the grain grown on it. I am sure some of the farmers would be very much surprised at the profits obtained from a 50-acre poultry farm. Some day I expect to have a 25-acre one. Men are generally so determined to keep the old scrub hens, even if they have good thoroughbred cattle, sheep, and pigs. It is difficult to make them see that they will bring in just as much profit from the money invested as if they had bought a cow. Yes, put that same amount into some good breed of poultry, and it will, I am sure, give you more profit in the end. Farmers' wives and daughters, get your husbands, sons or brothers to help you to improve your henhouses and get some new stock, and try to make some money to help bear your own expenses or for pin-money. FARMER'S WIFE.

To Stop a Horse Jumping.

Mr. A. L. Spink, Pontiac Co., Que., recommends for a breachy horse punching his ears near the tips and tying them almost tightly together with a piece of cord. He says he has never known it to fail to cure a jumper. Mr. F. W. Moore, of Perth Co., a successful horseman, does not think much of Mr. Spink's method, as he fears it would have the effect of spoiling the appearance of the horse in time. Mr. Moore's treatment is to tie the horse's head down, so that the top of it is no higher than his withers. He puts a strap around the horse's neck close to his head, and a surcingle around his body just back of his fore legs. He then passes a shank from the neck strap between the fore legs through the surcingle, and back outside of one fore leg nearly to head, where it is tied to the shank. By this means bad jumpers are restrained.

Progress of the Palmerston Packing House.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I would be obliged for space in your valuable farm paper to briefly describe a visit which myself and a number of farmers from Huron, Perth and Wellington Counties paid, on June 28th, to the town of Palmerston, Ont., to see the great pork-curing business in full blast. All who attended were both pleased and amazed to see the thorough, businesslike manner in which the work is conducted. The building, yards, siding and machinery are of the most modern and substantial pattern, and are capable of turning out pork, dressed and cured, with a speed and perfection second to none in this country. The company also manufacture their own electric light, and have their own ice machine, which keeps the curing rooms and other parts of the building almost at freezing point in the heat of summer. We were shown through the entire building by the obliging bookkeeper, Mr. Burns, who explained the working of almost every part of the business, and showed us that nothing is allowed to go to waste, even the blood, hair, etc., being carefully saved and turned into money.

In the afternoon, the annual meeting of the shareholders was held in the large town hall, which was well filled by an intelligent class of farmers, who are mostly stockholders in the company. Last year's business was well reviewed and explained by the able manager, Mr. W. J. Falconer, who showed very plainly that the establishment was well conducted, and that over half a million dollars' worth of cured bacon and other pork products had been turned out. This is very creditable to a farmers' company which has been in existence for only about two years. The company are also to be congratulated on the fact that they have not only held their ground in the face of determined opposition by powerful and wealthy corporations, but have also paid off considerable debt and more than doubled their capital stock during the last twelve months, results accomplished by an able staff of directors and their assistant, Mr. McLean, of Wallace Township, whose business for the last year has been to take stock for the company. After officers for the ensuing year were elected, the manager, Mr. Falconer, explained to the farmers the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder and doubling the amount of stock held at present, so that in years to come the farmers of this locality may have a profitable industry, built on a solid financial basis, able to stand and pay a good dividend, whether hogs are high or low in price. By the large attendance present, it would seem that the farmers of this section are getting awakened to the need of co-operative effort in hog-raising and pork-curing in order to withstand monopoly and obtain the prices which their produce ought to command. I would like to see the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of which I have been a reader for many years, lay more fully before the farmers of Canada the benefits to be derived by co-operative effort in the hog raising and curing industry. Huron Co., Ont., Canada. Mc.

Farm Labor Situation in Kansas.

It is reported in a reliable American paper that so great was the need felt in Kansas, near Burlingame, for harvest help that twenty armed farmers deliberately held up a train of immigrants bound westward, and after thoroughly frightening them into submission, captured the lot by offering them \$3.50 per day and full rations to work faithfully in the harvest field. This was a daring and novel method of hiring men, but it worked, and it serves to show that Canadian farmers are not the only ones that need more help than they have got, and also that even desperate means may be used to advantage in securing assistance.

HORTICULTURE.

The Teaching of Horticulture and Plant Life.

We are apt to forget, in the struggle for the dollar, how important it is to learn how to live. The agricultural colleges recognize that fact, and have in horticulture a science both esthetic and utilitarian. Under the heading of esthetic comes home adornment (a sort of landscape gardening) and the culture of small fruits; under the heading of utility are grouped the study of weeds, forestry, fungi and fungi-killers (fungicides), and fruit culture. As mentioned previously in the scheme outlined by the *ADVOCATE* for a Provincial School of Agriculture, horticulture, embracing plant life, is one of the major subjects taught. Horticulture is a subject somewhat handicapped at an average agricultural college, for the simple reason that the prospective student cannot see why it will pay him to give much attention to a subject which is looked upon somewhat as a study of small things or luxuries. He is not to blame altogether for this attitude, as his father on the farm has been a despiser of small things, such as poultry, bees, and fruit-growing, and the son is naturally imbued with similar ideas. The father and the son are both in error, for while on the average farm horticulture may be a minor consideration from a strictly dollars-and-cents point of view, yet, when any person considers that this subject may be made to embrace (as it does in the short courses in agriculture) the teaching of plant life, small-fruit culture, gardening, forestry, the identification and destruction of weeds, the prevention of smut, rust and other fungous diseases of plants, it will at once be seen how beneficial such study will be. The first item, the study of plant life—really applied botany, with the useless lumber of Latin names pruned rigorously away—forms the groundwork for the whole course. The practical work in plant life consists in greenhouse and laboratory work; the collecting of weeds in the fields and identifying them; the collection of weed seeds, together with lectures and field work as to the best methods of eradicating them, such as the different methods of cultivation or the use of chemicals by spraying. Fruit culture calls for a lot of practical work in budding, top and root grafting, the marketing of fruit, together with a knowledge of the variety best suited to the country. The cultivation of the land, the use of manures, both artificial and natural, are studied also. Gardening takes up both the kitchen and flower garden. The best varieties of vegetables are enumerated, and the culture described and as far as possible shown. Potting, bedding, transplanting, all call for the exercise of the hands. Seed testing is carried on extensively, and the different samples compared. The work in forestry consists largely of lectures, the examination of cross-sections of the various trees, a study of the tensile strength of woods, and their periods of usefulness and fitness for fuel or lumber purposes, together with elementary work on the diseases of trees and how to combat them. The study of home adornment takes up the laying out of the farm steading, the location, shape and making of a lawn, the location of tree clumps, evergreens, etc., and the arrangement of wind-breaks. Care is taken in this part of the work to get the student to deal in curved lines in place of straight ones in the laying out of approaches to the house and buildings. The fungi, including such parasitic diseases as smut, rust, etc., are studied on the plant and under the microscope. Their destruction involves a knowledge of the compounding of such fungicides as the Bordeaux mixture, kerosene emulsion, and the use and makes of the best spraying machines. Plants known to be hosts of these parasites are also described and their destruction recommended. The simplest and most economical methods of treating grain with bluestone, hot water or formalin are shown, so that the prevention of fungous diseases means a large saving to the farmer and the country. It will readily be seen that a very large field of study has to be covered, hence division is necessary in order to successfully accomplish the work attempted. The junior student will take up the seeds and their germination, the nutrition of the plant and its development from the seed to maturity, how plants are affected by heat, cold, moisture and dryness, parasites, soil, fertilizers, etc. The time of formation of fruit buds, the breeding and reproduction of plants, pruning and winter protection, the making of cold frames, all form part of the first year's work. The seniors take up more advanced work, such as the cultivation of fruit suited to the climate, including their marketing and preservation, the culture of house and garden plants, the prevention of insect ravages, as well as getting familiar with the weeds and the best methods of destroying them. Forcing of vegetables, the propagation of plants from cuttings, landscape gardening, together with work in forestry, round out a very satisfactory and profitable, because practical, course in plant life and horticulture.

Meeting of Horticulturists.

Don't forget the meeting of horticulturists at the Winnipeg Industrial on Thursday, Aug. 1st, at 1 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Prof. S. B. Green, of the Agricultural College of Minnesota; Prof. T. A. Hoverstadt, of Minnesota Experiment Station; Supt. S. A. Bedford, of Brandon Experimental Farm; Supt. Angus McKay, of Indian Head Experimental Farm; Prof. A. B. Baird, President of the Society; and Hugh McKeller, Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

CHRONIC COLIC AND COUGH.

I have a horse, 7 years old, that works pretty steady and eats and feels well, but occasionally when at work seems to get sick suddenly, and the sweat just runs off him, and in a short time seems to be all right again. He took these turns two or three times last summer, in hot weather, and did not take them again until this spring, when he took one on a cool day and when not working very hard. He makes water more frequently when at work than my other horses. I give my horses saltpetre once a week. I also have a mare which has a cough. I gave her oil of tar for some time, but without any benefit. She seems to be all right every other way. What would you prescribe?

A DAUPHIN SUBSCRIBER.

[The symptoms given are so meager as to render it hard to give you information of value. The indications are of a form of colic. To overcome such a tendency, would recommend you to give in the feed a tablespoonful of baking soda and a teaspoonful of ginger once a day for a few weeks, or until such attacks cease. If you can give him a cupful of raw linseed oil on his feed two or three times a week, you will find it useful. It is not necessary to be continually dosing any animal, so omit the saltpetre. For the mare, give the following: Muriate of ammonia, 2 ounces; chlorate of potash, 2 ounces; fluid extract of Belladonna, 1 ounce; molasses to make 1 pint. Give 1 tablespoonful on the tongue once daily. In addition, take turpentine and liquid ammonia, 2 ounces; raw linseed oil, 4 ounces. Mix, and rub on the throat daily. Stop when blistering results, and apply clean, sweet lard to the parts.]

PROBABLY NAVICULAR DISEASE.

I have a horse ten years old, lame at times for six months. Thought it was a blind splint, and blistered for the same. Has callous from getting over halter-shank on large cord on back of leg. Foot is slightly contracted. I have now a blister around the top of his foot. Shoulders seem about the same in fulness. Is always in good flesh. At times he will travel four or five miles seemingly all right, and then, if he stands a little, seems very sore when starting again. Is very lame when working on soft ground. What treatment would you advise?

W. E. F.

[All symptoms given, except going very lame on soft ground, indicate navicular disease (coffin-joint lameness). In these cases the lameness is, for the first few months or longer, irregular; he wears the toe of his shoe more than the heel; lameness decreases on exercise, to again appear when rested; the foot becomes smaller than its fellow (contracted), due to the internal heat or inflammation; after a time he begins to point the foot when standing, and later on will go lame all the time. Going lame on soft ground indicates elbow or shoulder lameness; still, I think your horse's trouble is in the foot. You are adopting the best treatment, viz., blistering around the coronet. Give him a long rest and blister the coronet well about every three weeks. When you put him to work, have him shod with a bar shoe, and keep the foot soft by poulticing or standing in a soaking tub, and do as little road work with him as possible. A well-established case of navicular disease cannot be cured, but if treated as above before change of structure has resulted, a cure will result. Give him as long a rest as possible.]

JOINT ILL OR NAVEL ILL IN COLT.

I have a draft colt, foaled June 16th. Came strong and well, and is apparently in good health now, but navel does not heal. A yellowish-tinted liquid drops from it. Also one knee is badly swollen and tender to the touch; have bathed it with buttermilk. I have given the mare and colt each a dose of buchu leaves. The mare had distemper in April, but is in nice condition now; out to grass nearly every day. CHAS. S. CHAPPELL.

[Your colt has joint ill, and treatment is of little use. The disease is caused by a microbe gaining the circulation by entering at the navel opening. Gaining the circulation, it is carried through the system, and having an affinity for the joints, it locates there, and causes swelling and tenderness, often leading to the opinion that the mare has trodden on the limb. Other joints will, in all probability, soon suffer; the articular cartilage will become destroyed, and the bones can be heard grating together upon manipulation; pus of a dark, dirty nature will probably be formed; the foal will be unable to rise, and probably refuse to suck if held up, and will soon die from exhaustion. If, by

great attention, the animal's life be saved, he will, in most cases, be a permanent cripple. Preventive measures should always be observed. Readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* have seen advice by me on this point in the issue for June 5th, 1900. A solution of corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 500 parts, should be kept on hand, and the navel opening dressed with it four or five times daily, until the opening heals. This prevents the entrance of the germ. All that can be done for your colt is to dress the opening with the above solution. Bathe the affected parts well and often with warm water. If abscesses form, open and treat as an ordinary abscess, with, say, carbolic acid 1 part, water 50 parts. Give the colt, three times daily, in a little of the dam's milk, 10 grs. iodide of potassium, and give the dam 2 drs. of the same in damp food three times daily. Nurse the colt well, help up if necessary, and you may save him.]

Miscellaneous.

TRANSFER OF SHORTHORN.

A sold a Shorthorn bull to B; B sold him to C. Can C register from him without having him transferred? He is registered in A's name. If not, how would it be done? SUBSCRIBER.

[Rule 7 of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, 1898 Vol., reads: "No pedigree shall be recorded in future in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook by an owner not being the breeder of the animal, unless the transfer from the breeder or former owner is properly filled out and signed, and received at the office of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook." From the above, we take it that the animal must be transferred from A to B and from B to C, through the office of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto. Subscriber must apply to Henry Wade, Registrar, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for blank transfer forms, which, according to the rule quoted, must be signed by A and B, and returned to Mr. Wade for registration.]

PERCHERONS WANTED.

Are there any breeders and importers of Percheron horses in Canada? Would there be any duty on a pure-bred stallion coming to Canada from the United States? R. S.

[We are not informed as to whether there are any breeders of this class of horses in Canada. If there are, they might do well to advertise. A stallion registered in the American Percheron Record (of which S. D. Thompson, Chicago, is secretary), coming from the United States to Canada will be admitted free of duty.]

TEMPERATURE FOR SEPARATING MILK.

What is the right temperature of milk for separator? J. G. WIDEMAN.

[As a rule satisfactory separation is accomplished by separating the milk soon after it comes from the cow. The higher the temperature the more rapidly and completely does the separation take place, but the high temperature is claimed to injure the grain and texture of the butter. From 78 to 98 degrees will be found to give good results with the modern centrifugal machine.]

Canadian Cattle Wanted by British Feeders.

At a recent meeting of the Norfolk (Eng.) Chamber of Agriculture, the following resolution with reference to the importation of Canadian store cattle was carried, after discussion, with one dissentient:—"The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture protests against the continued exclusion of Canadian store cattle from Great Britain as most unjust to the grazing interest, and prays the Government to remove the restrictions at an early date and to allow these animals to be landed for fattening by British farmers. In the opinion of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, Canadian stores are among the most healthy cattle ever fattened in Norfolk, and in view of the complete immunity from all serious contagious diseases of the flocks and herds of Canada, there is no reason for their continued exclusion from this country." The resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the High Commissioner for Canada, the Colonial Secretary, the President of the Board of Agriculture, the Central Chamber, and the local members of Parliament.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 15.—Cattle.—Receipts, 29,000; good to prime steers quotable at \$5.20 to \$6.15; poor to medium, \$3.70 to \$5; stockers and feeders dull, \$2 to \$2.45; cows, best steady, others lower, \$2.25 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.40 to \$4.90; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2 to \$4.40; calves lower, \$3.75 to \$6.25; Texas-fed steers, steady, \$3.70 to \$4.37. Hogs.—Receipts, 38,000; mixed and butchers, \$5.75 to \$6.20; good to choice heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.27; rough heavy, \$5.85 to \$5.90; light, \$5.60 to \$6.07; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.10. Sheep.—Receipts, 25,000; good to choice wethers, \$1 to \$4.65; fair to choice mixed, \$3.40 to \$4.15; western sheep, \$3.75 to \$4; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.80; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; western lambs, \$3.75 to \$5.40.

The crop prospects for Canada, on the whole, may be said to indicate yields above the average. Fall wheat in some districts of Ontario has suffered severely from Hessian fly and other causes, and in those sections will be not more than half a crop, while in other sections it promises a full crop. Hay, oats and other spring grain, as well as roots and corn, in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, are all that could reasonably be desired, while the prospects for all crops in Manitoba and the Northwest are of the most encouraging description. The rainfall having been almost more than sufficient, and the weather having, as a rule, kept warm, vegetation has been exceedingly rapid, and the prospect for heavy yields was probably never better. The same we believe, may be said of the Pacific Province.



Another Letter from Mollie.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—

I think amongst my previous jottings I have said but little of what is, after all, a most important factor in the enjoyment of any visit to England, namely, the large-heartedness of the hospitality extended to Fan and myself. While it is very possible to have a delightful time in the dear old land without having even a letter of introduction, yet it is rendered doubly delightful when a welcome awaits one, and in our case we have had many welcomes; sometimes from a relative or friend in a quiet little home with only one handmaiden to keep its machinery going, at other times in large houses, with beautiful grounds, and a large staff of servants, gardeners, coachman, footmen, etc., to minister to one's pleasure. Were we uplifted, think you? Not a bit of it. We were just Mollie and Fan, ready to enter into the spirit of everything and to take and be thankful for all the good things which came our way. The welcome was the main thing, and that came as heartily from cottage as from hall or manor house. Of course, we had our little jokes between ourselves, and the joke was not always on our side either. For instance, on one occasion when, as we often do, we talked to the "bus-driver," asking him "how many deer were in the park?" and "how many hours did his horses work?"—for, like all the London omnibus horses, his were rolling in fat—he remarked that "all the Americans liked this drive," in such insinuating tones that Fanny at once informed him we were "not Yankees," to which he replied, eyeing her with a glance which suggested a lingering doubt of her veracity: "No, miss? I took yer for them, sure. You speak (h)uncommon loike 'em!" What a hard hit, and just when we thought we were getting "so English, you know," and never under any circumstances speaking of such a thing as a buggy (a word of direful import in England's metropolis; we "take the tram," we "book our tickets," we "change our gowns," we "put on a bodice (never a waist)," and go in for English afternoon teas as if we had been accustomed to such substantial extras all our lives. The average Englishman, especially if he be idle, is not content, as is the average Canadian, with three good meals a day, and as Fan and I, being, so to speak, in Rome, have determined to do as the Romans do, you may be prepared to find us, on our return to Canada, not only wiser (or, so we hope), but plumper women. Mind and body both have had the fullest of opportunities for imbibing nourishment suitable for each. We have cause for congratulating ourselves upon the time selected for our English trip. We have seen England clothed in all her spring attire. First, the early wild flowers, the fields and hedgerows carpeted with violets, primroses, cowslips, bluebells, daisies and buttercups; the fruit trees, first in glorious blossom, then their full fruition; fruits, ripe and luscious; enormous strawberries and cherries, beautiful alike to eye and palate; all plentiful and of reasonable price in due season. We have seen parks and gardens alike in fullest perfection, clumps of rhododendrons in every variety of shade. Some of our most delightful days have been spent in visiting these, notably Kew, with its wealth of floral and tropical beauty under those glass "mansions"—one cannot call them houses, for their extent and capacity have to be seen to be believed. Perhaps we enjoyed even more than Kew itself the view at the top of Richmond Hill, overlooking the Thames, a place which, it has been said, has inspired more poets than any other place in the world. Richmond is full of historic memories, and now whilst the nation's heart mourns for its honored sovereign, so many of whose young days were spent there, it is almost a sacred spot. Our drive extended from Richmond to Bushy Park, with its deep and wide avenue of horse-chestnut trees, a sight which Londoners flock out in thousands to see every year, and which visitors from other lands never miss if they can possibly avoid it.

My letter will arrive probably just as the ADVOCATE is going into the printer's hands, and he may not be able to make room for all I want to say, so the rest must keep for next time. The "rest" will tell you of our visit to the Post Office and to the Crystal Palace, where we had the pride and happiness of listening to the plaudits from the lips and hands of many thousands when the voice of our own Canadian songstress, Albani, rang out under its wondrous dome. Do you think that Fan or I cared one jot that folks should divine by our tongue that we hailed from across the broad Atlantic? Albani was Canadian-born, and we were proud to be recognized as her countrywomen, even were it not true, as it really is now, that to be known in England as a Canadian is a hallmark of itself and a certificate of honorable mention, go where one may. Adieu.

MOLLIE.

Woman.

"Woman, blest partner of our joys and woes."—Sand.
 "Blessing and blest where'er she goes."—Couper.
 "Eager to hope, but not less firm to bear."—Byron.
 "O, born to soothe the distress and lighten care;
 Profound as sorrow, and as justice dear."—Savage.
 "Yet suffering vice compels her tear."—Crabbe.
 "Meekly to bear with wrong, and cheer decay."—Hemans.
 "And wipe the mourner's bitter tear away."—Grahame.
 "O, woman, woman, thou art formed to bless."—J. Bird.
 "For woman is all truth and steadfastness."—Chaucer.
 "Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet."—Milton.
 "Each softest, truest virtue there should meet."—Johnson.
 "Women were made to give our eyes delight."—Young.
 "So fond and true, so beautiful and bright."—Patterson.
 "Ye watchful sprite that made e'en man your care."—T. Brown.
 "You are not free because you're more than fair."—Etheridge.
 "Oh, man, how sublime—from heaven his birth."—Bulwer.
 "And you of man were made—man but of earth."—Randolph.
 "Gay smiles to comfort; April showers to move."—T. Parnell.
 "The important business of your life is love."—Littleton.
 "Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife."
 —Montgomery.

The Table Set for Two.

The sunshine falls on the window-sill
 And the day looks in at the open door.
 The kettle sings, and the dear old wife
 Goes back and forth o'er the kitchen floor
 With plate and platter and fork and spoon,
 As every day she is wont to do,
 And she lays them with a quiet grace
 On the homely table set for two.
 Oh, the bread is like the sea's white spray,
 And the cloth is clean as mountain snows;
 From the pantry shelf to the kitchen stove
 The dear old wife on her errands goes;
 The morning-glories over the porch
 All in riotous tangle run,
 The cat lies curled asleep on a chair,
 The old dog blinks at the noonday sun.
 But the dear old wife is sad to-day,
 And the morning hours have seemed so long,
 For her thoughts are of the long ago,
 When the old house rang with mirth and song;
 When the red-cheeked boys and merry girls
 Came trooping in through the open door;
 Some wander now 'neath an alien sky,
 And some will come back no more.
 There are empty chairs against the wall,
 And the wide old rooms are strangely still;
 The day is sad though the sunshine falls
 Like sifted gold on the window-sill;
 And the dear old wife in her quiet way
 Does the homely task she is wont to do;
 But the tears fall fast as she sadly thinks
 Of the lonesome table set for two.
 —From Good Housekeeping.

Friends.

Not he that counts my errors,
 Not he that holds me back
 With doubting words to show me
 Wherein and how I lack,
 Not he that sees my failings,
 And, seeing them, is free
 To take my measure by them—
 He's not the friend for me.
 But he that learns my virtues,
 Who takes me at my best;
 Who notes my greatest failings
 And overlooks the rest;
 Who, after I have striven
 And have not failed, is free
 With words of commendation—
 He is the friend for me.
 He that forever warns me
 Of dangers in my way,
 Who doubts my strength to meet them
 And ever bids me slay,
 May truly seek to shield me,
 May wish me well, but he
 Whose faith is inspiration—
 He is the friend for me.
 —Chicago News.

A Little Girl's Wish.

"Mayn't I be a boy?" said our Mary,
 The tears in her great eyes of blue,
 "I'm only a wee little lassie,
 There's nothing a woman can do.
 "'Tis so, I heard Cousin John say so,
 He's home from a great college, too;
 He said so, just now, in the parlor,
 "There's nothing a woman can do."
 "My wee little lassie, my darling,"
 Said I, putting back her soft hair,
 "I want you, my dear little maiden,
 To smooth away all mother's care.
 "Is there nothing you can do, my darling?
 What was that 'pa' said last night?
 'My own little sunbeam has been here
 I know, for the room is so bright.'
 "And there is a secret, my Mary,
 Perhaps you may learn it some day—
 The hand that is willing and loving
 Will do the most work on the way.
 "And the work that is sweetest and dearest,
 The work that so many ne'er do,
 The great work of making folks happy
 Can be done by a lassie like you!"

The Child Musician.

He had played for his lordship's levee,
 He had played for her ladyship's whim
 Till the poor little head grew heavy
 And the poor little brain would swim.
 And the face grew peaked and eerie,
 And the large eyes strange and bright—
 And they said—too late—"He is weary—
 He shall rest for at least to-night."
 But at dawn when the birds were waking,
 As they watched in the silent room,
 With the sound of a strained chord breaking
 A something snapped in the gloom.
 'Twas a string of his violoncello
 And they heard him stir in his bed.
 Make room for a tired little fellow,
 Kind God," was the best he said.
 —Austin Dobson.

Good Health.

DISINFECTING A SICK ROOM.

Personally, I am a strong advocate of the treatment of all infectious diseases in public institutions. In my own household, I am thankful to say, we have hitherto escaped anything of the sort, but were any members of my family to be attacked with a contagious fever, or similar trouble, I should not hesitate to have them removed to a hospital or infirmary. From personal inspection I know the comforts of such places; the skilful nursing and constant attention so difficult to supply, under ordinary circumstances, in a private house; and the excellent medical attendance which is supplied. Of course, a monetary return should be made by those who can afford it—I am not advocating charitable attentions to those who are in a position to pay for doctor and nurse; but in the case of infectious diseases of a severe type, I think nursing the patient at home in an ordinary middle-class house is a mistake.

Others, however, may not agree with me. They prefer to have their invalid under their own roof; and in such cases, when all danger is past and the stage of convalescence fairly entered upon, here comes the question of disinfecting the sick chamber. In large towns it is better to entrust the work to the sanitary officials, who, having all the requisite apparatus at their command, do it quickly, thoroughly, and at trivial cost. In the country, however, such skilled aid is not always procurable, and under such circumstances the disinfecting must be done on a more rough-and-ready principle. The best and simplest plan is to burn such articles as flock mattresses, old blankets, etc. Such bedding as it is desired to keep should be soaked in a weak solution of chloride of lime for a few hours, then dried in the sun; then baked in an oven not hot enough to burn or scorch them, and then washed in the usual way. Next paste strips of paper over the side and sashes of the windows. Close the register of the grate. Put an old tea tray or a sheet of iron in the middle of the room, on it place a tin with some live coals, on the coals sprinkle powdered sulphur—one pound to each 1,000 cubic feet of space contained in the room; shut the door, and leave the room tightly closed up for twenty-four hours. Then air it thoroughly for a week before allowing it to be occupied again. The fumes of sulphur will not hurt any fabric, but they sadly discolor any metal. So steel fittings to the grate, door handles, brass fittings, etc., should first of all be coated with a thick paste of whiting and water. This will protect them from the fumes, and when the room is thoroughly disinfected can be easily wiped off with a cloth dipped in water, after which the metal can be polished in the usual way.

Fat and its Evolution.

The study of fat formation is interesting. Fat under ordinary circumstances is not formed in our bodies from the fat we eat. Excess of fat, along with want of exercise and full fare otherwise, may assist the growth of corpulence, but the ordinary man, taking no such excess, forms fat out of food which is not fat. The food which is the great fattening agent is starchy food, and, of course, with starchy foods we include sugars. All such foods containing much starch (which, by the way, is changed into sugar in our bodies) are fattening. Bread, potatoes, rice, tapioca and the like come under this latter category. We see how fat the Strasburg geese become when cooped up in boxes; they are crammed with maize and other starchy matters. Their livers become masses of fat, and are used to make the famous "pâté de foie gras." Bees make wax from sugar. Pigs grow fat on starchy diet, and the cow makes the fat of her milk out of food that is itself non-fatty in nature.

Our liver is the seat of the fat-producing powers, and doubtless much of the fat of our bodies is formed through the agency of this organ. We can understand how in all fat-reducing dietaries the starches and sugars are prohibited. Fat is not necessarily cut off; indeed, in our system a good deal of fat is allowed on the theory that it serves, when oxidized or chemically burnt in the body, to reduce the excess which otherwise might accumulate. It is also said that the drinking of much fluid serves to increase corpulence. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that all beer and malt liquors at large are hurtful to the obese man. Any wines containing sugar are prohibited. Wines are not necessary for the corpulent person at all, but if they are taken they must be of the "brut" or sugar-free order.

Sage and Spice.

"I must go and write my club paper on 'Colonial Customs,'" said Minerva.
 "And I must go and cook the cutlets," said Dorothea.

Then Apollo Epicurus, their guest, who had wavered long between the two sisters, joyously followed the dainty Dorothea into the kitchen, and clumsily but affectionately tied on her apron.

Let not thy right-hand neighbor hear thee speak slightly of thy left-hand one, nor thy left-hand neighbor hear thee speak slightly of thy right-hand one, lest, when thy right-hand neighbor meet thy left-hand neighbor, both shall hasten to talk of thee and thy offence, and much three-cornered confusion result thereby.

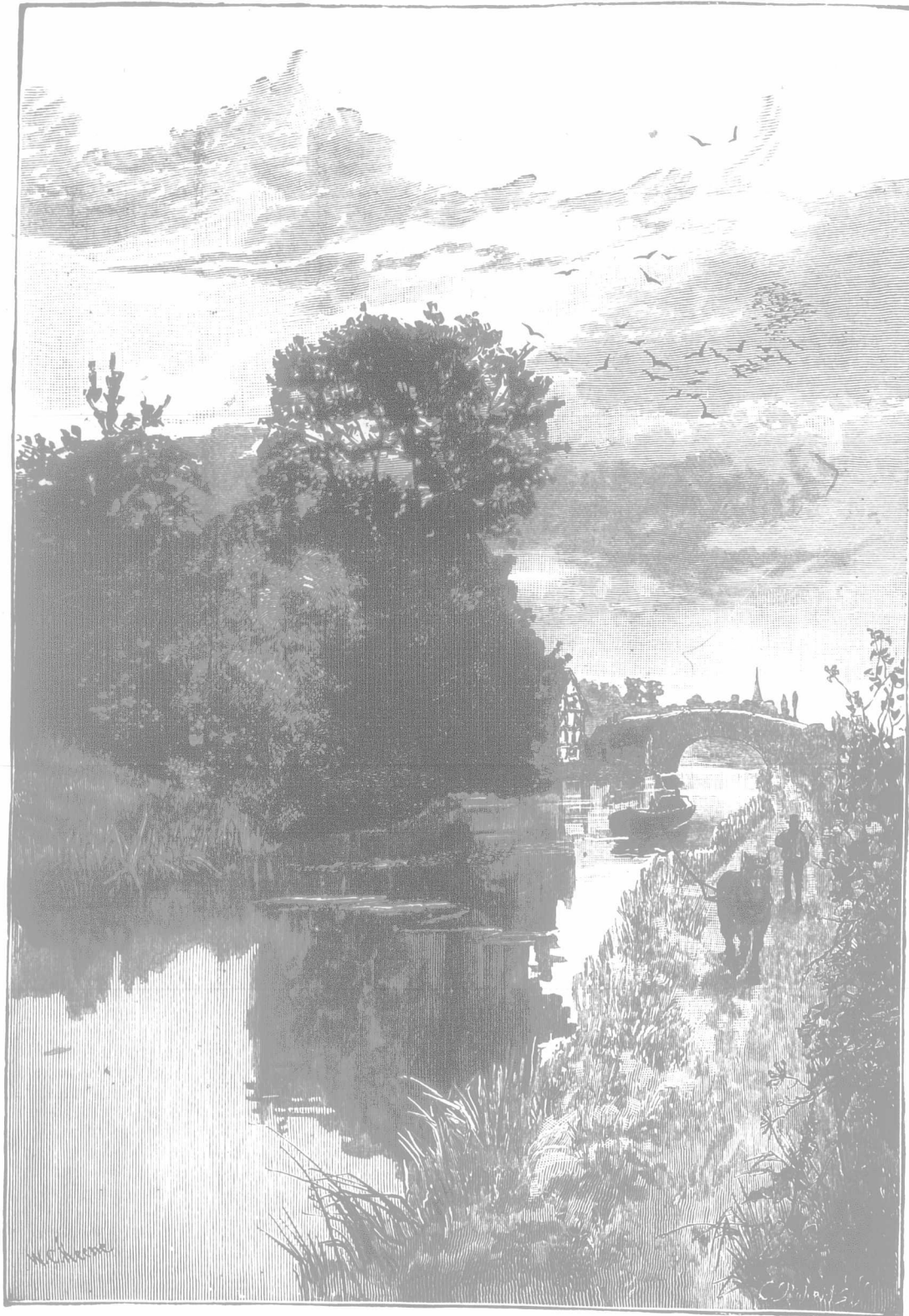
The Educative Value of Amusements.

Amongst the many good things bequeathed to us by the last two or three decades of the wonderful century so lately ours, but now passed away from us forever, is a clearer enlightenment upon the subject of the ethical value of amusements in the formation of character, a fuller and more distinct recognition of the absolute necessity for the development of all the faculties alike in the training of the human being. The danger now is rather that the pendulum may swing too far the other way, and the young of the rising generation may expect too much fun and frolic at a time when their grandparents had none at all. Let us hope that if some mistakes are made in the meantime, yet a happy medium will be found and the dear young folks of to-day may become the better, the brighter, the more truly cultured men and women of the future because what has been so aptly called the gospel of relaxation has been preached and practised in their time. To return to the dreary dogmas of the past would be a terrible injustice to the present generation as well as to generations yet to come. Let us, then, accept the present conditions with thankfulness, using our privileges, but not abusing them, realizing that whilst diversion has its undoubted value in the upbringing of our children, it is not the main object of their existence—"the brodered hem of the robe, but not the robe itself." It gives one a cold shiver to think of what it must be to those amongst us old enough to recall the memory of the dwarfing, cramping effect of the limitations which surrounded their childhood, when the small daughters of the family were told that "little girls were to be seen but not heard"; when they had to get hold of a rare little bit of fun by stratagem, as it were; when the slightest indulgence of natural high spirits was termed "tomboyish"; when, in the eyes of their nurses, to soil their pinafores was almost a deadly sin, but that to make their courtesies gracefully and to behave prettily was "the whole duty of man." In fact, when to seem good was to be good. If the outside bearing was calm and quiescent, it mattered not how wild a tempest of rebellion raged within, few realizing that the tendency of such training was to turn the more timid little mortals into arrant hypocrites, afraid, even while longing, to dare the penalty of one wild open outbreak to relieve the craving for the dear delight denied them of what, probably, was but very harmless fun, after all. But old things pass away, and, happily, better conditions prevail to-day. Games, such as cricket, football, tennis and golf, are recognized now as invaluable for the young, and even the middle-aged are not ashamed to take a share in them. "They bring their votaries into the open air, bracing their nerves, tending to make them active in body, agile and supple of limb, keen of sight, enduring, patient, good-tempered, unselfish and public-spirited. The healthy emulation they engender is invaluable, and its good effect is apparent in every walk of life." Speaking in this connection, Sir John Lubbock claims that "games are no loss of time, that they are of considerable importance in the developing of the body and in keeping a man in good spirits for his daily work. They teach him how to give way in trifles, to play fairly and to push no advantage to extremity. They give moral as well as physical health, daring and endurance, self command and good humor, qualities not to be found in books and which cannot be learned by rote." Many of the best and most useful lessons are those which boys learn upon the playground. It was the Duke of Wellington who said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton; only, adds Sir John Lubbock, "let games be the recreation and not the business of life."

Thus we see that the high standard of honesty learnt in games of skill may be one of the best lessons for the lad to carry with him into whatever career may await his manhood.

In the culture of the mind, as well as in the culture of our fields, soil and seed have to be taken into consideration if there is to be full fruition and adequate return for the care and labor bestowed. Child nature has been always the same. The children of the old days had the same instincts as

those of to-day; then, as now, they as much needed play to strengthen their limbs, to awaken their faculties, to educate and develop their powers, to prepare them for what destiny might have in store for them. All young things need play as the flowers need sunshine, and they equally look for companionship and sympathy in their play. The baby girl is not happy unless someone will play "peep bo" with her, and she toddles off into an unsteady run, that she may be caught and lovingly brought back again. And so with the kitten which tangles up your ball of worsted, and the big overgrown puppy which, apparently ownerless, haunts the lakeside or seashore, and gives you no rest until you have thrown into the water the stick or stone he is so playfully eager to fetch. Mother Nature never makes a mistake, and, all unknown to the young things themselves, she is superintending and guiding them in the course of self-education and development upon which they have entered at her own inspiration. Play is their work, whilst work is their play; and it is this principle which is the keynote to the kindergarten system, which has brought about such a



"THE TOWING PATH."

revolution of ideas upon the whole subject, and with it a glorious emancipation for the children of to-day from the cast-iron rules which fettered and circumscribed so many of the children of the past.

Truly, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and no one will deny the application of those words of wisdom to his sister Jill likewise. But neither Jack nor Jill should become so absorbed in their amusements that they neglect the obvious duties of their home lives or risk by carelessness in study the glorious opportunities for the future for which their school life is a preparation.

To sum up, let us say that if we eliminate gambling from our games, cruelty from our sports; if we see that nothing that pleases us shall be at the cost of a pang to others; if we choose such games for our young folks and amusements for ourselves as may bring out the nobler rather than the baser qualities which may be our natural heritage, we may assuredly and unhesitatingly assign to amusement no insignificant place, and fearlessly preach the gospel of relaxation to every creature. H. A. B.

"The Towing Path."

Roberts, the eminent Scotch painter, was the son of a shoemaker in Edinburgh. His first ideas of painting were taken from the pictures on the outside of the caravans of travelling shows, which had such a fascination for him that he would follow them for miles. On his return home, dirty and tired from his long walk, he would draw these pictures on the whitewashed wall of the kitchen with the end of a burnt stick, that his mother might have some idea of the wonderful animals he had seen.

It happened one day that a customer, coming in, noticed the drawings, and seeing in them signs of genius, persuaded the father to apprentice him to a house painter, much against his wishes, as he had intended him to follow his own trade.

When the five years of young Roberts' apprenticeship had passed, he left Edinburgh and went to Perth, where he divided his time between house painting and screen painting, his first work there being the decoration of the walls of the dancing academy, for which he elected to be paid in lessons in the Terpsichorean art.

Five years later he became scene painter at the Theater Royal, Edinburgh. When he had saved enough money for the purpose, he visited Normandy, where he painted Rouen Cathedral, for which he was paid eighty guineas. From that time his success was assured. He visited Spain, and brought back with him several sketches, which he worked up at home, the best of which was "The Interior of the Cathedral at Seville."

He was the first British artist who undertook a voyage up the Nile, where he made a collection of sketches, which, on returning to England, took him ten years to elaborate. In 1841 he was elected member of the Royal Academy.

The last years of his life were spent in painting a series of views of the Thames near London, one of which, "The Towing Path," appears in this issue. This series was not complete when he died, an unfinished view of St. Paul's being found turned upside down, on the easel, where he had left it when he went out for his usual morning walk. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died that same evening.

It is said that he painted two of his pictures in two hours each! No wonder that the number of his works is so surprising. He finished 279 paintings, but his drawings seem to have been too many to be counted. Those found in his studio after his death occupied a six days' sale, and brought over £17,000.

His Time Had Come.

"Is there a man in all this audience," fiercely exclaimed a female lecturer, "that has ever done anything to lighten the burden resting on his wife's shoulders? What do you know of woman's work?"

"Is there a man here," she continued, folding her arms, and looking over her audience with superb scorn, "that has ever got up in the morning, leaving his tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, gone quietly down stairs, made the fire, cooked his own breakfast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's clothes, darned the family stockings, scoured the pots and kettles, cleaned and filled the lamps, swept the kitchen, and done all this, if necessary, day after day, uncomplainingly? If there is such a man in this audience, let him rise up! I should like to see him!"

And in the rear of the hall a mild-looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, timidly arose. He was the husband of the eloquent speaker. It was the first time he had ever had a chance to assert himself.

"And what, my dear little boy," asked a minister, strictly in accordance with precedent, "and what do you intend to be when you grow up?"

A farmer, sir.

Very good, indeed; to supply the nations with natural food, most good. And you?" turning to the second.

Please, sir, a schoolmaster.

Even better; filling the minds of the rising generation with useful knowledge. Yes, even better. And you?" turning to the third.

Yes, sir, a minister.

That is a noble profession, my dear little boy, the best of all, for filling the minds of the people with useful knowledge, and what bids you become a minister?"

What bids me, sir? I am a farmer when you come, sir."

Ingle Nook Chats.

MY DEAR GUESTS,—

Pretty hot, isn't it? Certainly there is no cause for complaint of a cool reception, as King Sol has been doing his utmost to warm Mother Earth, and has succeeded admirably. When the thermometer registers 102° in the shade, one does not feel inclined for much exertion, either bodily or mental; perhaps the great heat partially accounts for the decrease in the number of competitors in our recent contest, or it may be the berry-picking and weeding season is accountable for it. There are still some new friends calling with a cheery word, and No. XI. has been fairly well patronized.

In last Chat I spoke of the opinion so often entertained by city people, that country folks never have an idea beyond their work. When this statement was made to me I took exception to it, and suggested the possibility—no, the probability—of country people being endowed with as large a share of coveted "gray matter" as are the denizens of the city. In this I was upheld by the boy of the house, who said: "That's all right, mother, the boy who captured the gold medal in our school was from the country." That this is a common instance I have frequently heard teachers affirm; they say that country pupils are usually better students and more faithful workers. Perhaps the busy life they have lived has given them a better idea of the value of time, and if this be an outcome of country life it is worth striving for. "Plain living" does not necessarily preclude "high thinking." Our environments and employments may be lowly, but our minds are free to soar to any desired height, and in the present days of cheap printing we may at will commune with all the master minds of past and present. Apropos of this subject, I announce

CONTEST XIII.

"Country versus City Life." We offer three prizes for the best essays on the above subject, to be divided into three classes, viz.: Class I., over eighteen years old; II., fourteen and under eighteen; III., under fourteen. Essays to reach Pakenham by September 5th. Competition open to all, without restriction. Address as given below, leave envelope open, mark "printer's copy," and one cent will carry it. Plenty of time yet for sending in Memory Gems for Contest XII. See June 20th issue for particulars.

E. B.—I am glad you liked your prize. I have not the choice, but I know that every care is taken to send none but good ones. Thank you for the recipe. I tested it and found it as represented—very nice indeed. June 20th ADVOCATE gives some good ones of a similar nature. I will send a recipe for lemon cream which may be of use to you and others of our guests.

M. C. B. and H. S. S. are two puzzle-lovers whom our recent contest has induced to visit us. We have not forgotten that that art has many warm friends, and hope to give them an occasional nut to crack. We used to have puzzles from Lottie B., long ago. Any friend of yours, M. C.? Our guests number over two hundred and fifty, but I have given up trying to keep a list of them. Thank you both for kind remarks and good wishes; I reciprocate. Why not try the Memory Gems?

Mildred, "Trifle," and R. B. F., all Maritime guests, are very welcome to our Nook, as are also our Ontario friends, Effie, Nettie, Edna, "Golden-rod," and Alvin. I hope you will all come soon again and often.

S. Elsie Richardson writes:—"I take pleasure in writing to thank you for the beautiful prize, 'Scott's Poetical Works,' which I received this week," etc.

Will "Nancy," Iderton, kindly send full address, that she may get her prize?

All our prizewinners are equally pleased. A merry vacation to you all. If you cannot go from home for holidays, bring some of your friends there, which is nearly as good. That's what usually constitutes the summer amusement of—

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Two Chariots.

This is the chariot known as Fate and these are the horses three. They are known as Greed, Ambition and Strife, and the wind is not more free. They are coursing the vast arena of life and their goal is Destiny.

And who is it rides so swift away,—Oh, who may the driver be? Stern shows his face through the clouds of dust—look and your eyes will see. The form of a daring rider there, and his name is Ennity.

Now, these are the horses, black as night, and the driver fierce is he; They feel the pitiless lash of pride, as onward they swiftly flee—For he seeks the glittering goal beyond, the goal that is Destiny.

But look! where another chariot goes and drawn by horses three; Their driver he drives with a gentle hand, and Love his name shall be, For two horses he drives are Faith and Hope, and the third is Charity.

White as the foam that wets their lips are Love's swift horses three; They, too, are rounding the course of life toward the goal that is Destiny. But they trample no roses under their feet, and none from their pathway flee.

Where Ennity's chariot wheels have been a burning track shall be, While Love looks back with a lingering smile that all who will may see; For Ennity rides with a fierce desire, but Love shall the victor be.

—Town and Country.

"Do you like the Greek poets?" asked Miss Theodosia Thuddington of Brown, who is not in the least literary.

"Yes; better than any of the modern poets."

"For what reason?"

"Principally because they are all dead."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Prize Competition.

The winners in the competition which ended June 30th are:

Class I.—Flossie M. Underhill, Melita, Man. (aged 14).

Class II.—Roy Harris, Caledonia, Ont. (aged 13).

Class III.—Mabel Morrison, Arthur, Ont. (aged 9).

Those deserving honorable mention are: Class I.—Mabel Ida Graham, Mary B. Smith and W. D. Harris; Class II.—Edna Smith; Class III.—Rhoda Bettles.

Most of the papers sent in were far below the average, which was disappointing, as the subject was an easy one. I have been forced to shorten the essays a little, as our space is limited. Look out for another competition in our next.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS I.

Autobiography of a Collie Dog.

"My first recollections are when I was a little fat black puppy, with brown eyes that sparkled like diamonds. One thing I lacked and that was a long tail. I was sometimes called 'Bobby' for my short tail.

"One day a crowd of noisy children called to get a pup. A good-natured boy picked me out and put me into the wagon. I soon grew very fond of my master and would follow him where ever he went. He took a lot of interest in me and taught me tricks, such as to jump, speak, roll over, and when a piece of bread was placed on my nose, my master counted. When he said 'three,' I would toss up my head and catch the bread. I also learned to climb a ladder, and hide-and-go-seek. My master would put me in a bedroom and partly shut the door. Then he and his sister would hide. His mother would call me and tell me to hunt them up. I would run from one room to another until I found them; then I would bark and make a great racket.

"In the daytime, when my master and his sister went to school, I got very lonesome. I soon learned to know when four o'clock came, and would watch for them. When they came in sight I would run and nearly knock them down. I was so glad to see them.

"My master built a ladder and put a platform on top. He fixed it over the Jackson creek and sent me up. When a stick was thrown into the water, I would jump seven feet in after it. The water went over my head, but I liked it. I was also taught to sit on a chair with a cap on, and glasses for my eyes. Then a stick was put in my mouth for a pipe.

"One day a man came and took the picture of our wheat field. I sat in the rig with my master, looking very important. I was quite pleased with my photo. Some time after, a sad thing happened—another dog was brought to my home. I was told he was a thoroughbred English pointer, with a great long pedigree, but I thought he was very ugly. I was very jealous of Rock (for that was his name), for he always was petted a lot.

"At last I was parted from my master, in the fall of 1900. He went to Winnipeg for a week. Word was sent that he might be back in a month, but maybe not until spring. I missed him very much and would sit and cry so dolefully that my mistress would come and play with me. One day she held my paw to write him a letter. One winter day, Rock and I got fighting in the house. We fought very hard, and it was hard to get us out of the house. My head was swollen badly and my feet also. He got over his bruises quickly, for he was young and tough, but I was getting old.

"At Easter time my master came home. When they turned in at the gate he whistled for me. I knew the whistle, and ran as hard as I could, and barked and jumped and made the awfullest racket.

"Rock came home one day all covered with blood. Someone had shot him. He was carried to the stable and washed with warm water. Next day he was lame and his eye was badly hurt. His leg soon got better, but he will be blind in one eye for the rest of his days.

"My master went away again, so I ran away. When he came home he found me attending a gun-club practice, and, oh! how glad I was to see him. I am now contented, and will not run away any more."

FLOSSIE M. UNDERHILL.

Your story is very good, Flossie, and I certainly think your hero was an interesting animal. I have no room to-day for the other prize essays. I see that my name was attached to a little story given in our Corner a short time ago, called "What Would You Do?" I must explain that it was not original, and my name was accidentally affixed.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Pictures on the Wall.

A bright young woman, with an inventive turn of mind, has devised some charming bits of wall decoration for her country home. A careful selection of the magazine reproductions of famous paintings has been her inspiration, and from these she has chosen well-known classical subjects, including a couple of Madonnas, Mona Lisa, the Laocoon, the Venuses, a Rosa Bonheur, and so on. These she has mounted on grayish-blue blotting paper, sometimes one alone, sometimes in groups of three, the paper making a mat of that indescribable tint which seems to bring out the picture without infringing on its rights of stage center. Inexpensive gilt frames have been the finishing touch, and with almost no outlay at all she has produced something which is pleasing to the eye and gives the room that last touch which unpictured walls will never have.

The unframed picture, although pardonable in a studio or college girl's room, does not appeal to the careful housekeeper, to whom, as to Amiel, "the unfinished is nothing." On the other hand, the really fine work of reproduction now in vogue is too tempting to throw away or relegate to the scrap-books.



TYPEWRITING DEPARTMENT.

Winnipeg Business College.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

G. W. DONALD, Secretary, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

ADDITIONS TO PRAIRIE HOME STOCK.

Jas. Yule, manager of Prairie Home Stock Farm, returned to Manitoba from Ontario recently with a carload of pure-bred stock. Included in this latest importation were, among others, the following: Lady Bell 4th, imported by and purchased from Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. She is of the low-set, thick type, with lots of substance, and is smooth and handsome. Her sire is Master of the Ring; he by Deane Willis' Paragon Baron. Her dam, Maria 10th, is by the celebrated Field Marshal. At foot, Lady Bell has a red bull calf by the noted Scottish Archer, the sire of the Royal champion, Marengo. From John Miller & Sons, Brougham, was secured Village Lily 2nd, a good, breedy-looking roan cow, with a beautiful red-roan heifer calf at foot. Village Grace, by Imp. Royal Prince, the bull at the head of Messrs. Miller's Thistle Hat herd. This calf will be shown at Winnipeg, and she is a good one. Buffalo Bill, a 10-months-old roan calf, bred by John Walsh, Mosboro, and bought from Capt. T. E. Robson, is by Hillsburg Tom; he by Imp. Sirius. This youngster with the rough name is extra wide, deep, thick-meated, with good straight lines and all substance and beefing quality. We don't just know where there is a calf that can turn him down. Robin Hood is an April calf of 1900, bred by John Morrison, of Brooklin, and sired by Royal Gloster, out of Mayflower, by Lincoln—a nice, growthy, good quality, straight-lined youngster. Sittytion Hero Yet, by Sittytion Hero, is a big, strong, good-handling, straight-lined yearling. Earl of Edrick, a red 2-year-old, a deep, thick, fleshy bull, by Imp. Prince Edrick, was brought up for the McLaren Bros., proprietors of the Brunswick Hotel, for their farm in Springfield. Mr. Yule also brought out for Mr. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, the yearling bull, Baronet, imp., by Prince Victor. There were also in the car a few Berkshire pigs and Shropshire sheep, and everything came through in fine shape. We are pleased to say that Mr. Yule appears to have quite recovered his usual robust health.

ANDREW GRAHAM'S SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

In the earlier days of settlement of this Province, the opinion was quite generally held that the low, marshy districts were best suited for stock-raising, and that a wheat farm was too good for a stock farm. While it is quite possible to raise cattle on land unsuitable for wheat-growing, yet it will now be conceded that no farm, however good a wheat farm, is too good for raising cattle. There are, perhaps, few localities in the whole West that have been more successful in producing profitable wheat crops of high quality than the country around Roland, on the Morris-Brandon branch of the Canadian Northern, but even in this favored section there are to be found a number of breeders of pure-bred stock. Andrew Graham, of Forest Home Farm, situated just six miles north of Roland, and about equal distance from Carman, has in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine met with marked success. The farm itself is an admirable one, and produces cereal crops of the very highest quality. This year 250 acres are in wheat, which gives evidence of very large yields. Mr. Graham has faith in the efficiency of grass, and every year seeds down a good acreage, this year 70 acres, and native rye grass (*Agropyrum tenacrum*) is his favorite. The demand for Shorthorns has made heavy drafts upon the herd, at the head of which stands *Robbie O'Day*, by the Dutch-bred bull, Prime Minister, out of the Wat-bred Marigold, by Challenger. *Robbie O'Day* is a big, massive bull, and so well known to show-visiters that description is unnecessary. Of his ability as a breeder there is abundant proof in the fields and pens at Forest Home. For use on *Robbie O'Day* heifers is the yearling *Veracity*, the first-prize calf at the Winnipeg Industrial last year. He was bred by H. Cargill & Son, sired by imported Knuckle Buster, out of an imported Beauty, by Challenger. *Veracity* is a youngster with lots of quality, beautiful head, nice flat horn, good neck, full brisket, wide, strong loin and hind quarters, and judging from the one calf of his get, which had been dropped just previous to our visit, his qualities will be transmitted. The females of the herd were all at grass, and in the pink of working condition. Mr. Graham not only breeds good things, but has the knack of fetching them along, and in the barns are some choice young steers. Of the bull calves, *Roan Robert* shows straight lines, good back and fine quality. He is sold to Wm. Parkinson, Roland. *Rob Roy* is a red of fine quality and promise, also by *Robbie O'Day*, out of a heifer by Imp. Royal Member. *Grand Quality* is a March calf of the right sort, out of one of Russell's Rose of Autumns, and sired by Pomeroy Favorite. In adjoining pens are a trio of heifers, all by *Robbie*: *Red Lily*, a calf of beautiful quality, lovely head, bucking neck veins, full brisket, and smooth and good all over; the white *Rosemond 3d*, out of a full sister of Pomeroy Favorite, very smooth and thick and suppy; and a good, smooth, level red-roan heifer out of *Josely*, by Imp. Royal Member. Another heifer calf trio command special attention. One, *Lily Grey 2nd*, unfortunately just three days too old for showing as calendar year calf, is extra level, deep and smooth, but her mate, *Red Rose*, will do the calendar calf class credit. She is smooth as silk and full as an egg with beautiful lines and rich quality. *Canadian Duchess of Glaston C.*, by American Statesman, of Goodfellow's breeding, out of Sowerly Lass, by British Statesman, makes up this handsome trio.

In Yorks, Mr. Graham is, as usual, strong. The imported boar, *Summerhill Premier*, the first-prize pig under six months at Winnipeg in '99, has been doing stud duties. He is a lengthy, *Beau*, of good quality and breed character. *Beauty*, a big, thick, shapely, heavy-hammed sow, out of imported sire and dam, has been sold to the Antfield Fanning Co., Lake City, N. D. *Jubilee Queen 3d* is a sow of extra quality, the mother of big, even litters. *Greenway 3d* is another great breeder and a sow of remarkable quality. Perhaps the best sow in the pens is *Lady Smith*, bred by R. Honey, Warkworth, Ont., a full sister to the boar recently sold to King Bros., Warkworth. She is smooth, level, deep, and, withal, of good length, extra good in hams, fine head, and with good bone and feet. Space forbids mention of the many young boars and sows, but a selection from the herd will be seen at the Winnipeg Industrial.



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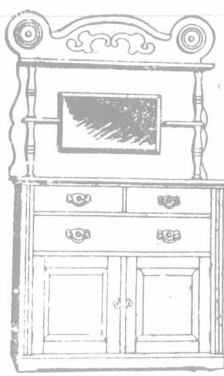
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The Kamloops Provincial Industrial Exposition will be held in the City of Kamloops, B. C., on September 25th, 26th and 27th, 1901. We are offering \$10,000 in prizes and attractions this year. The Association has just completed a deal for forty acres of land for new exhibition grounds, and the contracts have been let for the erection thereon of suitable exhibition buildings to the value of \$8,000. Our prize list has just been published.—J. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

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Write for particulars. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

GOSSIP.

Few places in Manitoba or the Territories can number as many breeders of pure-bred cattle as can the Lacombe district, as the following names will show: Shorthorns are bred by the Bros. Talbot, Wm. Laidman, Sharpe Bros., J. L. Walters, McGill, Foulger, and Pope; Polled Angus by H. Metcalf, Greenbank Farm; and the white-faces by Oswald Palmer.

Districts become famed by their productions, whether men, grain or live stock. Edmonton's representative, Thomas Daly, won at Paris on white outs, and a local confrere, a youngster, T. Swift, won from him at home. It is to be hoped that Winnipeg will see these two in the fray.

T. Swift showed a fine Berkshire boar at Edmonton, and gathered in the first prize with Clover Bar King, bred by Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont., and imported in dam by H. H. Crawford, Strathcona. The pig is rich in the blood of Col. Brant 5950, the Toronto winner of 1899, Highclere, and Baron Lee. Swift is a young Englishman with stock-keeping tastes.

The ADVOCATE representative called on P. Talbot & Son, Coulee Lodge, and found the senior member of the firm assiduously cultivating the root crop. In addition to the breeding of Shorthorns, Mr. Talbot is principal of the Lacombe school and a J. P. It was from the Coulee Lodge that the highest-priced bull at the Calgary sale came. We noticed in the new barn, now in course of erection, six young red bulls very much alike in color and conformation. The females of the herd include some very useful cattle, the old foundation cow, by Rajah, deserving especial mention. A very smooth heifer calf was also noticed. A cow of considerable merit, red in color, bred by J. Elliott, Hespeler, Ont., also attracted attention. Some attention is given to horse-breeding, a smooth 4-year-old of good conformation being shown us, got by a Standard-bred stallion. The young bulls are good handlers, and were all got by Goldsmith, obtained from Arthur Johnston. The farm embraces three quarter-sections and 26 acres. In the garden, fruit bushes were noticed, especially black currants and gooseberries; all of the wild variety. It was elicited from Mr. Talbot that the wild gooseberries are better unpruned. Rape, white Dutch clover and timothy were all growing well. Good Berkshire blood is used to breed the swine from, a sow from Bow Park being one of the matrons.

On the next farm, Thomas Talbot, a new arrival from the Guelph district, is found, a thorough stockman, from his neighbors' testimony. The Shorthorn herd, while not yet numerous, is select, among them being a red and white 3-year-old, Nell's Duchess (Vol. 17), by Maxwell 23783, and containing the blood of Jno. O'Gaunt and Lawnsleeves (365). A roan favorite is Pleasant Queen (Vol. X.V.), by Glaucus 23782, a cow of considerable substance. Mabel, another red cow, by Commander 18828, out of Jennie 11903, is a well-bred one and a good, useful cow. Her red bull calf by Royal McGregor 20026 is a good one, as is only to be expected from such a sire. With such a nucleus, we can expect to hear of show-ring winners being produced by this herd.

Close at hand is H. F. Flewelling, whose herd of grades is a sight to see, made up of good, strong, big cows. It is an object lesson in breeding, as showing what can be done by careful selection of grade females and the continued use of good pure-bred bulls.

NOTICE.

The Scott Furniture Company, Winnipeg, Man., who have carried on a most successful business in all lines of household furniture for the past 25 years in Winnipeg, advertise in another column that they are making specially low prices to out-of-town purchasers during Exhibition week. Any one requiring household furniture of any description should visit the "Wide-awake" Furniture House, 276 Main St., Winnipeg, where they will be shown through one of the best furniture houses in the West, and will be treated with every courtesy whether they purchase or not.

Waterloo Threshing Outfit. In view of the great amount of threshing that has to be done this coming autumn, it is highly important that a good rig be started out with, in order that there be no loss of time right in the rush of the season, when a few hours' standstill means not only a considerable immediate personal loss, but perhaps a great sacrifice of grain and probably the losing of two or three big jobs of threshing. With the businesslike three-horseman it will be a question whether to spend a few hundred dollars on the old outfit or put it away and get a new one that will go far towards paying for itself this season. In deciding this it should not be forgotten that the later the machine, the more modern improvements it possesses, and with a class of work such as threshing, where speed and clean separating mean so much, the improvements are apt to be lightly thought of, as they mean money ahead, and then think of the repair bills that are saved by a new machine. After deciding to get a new engine or a new thrasher, among others don't forget the Waterloo traction and the Champion separator made by the Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo, Ont. The engine is up to the times in the main, and ahead in some particulars, being quick to respond, economical of fuel, and possessed of British endurance, as it has all No. 1 material and sound workmanship. Their Champion thrasher gains popularity wherever it goes, as it runs smoothly, threshes cleanly, and has a capacity for big Western work. To see the machine at work in a big crop is what shows its good points, but those who cannot wait for that should write for a catalogue and study out the simple but perfect principle of the machines.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Not genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPPESSEDS ALL CAUTERY or FRIING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

It is expected that Lt.-Col. Dent will visit Kamloops and Vernon, B. C., on July 22nd and 23th, respectively.

H. H. Crawford, Strathcona, is breeding Shorthorns and Berkshires, several of the latter being of Snell's breeding. He had in the pens a lengthy sow, inclining to the bacon type.

Jas. Tough is a progressive farmer and stockman of Clover Bar, and is ably aided by his genial helpmate. Exhibits from the Tough farm are found in grain, live stock, and other sections. Mr. Tough showed a young Berkshire boar of good form, but, owing to no provision in the prize list, was unable to show his Hereford bull, procured through Wm. Shorman. As the owner thinks he has a good one, he was disappointed at the omission of one of the crack grazing beef breeds, Herefords, from the Edmonton prize list.

The corn harvester has found its way to Manitoba, the Deering Co. having put one in on the Brandon Experimental Farm.

Rarely has it been our opportunity to see Hackney stallions equalling those of the Rawlinsons, Calgary. These gentlemen have at present in the stud, Robin Adair, the veteran show-ring habitue and favorite of the judges. Although in his eleventh year, the strong, well-built chestnut has held his own, possessing a pedigree showing good lineage, and such attributes as good bone and feet. Strong over the kidney, with good shoulders and hocks, it is not surprising to see the benefit resulting from his mating with the range mares. It is only a pity that more of his kind are not in stud service in the entire Northwest. Puritan, the aged horse's assistant in stud duties, is a six-year-old, by Chocolate. The young horse probably shows a shade more quality than Robin Adair, has a good neck and well-laid shoulders, not heavy, and with plenty of slope. His legs and feet are hard to beat. An attractive head gives a finish to this horse, which is designed, as is his partner, for use as well as show purposes.

R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, will be at the Winnipeg Fair as associate judge in the horse department. Mr. Ogilvie has charge of the horse department of the Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. It is expected that the competition in that department will be very keen, and that the Clydesdales, Percherons and Shires will put up a hot fight. Six-horse teams will be numerous, and the fight will be for gold and fame. The big packers will again take a hand. Nelson Morris, Chicago, has recently purchased a pair to add to his last year's winners, the new team to be wheelers. They were bought from Geo. Moore, Waterloo, Ont. Graham Bros., Claremont, have matched up six horses, one of which is the Ogilvie-bred mare, Moss Rose, with five to equal her. Our cousins across the line will need to look out for the Claremont entry. McLay Bros., of Janesville, are saying nothing, but are sawing wood, and among the possibilities of the big show will be doubtless some of the get of that old Clydesdale warhorse, Handsome Prince. Ronny Scotia will be drawn upon for her quota, the St. Cloud horseman, N. P. Clark, being there for the avowed purpose of getting the best six geldings Great Britain can produce. August will find them in their Minnesota headquarters, rounding up for the fray. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman will likely marshal six Gauls so as to be in at the death. December will undoubtedly witness at Chicago the generous rivalry and greatest battle of draft-horse breeds ever seen in America.

D. ALLISON'S SHORTHORNS.

When in the Roland district, recently, a representative of the ADVOCATE called at Stronza Stock Farm of David Allison. The Shorthorn herd is not large, but every animal is kept in finest condition. Mr. Allison being away, particulars could not be learned regarding the individuals of the herd. The herd bull, *Riverside Stamp 2nd*, has fulfilled the promise of his youth, and is level and thick and good. *Daisy of Strathallan 13th*, of show-yard fame, carries her mountain of flesh with as much ease and grace as ever, and is breeding regularly, a fine bull calf from her being now offered for sale. The 3-year-old heifers, *Prairie Flower*, by Abbot-ford, and *8th Constance of Maple Lodge*, by Village Squire, have developed into big sappy cows of the thick, useful sort. Every animal in the herd, including the two bull calves now offered for sale, are in fine condition.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

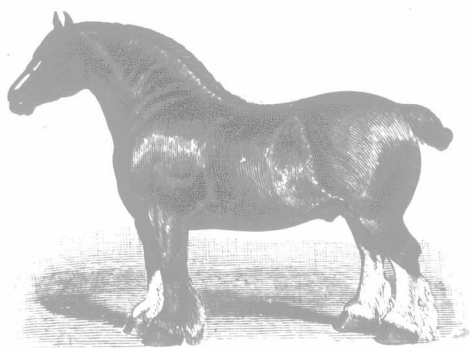
J. A. S. MACMILLAN, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF PURE-BRED

Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys STALLIONS & MARES.



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

J. E. SMITH



SIR ARTHUR.

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

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

SPECIAL OFFER OF Clydesdale Stallions, Mares, Fillies

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

STRONZA FARM

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

D. ALLISON, - ROLAND, MAN.

For Sale: Clydesdales, Shorthorns.

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

NOTICES.

Columbia Air Churn.—A twenty-four page illustrated catalogue of the Columbia Air Churn, an advertisement of which appears in this issue, shows by descriptions and numerous testimonials that it does exhaustive churning in a very brief period of time, leaving the butter in granular form and free of caseous matter.

The annual meeting of the Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Co. was held on July 2nd. D. Pritchard (Carman), J. M. Chisholm, D. A. Ross, George F. Munroe, and H. S. Paterson were elected directors; D. Pritchard, president, and H. S. Paterson, secretary. The report of the directors as submitted to the members showed that \$3,098.34, or 44 per cent. of the total moneys expended from the first year's business, was returned to the policy-holders after paying organization and other expenses that will not occur another year.

Hail Insurance.—There is not much time left, and those who have not as yet insured their crops against hail should lose no time in doing so. The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company has been doing business in this Province since '91, and in 1900 their published statement of losses through hail shows a total of \$20,093.34. This Company is well known and is managed entirely by Manitoba farmers, of whom the following are the officers: President, John Renton, Deloraine; Vice-President, Frank Schultz, Baldur; Board of directors for 1901: T. L. Morton, M. P. P., farmer, Gladstone; F. Schultz, farmer, Baldur; John Renton, farmer, Deloraine; W. F. Sirett, farmer, Glendale; James Riddell, M. P. P., farmer, Deloraine; F. M. Beamish, farmer, Elva, Man. Managing Director: J. C. Thompson, Strang Block, Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

Col. Dent will be at the following places on the dates mentioned, for the purpose of buying army horses: Calgary, Aug. 2nd; McLeod, Aug. 5th and 6th; Moose Jaw, Aug. 7th; Qu'Appelle, Aug. 8th.

Among the many big farms in the Roland district, there are few better worked than that of John Coates. He has this year 550 acres of as fine wheat as will be found anywhere. He uses a strong force of horses, and always keeps his work well in hand.

Lacombe (Alta.) Agricultural Society is a believer in double-headed shows. The live stock will show at the fair grounds, Aug. 9th, and the poultry, grains, vegetables, etc., Oct. 18th. With such a coterie of breeders, the August show should be well worth a visit.

Thos. Bowhill, F. R. C. V. S., the examining veterinary officer with Col. Dent, is an author of repute, his work on Bacteriology meeting with a large sale. Dr. Bowhill is a Yorkshireman, and, as naturally follows, a horseman. The vet. saw the Doctor quite recently; therefore, as a raconteur of South Africa experiences, he is very interesting.

W. S. Lister, Marchmont Farm, Middlechurch, has recently had landed from Ontario another valuable addition to his Shorthorn herd, the young imported bull, Baronet, a roan, calved March, 1900, bred by Geo. Campbell, Horthill, Whitehouse, and sired by Prince Victor, with a pedigree running back into that celebrated family, the Sityton Secrets. Being a March calf, he would be at a disadvantage in the show-ring, but he has marked individuality—a beautiful head, smooth shoulders, full neck veins, thickly-meated loins and well-laid quarters and full thighs. With his breeding and individual character he should prove an acquisition to the Marchmont herd.

William Sharman, who took charge of the bull shipments from Manitoba to the Territories, under the auspices of the Territorial Government and the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, made a very successful trip, taking out, all together, four carloads. The undertaking was a satisfactory one in that there were no mishaps. All the stock billed was picked up on schedule time, and delivered at destination with satisfaction to the purchasers. Mr. Sharman feels confident that the Manitoba cattle-breeders can hold the bulk of the trade in the ranching country for pure-bred bulls, if they give proper attention to the quality and finish of the stock shipped out.

While driving through the Carman district, a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE called at the home of Herbert Coates, near Pomeroy. Mr. Coates has an excellent farm and a magnificent prospect for a big yield of wheat. His big 4-year-old Clydesdale mare, Pomeroy Queen (2701), bred by Robert Grandy, Springfield, Ont., sired by McLaws (1900), had just foaled a strong, handsome, up-standing horse colt by The General, a horse owned by Mr. Shunk that is doing excellent stud service and has been a prizewinner at the Toronto Stallion Show, sired by a celebrated horse, Queen's Own. The General will be shown at the Winnipeg Industrial this year, and promises to make it interesting in the aged Clydesdale class. Mr. Coates is also laying the foundation of a Shorthorn herd.

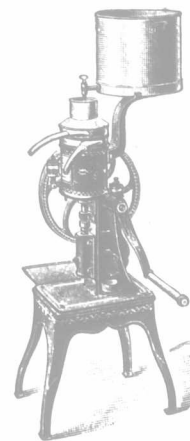
The sale of stock recently held by R. J. Phin, of Moosomin, resulted fairly satisfactorily to the proprietor, although the stock realized rather low prices for the quality and condition. Unfortunately, the number of pure-bred Shorthorns offered was not large enough to attract many visitors from a distance. The stock bull, "Victor," and ten cows, and two year old heifers, averaged close on \$100. Young heifers sold considerably below the average. Mr. Phin reports the private sale of two three-year-old heifers, three young bulls and a bull calf to William Sharman for the Western trade, one bull to William Moran, Moosomin, and a pair of heifer calves to H. S. Hiron, Moosomin.

Mr. Phin reports crops in his locality to be exceedingly promising. 120 acres of new land and summer-fallowing on his own farm is good enough for a 40-bushel yield. As previously announced in these columns, Mr. Phin's fine farm of 610 acres, with a magnificent stone house and large barn, is offered for sale at a reasonable price.

The Bates settlement, lying immediately east of Carman, has long been celebrated as one of the most successful wheat-growing districts in the Province, and now that it is to be tapped by the Canadian Northern Railway, by the extension of the line from St. Charles, on the Portage la Prairie branch, the district will doubtless become even more noted. There are many good farmers in the district, but time permitted our representative to call on but one, Mr. Alex. Morrison, for many years reeve of the municipality of Dufferin, than whom there are few better farmers. Mr. Alex. Morrison and his brother John not only breed draft horses of the clean, strong-boned, active sort, but have laid the foundation for an excellent herd of Shorthorns. Females are from good old Canadian families, and at the head of the herd is the handsome red-roan three-year-old Golden Flame = 2770, bred by Goodfellow Bros., and sired by Gold Dust, out of Gipsy Maid, by imported Golden Crown. This bull is a low, thick-set, deeply-fleshed bull, with a fine front, good back and well-sprung ribs. Dreyfus = 29035 is a two-year-old roan bull that has also been used on the herd. He is by Elvina's Saxon, out of Lily May, by Waterloo Duke 18th. He is a strong, showy bull, with a first-rate head and neck, good top lines, strong loin and well-packed thighs. Among the calves are Field Marshal, an eleven-months-old roan son of Duchess of Boston 15th. His sire is Dreyfus, and he is a big, growthy, sappy calf, that with a little more flesh will take some beating. There are several heifer calves, notably a light roan and two reds, all sired by Dreyfus, that will attract attention in the best of companies. Of the cows, one of the best-looking is the smooth, fine-quality red Whites Socks, bred by the late John I. Hobson, of Guelph, Ont., and sired by The Premier. One of the best things in the herd is Prairie Rose 15th, bred by Alex. Morrison, sired by Sir Walter 3rd, and out of Duchess of Boston 15th. There are also a number of very good, thick, useful females.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ALPHA DISC CREAM SEPARATORS.



THE Improved "ALPHA" Disc or divided milk-strata system is used in the DE LAVAL SEPARATORS ONLY. Strong patents prevent its use in any other machines. The "DISC" system makes the De Laval machines as superior to other separators as such other separators are to setting systems.

SEE WHAT A PROMINENT MANITOBA INSTITUTION SAYS:

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., WINNIPEG: Gentlemen.—The High Frame "BABY" No. 3 which we bought from you about two months since corresponds fully to the description and promises of your 40-page pamphlet, "20TH CENTURY DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS." Our farmer reports that this machine almost doubles the quantity of cream which we used to get by the old setting method, and, of course, the quality of the cream and of the skim milk is greatly improved. We also heartily endorse your other claims, such as economy of time and labor, and the doing away with milk and ice houses, and a multitude of henceforth useless utensils. One great advantage which we would insist on is that the separator will skim and do good work at a very low temperature. This, besides improving the quality of the product, is a great convenience. In a word, we consider your latest improved separators a real boon to the farming community. Yours truly, G. S. LEBEL, S. J., Bursar of St. Boniface College.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE WINNIPEG EXPOSITION.

The De Laval Separator Co'y.

WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES, STORES AND SHOPS:

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Fall term opens Tuesday, 3rd September. None but competent teachers employed. Every modern equipment for practical instruction supplied. Gregg system of shorthand and Budget system of bookkeeping thoroughly taught. For full information, call at office, or address

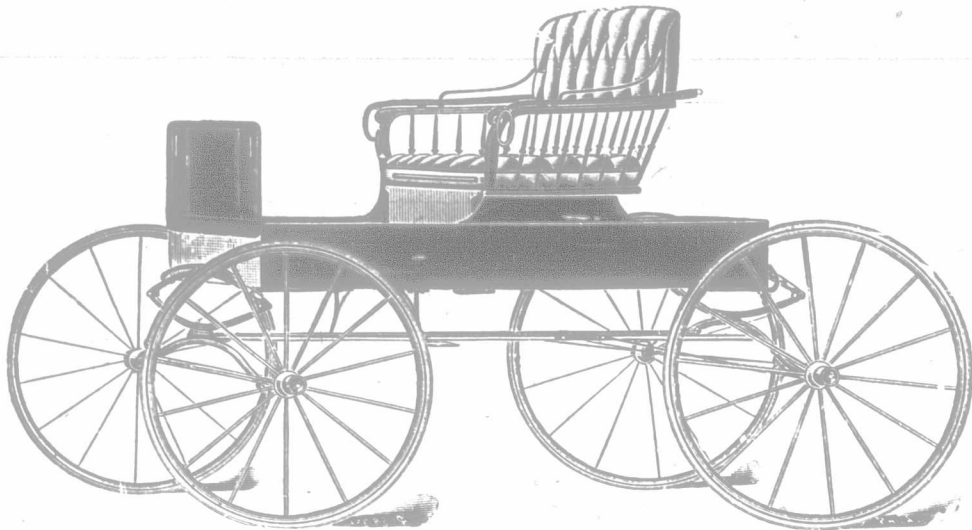
THE PRINCIPAL, Western Canada Business College.

20 YEARS AT THE FRONT. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin, Importer of Clydesdales and Other DRAFT HORSES, ALSO HIGH-STEPPING HACKNEYS.

New importation of prizewinners will arrive about August 20th.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE NAME **FAIRCHILD** DENOTES GOODS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.



We have been doing business for 26 years right on the Market Square, Winnipeg, and throughout the Province and Territories, and, we believe, enjoy the reputation of handling nothing but the best goods obtainable.

Our Lines Comprise :

- DEERING HARVESTING MACHINERY.
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- HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED WHEN REQUESTED.

WE are also the largest dealers in carriages in the Northwest, and carry the largest variety of wheeled jobs obtainable. Manufactured by THE CANADA CARRIAGE CO., BROCKVILLE.

THE FAIRCHILD CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

Farmers! Look Out for Hail Storms!

THE "PROVINCIAL MUTUAL" IS THE ORIGINAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANITOBA, AND THE MOST RELIABLE COMPANY IN THE PROVINCE.

ESTABLISHED 1891 BY CHARTER. HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED FOR 10 YEARS.
 Is managed by MANITOBA FARMERS only. Has paid ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for losses to farmers. Has paid ALL CLAIMS TO DATE, except 25% of last year's losses. Has paid AN AVERAGE OF \$5.30 PER ACRE for total loss, and same rate for partial. Has charged about 22 CENTS ONLY PER ACRE on an average. Never charges any more than 25 CENTS PER ACRE under any circumstances. Pays NO DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS. Returns ALL UNREQUIRED PREMIUM MONEY back to the insurers. All INSURERS ARE MEMBERS and HAVE A VOTING INTEREST in the company. Farmers, take no chances, but protect yourselves by insuring in the OLD RELIABLE

THE PROVINCIAL **Mutual Hail Insurance Co.**

OF MANITOBA. [Manitoba Government.]
 Incorporated in 1891 by] PRESIDENT— VICE-PRESIDENT—
 John Renton, Farmer, Deloraine. Frank Schultz, Farmer, Baldur.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1901:

- T. L. MORTON, M.P.P., Farmer, Gladstone.
- FRANK SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.
- JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.
- W. F. SIRRET, Farmer, Glendale.
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C. J. THOMSON, Managing Director, Strang Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.

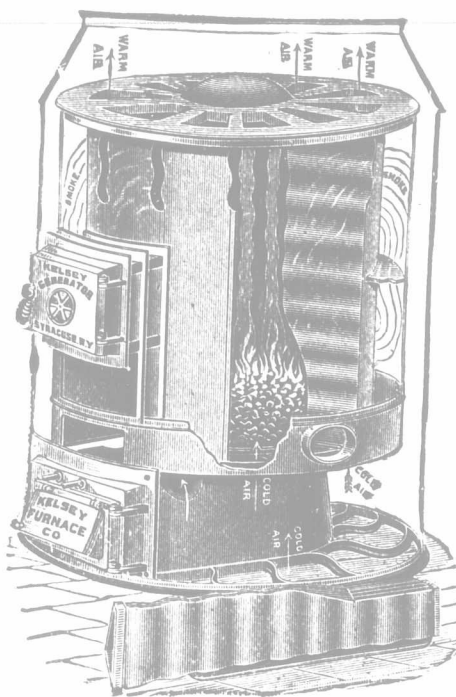
NOTICE.

At the present time, when forestry and work of a kindred nature is kept so prominently before the reading public, the advertisement of the Caldwell Co. Nurseries, Virden, Man., is very timely. For rapid-growing shelter belts, nothing seems to excel the Russian poplars, a large number of which are offered for sale by this firm. In small fruits, the garden-loving public can get what they want. The stock, being thoroughly acclimated, will undoubtedly give far better results than the eastern-grown stuff, with which many of the western men have had an unfortunate experience. The townsman with a nice lot can do no better than procure some ornamental shrubs of varieties suited to the country, offered by our advertiser. The senior member of the firm is now out for business in the Territories, where he is meeting with good success through large numbers of orders. Send for a descriptive price list, get your orders in early, mention the "Farmer's Advocate." Look well after the trees and shrubs, and the venture will be normally satisfactory.

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. A. S. Macmillan, of Roxey Stock Farm, Brandon, has his Clydesdales all in fine fettle. The 5-year-old *Sir Christopher*, a winner at the Highland and also at the Chicago shows, will have to be reckoned with at the Brandon and Winnipeg fairs this year. He is a horse of great substance, a deep, thick-bodied, strong-loined horse, with legs and feet of good quality and fine action. A big, strong, slashing 2-year-old is *Baron Hendry*, a son of the celebrated world's champion horse, *Baron's Pride*. He has lots of good bone, splendid feet, and clean, straight action. A very handsome 3-year-old son of the World's Fair champion, *Prince Patrick*, is smooth and stylish, with beautiful quality, fine flat bone, and flash action that always captivates. A showy chestnut yearling gives abundant promise of great things yet in store. The yearling stud colts and some Hackney-bred geldings were out on grass, and several fillies were in another pasture, all in thrifty growing condition, and the brood mares had been doing farm work all spring. They were nevertheless, in excellent condition. Mr. Macmillan proposes to increase the Shorthorn herd at Roxey Stock Farm. The Shropshire-bred has been transferred to Mr. Macmillan's farm near Delean.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST



"The Kelsey" Warm-Air Generator.

KELSEYS are endorsed by all the best known authorities on sanitary warming and ventilating.

KELSEYS are unlike any other warming apparatus, but most closely allied to indirect hot-water or steam heating.

KELSEYS were intended to overcome the many well-known defects and shortcomings in all other warming and ventilating devices.

KELSEYS are most simple in construction, practicable and easily managed.

KELSEYS have now been in use in Canada for five seasons. Users can tell with what results.

KELSEYS do the work with a large volume of mild, warm air, rather than a small quantity of dry, hot, super-heated air.

KELSEYS saves ONE-THIRD of the fuel.

THE **Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.**

(LIMITED), IF INTERESTED, WRITE US, 246 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTICE.

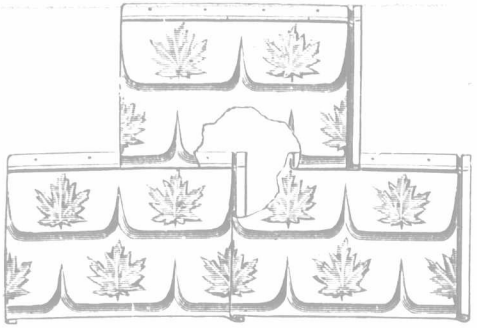
The Canadian Northern have announced reductions in local freight tariffs on several lines of traffic. The local live-stock tariff has been reduced 7 1/2 per cent, from the rate now in force. The reductions on the following distances are: For 25 miles under the old tariff, 7c, under the new, 6 1/2c; for 50 miles under the old tariff, 11c, under the new, 10c; for 75 miles under the old tariff, 14c, under the new, 13c; for 100 miles under the old tariff, 16c, under the new, 15c; for 150 miles under the old tariff, 19c, under the new, 17 1/2c; and for 200 miles the new rate is 19 1/2c, from the old rate of 21c per hundred. This tariff includes horses as well as cattle.

Good H. Show, for many years in the regular department of the C. P. R., and well known to all progressive stock breeders, has taken charge of the regular department, and live-stock men can always count on being well treated.

GOSSIP.

Twenty-one distinct breeds of sheep were included in the prize list at the Royal Agricultural Society's annual show, held this year at Cardiff, Wales, and there were representatives of all these breeds in competition. Following is the list: Oxford Downs, Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshire Downs, Suffolks, Dorset Horns, Lincoln, Leicesters, Border Leicesters, Kentish or Romney, Wensleydales, Devon Longwools, Dartmoors, Exmoors, Cheviots, Blackfaced Mountain, Herdwicks, Welsh Mountain, Rylands, Radnors. The maintenance of so many varieties in a high state of excellence well illustrates the independence of character of the British people, who are not liable to run after any one breed that may happen, at the time being, to be popular.

SAFE LOCK Metal Shingles



ARE FULLY ILLUSTRATED IN OUR
NEW CATALOGUE.

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

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

STEEL SIDING.



Our Catalogue Shows Many Patterns.

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

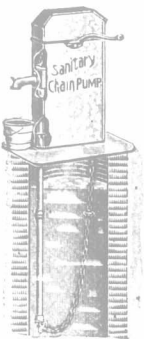
METAL CEILINGS.

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



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

METAL PUMPS.



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

Send Depth of Well for Price.

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

Public Notice!

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

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

45,000
Russian Poplar Trees

WE are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees for fall and spring delivery—size 2 1/2 to 3 feet—besides a good stock of small fruits, shrubs, etc. This is by far the finest and largest stock of Russian trees ever offered in the West. Send for descriptive price list.

CALDWELL & CO'Y,
VIRDEN NURSERIES,
VIRDEN, - - MANITOBA.

THE CREST SHROPSHIRE.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway

Are prepared, with the
Opening of
Navigation
MAY 5th,

To offer the Travelling Public

Holiday Rates

Via the Great Lakes

Steamers
"ALBERTA,"
"ATHABASCA,"
"MANITOBA,"
Will leave Fort William for Owen Sound every
TUESDAY, FRIDAY
and SUNDAY.
Connections made at Owen Sound for
TORONTO, HAMILTON,
MONTREAL,
NEW YORK
AND ALL POINTS EAST.

For full information apply to
WM. STITT, C. E. McPHERSON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Pass. Agent.
WINNIPEG.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns.
Young stallions, bulls, and heifers.
Herd headed by Best Yet—1437—and Mint-horn—2484—bulls bred by Hon. John Dryden and H. Cargill & Son.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
D. McBeth,
Oak Lake, Manitoba

FOR SALE:
Registered "Klondyke"
Guernsey Bull
Three years old. Two first prizes in succession at Winnipeg Exhibition. For particulars and price:
P. D. McARTHUR,
324 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

REGINA SUMMER FAIR

AUGUST 13th and 14th, 1901.

Under the Patronage of His Honor A. E. Forget, Lieut.-Governor of N.-W. T.

Grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, etc., etc. Expert judges will be appointed, and substantial prizes given in all classes. The best sports, races and track west of Brandon.

OVER \$5,000 IN PRIZES.

SEE POSTERS AND SMALL BILLS.

Entries and communications should be made to the Secretary,

H. D. BUCHANAN, REGINA, N.-W. T.



BRANDON COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
Three years' course leading to matriculation.

COMMERCIAL & STENOGRAPHIC
Complete business, shorthand and typewriting courses.

ARTS
General course of first and second years, and special course in mental and moral science of third and fourth years of the University of Manitoba.

THEOLOGY
Regular courses.

NEW BUILDING—RESIDENCE.

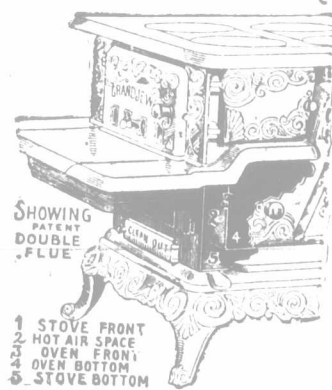
For calendars write the Principal.

Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, D.D., Principal.

- - - 20,000 - - -

Grand "Jewel" Cook Stoves

IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.



The users of GRAND JEWEL STOVES are our best advertisers. If you wish to learn of their merits, consult those who use them. As a wood cook stove the GRAND JEWEL outclasses all other stoves—to burn coal all you have to do is to change the linings. THE GRAND JEWEL is fully guaranteed by manufacturers, and if you don't like it after a fair trial you will get your money back.

Grand Jewel Cooks made in 4 sizes

SOLE MAKERS:

The Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co., Ltd.

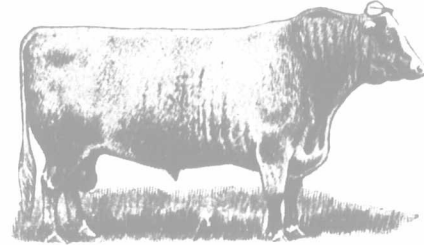
If you live west of Lake Superior, and your local dealer does not handle Grand Jewels, please write to our Manitoba and Northwest Depot,

MESSRS. MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG,

Who will put you in touch with nearest dealer in your locality.

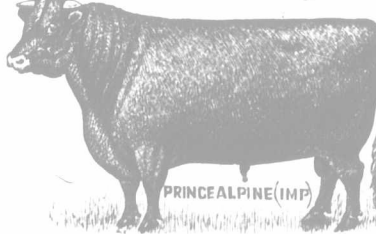
PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.



Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee, and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.
THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR,
Jas. Yule, Manager. Crystal City, Man.

W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM,
BREEDER OF MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

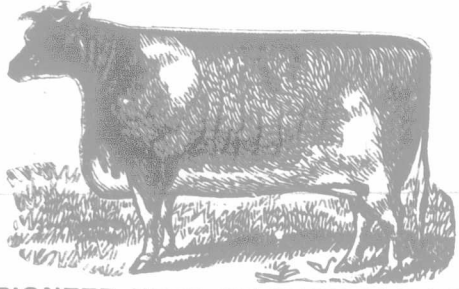


Scotch Shorthorns

80 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

Offers for sale 12 young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding, bred to (imp.) Prince Alpine—2871—at head of herd. Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS
 Won the gold medal at the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition; also first for bull and two of his get, first for cow and two of her progeny, and numerous prizes for individuals. They were bred right here, and I can usually show a few generations of their ancestors, and am always pleased to show them.
WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.
 P. O., Railway and Telegraph.

GALLOWAYS.

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

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
 2 young bulls 9 months old, got by Crimson Chief 24057. Several cows and heifers.
ALEX. STEVENSON, "Brookside Farm," Railway Station, Ninga. Wakopa P. O., Man.

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



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

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

Thorndale Shorthorns.

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

JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

SHORTHORNS

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

Wm. McDonald, Pilot Mound.

SHORTHORNS

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

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.

Shorthorns

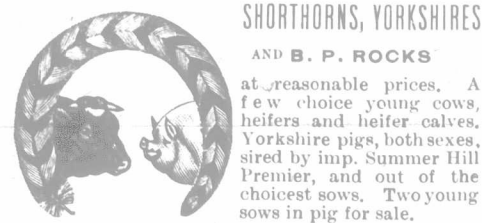


Choice heifers by Imp. Knuckle Duster and Lord Lottie 22nd. Bows and prizewinning sows now due to farrow. Order early. White Plymouth Rock cockerels and eggs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOREST HOME FARM.



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

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

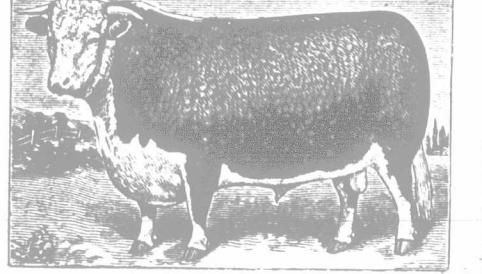
D. FRASER & SONS,
 EMERSON, MAN.
 Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale.

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

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

JOHN WALLACE, CARTWRIGHT, MAN.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS.



Champion herd of Western Canada. Best beef cattle in the world. Sturdy young bulls for sale. Also cows and heifers. Nearly 100 head to select from. **J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Manitoba.**

LAKEVIEW RANCH

Herefords and Galloways
 Young bulls for sale. For prices write

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

HILL GROVE SWINE HERD



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

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

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

Boundary Herd of Poland-Chinas and Model Tamworths.

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

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Yorkshires.

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

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

TWIN GROVE FARM.
 Young Yorkshire pigs, stock bear two years old, and year-old sow. Prices still lower. Also Buff P. Rock cockerels. Write

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

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES
 HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOG FREE
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO
 439 MILL ST KANSAS CITY MO

THE OLD RELIABLE

Rat Portage Lumber Co.
 (Limited).
 Do you want Cedar Posts?
 Write Direct: **JOHN M. CHISHOLM,**
 Formerly Manager for Dick, Banning & Co.
 Ask for Price. Gladstone and Higgins Sts. **WINNIPEG.**

BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS
 BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME BY THE
 LARGEST MAKERS OF PIANOS & ORGANS IN CANADA.
The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
 (CATALOGUE NO. 40 FREE ON REQUEST.)
J. J. H. McLEAN & CO.,
 530 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA

THE
MELOTTE
 CREAM SEPARATOR

Turns SO EASY.
 SKIMS SO CLEAN.

A FAVORITE WITH THE FARMER'S WIFE.

A NEW COLORED BOOKLET JUST OUT. SEND FOR ONE.
MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., LIMITED,
 COR. KING AND ALEXANDER STS., WINNIPEG, MAN. P. O. BOX 604.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

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

STAY AT HOTEL LELAND

The Leading Hotel of the West.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES, RATES, \$2 to \$4 PER DAY. BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

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

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED.

OFFICE AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

323 AND 325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

CAPITAL—\$1,000,000. RESERVE—\$270,000.

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Receiver, Guardian, Committee of Lunatic, Liquidator, General Agent, etc.

Accepted by the Courts as a Trust Company for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

Official Administrator and Guardian ad-litem for Manitoba.

Trust Funds invested and guaranteed. Money to loan on Farm Security.

Solicitors bringing Estates, Administrations, etc., to the Company are continued in the professional care thereof. Correspondence invited.

Boxes in Safe Deposit Vaults for rent at \$5 a year.

ARTHUR STEWART, MANAGER.

STEAMSHIP Tickets

If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to our nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates.

Steamers leave Portland, Maine, every Saturday; St. John, every Wednesday; New York, every Wednesday and Saturday.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS,

General Agent, C. P. R. Offices,

WINNIPEG.

GOSSIP.

R. Mitchell & Son, Greengill Stock Farm, Nelson, Ont., write: Our Shorthorn sales since February are as follows: To S. G. Ethridge & Son, Popejoy, Iowa, the Imp. heifer, Marietta 3rd, a worthy representative of the favorite Miss Ramsden tribe; to S. Cook, Nortonville, Ont., the good breeding cow, Nelson Beauty, and bull calf; to A. McKnight, Radford, Que., the yearling bull, Saxon's Heir, full brother to Dreyfus, which was for some time in ex-Premier Greenway's herd at Crystal City, Man.; to M. W. Cloughly, Webbwood, Ont., one bull calf by our Imp. Prince William; to A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., three beautiful Scotch heifers, Ury Girl 1th, Rosa Fame 2nd, and Blythesome Girl 3rd, of the families their names indicate, out of Imp. dams and sired by the grand Nonpareil bull, Imp. Royal Member; to W. C. Osius, Hillsdale, Mich., the big thick cow, Rena, and handsome heifer calf at foot by Prince William; to Harvey Wilson, Flint, Mich., four yearling bulls, big, lusty fellows, by our late stock bull, Elyria's Saxon; to T. E. Adams, Columbia City, Indiana, the young cow, Lila May, and a very growthy bull calf by Prince William, also a beautiful heifer calf of the popular Bracelet tribe, that should develop to something extra nice; to F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., the grand yearling Imp. bull, Mariner, of the famous Mayflower tribe. He is growing to be a big, thick, blocky fellow, of a very showy character, like his sire, Prince of Archers, who is half-brother to the champion, Marengo, and to Brave Archer. Mariner's dam is one of the most valuable young cows we own, her sire being Beau Ideal, which was three times first at Inverurie, also a winner at the Highland Society's Show. Our herd bulls, Imp. Red Velvet and Prince William, have developed into grand individuals, of superior finish, and we are getting some very choice calves from them, but could sell one just now; also would sell the promising Imp. bull, Major Alpine, 14 months old. His dam can be seen here, a beautiful cow that has been a prizewinner in Scotland for the past four years.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

You Can Cure It.

A New Cure for Catarrh, in Tablet Form.

The old-time treatment for catarrh was in the form of douches or sprays. Later on, internal remedies were given with great success; but, being in liquid or powdered form, were inconvenient, and were open to the same objection to all liquid remedies—that is, that they lose whatever medicinal power they may have had on exposure to the air.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medication, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had ever been attempted.

At this writing, however, a most excellent and palatable remedy for catarrh, has been placed before the public and sold by druggists, called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicines for the cure of catarrh, and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain principally highly-concentrated antiseptics, which kill the catarrh germs in the blood and mucous membranes, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, as it has been known for some years past by the ablest physicians that the most successful catarrh treatment was by inhaling or spraying antiseptics.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays, however, is a nuisance and inconvenience, and, moreover, can in no wise compare with the same remedies given in tablet form, either in efficacy or convenience.



A clerk in a prominent insurance office in Pittsburg relates his experience with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, in few words, but to the point. He says: "Catarrh has been almost constantly with me for eight years; in this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. I awoke every morning stuffed up, and for the first half-hour it was cough, gag, expectorate and sneeze before I could square myself for my day's work; no appetite, and a foul breath which annoyed me exceedingly."

"I used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for two months, and found them not only pleasant to take, but they did the business, and I can sincerely recommend them to all catarrh sufferers."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full-sized package. They can be carried in the vest pocket and used at any time and as often as necessary. Guaranteed free from cocaine, mercury or any mineral poison; absolutely safe.—Adv't.—om

NOTICES.

Canadian Goods for India.—The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company are in receipt of an enquiry for their well-known "Canadian Airmotors" from the Imperial Government of Central India. Outfits are required for pumping water from a lake at Mount Abu, and the fact that Canadian goods are being sought after from such distant quarters of the globe speaks volumes for the future export trade of Canada. This Company boasts that the sun never sets on their "Airmotor," and undoubtedly this is true, as their goods are distributed in all quarters of the earth, and a large increase of foreign trade is expected as a result of the exhibition at Glasgow.

Thresh Your Own Grain.—The Columbia Thresher, built by the Belle City Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., is one of the most popular machines among farmers in all sections of the country. It is a small thresher of large capacity, and guaranteed to thresh, clean and separate all grain as satisfactorily as the large machines. It can be run by any kind of power—horse, tread, steam or gas engine—and is light and portable. It requires but few men, and the parts are so constructed as not to easily get out of order, and is built of best materials. All parties interested should write to the makers for their large and handsome catalogue fully describing this machine, as well as their full line of other farming implements. It is sent free to any address.

Used Caustic Balm for 15 Years. West Chester, Pa., Dec. 9, 1900.

For fifteen years I have been using your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM with splendid results. M. C. COTTON.

GOSSIP.

LEE FARM JERSEYS.

Mr. E. Phelps Ball, "Lee Farm," Rock Island, Que., who advertises Jersey cattle in this paper, writes of his herd: "The 'Lee Farm' herd has been in existence for the past twenty-five years. Cattle from the herd have been sold to go to all parts of Canada and the United States, and some of the noted Jersey cows have been bred here. This offering is made because we will not have stable room for this coming winter. As we have not offered any for sale for the past two years, the best are here, and will be sold at reasonable prices. For the past few years we have bred from the best St. Lambert bulls that could be had, and I am sure that the heifers will suit those who require a well-bred Jersey. The older heifers are due to calve during the fall months. They are of good size and a handsome lot. I am positive that I could fill a car that would please the purchaser."

NOTICES.

Wonderful Cutting.—An instance of extraordinary work with a binder was recorded in Australia recently. Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., at Toronto, have been forwarded a photo by one of their patrons in Australia, showing one of their light binders at work in what is there called hay (green oats), six feet six inches high. Not only did the machine cut and tie excellently in this heavy crop (five tons to the acre), but the picture shows the machine opening her own road in the crop, the horses being almost completely lost to view.

The proud possessor of the machine adds at the foot of the picture: "I have cut over 600 tons of hay this season with the one Massey-Harris binder. This is her fourth year, and we estimate she has cut over 1,000 acres."—Adv't.

Stock Food.—International Stock Food is credited by G. W. Shultz, Worthington, Minn., with having cured a horse of mange. He says it cured the mange, improved his general looks, and he seems to be an entirely different animal. Mr. Shultz then commenced giving the food to his Jerseys, and their improvement in general condition and milk-giving was simply marvellous.

Newton's Cure.—It is unfortunately true that horseflesh is subject to many trying ailments, and it is a great blessing to both the owner and the unfortunate sufferer that many of the most trying complaints can be cured, or much relieved, rendering an otherwise comparatively useless animal a sound and comfortable beast to work. A remedy that there is considerable talk about among horsemen is Newton's Heave, Cough and Distemper Cure, made at Toledo, Ohio, and handled by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto. Geo. W. Curtis, Lindsay, Ont., writes concerning it: "I have used Newton's remedy for coughs and colds with excellent results. My brother has a mare that had the heaves so bad she was almost useless, and she was cured as sound as a colt by Newton's remedy." It is a specific for stomach troubles, and also for coughs.

Horseless Mower.—Deering Harvester Company is favoring the farmers of Canada with a unique exhibition, which consists of nothing more nor less than its automobile mower. This is the ordinary Ideal mower equipped with roller and ball bearings, and also equipped with a six-horse-power gasoline engine. The machine responded to every requirement in the most satisfactory manner. The grass was cut and delivered to the entire satisfaction of the most exacting farmer. The operator controlled the machine at the corners, backed it, and operated in the Deering Harvester Company has paid a nice compliment to its thousands of customers in the Province of Ontario by affording them an opportunity to see their favorite machine under such pleasing circumstances. On June 27th this automobile mower cut a piece of timothy on the farm of John Breakey, lot 25, concession 1, York Township, in the presence of a couple of hundred farmers from the surrounding territory, and every one was much pleased with the work of the machine.

Great Success of a Canadian Invention.

We refer to Thom's Patent Blower Elevator feed and ensilage cutters. These machines entered the United States market against a duty of 45% a machine that was sold to the Canadian farmer at \$100 costing the American farmer \$150. We are informed that these machines were put in test against the most powerful cutters made in the United States, costing from \$250 to \$300 each, and it was found by actual test that the Canadian machine was so far in advance that there was simply no comparison. One firm bought up all Mr. Thom's patents for the United States, and other United States firms are racking their brains to produce something to equal our Canadian Blower Elevator machines. This machine made its first appearance as a successful silo-filler in 1894. There were at that time very few who could see in the machine the merits that the inventors claimed for it, but nothing "succeeds" like "success," and now the claims have been more than realized and the Blower Elevator machine grows with "success," and the "champion carriers" will very soon fall out as one of the back numbers. This class of machine has been subjected to many misrepresentation. First, as regards power required: It has been claimed that nothing short of a threshing engine would give sufficient power. Looking over Thom's list of testimonials, we notice the names of some of our well-known farmers testifying to having filled their silos, using a "two-horse tread power."

Thom's Implement Works: I am pleased to inform you that the No. 10 Blower I purchased from you has given me perfect satisfaction. I ran it with a two-horse tread power, and although the corn was in bad shape the machine did the work up fine. I am glad that I did not get a carrier machine. I have seen both kind working, and yours is far in advance. You will have a big sale for your machines as soon as they are known. Yours truly, J. G. SHERKINSKI, ex-M.P., Moulinette, Ont., Stormont Co.

Then, another objection is raised, that this style of machine requires to be run at a very high rate of speed (900 to 1,200 revolutions). This is met by testimony of other equally reliable farmers that claim to have cut and elevated at the rate of twenty tons per hour with machine run at 550 revolutions per minute, so that such objections are not well grounded. We congratulate the inventor on his well-merited success and on the sale of his U. S. patents.

A Japanese Visitor.

Dr. Toshi Suzuki, Mining Geologist of the Government Imperial Steel Works, Japan, was a recent and interested visitor to the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. Dr. Suzuki is an educated Japanese gentleman, who has been visiting in the city of the Mining Department of the Imperial Steel Works at Tokio, several European countries, and the United States. He returns to Japan with a fund of valuable practical information, which will be used in the development and working of the mines under his control.

A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.



It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly. Unless the stomach, by properly digesting the food taken into it, furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used, no such dieting is necessary. Take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want, and you need have no fear of indigestion, nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion, and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores, and cost but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels, they will remove it, and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion.—Adv't.—om

KEMP'S

INSTANTANEOUS Sheep Dipping Fluid kills ticks, lice and all parasites or insect life on sheep, hogs, horses, and cattle; destroys mange on dogs.

The best dip in the market. Thorough, permanent, effectual. Cheapest and best disinfectant for surgical and medical purposes, barns and outhouses. Used in the proportion of 1 to 100.

ONLY RELIABLE CATTLE FLY KILLER.

If your druggist does not keep it, we will express a half-gallon tin (prepaid) to any address in Manitoba, B. C., or the Territories, for \$1.25. Elsewhere in the Dominion, \$1.00.

W. W. STEPHEN & CO., MEAFORD, ONT., AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.



Guaranteed

Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion CURE.

A veterinary specific for Wind, Throat & STOMACH TROUBLES.

Strongly recommends. \$1.00 per can. Dealers or direct. Newton Horse Remedy Co. (D), Toledo, O. Trade supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

L. BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.

BREEDER OF Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Shropshire sheep. om

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

Clydesdales and Ayrshires

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

ROBERT NESS & SONS, Howick, Que.

FOR SALE.

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

THOS. GOOD,

Richmond P. O., Ont.

R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.R. om

IN WRITING

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Cured Of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes:—"The doctor said it must be an operation, costing \$800, and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure, and one 50-cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of piles. Try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.—Adv. om

WANTED, a married man and his wife to take charge of a dairy farm; also two single men to work on same. Apply to JOHN D. DUNCAN, 66 DRUMMOND ST., MONTREAL. om

WANTED EXPERIENCED WORKING FOREMAN of cattle department for large farm. Require full particulars as to age, nationality, habits and experience. Address: "JERSEY," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. om

THE COLUMBIA AIR CHURN

Leads the world, and is recognized by butter experts and dairymen as the best. Perfectly granular butter produced from sweet or ripe milk or cream in from five to seven minutes, removing all taints or foul odors. The churning is not accomplished by old-time friction or agitation, but by air scientifically applied to the cream. A practical and scientific improvement in churns. A perfect and practical butter separator and milk aerator. Tested at the O. A. College, giving highly satisfactory results. For full particulars, write—

Columbia Air Churn Company,
Confederation Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

British Columbia.

Anyone thinking of farming in British Columbia should write for descriptive pamphlet of farms for sale in the Lower Fraser Valley—the garden spot of the Province.

We have compiled the largest and most complete list of farms, orchards, cattle-grazing and garden lands, and fishermen's attotments, in the Province. It has been very carefully selected, and we have a personal knowledge of every property described. Prices range from \$3.00 per acre to \$250.00 per acre, and in extent from 1 acre to 1,000 acres.

In the Lower Fraser Valley, and on the coast lands around Vancouver, we rarely have more than a month of frost and snow at outside, and the thermometer has only sunk to zero twice in ten years.

WRITE

HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO.,

536 Hastings St. VANCOUVER, B. C.

4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions

From such well-known sires as Sir Everard (5353), Prince Roberts 7135, Prince Alexander 8899.

2 Imp. Shorthorn Bulls.

4 Bulls Imp. in Dams.

2 Canadian bred Bulls.

21 Imp. Cows and Heifers.

7 Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers.

GEO. ISAAC & BROS., BOMANTON, ONT.

CORCORAN STATION, O. T. E.

Wm. Brash, Ashburn, Ont.,

BEEDER OF CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

GOSSIP.

Mr. F. S. Peer, Mt. Morris, N. Y., landed his 15th importation of Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, sheep, etc., at New York, June 24th, all in the very best of condition. The 25 head of Jerseys are for various prominent breeders in the United States and Canada, and include 12 females and 3 bulls, by Flying Fox, out of some of the best cows on the Island.

In a bull-judging competition at the Shropshire and West Midland Show, at Shrewsbury last month, open to farmers' sons under 25 years of age, Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., was the judge of the work of the 20 competitors. This is in line with the work instituted in Ontario last year at leading shows, by the offer of prizes by the Massey-Harris Co. for judging by farmers' sons.

The dispersal sale (announced in our advertising columns to take place Sept. 4th) of the old and excellent Biscathorpe flock of Lincoln sheep, bred by the Kirkham family for over a century, is an event of special interest to all breeders of Lincolns or those who purpose taking up that popular and useful breed. See the advertisement and send for catalogue.

Messrs Wm. Grainger & Son, Lonsdale, Ont., write: "We have had a very good year with our Shorthorns. We have sold to each of the following parties one bull: C. Royall, Brussels, Ont.; Eligo Ball, Auburn, Ont.; M. Sprung, Auburn, Ont.; W. Scott, Belgrave, Ont.; Wm. Ivers, Dungannon, Ont.; Rathby Bros., Auburn, Ont.; T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs, Ont.; and our old stock bull, Beau Ideal, we sold to E. Watson, Blyth, Ont.; to H. Waggener, Auburn, Ont., two heifers; and to James Cowan, Seaforth, Ont., one heifer. They were all good ones. We are having our first crop of calves from our present stock bull, Golden Eagle, and they are coming all right. We think they are the best lot of calves we ever had. We wish the ADVOCATE every success."

Dun Edin Park Stock Farm, near Chatham, Ont., is the well-appointed home of W. W. Everitt, breeder of high-class Jerseys. Some of the most perfect specimens of that favorite dairy breed can be seen on the farm. They are straight St. Lambert bred, large, handsome cows, with perfectly formed udders, a herd of which Mr. Everitt is justly proud. The stock bull is a large, even fellow, solid color, and his stock proves he is the right bull in the right place. He is registered under the name of Handsome Rioter 45633. His sire, Liliun's Rioter, was a noted prizewinner, he having carried off no less than seven first prizes and four sweepstakes, and as head of a herd, four firsts, at leading Canadian shows. Handsome Rioter's dam, Hugo Beauty 2nd, was sired by the noted champion bull, Canada Sir George, a bull that has to his credit no less than 14 first prizes, including three sweepstakes. Her dam, Hugo Beauty, was also twice a prizewinner at Toronto. Very prominent among the many nice dams in this herd is Charity of Glen Rouge, sired by the famous 100 Per Cent, dam Charity of St. Lambert 2nd, a cow with a record of 22 lbs. 2 ozs. of butter in seven days. Charity of Glen Rouge traces directly back to the illustrious Stoke Pogis. Another real good one is the cow, Nell of Maple City, by Perfect Combination, dam Charity of Glen Rouge. She is an extra large cow, showing that great depth and large, even udder so essential in heavy milkers. A very pretty 3-year-old is Cheerful Charity, out of Charity of Glen Rouge, and sired by Handsome Rioter. Isabel of Glen Allan is another cow that is making fame, she having produced over 400 lbs. of butter in one milking season. She is sired by Gray Dandy, dam Queen of Glen Allan. St. Lambert's Twilight, by Jay St. Lambert, dam Brantia, is a very persistent milker. At present, on ordinary pasture, without any extras, she is averaging 35 lbs. of milk per day. The youngsters are a very even lot, already promising great milk-producing qualities, by their conformation and udder indications. The young bull calves are nice ones, and give promise of developing into top-notchers.

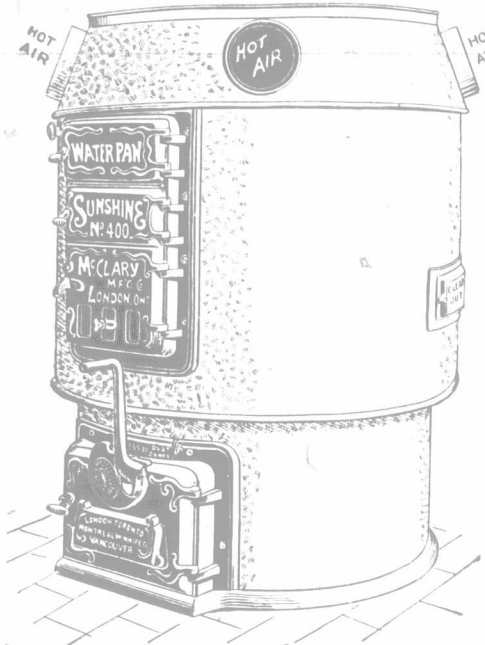
A short distance south of Northwood, Ont., Lewisville Station on the G. T. R., is the home of Mr. Mac Campbell, an enterprising and successful breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and Lightest or sheep. Mr. Campbell's herd of Shorthorns is made up of some really nice animals, the major part of them being descendants of the famous old stock bull, Imp. Indian Chief. One of Mr. Campbell's earlier dams was Trixy 2051, sired by Imp. Patriot, dam Scotch Lassie, sired by that world-renowned bull, Hopedale 51108, perhaps the best-bred Brawth bull ever imported. He was afterwards taken back to Scotland by a prominent breeder, as bulls of his stamp were exceedingly scarce even on that side of the water. This cow was Countess, Cruickshank-bred. Her offspring are all that can be desired, and sell at sight. Lady Strathallan of Botany 25769, by Roan Prince 11438, dam Lady Bell of Kent, by Crown Prince of Strathallan is an ideal bull in form and breeding. The yearlings are sired by Famous Chief, a son of Indian Chief, and are a grand lot, showing the true characteristics of the present-day Shorthorn. The present sire is Arthur Bright 29855, sired by Sir Arthur Ingram 3rd, dam Duchess of Ridgetown 3rd, by Bothwell Chief. He is all bull from the ground up, and the youngsters show that Mr. Campbell has made no mistake in choosing him as his stock bull. The old sire in use on this herd was the grand stock bull, Invincible 3rd, imp.

The Berkshires to be seen on this farm are of the up-to-date kind. A beautiful lengthy sow is Lady Mac 5767, sired by the famous prizewinner and stock boar, Prince Imperial 4124, dam Dairy maid 4350, by Iron Duke. The young ones are of the true bacon type, being long, deep, and very uniform in make-up. The present stock boar is Oliver Cromwell 5820, by Prince of Perth, dam Dairymaid. He is an exceedingly lengthy fellow, of great substance and symmetry. In Leicesters are some good ones also. In fact, Mr. Campbell has an eye for the beautiful, and makes it a point to keep no culls. Consequently, everything is worth looking at. The stock ram, Sir Alfred 3rd, by Sir Wilfred, dam Cheswick, is a beauty from the feet to the ears, and has the credit of carrying off the coveted red ribbon at Toronto as a lamb, in 1899. Katie B 869, by Billie 517, dam Flora G 396, is one of the ewes that it is an honor to own. Another just-as-good is Lillie M 867, by Billie, dam Daisy M.

IN WRITING

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A FURNACE FOR A FARM.



The "SUNSHINE" Furnace was specially made to meet the requirements of a farm home.

Burns coal or wood.

Large feed-doors will admit rough blocks of wood.

Parts which come in contact with fire made extra heavy.

Made in three sizes.

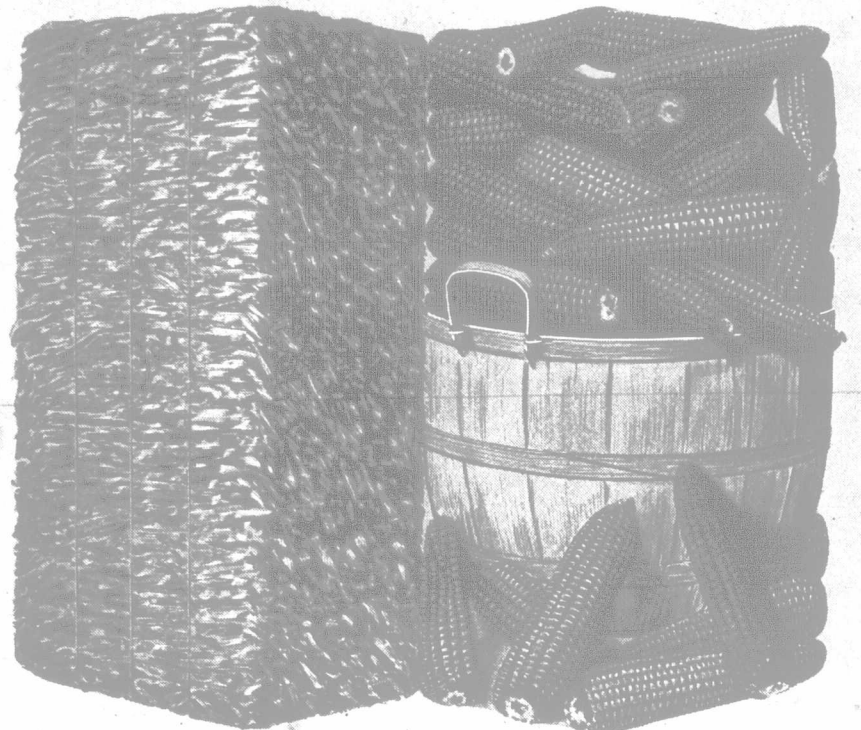
Will retain fire longer than any other furnace made.

Prices and full information from our local agent or nearest house.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO'Y.

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

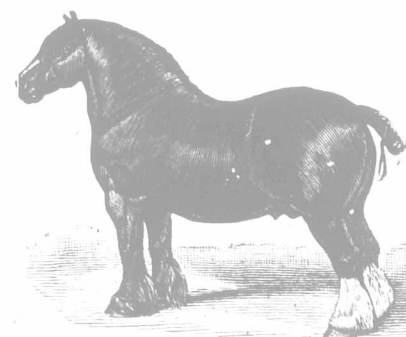
Double the value of your corn crop.
Here is your stover! Here is your corn!



The McCORMICK CORN BINDER and the McCORMICK CORN HUSKER and SHREDDER double the value of your corn crop. Write for beautifully illustrated book entitled "King Corn".

P. W. STANHOPE, MANAGER, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS ALL SOLD.



MR. DALGETY

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

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

DALGETY BROS.,
London, Ontario.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton, Ont., has recently purchased from Mr. Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, Ont., the grand bull, Great Archer, calved Sept., 1899, by Prince of Archers, bred by Duthie, dam Morning Sunshine, bred by Duthie, sired by Pride of Morning, a smooth, straight youngster of fine character and quality.

August 29th is the date of the dispersal sale of Mr. A. E. Mansell's famous flock of Shropshire sheep, as announced in the advertisement, which all interested will do well to look up and send for the catalogue. It is an opportunity to secure high-class stock from winning blood such as is seldom offered.

SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH IMPORTED.

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

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

160
Head

AUGUSTAS
CLARAS
NECTARS
GOLDIES
JENNY LINDS
VICTORIAS
MATILDAS
BESSIES
CROCUSSES

ROSEBUDS
BRAWITH BUDS
LANCASTERS
MAYFLOWERS
AMARANTHS
BUTTERFLYS
CLIPPERS
EMMAS
BROADHOOKS

MEDORAS
MINAS
VILLAGE MAIDS
BEAUTYS
MISS RAMSDENS
FLORAS
RAGLANS
LUSTRES
GEMS OF THE VALE

160
Head

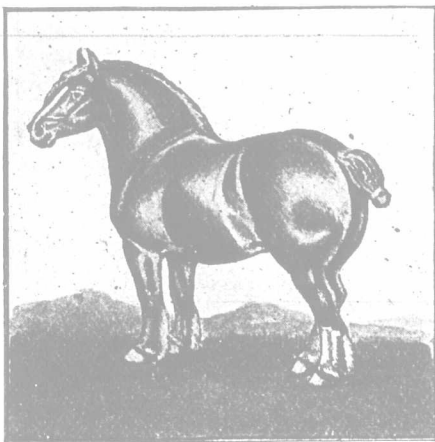
Herd headed by the Imported Bulls, **GOLDEN DROP VICTOR** and **PRINCE BOSQUET**.

IF INTERESTED, COME AND SEE US, OR WRITE

H. CARGILL & SON,

CATALOGUE FREE.

CARGILL, ONTARIO, CANADA.



LATELY IMPORTED A FRESH LOT OF

Clydesdale Stallions,

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

Prices consistent with quality.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Ringwood P. O., Ont.

Stouffville Station, G. T. R., and telegraph office.



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

Barclay's Patent Attachment

FOR THE CURE OF
BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.

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

THE BARCLAY MFG. CO., Brougham, Ont.

J. & W. B. Watt, SALEM, ONT., BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale horses, Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Leicester and Oxford sheep, Berkshire pigs.

Our **SHORTHORN** herd was founded over 30 years ago, and contains such tribes as the **Village Buds, Matchless, Missies, Mildreds, Stamfords** and **English Lady**, upon which we have employed such bulls as **Barnpton Hero 324, Young Abbotsburn 6236, Challenge 2333, Perfection 9100, Lord Lansdowne (imp.) 2712, Clan Stuart 14381, Canada 13536, Sittlyton Chief 17060, Royal Sailor (imp.) 18359, Royal George 28513, Clipper King 16293 and Judge 23419**, all of which have been first-prize winners wherever shown. **Royal Victor 31681** and **Royal Wonder 34082**, by **Royal Sailor (imp.)**, and out of **English Lady** and **Mildred** dams, now head the herd, assisted by **Roan Cloud 31317**, by **Lord Gloster 26395**, and out of **Melody 21992**, a descendant of the Buckingham family. We are now offering young bulls, cows and heifers for sale, of Scotch type.

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

W. G. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT., WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

BREEDER OF CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

6 imp. Bulls, 14 months to 2 years.
20 imp. Heifers, 2 and 3 years old.
Safe in calf.

2 Home-bred Bulls, 12 and 16 months old.

10 Home-bred Heifers, Scotch topped.

25 Choice Yearling Ewes, from imp. Ram.

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

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

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

Catalogues on application.

HILLHURST SHORTHORNS

THREE COLLYNIE-BRED BULLS IN SERVICE:

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

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

Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep.

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

Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY A RECENT IMPORTATION of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at—

Toronto, London, and Ottawa, in 1900.

Come and see or write for prices.

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

Robert Hunter, Manager

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

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Henry Arkell, Arkell, recently shipped a carload of registered Oxford Down yearlings to McCaig, Moore and Carroll, of Walsh, Assiniboia. He also sent out a show lot to A. Wood, Souris, Manitoba.

The fine herd of Berkshires kept at the Agricultural College farm, Cirencester, England, by Mr. Russell Swanwick, was dispersed by auction last month. Some good prices were realized, 24 boars making an average of \$37.50, and 36 sows an average of over \$50 each, the sow, Sallie 966th, selling for \$189. Another sow, with a litter of four pigs, brought \$136.50. These highest prices were paid by Mr. E. J. Morant, Boldre, Lymington, Hampshire, who was the largest purchaser at the sale.

Among the Canadian stock-breeders now in Great Britain attending the leading shows, and presumably making selections of stock for importation, are Messrs. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; H. Cargill, M. P., Cargill; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Robert Miller, Stouffville; and Stephen Nicholson, Sylvan. This list probably does not include all the breeders who have gone over the water for the same purpose, but these are those that have come within our ken.

It may seem a little early to buy rams for next fall's service, but one great advantage of buying early is the choice of selection thus afforded. Before fall many carloads will doubtless be shipped out of the country, and among them many good ones that should head flocks at home. Mr. Abram Rudell, Hespeler, Ont., offers a fine lot of Shropshire rams of various ages, also ewe lambs. See his advertisement in this issue.

WANDERER'S LAST FOR CAPT. ROBSON'S HERD.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, has announced the sale, to Capt. T. E. Robson, M. P., Ilderton, Ont., of the imported bull, Wanderer's Last, to head his Spring Grove herd of Shorthorns. This bull, now about 15 months old, was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire; is the last of the get of the grand old Cruickshank bull, Wanderer; is one of the best young bulls ever brought to Canada, as he was selected for service in Mr. Flatt's Trout Creek herd, and as Mr. Flatt is now in Great Britain making selections for another importation, it is supposed he has found another to suit him, or he would not have parted with Wanderer's Last, who is one of the most approved type, low-set, thick-fleshed, smooth, and having all the indications of a strong and vigorous constitution.

Agents Wanted

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

LIDLAW'S CONCENTRATED TOBACCO POWDER



Sheep Dip.

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

ROBERT MARR,
WALKERTON, ONT.

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



90 HEAD

High quality, Early-maturing

Herefords
Prizewinners.
Young bulls, cows, heifers.

The blood of "Corrector," "Eureka," "Ancient Briton," and "Rupert," on an "Anxiety" foundation. Send for illustrated catalogue.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

For Sale Two choice bred SHORTHORN BULLS, 12 and 18 months; also cows and heifers, with calves at foot and bred again to imported Red Duke = 8981 = (77585). 51 head to select from. **DAVID MILNE & SON,** Ethel, Ont.

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

ROBT. GLEN, Owen Sound, Ontario.

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

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Shorthorns FOR SALE:

8 Yearling and two-year-old Shorthorn heifers, in calf to imp. bull.

PRICES MODERATE.
G. A. BRODIE,
Stouffville Station, Bethesda, Ont.

R. Mitchell & Son,
Burlington Jct. Station, Nelson, Ontario.

Large herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of the most popular Aberdeenshire tribes, including 4 imp. bulls, 12 imp. cows and heifers. Also a number of home-bred yearling and two-year-old heifers, and 7 good, thrifty home-bred bulls, from twelve to fifteen months old. Write for catalogue.



SHORTHORNS.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.

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

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
Greenwood, Ontario, Canada.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
(First Importation Made in 1874.)

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

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

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

Glover Leaf Lodge HERD OF Shorthorns

A number of choice young bulls, heifers and cows, excellent milking strains. Correspondence invited. **R. CORLEY,** Belgrave P. O., Ont., and G. T. R.; Wingham, C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Young stock of both sexes, reds and roans.

JOHN R. HARVIE, ORILLIA, ONT.

JAS. DORRANCE,
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.

BREKDER OF
Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs
Young stock always for sale.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

SPRINGFIELD FARM
HERD OF
Shorthorns, Oxfords, AND Berkshires.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

High-class Shorthorns and Yorkshire Pigs.

Just now three 10-months bulls, got by imp. Sirius 15281, great big massive fellows with lots of flesh and quality—away above the average. Also a few superior young cows in calf, and 5 or 6 heifers. We are booking orders now for the spring trade. Can ship some in six weeks.
JAS. McARTHUR, GOBLE'S, ONT.
Goble's Station, G. T. R., 10 miles east of Woodstock, 2 miles from farm. Visitors met.

JOHN DRYDEN,
BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREKDER OF
CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Fifty superior yearling rams ready for August delivery.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

SHORTHORNS (imported)

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

J. R. McCallum, Iona Station, Ont.
Offers young SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, of choice breeding, at reasonable prices. Iona Stn. on M.C.R., half a mile from farm.

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

West's Fluid

WHICH IS ALSO A SURE CURE OF
CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Standard Sheep Dip is Good, also Cheap.
Manufacturers: **The West Chemical Company,** TORONTO, ONT.

Agt. for Manitoba: **W. R. ROWAN,** 132 Princess St., Winnipeg.

Hawthorn Herd of Deep-Milking Shorthorns

Stock for sale of both sexes. Herd headed by the Isabella bull, Golden Eagle = 3943 =, by Golden Measure.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

40 rods north of Stouffville Station, Ont., offers Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshire. Pigs just weaned, good breeding, good quality, including a few choice out of imp. sow. Pairs not akin at low prices. **D.H. RUSSELL,** Stouffville, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
ESTABLISHED 1854.

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

LEICESTERS—First prize flock of Canada for past six years. Imported and home-bred for sale.
ALEX. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

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

WHERE ARE THE BEST HOLSTEINS?

Have you read of Lilit Pauline DeKol's wonderful record? Her sire was bred here. Have you read of Susie DeKol's record? She was sired by a son of our great cow, DeKol 2nd. We can give our customers more of the blood of the greatest producer than can be found in any other herd. Look over official reports and see where the sires of the great producers were bred. We have over 30 young bulls for sale, and a large number of females. Animals shipped to Canada are accompanied by certificate of health, and are subject to no duties or quarantine. If you want the best, write or visit—

BROOKSIDE HERD,
H. Stevens & Sons, Lacona, Oswego Co., N.Y.

Maple Glen Stock Farm.

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

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

UNADILLA FARM.
F. L. GREEN, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,
BREKDER OF

St. Lambert Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

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

SPLENDID Jerseys for Sale.

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

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

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

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

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

Dairy Jersey Heifers FOR SALE.

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

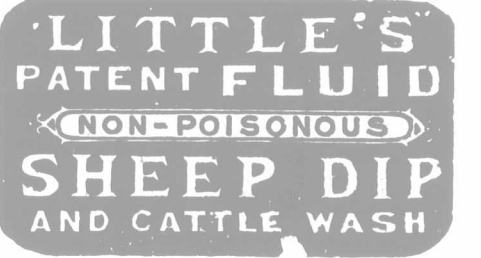
E. PHELPS BALL,
LEE FARM, ROCK ISLAND, P. Q.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

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

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS.

I OFFER: Five bull calves, one dropped in each of the months of August, November, December, January, and April. Good individuals, and from deep-milking strains.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD, ONT.
"Neidpath Farm" adjoins city, on main line G. T. R.



THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep. Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc. Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.
Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective
Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SENT BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole agent for the Dominion.

SHOO-FLY

KEEPS OFF ANIMALS.

FOR PROTECTING CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, ETC., FROM FLIES OF ALL KINDS, GNATS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS AND OTHER INSECTS.

SOLD IN CANS (QUART, 25c.; GALLON, 60c.) BY LEADING MERCHANTS. PURCHASER PAYS EXPRESS CHARGES. **WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.** DIRECTIONS ON ALL CANS.

The National Cream Separator,



"NATIONAL" NO. 1 HAND POWER. Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

MANUFACTURED BY THE **Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Can.** ALSO MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED "Raymond Sewing Machine."

REPORT FROM WATERLOO COUNTY.

TO THE RAYMOND MFG. CO., GUELPH, ONT.: GENTLEMEN,—I wish to make a statement that should be of some encouragement to your firm just at this time when your Company is investing a large amount of capital in shops and machinery for the purpose of manufacturing the "National" Cream Separators. I bought a "National" in December, 1898, and received some practical instructions at the O. A. College, Guelph, in the way of making good butter, and putting it in neat form for market. The first year I had nine cows and sold \$15.00 worth of butter from each cow, besides keeping the house in butter and having the skim milk fresh, sweet and warm for the calves. In 1900 I received higher prices for the butter, and made \$52.00 per cow from 12 cows, or a total of \$624.75. I market my butter in Toronto and Woodstock, and can find ready sale for more than I can make. Although I am a farmer, I have sold 93 "National" Cream Separators since I got my own, two years ago. The "National" is profitable to a farmer, whether he makes the butter at home or sends the cream to the creamery. I use a Babcock tester, and find the "National" cannot be beat at close skimming. Wishing you success, and hoping you will be able to supply your agents with machines as fast as we need them, I am, Respectfully yours, **CHAS. I. ZEHM.** Tavistock, March 20, 1901.

Joseph A. Merrick,

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

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

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

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Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchinbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars, address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.** Farm close to St. Anne Station, Quebec. G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

Ayrshire Bulls.

Write to **J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place,** for special prices on Ayrshire bulls from 1 1/2 years to 6 months. Four over 15 months, fit for service, from special milking stock. Sired by prize bull, Jock of Burnside—1684—, also females of all ages. Shropshire sheep of all ages; a number of fine ram lambs. Berkshire pigs of either sex, of the best bacon type. **B. P. Rocks.**

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FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

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

W. W. Chapman,

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

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: **FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.** Cables—Sheepcote, London.

"Farnham Farm" Oxford Downs.

FLOCK ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. Forty superior yearling and two-year rams. Two extra fine imported rams. Sixty yearling ranch rams. Forty yearling ewes. One hundred ram lambs. Stock good and prices reasonable. **HENRY ARKELL, Guelph, Ont., G.T.R. Arkell, Ont., C.P.R.**

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

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

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE COLUMBIA THRESHER

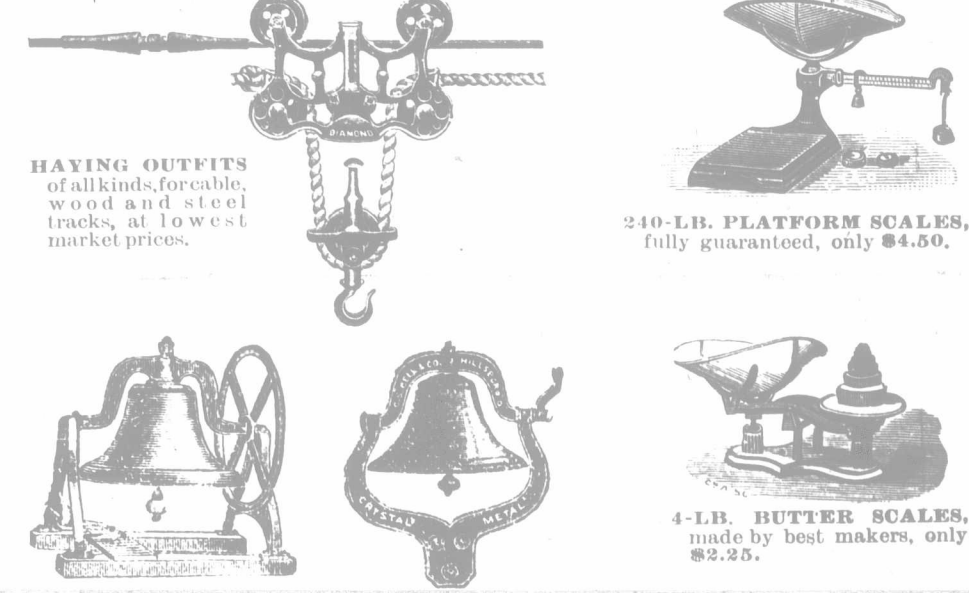


A time and money saver for the farmer. A small Thresher of great capacity, that can be run by light power and operated by a few men. Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—FREE. **SWEET AND TREAD POWERS** BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Racine, Wis. Box 133

BELLE CITY FEED and ENSILAGE CUTTER

with blower carrier attachment. All sizes. Catalogue and latest book about ensilage sent free on request. Write for it.

Send for Illustrated Price List.



HAYING OUTFITS of all kinds, forcible, wood and steel tracks, at lowest market prices. 240-LB. PLATFORM SCALES, fully guaranteed, only \$4.50. 4-LB. BUTTER SCALES, made by best makers, only \$2.25. FARM AND CHURCH BELLS at wholesale prices.



COMBINATION COBBLERS', THRESHERS' AND MILL TINSMITHS' and HARNES- SUPPLIES at lowest rates. MAKERS' OUTFITS, only \$2. This very useful set of tools should be in the possession of every one. SHOT, 7 cents per lb., or \$1.50 for 25-lb. bag.

WILKINS & CO., 166 AND 168 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

LINCOLNS.

Rams and ewes (all ages), consisting of those bred at Fairfield and importations from the flocks of Dudding, Dean, Wildsmith and Wright. I can supply show flocks that will win. Poynton Fairfield, 456 lbs. at the great International show at Chicago, first-prize winner in England and sweepstakes ram of Canada and United States, at head of flock. **J. H. PATRICK, ILDERTON, ONT. CAN.** 1 mile from Ilderton. Post office. Telegraph office. 10 miles from London. Railway station.

COTSWOLDS FOR SALE.

3 yearling rams, sired by Imp. Swanick Lad 104—extra choice ones. Also this season's crop of lambs. **Joseph Ferguson, Uxbridge P. O. and Station.**

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

35 yearling ewes and 30 yearling rams. Also spring lambs of both sexes, well bred and stylish. **Estate Jas. Cooper, Kippen, Ont.** HURON COUNTY.

1901 Importation

of Shropshire rams and ewes of finest quality, from the best breeders, now being offered at reasonable prices. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

50 REG. SHROPS. 50 FOR SALE:

Shearling and two shear rams; also stock ram, bred by John Miller & Sons, and this season's crop of lambs ready for the fall trade. Foundation stock bred by Mansell, England. Prices moderate. A card will bring them. **ROWAT BROS., Phelpsston station, G. T. R., 5 Hillsdale, Ont.** miles east. Simcoe County.

W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ontario, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Shropshire sheep, collie dogs, White Holland and Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and Barred Rocks.

HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE.

A flock of 75, of good type. Two-shear rams, shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, fine lusty fellows. Flock headed by a fine imported ram. Write for prices. **Abram Rudell, Hespeler P.O., Ont.** C. P. R. and G. T. R.

BERKSHIRES

A specialty. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Various ages. **MAC. CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

Fresh Berkshire Blood,

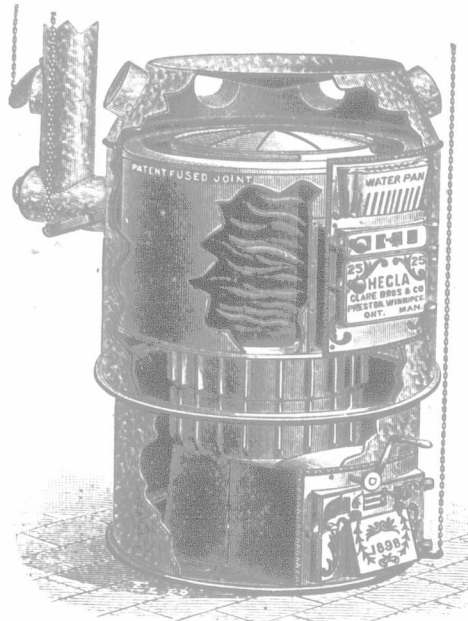
from the most noted prize herds of Eng. and the U. S., including among others the famous sow, Elphick's Matchless—never beaten, and imported at a cost of nearly \$400. We can offer some especially good young pigs, in pairs and trios not akin, of splendid length and type. Also young sows, bred to good boars. All at very reasonable prices. We are making no reserve for show this season, so our best are for sale. Take Kingston Road electric cars to the door from the city. **DURHAM & CAVAN, East Toronto, Ont.**

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRES

ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO BRING THE GREATEST PROFIT.



We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in bacon classes over all other breeds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcass in bacon class at Chicago, 1900. First prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices. **Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont., Can.**



**The Patent Fused Joint
AS USED IN OUR
HECLA FURNACE**

is the most valuable improvement in furnace construction in recent years. By means of this patented method we fuse the steel and iron which go to make up the dome and radiator into **ONE SOLID CASTING**. There is no danger of cement falling out, to let the dust, smoke and gas escape into the house. Another feature of the Hecla is that it will burn

**EVERY KIND OF FUEL
COAL, WOOD OR PEAT.**

Send us a sketch of your house, and let us give you an estimate.

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and WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. -om**

**Butter
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Windsor Salt is an absolutely pure salt. Because there are no foreign substances in Windsor Salt, your butter will have the rich, delicate flavor that a pure salt alone can yield. Successful butter-makers use it. *Best grocers sell it.*

**Windsor
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Family Knitter



Cheapest, Simplest, Best.
Price, **\$8.00.**

Write for circular.
**Dundas Knitting Machine Company,
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.**

YORKSHIRES

Headed by Oak Lodge Prince 5071. Litters 15 weeks, either sex; 2 sows to farrow.

WM. TEASDALE, Dollar, Ont.
Northern branch G T R., 15 miles from Toronto. -om

HOLWELL MANOR STOCK FARM.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.
Young boars and sows carrying the blood of Oak Lodge Conqueror and Oak Lodge Royal King (imp.). Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. -om

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.
BOX 18.

MARCH BOARS AND SOWS

from Thrifty Maid, the sweepstakes sow at Guelph Fat Stock Show, and from Jessie K. and Minnie E. Sired by Advance and French, my stock boars. The pigs are choice, and prices right. **NORMAN M. BLAIN,** Brant Co. -om St. George, Ont

A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE

We Will Mail You a Copy Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Answer 3 Questions:
1st.—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2d.—How many head do you own? 3d.—Name this paper.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: THE ENGRAVINGS COST OVER \$3000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 ins. and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of Imported Messenger, Mambrino, Abdallah, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Nutwood, 2:18 3/4; Robert J., 2:01 3/4; Direction, 2:05 3/4; Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Star Pointer, 1:59 1/4; Johnson, 2:06 1/4; George Wilkes, 2:22; Alex, 2:03 1/2, and many others. It contains 25 large engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners, of the different breeds, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Also the Largest Cow in the world, weighing 2910 lbs. and 6 feet tall. In Hog Department are engravings of the different breeds and the latest scientific facts in regard to Hog Cholera. Also the Largest Hog in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. In Sheep Department are extra good engravings of the prize winners, of the different breeds, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition. In Poultry Department are engravings of the different breeds. Your special attention is called to the fact that the book also gives a description and history of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra fine veterinary illustrations. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot buy a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

We Will Give You \$14.00 Worth of "International Stock Food" if Book is Not As Stated.

"International Stock Food" is endorsed by over 100 leading "Farm Papers" and is used and endorsed by over 500,000 stockmen and farmers, and is sold on a "spot cash guarantee" by over 20,000 dealers. If your money will always be refunded if it ever fails to make you extra profit in growing, fattening, milking, or in keeping your stock healthy. Established 12 years and has the largest sale. Included in the United States Government exhibit at Paris and won the highest award and medal at that Exposition, 1900. The editor of this paper will tell you that "International Stock Book" is one of the best illustrated books ever published. Most of the illustrations are of noted animals.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World,
Capital Paid in \$200,000.00.

Answer the 3 Questions
and write for this Book to **INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.,**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

**Ripley's
Fly Remover**

Instantly removes all flies, mosquitoes, lice and other insects from cattle, horses and other animals sprayed with it. It is healing to any sore. Animals rest easy and feed quietly all day. Cows give 1/2 more milk, which is a big saving. 1 gal. will protect 500 cows. Money refunded if animals are not protected. Endorsed by the best class of people. Order at once and secure agency. You can sell hundreds of gallons.

Price, cash with order or C. O. D.—1/2 gal., 70¢; 1 gal., \$1.25; 2 gal., \$2.40; 5 gals., \$5.25; 10 gals., \$10.00.

Ripley's Special All Tin Compressed Air Sprayer for applying same, 30¢; all copper, \$2.00; 5 gal. Galvanized Compressed Air Sprayer for applying on large herds, \$6.25; made of copper, \$10.00.

The Ripley Hardware Co.,
Gentlemen: For three years I have been experimenting with different things to keep flies off my cows, but not until I tried your Fly Remover and Compressed Air Sprayer was I successful. I used this last year and found that it cost less than one cent per week per cow. With your Compressed Air Sprayer it takes but a few minutes to put on, and the next day has been that my cows were free from flies, and during the year gave 6400 pounds of milk each, which made 294 pounds of butter per cow. I can heartily recommend it to all stock owners.—JOHN ARMSTRONG, Pres. State Board of Agriculture, De Smet, S. D., June 4, 1901.

RIPLLEY HARDWARE CO., LONDON, ONT., CANADA.
U. S. Factory at Grafton, Illinois.

THERE'S NOTHING HANDSOMER

Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

**Pedlar
Metal Ceilings**

are both economical and artistic.

For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible.

Complete catalogue will be sent on request.

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OSHAWA, ONTARIO.
Eastern Branch: 22 Victoria Square, Montreal.**

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**The Improved
U. S. Separator**

HAS LED in the past,
IS LEADING at present,
WILL LEAD in the future,

because of its

- Clean Skimming
- Easy Running
- One-piece Frame
- Enclosed Gears
- Simplicity
- Durability
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Prices range from **\$50.00** upward

Write for illustrated catalogues

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Orders and enquiries for THE U. S. IMPROVED CREAM SEPARATORS from Manitoba and the N. W. T. should be addressed to the General Agent for that part of the Dominion WM. SCOTT, 206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, dealer in all lines of Dairy Supplies and Farmers' Fresh Separator Dairy Butter.

Another Pleased Customer: In Fact, We Have None Other.

KILLARNEY, MAN., 14th June, 1901.

MR. WM. SCOTT, 206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg:

Dear Sir, The Separator is doing fine. We are extra well pleased with it. My little lad, 10 years old, can run it nicely.

Yours truly, GEO. McCLELLAN.

**Canada's Winners.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.**

Silver Gray and colored Dorkings, Indian Games, Houdans, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Poland, Ducks and turkeys. Our birds win at Boston, New York, Toronto, London, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Also Ayrshires (bulls and females). For full particulars, write **WM. STEWART & SON,** -om Menie P. O., Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Summer Hill Herd

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG AND EASY FEEDERS.

The largest herd of imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires in America. Out of 121 exhibits at the leading shows in '99 and 1900, including Toronto and London, we gained 116 awards. Expert judges both at London and Toronto were unanimous in pronouncing our herd far superior to that of our strongest competitors. Won most of the best prizes offered, including first prize for best pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also grand sweepstakes over all breeds for the most noted breeders in England and Scotland. We have the ideal bacon type—size without coarseness, and easy feeders. Pigs of all ages for sale at moderate prices. Write us for particulars, Telephone, Millgrove, Ont. Telegraph 254 Bay St. S., Hamilton, Ont. -om

D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

**THE WAGGONER LADDER CO.
(LIMITED),**

Manufacturers of the celebrated

**Waggoner
Extension
Ladder**

**FOR GENERAL
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The lightest, strongest and handiest ladder in the market. The only really satisfactory extension ladder made. Reliable, durable, handsome, cheap. Made in all lengths. Also extension Step Ladders. Descriptive catalogue free. Mention this paper.

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SEASON 1901.

"FARMERS' SPECIAL" binder twine supplied to Farmers Only at 8c. per lb., in two-bushel, cotton, 14% grain bags, bound with two rope snap halters, and weighing 60 lbs. each, length over 500 feet per pound, quality and length guaranteed. Cash with orders; purchaser pays freight.

Address orders: J. T. GILMOUR, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto. Further particulars address JAMES NOXON, Inspector Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

J. R. STRATTON,
Toronto, June 8th, 1901. Provincial Secretary.

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LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.**

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Western Manitoba's Big Fair

BRANDON, JULY 23, 24, 25, 26, 1901.

The Farmer's Great Annual Holiday.

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YOU'LL REGRET IT.**

The Finest Grounds and Buildings in the West.

Increased List of Prizes.

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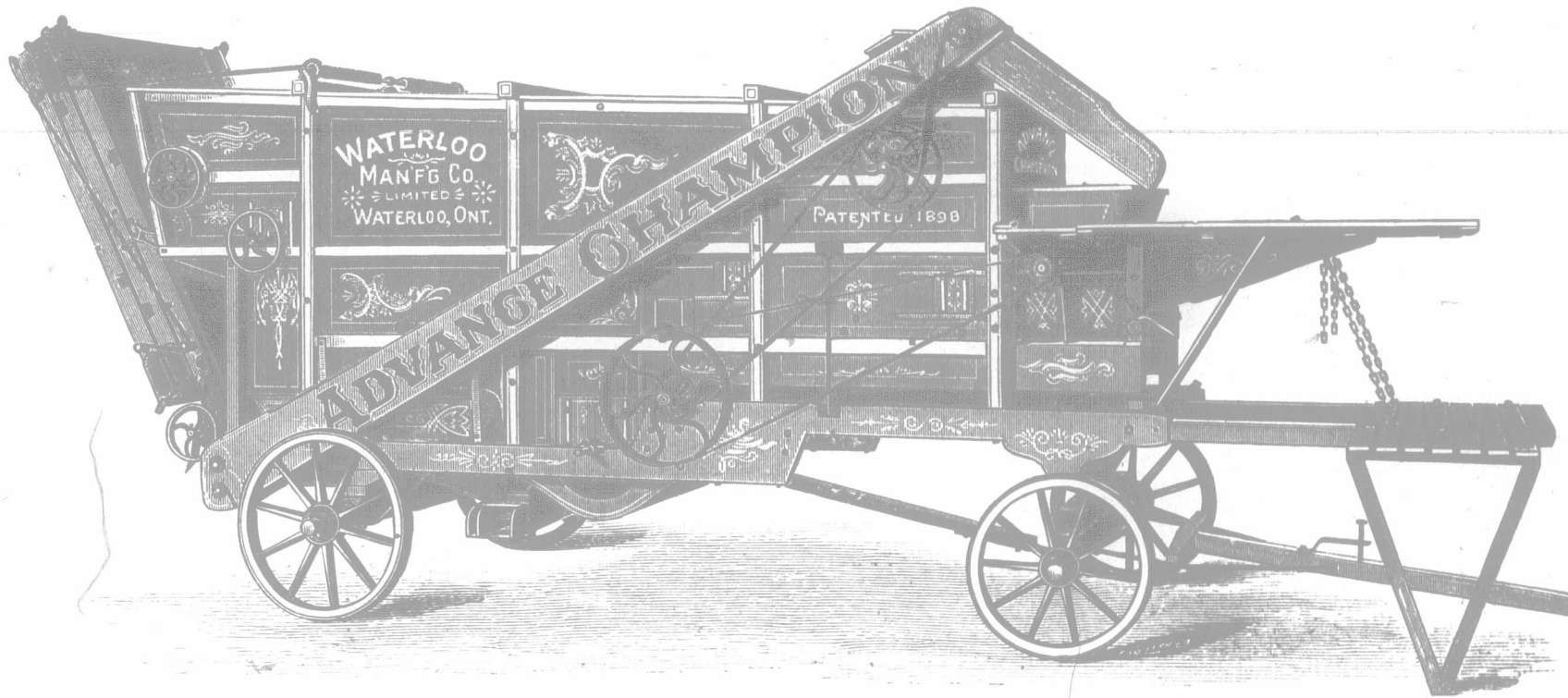
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FOR PRIZE LISTS, ATTRACTION AND RACING PROGRAMMES, ETC.,

Excursion Trains and Reduced Fares from all Parts.

ADDRESS THE MANAGER.

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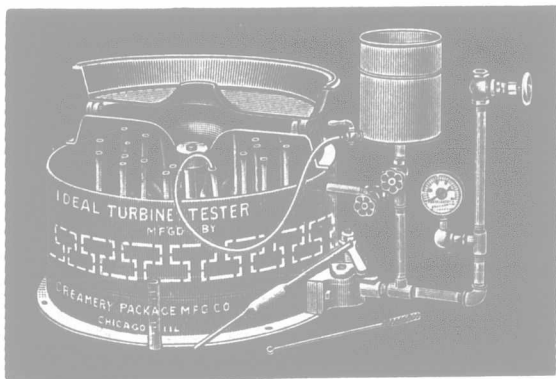
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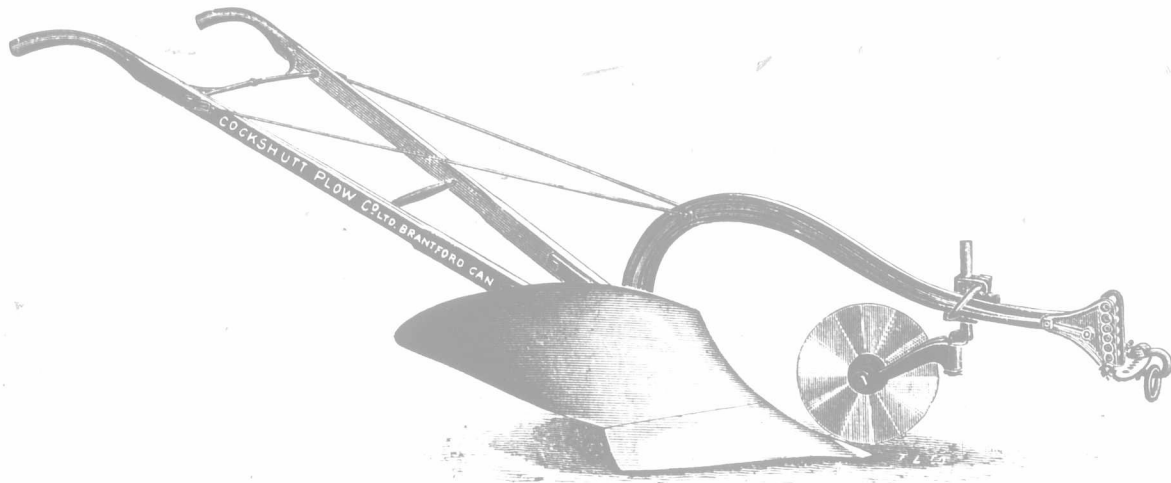


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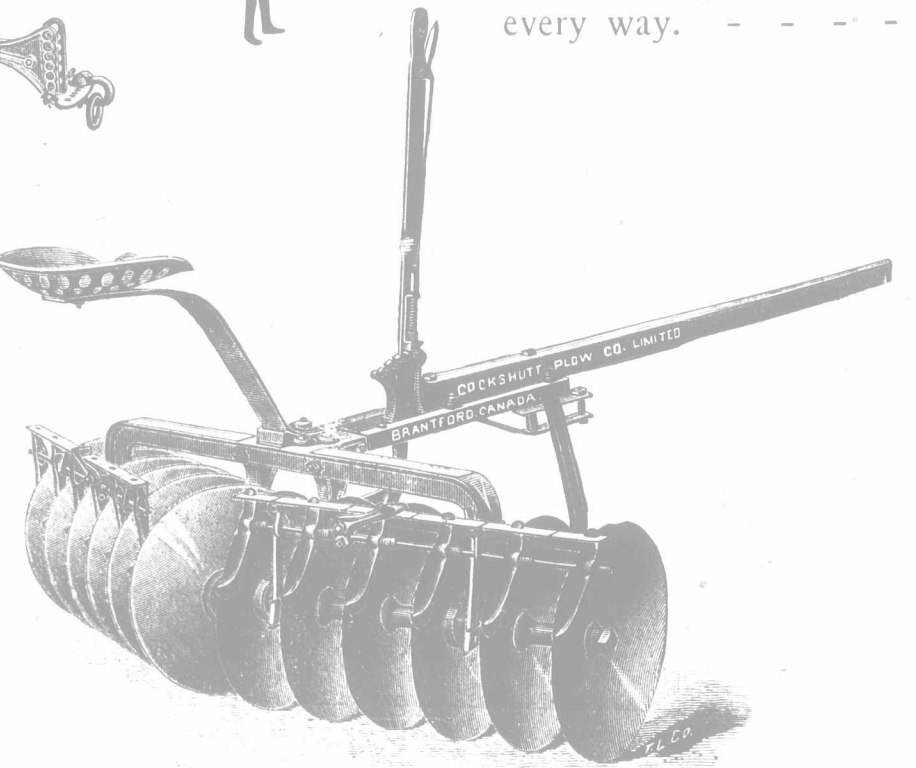


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