

J G Rutherford, VS a pl 93

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



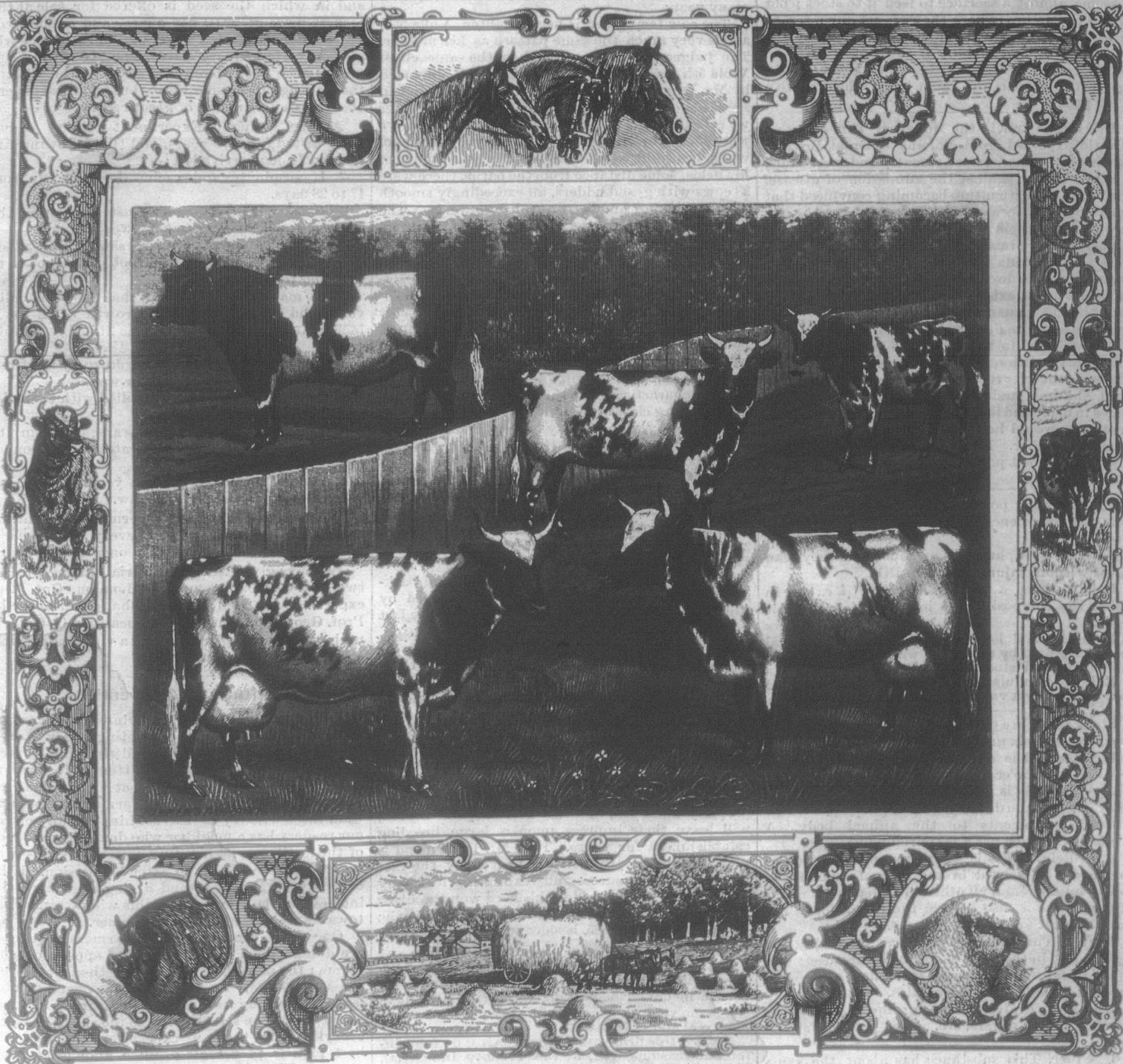
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. IV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 5, 1893.

No. 57.



A GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRE CATTLE,
THE PROPERTY OF JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

If you have to buy feed, buy those which are rich in fertilizing material; among the richest are bran, oil cake and cotton-seed meal.

When you begin to feed fowls for market, separate them from the ones that are intended to be kept for future service, for these should not have fattening food.

In the milking stable, stretch a wire overhead in rear of the cows; then attach a sliding hook to this to hang the lantern on. Never set it on the floor, where it is liable to be overturned, and is always a source of danger.

The Thirty-ninth Volume of the Shorthorn Herd Book of Great Britain has been published, and by the number of entries shows that the interest in Shorthorn breeding is not diminishing in the least. Besides the usual number of females, the Volume contains the pedigrees of 1475 bulls.

The Ohio Farmer reports an experiment in which wheat was fed to hogs; when fat they were sold at \$5.40. The price realized for the wheat so used was ninety-four cents per bushel. The writer goes on to say:—"Now the good price is not the only benefit to be derived from this home market for the wheat, for we shall see the effects of this feeding on the next crop of corn, and of wheat and clover following. In fact, I think it will be the 'bait' that will 'trap the nitrogen' in the next crop of clover. Feeding wheat is something that we have never been in the habit of doing, and I must confess that it seems almost a sacrifice to feed it to stock; but figures tell no lies (where they are set down right), so my conscience will allow me to abide by the above figures, and I think if the farmers will all feed more wheat, that will be one good way to dispose of the surplus and again bring wheat up to a living price."

In a recent article the Monetary Times says:—"Cattle exported from Norway to Great Britain, like those of Canada, were recently under schedule, as a precaution against the admission of disease. The Board of Agriculture becoming convinced that Norwegian cattle were free from disease, the embargo against them has been removed. There is a disposition to draw from this fact the consoling hope that Canada's turn may come next. But, meanwhile, it is desirable to make the most of the situation as it exists to-day. The necessity of slaughtering Canadian cattle on arrival may not greatly lessen the number of fat animals sent over; but it does lead to the killing of cattle which are not in a condition to bring a good price for beef. The best sent over recently have been bringing only eight shillings and sixpence per stone. The loss comes in here, and is traceable to imperfect feeding. Free corn would here tell greatly in favor of the Canadian farmer. But whether it be got or not, it is obviously good policy to send over only well-fed cattle."

The following points on feeding are condensed from the experience of the Missouri Experiment Station:—

Rule 1. Feed animals as much as they can digest without injuring their health.

Rule 2. Feed a "balanced ration," i. e., one in which the composition is in proportion to their needs.

Rule 3. Food is required to maintain animal heat; save food by providing warm but ventilated shelter for your stock.

Rule 4. Stimulate the digestive capacity of your animal by a variety of food, salt, etc.

Stock foods are composed of substances usually arranged into six groups.

1. Water. The amount varies with kind of food. It is of no economic importance.

2. Ash. This is the residue left after burning away the combustible portions. It supplies the mineral ingredients to the animal body. A portion of the ash has a manurial value.

3. Protein. This is the nitrogenous portion of the food. It is used in the animal economy to form "muscle" and all other nitrogenous portions of the body; it also aids in the formation of fat. It is the most valuable ingredient.

4. Fat. This substance produces animal heat, or is stored up in the body as fat for future use. One pound of fat will produce as much heat as two and one-half pounds of carbohydrates.

5. Carbohydrates. This group includes the starches, gums, sugars, etc. They produce fat and heat.

6. Fiber. This substance has about the same composition as the carbohydrates, but it is much less digestible; it is of but little value.

Messrs. Jas. Drummond & Sons' Ayrshires.

It is a beautiful quintette of Ayrshire cattle that furnishes the subject for our front-page illustration for this issue, and whether this herd is judged by the specimens that have carried so many winnings or from the still more practical standpoint of milk and butter production at home, they are entitled to the highest encomiums that can be lavished upon them.

In the means they have taken for infusing new blood into the herd, Messrs. James Drummond & Sons appear to have followed the example of many other eminent breeders, by purchasing cows of the greatest possible excellence, from which stock bulls may be bred for use on the herd. That this is a safe practice, the success attained by many a prominent herd bred by this system has conclusively proved.

In the prize-winning group before us, the cow Viola 3rd, in the left foreground, is entitled to premier position, and to her excellence as a breeder are largely due the other good ones which bear her company. She was bred by Mr. Charles Ray, Gargunock, Scotland, and was imported several years ago by Mr. Drummond. Apart from her grand show yard achievements, she has produced several celebrated winners. She is a grand type of her breed, being particularly handsome, while her capacious udder and prominent milk veins show in every point a great milk producer, yet she possesses quality in a very high degree. She was placed first in her class at the late Toronto Industrial in certainly one of the strongest rings that has appeared for many years.

The cow facing her is her daughter, Viola 5th, and is very much the same pattern as her mother. The judge placed her second in the same class. Viola 5th was sired by Promotion, a bull imported by Mr. Drummond a number of years ago, and in speaking of the excellence of this bull as a breeder we call to mind the magnificent lot of cows we were shown by Mr. Drummond several years ago, which is a sight we will not soon forget. In one of his fields, some distance from the barns, there were 28 cows with grand udders, all exceedingly smooth and handsome and wonderfully uniform. The greater part of these, we were told, were daughters of Promotion.

The bull to the far left is Victor of Park Hill 5001. He was sired by Rob Roy 3971, whose sire was Promotion and dam Viola 3rd, just mentioned, while Victor of Park Hill's dam was the noted cow Victoria 2931, which has a record of over 10,000 pounds of milk in the year. Victor of Park Hill is a particularly fine specimen of a dairy bull. He has great depth of forerib, immense substance, and marked character, while the fact that he won first in the strong class of bulls at the recent Industrial Show proves that he pretty nearly filled the eye of Mr. Robert Robertson, of Howick, P. Q., who tied the ribbons on that occasion.

The two-year-old heifer standing in the centre is Lillie of Hardiston 5927, sired by Rob Roy, her dam being the imported cow Lillie of Hardiston 3623, that has been quite a prize winner in years gone by. To her was given 1st prize in the two-year-old class at the late Industrial.

The yearling heifer to the right in the background is Lillie of Parkhill, which was sired by Rob Roy, and she is from the same cow as the last mentioned, viz., Imported Lillie of Hardiston. The yearling was also first in her class. Collectively the group before us won the herd prize; to them were allotted the highest honors of the show.

Messrs. Drummond & Sons have a very large and excellent herd, and have paid the strictest attention to breeding in all its details for many years. There is nothing that shows that breeders are gifted with the knowledge of their business more than bringing out a group of cattle such as these are bred from. Properly selected individuals, when properly managed, as these evidently have been, will leave their impress upon a large breeding establishment for years. That Mr. Drummond is no novice in his profession is proved by the fact that he has been successfully exhibiting for many years. Three cows bred in this herd won the silver medals at the Provincial Show at Ottawa in 1879; at Sherbrooke in 1885, besides prizes in the classes, the prize for the herd was carried by this firm.

Again, in 1888, at the Provincial Show, Mr. Drummond was again successful in winning the bronze medal in the milking competition, while in the same year they gained the herd prize both at Montreal and at Ottawa.

In 1889 this firm won the herd prizes on four different occasions, viz., at the Toronto Industrial, Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa Exhibitions. The herd has now been established for twenty-five years.

The Messrs. Drummond's farm is situated about four miles north of Montreal, and comprises three hundred acres of the best possible soil. The fields are fenced with neatly built stone walls, while the farming operations are carried on in the most approved style.

The New Forage Plant, Lathyrus Sylvestris.

Farmers are always on the alert for something new, and as the most extravagant claims have been made for this new forage plant, Lathyrus Sylvestris, or as it is more commonly known, the everlasting or flat pea, the results of experiments conducted at the experimental stations will remove false impressions, and give an idea of the true character of this plant.

Prof. Georgeson, of the Kansas Station, after trying in vain to grow it from imported seed, tried it for a third time last year, obtaining plants from the station in Georgia. About ten per cent. of them managed to live through the summer, but this spring he failed to find a single plant. His opinion is that if we could obtain a stand as readily as is obtained of clover or alfalfa, he says he has little doubt that it would be a useful addition to our list of forage plants, but it should be borne in mind that, like all new things, it is lauded to the skies, and impossible claims are made for it. Upon examination it will be found that these claims emanate chiefly from seedsmen who realize large profits from the sale of the seed. Circulars are issued by a seed firm in London, England, who claim to have the monopoly of the whole seed crop of Germany, and in which the seed is offered for sale at the modest price of \$2.00 per ounce, and as the seeds are about as large as a sweet pea and an ounce will seed only a few square yards, there is considerable profit in it. Prof. Georgeson says that he will try the plant again on a small scale, but from past experience he is not sanguine of great results.

At the Michigan Experiment Station it has been tested for two years, and the following are the conclusions arrived at:—

1. It germinates and reaches the surface in from 17 to 28 days.
2. It grows slowly at first after reaching the surface, and needs care to keep weeds down.
3. It makes on very poor sandy soil a top growth of 6 to 8 inches, and a root growth of 12 to 15 inches the first year.
4. It makes on sandy soil, that has been cultivated and improved, a top growth of 12 to 15 inches, and a root growth of 18 to 24 inches the first year.
5. The tops are not easily cut down by the frost. The roots go through the winter well.
6. The roots are thickly supplied with tubercles (nitrogen gatherers).
7. The one-year-old plants transplanted in the spring to sandy soil made at the rate of 10,460 pounds of green forage to the acre.
8. It does not bloom the first year. The second year the blooms and pods are few.

We may add that it is a permanent plant, increasing in growth and yield every year, and it is said will last fifty years when once established.

We have given this plant a trial during the last two years on our grounds in London, Ont. Our experience has been similar to that given above by Prof. Georgeson, but in other localities in Ontario we have seen this plant making a vigorous growth. We will continue to test it.

Institutes and Conventions.

It will soon be time for our winter dairy conventions and farmers' institute meetings. These are a great help to the observing and thinking farmer, though in some quarters any attempt to improve farm methods is still sneered at or derided, the idea being that the ordinary farmer knows more than those who try to instruct him. If any one of our readers has a neighbor who doubts the efficacy of the institutes, let him turn missionary this winter and persuade him to attend a session. If he can only be got to attend a single meeting, his interest will be aroused, and this will do somewhat towards making him a better farmer.

Our dairy conventions and farmers' institutes are doing a good work, in spite of opposition and sneers; the more they are known the better they are appreciated. At these meetings each farmer learns something from his brother farmer. People are beginning to see that life is too short to learn everything by personal experience, and that the best plan is to get all possible knowledge from others. Knowing how a thing is done is the main thing; the cheapest way of learning is the best—generally experience is dear schooling.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairying for Profit or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the author, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal) and that of one new yearly subscriber accompanied by two dollars.

Bulletin No. 19, Central Experimental Farm, recently issued, is an exceedingly instructive little pamphlet, upon "Grasses; Their uses and composition," prepared by James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist, and Frank Shutt, Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms. It contains descriptions and illustrations of many of the most useful and nutritious grasses grown at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, as well as those native grasses now being so successfully cultivated at the Brandon and Indian Head Farms, and is supplemented with a chemical analysis of the different varieties.

Every farmer should have a copy of this pamphlet, as the grasses are bound to play such an important part in the rotation of crops. Timothy does very well in many parts of Manitoba and the N. W. T., but it is quite probable that some of our native grasses will prove, under proper cultivation, much better adapted to our soil and climate.

Fall Fairs.

After enjoying most perfect weather throughout September, a change came with the opening of October and the first 10 days were cold and wet, and this is the time chosen by nearly every Agricultural Society, from the Red River to the Rockies, for holding their Fall Fairs. However, in spite of wet and mud and cold weather, most of the shows have turned out fairly successful; especially is this the case where the people of the district have taken an interest, and not left all the work to the few energetic individuals who wear the badge of office. We regret having been unable to attend every fair, but so many were held on the same date in widely separated districts, that it has been an impossibility, but which might be remedied in future by a little assistance from the Societies.

MANITOU.

The fair at Manitou was one of those at which we found it impossible to be present, but we gather from the report published in the Manitou Mercury that a very successful exhibition was held. The prizes for horses were divided up among the many exhibitors. In Shorthorn cattle R. D. Foley and J. S. Robson shared up all the prizes that were going. Jas. Ritchie was alone in Ayrshires. Wm. Grogan had long-wooled sheep and Peter Fargey short-wooled, while Jas. and Peter Fargey won most of the honors in Berkshires. Dr. Black and J. C. Fleming were the principal exhibitors of poultry. In the grains J. Steplar and Wm. Hasselfield were first and second on Red Fife Wheat, and E. J. Moore on White Oats.

HARTNEY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The first annual fair held by the Hartney Agricultural Society, on the 12th of October, was a great success, the weather being favorable. The exhibit of horses was very good. In the stallion classes, the two noted horses, Potheath (imp. Clyde) and Balaklava (standard-bred), commanded a good deal of attention. The show of foals was very good, the honors in the horse classes being placed by Dr. Spiers, Virden. The lady drivers competition was keenly contested and drew a crowd. Cattle classes were only meagrely filled, very few pure-breds being owned in this district; grades were out in force, and were of good quality. In sheep and pigs, the competition was fair, Shropshires, Lincolns and Cotswolds in sheep, Berkshires, Tamworths and Chester Whites in pigs, being the different breeds exhibited. J. W. Barter captured the FARMER'S ADVOCATE special with a fine Shropshire ram, as best ram, any age or breed, on the grounds. The inside exhibit was held in Hammond and Lackie's new mill building, and was the feature of the fair. Dairy products were out in force, also grains, competition in these being very keen, this being a noted wheat district. The show of roots and vegetables were very creditable, amply demonstrating a reserve force if needed in stock raising and feeding. Ladies' work, fine arts and domestic manufactures caused a ripple of excitement among the fair sex, who fairly outdid any other part of the show. Public opinion points to two days for our next years show, too much work having to be crowded in for a one-day fair.

CRYSTAL CITY.

The above Society held a very creditable fair on Oct. 12th; the attendance, though not large, was represented by an excellent class of farmers. The horse class was fairly represented, and some good individual specimens shown. In the heavy draft class W. Werry & Sons, Purvis Thompson and Charles Masters were successful competitors. W. Werry & Sons carried off the red ribbon on carriage team; J. Ring, Joseph Rollin, Thos. Cook and Wm. Walton also carried off a share of the honors. H. J. Taylor secured 1st for single driver. Cattle—Shorthorns, aged bull, 1st, Jas. Laidlaw. 2 year old, 1st, W. Werry & Sons; 2nd, John Affleck. Heifer, 2 year old, 1st and 2nd, Hon. Thos. Greenway. J. S. Cochrane and D. Watson were the only exhibitors in the Ayrshire class. A good number of grade cattle were shown. Sheep—The exhibit in the long-wool class was fairly large. H. Cudmore, F. Collins and A. Cudmore were the principal exhibitors. We were pleased to see John Oughton out with a fine flock of registered Shropshires; they were brought out in very good form, and reflect much credit upon him. Swine—The Large Yorkshire and Chester White classes were well represented; the honors were divided between John Oughton, James Lawrence and Hon. Thos. Greenway. Poultry—The competition in this class was good; some excellent birds were shown by Hon. Thos. Greenway, James Lawrence, J. C. Fleming and James Haine. Grain—The exhibit was not large, but some fine samples were brought out; J. J. Ring and John Affleck were the most successful. The exhibit in roots and vegetables was very good, some extra fine specimens being on exhibition. The exhibit of dairy products was also good, and competition in a number of classes keen. Ladies' work and domestic manufacture department evinced that great care had been taken by the ladies for supremacy.

FAIRMEDE.

The second annual show of this Society was held on Oct. 3rd. Mr. McTurk, of Elkhorn, who acted as judge of cattle at this fair, reports the show of stock very good. Some good, useful Shorthorns were shown by Messrs. Kidd, Stirtt and Smith; Mr. Powell's Jerseys were also good. Achison, Galbraith and Millar were the principal exhibitors

of sheep, and some good pigs were shown by Potter and Kidd. The poultry show was fair.

OAK RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The above Society held a very successful fair on September 29th; upwards of 575 entries were forward. Many superior horses were shown; among those winning the most premiums are: McIntosh & Son, Jos. Andrew, T. Kidd, H. Gray, W. Smith, G. Vickery, W. J. Cowan, J. M. Wedderborn, Wm. Millar and E. Hunter. Thomas Speers, of Bradwardine, Geo. Rankin and E. Henry were the principal exhibitors of Shorthorn cattle, and very creditable specimens were brought out. C. S. Alwyn had it all his own way in Ayrshires. In long-wool sheep, Messrs. W. Hedley, J. Riddell and T. R. Todd took most of the prizes, and in short-wools W. J. Helliwell, of Oak Lake, captured the bulk of the premiums. Thomas Speers, Jos. Andrew and D. A. Robertson showed some good Berkshires. J. S. Hays had the first prize Red and White Fife Wheat. T. R. Todd also had some good samples; and J. Brown's "Campbell's White Chaff" was 1st; Kahler Bros. were first in both White and Black Oats.

NEEPAWA FAIR.

In spite of most unpleasant weather on the opening day of this fair, before the close of the second day the sun shone out warmly and a fairly good crowd assembled on the large grounds of this Association. The Turf Club having joined the Society a number of races were held, which helped to attract many. The display in the main building was very good in all classes, the ladies' work being especially attractive. The Brandon Experimental Farm had a very tastefully arranged exhibit of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables, with Mr. Robey in charge, who seemed ever ready to answer the many questions put to him. There was a fairly good exhibit of wheat, that of F. O. Harris being considered superior to the others. G. McGregor's exhibit of native grasses and his collection of 62 varieties of potatoes helped very materially in these departments. Owing, doubtless, to the weather and bad roads, the cattle, sheep and swine exhibits were very small. Messrs. Scott and P. Dobb had some very useful Shorthorns. N. F. Hartley and R. Halpenny showed sheep, J. M. Ewens and Joe Montgomery Berkshire pigs. Some fine fowls were shown by W. F. Sirett, D. Munroe, R. Thompson, Wm. McKinnon and Jas. Walker. The largest number of entries was in the general purpose horses, and nearly every prize was keenly contested. Eight teams were in the ring for best general purpose team; that belonging to John Chatwin was placed first, with A. Park's second. D. Munroe got most of the prizes in heavy draughts with his Shire mares and their produce. Much of the success of this show is due to the indefatigable efforts of the worthy president, G. McGregor, and the able body of directors, and they deserve the hearty support of the district. Every farmer should be public spirited enough to be a paid-up member of his district agricultural society.

WHITEWOOD.

The tenth annual show of Whitewood Agricultural Society was held on their grounds, and was a decided success. They have a fine new hall erected for the indoor exhibits. Not many entries were made in the horse class, but some fine animals were shown, a colt shown by the Messrs. Delbridge being well worthy of special mention. There were a few good Holsteins and Shorthorns out; Mr. R. S. Park, who is founding a herd of the former, exhibited a few choice animals, a heifer calf having a remarkably well developed udder for its age. There was not much competition in sheep, pigs or poultry. Grain and roots were very good, and the exhibit in the ladies' department was very interesting, having in addition to the many nice things which usually make up this department, some work done by the children at school, a new departure which might well be copied at all fairs.

WOLSELEY.

The exhibition at Wolseley, on the 5th of Oct., was not as well attended nor as much interest taken in it as we think desirable, but as the weather was somewhat unpleasant some allowance should be made on this account. There was considerable competition in some classes, and the home dairies were well represented, and quite a number of exhibits of domestic origin showed that the ladies of this locality believe in demonstrating their interest in their local agricultural exhibition by action, without which the Wolseley fair would have been nothing to boast of.

CARBERRY.

One of the best and most spirited fall fairs we have had the pleasure of attending was that held at Carberry, on Oct. 13th; and we have no hesitation in saying that to Mr. Geo. Hope, President of the Association, very much of the credit is due. A very neat hall has been erected during the past year, its chief fault being that it is already too small, and from the plan upon which it is built cannot easily be increased in size. Some splendid samples of grain were exhibited; as good a sample of Fife wheat as we ever had seen being the first prize sample at this show. A good show of potatoes and vegetables was also made, and the Brandon Experimental Farm exhibit occupied the centre of the ground floor, and attracted much attention. The poultry exhibit was good, H. K. Zavitz contributing a large share of the winners; S. J. Thompson, V. S., also had some capital poultry. One of the

most attractive departments of the show was the display of live stock; there was a first-class showing of horses, but we have been unable to obtain a correct copy of the prize list up to time of going to press, and we therefore cannot give names of exhibitors. But the excellence of the cattle in both Shorthorn and Grade classes was remarked by all present; J. G. Baron's Shorthorns were very much admired, and they certainly do credit not only to Mr. Baron as an importer and breeder, but to the Carberry district. His imported yearling bull, *Topsman*—17847—, bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., and a son of *Stanley*—7949—, the bull who has immortalized himself as the sire of the young herd which won first honors at World's Fair as the best young herd against all beef breeds. His dam is by *Vice-Consul*. This young bull has improved much since coming into Mr. Baron's hands, and we expect great things of him. The females of this herd were a very uniform, even, thick-fleshed lot of Bates cattle; many were by his well-known sire *Barrington Waterloo*. Among the best were *Waterloo Sunshine*, an aged cow of much character and substance; *Red Rose of Woodburn*, a nice 3-year-old, the 2-year-old, *Red Baroness 2nd*, *May Queen 2nd*, and *Laurietta 3rd*; but our space is too limited to mention all the good things of this herd. The same exhibitor brought out some capital Grades, and we would say right here that this was a splendid class, with many very extra cows and heifers in the ring. Mr. T. D. Stickle captured first on aged cow, and first on yearling heifer; Mr. Geo. Hope's exhibit in Grade cattle was also well worthy of mention, as were also his sheep and lambs. Only a fair exhibit of swine was made.

Some Tariff Reform Criticisms.

Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I observed in the issue of 20th September that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has taken up politics—the founder of the F. A. would never have done so. But since you have taken it up, permit me to answer the rev. gentleman who exhorted the farmers' meeting at Brandon lately. Nobody denies that a tariff reform is necessary, and we will have it, according to promises made by Sir John Thompson; but what I object to in the rev. gentleman's speech is his comparison of prices between Dakota and Manitoba. I do not know any law which compels a Manitoba settler to purchase his implements from the States if he can get them as good in Canada and as cheap as the farmers in Dakota.

1. *Breaking Ploughs*.—Seven years ago I began buying from Harris, Sons & Co., Brantford, a long handled breaker for \$18.00, instead of \$35.00 for a Deering; my breaker has done good service.

2. *Wagons*.—I have seen a new wagon bought during last spring by a Mennonite (I did interpret for him) from a firm on market square, Winnipeg, for \$65.00, and lately inquiring the price of implements when visiting Duck Lake, N. W. T., the price of a wagon, complete, was \$75.00, and not \$90.00.

3. Price of a Brantford Mower at Duck Lake was \$55.00, and not \$70.00.

4. Price of rake at Duck Lake, \$25.00, same as in Dakota.

5. Price of the Brantford Binder, no better can be had. Last year a friend of mine paid cash for two binders at the rate of \$120.00 each, and not \$180.00.

6. In the lumber and coal oil combines I go with the rev. gentleman,—it is simply an outrage. The implements from 1 to 5, I only wanted to show that the prices put on by the rev. gentleman are misleading.

He also says it acts against our immigration, yet immigrants from Dakota are coming every week to the Northwest, in spite of their implements, and they will help us to compete, not only with Dakota, but with the world.

Now, about Mr. D. F. Wilson, who wishes and urges strongly to have partyism abolished and all farmers unite, since they are 80 per cent. of the population. Does not Mr. Wilson belong to one of the existing parties? There is a country—Russia—with one party only. Thanks! sooner have Canada with its two parties fighting one the other.

Mr. Wilson also regrets that so few farmers are members in the House of Commons. I join hands on this point with Mr. Wilson, but neither of us is able to change it. Now, the reason. The majority of our farmers are not educated enough, they work more with their physical power than with their mental power, they use more their hands than their brains. As soon as agriculture becomes a science and the farmer has to use his brains, then will come the time that the great portion of the members will be farmers.

The little province of Ontario struck the right thing when introducing "The Principles of Agriculture," by Mills and Shaw, to be used in the Ontario schools. It will take time, much time, but it will come. Not only the scholars of this generation but also the teachers in the country schools, have to be trained to it. It is a success in France and Germany, why not here?

Ending, I can only recommend highly this little book above mentioned, which I see you have advertised in your Agricultural Library; its cost is only 10 cents. Respectfully,

WILLIAM WAGNER, OSSOWO, MAN.

Sheep at the World's Columbian Exhibition.

Like the nationalities of mankind, the breeds of sheep were numerous at the great Chicago Show. All the well-known breeds were out in numbers, and with one or two exceptions made most creditable displays. Never before in America, and probably nowhere in the world, have met in competition so many experienced breeders and well-fitted and well-bred flocks. In numbers the exhibits were as follows:—Ootswolds, 72; Leicesters, 31; Lincolns, 53; Southdowns, 148; Shropshires, 141; Oxfords, 84; Hampshires, 42; Dorset Horns, 67; Cheviots, 84; making a total of 722 sheep of British origin. Merinos of various description numbered 343. The Persian fat tailed sheep numbered 7. Total, 1,072.

COTSWOLDS.
The Ootswolds were a good class, especially those imported from England, but the home-bred animals, both Canadian and American, were not what they should have been. Anything good enough to win at Toronto this year would have won at Chicago. At London, Ont., better home-bred animals were shown than in Chicago.

J. G. Snell & Brother, Edmonton, Ont., won 1st on pen of five ewes, two years old and over, bred by exhibitor; 1st and 2nd on pen of two rams and three ewes under two years old, bred by exhibitor; 3rd on ram three years old; 5th on ram and three ewes over two years old.

Mr. R. Miller, Brougham, Ont., showed a well-fitted flock of good quality. These sheep were fitted by Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, and were in his charge at Toronto Industrial; part of them were the sheep shown so successfully by him at Toronto and other fairs in 1892. Eight were imported this year, five last; they were selected in England by Mr. Miller. At Chicago this flock won 2nd on three-year-old ram; 1st on two-year-old ram; 2nd on yearling ram; 2nd on ram lamb; 3rd and 4th on three-year-old ewes; 1st and 2nd on two-year-old ewes; 3rd and 4th on yearling ewes; 2nd and 4th on ewe lambs; 2nd on ram and three ewes two years old and over; sweepstakes for best ewe any age. This flock was splendidly fitted and reflects great credit on Mr. Thompson as a feeder and fitter.

J. H. Woodford, Paris, Ky., was out with a very nice flock of 14, and won 3rd on two-year-old ram, bred by Mr. Bagnall, of England; 4th on ram and three ewes over two years old, bred by the exhibitor; 4th on ram lamb, bred by the exhibitor; 4th on pen of two rams and three ewes under two years old, bred by exhibitor. All the animals shown by this gentleman were bred by himself, from stock purchased from Messrs. G. Harding & Sons. The lambs were an exceedingly good lot, the yearlings were small but vigorous.

G. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind., were out with a flock of 14; and won 4th on two-year-old ram.

Wm. Newton, of Pontiac, Mich., was also an exhibitor and brought out some things of good quality, all of which were imported, and won several prizes. Altogether the quality of the animals was good, but they were brought out in bad shape.

Messrs. Geo. Harding and Son, Waukesha, Wis., were out with a flock of thirty-nine. They were a good lot throughout, winning 1st on three-year-old ram, an imported sheep selected by Jas. Main, and fed by John Thompson, of Uxbridge; 2nd on two-year-old ram, fitted by J. G. Snell & Bro., and imported by John Thompson, of Uxbridge; 1st and 3rd on yearling ram, imported by Robt. Miller in 1893; 1st and 3rd on ram lambs, also imported by Mr. Miller, for Messrs. Harding; 1st and 2nd on three years old ewes. The 1st prize ewe was imported and fed by William Thompson, and sold to Messrs. Harding in 1893; the 2nd prize ewe was fed by Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro. 3rd and 4th on two-year-old ewes, imported and fed by J. G. Snell & Bro., bought by Messrs. Harding in 1893; 1st and 2nd on yearling ewes, imported by Robt. Miller, for Messrs. Harding, in 1893; 1st and 3rd on ewe lambs, also imported by Mr. Miller, for Messrs. Harding, in 1893; 1st on ram and three ewes over two years old, imported and fed by J. G. Snell & Bro., and 2nd on pen of five two-year-old ewes, bred in America; 3rd on two rams and three ewes under two years, bred in America. Sweepstakes on ram, imported by Robt. Miller.

Messrs. Geo. Harding & Son had for a long time been preparing their flock for this show, and have bought good and well-bred animals wherever they could be found, either in Canada or England. They have spent their money freely in both countries, and have succeeded in getting together a large and good flock, and well deserve the patronage of American breeders. Judging by their extensive purchases in Canada during the past ten or twelve years, they should be able to supply their numerous customers with breeding animals good enough to suit the most critical.

We found this class the hardest on the grounds to report. It was next to impossible to find out who owned the animals, or by whom they were bred or fed. At the present time we believe Messrs. Harding & Son own the entire exhibit, having bought the flocks owned by other exhibitors.

THE LINCOLNS.

Were a fine class, and brought out in splendid form. What they lacked in numbers they made up in quality. Messrs. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Ont., and Ilderton, Ont., were the most successful prize winners, capturing the following trophies:—

1st on ram three years old and over; 1st and 2nd on rams two years old; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on yearling rams; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on ram lambs; 1st and 2nd on ewe three years old and over; 1st and 2nd on ewe two years old; 1st and 2nd on yearling ewe; 1st and 3rd on ewe lambs; 1st on pen of one ram and three ewes; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on pens of two rams and three ewes, bred by the exhibitor. Sweepstakes for best ram, any age. Sweepstakes, best ewe, any age; also champion cup, given by Cooper and Nephews, proprietors of Cooper's Sheep Dip, as sweepstakes for best ram, any age. This was a truly fine exhibit in each section; the sheep were large and of superior quality. The ram which won the sweepstakes was two years old, and weighed 413 lbs. He was even and thick fleshed, and bore a first-rate fleece. The champion ewe was also two years old, and weighed 308 lbs. She was a typical Lincoln, a deep, thick, short-legged sheep, carrying a heavy fleece of good quality.

D. A. Campbell, Mayfair, Ont., was an exhibitor in this class. He captured 2nd on ewe lamb, 3rd on ram and three ewes. The aged ewes in this lot were good in quality and well fitted. The same may be said of the lambs, especially the ewe which took second place. Mr. Campbell deserves much credit for his achievements in Chicago.

Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont., that veteran breeder of Lincolns, was out with seventeen head—right good ones they were, large, heavy, and of good quality both in body and fleece. This flock made a hard fight for the coveted ribbons in each section, and won a share of the booty.

Geo. Davis, Dyer, Ind., showed four head of good sheep, but not well fitted.

THE LEICESTERS.

like the Lincolns, were not numerous, but the quality was superb—a better class than any that ever before graced American pens.

James Snell, Clinton, Ont., showed nineteen, and won 1st and 2nd on ewe three years old and over; 1st and 3rd on two years old; 2nd and 3rd on ewe lamb; 2nd on ram two years old; 2nd and 3rd on yearling ram; 2nd and 4th on ram lamb; 1st on ram and three ewes two years old and over; 1st on five ewes bred by the exhibitor; 2nd and 4th on pen consisting of two rams and three ewes two years old; sweepstakes for ewe any age. This flock were heavier woolled and of a somewhat different type than their competitors; this made the work of judging somewhat difficult. Several of this flock were English Leicesters, a sheep very unlike the Border Leicester; the lambs were large, strong, well woolled, but not fat. The yearling and aged sheep, both male and female, were of the same type as the lambs, carrying very heavy fleeces of fine wool on thick, compact bodies, which were supported by short, strong legs. They were each and all brought out in the pink of condition.

John Kelly, Shakespear, Ont., so long known as the champion Leicester breeder of America, was here with a grand flock, all Border Leicesters, as alike as peas in a pod. All were bred by Mr. Kelly but one, a yearling ram, the winner of first at the Royal and first at Toronto Industrial in 1893. The remainder of the flock, 23 in number, possessed the same general excellence. As a class the Leicesters were as good as any, and better than most. Canadians felt a singular pride in this fact, as nine-tenths of the sheep shown in this division, and quite—that many of the prize winners, were bred in Canada by Canadian farmers.

THE CHEVIOTS

shown were doubtless well-bred. In type many of them were all right, but, with few exceptions, they were badly brought out—untrimmed, and thin in condition. Their wool presented an ugly appearance, and to the touch they were bad to very bad. This condition of things is to be regretted, as Cheviots are hardy, vigorous sheep very suitable to rough and hilly sections.

The exhibitors were: Geo. Lough, Hartwick, N. Y.; H. Keim, Ladoga, Ind.; D. F. Wilber, Oneonta, N. Y.; T. N. Currie, Hartwick, N. Y.; Wm. Currie & Sons, Hartwick, N. Y.; Van Dresser Bros., Cubleskill, N. Y. No Canadian sheep were exhibited in this class.

SHROPSHIRE

were a wonderfully good class. W. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., showed eight, five of which were lambs; all were bred by himself. These were a very nice exhibit of good quality, with plenty of character and well woolled. We had hoped to see this flock more largely represented at the World's Fair, and it would have been but for circumstances over which Mr. Beattie had no control. As it was, the animals shown were a credit to the exhibitor and to Canada. The winnings were as follows:—Third on ram lamb, third on two rams and three ewes. In this instance Mr. Beattie's lambs were compelled to compete with yearlings. Second on ram lamb, bred in America; fifth on ewe lamb. His aged sheep was good, also his yearling ram. This gentleman's home flock numbers 107, 44 of which are breeding ewes, all of which were selected by the exhibitor from the best English flocks.

Just across the aisle from Mr. Beattie's exhibit was that of A. O. Fox, Oregon, Wis., a gentleman who for many years has each season bought largely in Canada. He was known to Canadians upwards of twenty years ago as a buyer of Cotswolds, but for the last ten or twelve years has bought Shropshires only. Though buying largely in Canada, he has not confined his purchases to this country, but has commissioned such men as Robt. Miller, of Brough-

ham, to select for him in England. Last year he sent a competent man to Great Britain, who stopped there the entire winter to "spy out the land," and last spring when Mr. Miller arrived in England this gentleman knew just where suitable specimens could be procured. The flock shown in Chicago bears evidence of the care with which Mr. Miller made the final selection. The winnings were: Second on aged ram, "Blue Blood Yet," which was said to be the heaviest Shropshire on the grounds, weighing 350 lbs.; his girth by measure was twelve inches greater, and body five inches longer, and one and one-half inches nearer the ground, than any other exhibited. He was bred by Mr. Thomas, of England, and fed and imported by the exhibitor, and was for two years used in his flock. First on yearling ram, bred by Mr. T. S. Bradburn, imported by A. O. Fox and selected by Robt. Miller in 1893. This sheep won third at the Royal in a very large class; he was also winner at other English Exhibitions. First on ram lamb, bred by A. Bradburn, imported by A. O. Fox in 1893. He was also an English winner. Second on aged ewe, bred by Mr. Bach, imported by W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont. First on yearling ewe, Marchioness, bred by Mr. Fenn, Ludlow, England, selected by Mr. R. Miller. Second and fourth on ewe lambs, bred by Mr. Bradburn, selected by Robt. Miller. Sweepstakes, for best ewe any age, won by Marchioness. First for best three yearling ewes, Marchioness and her companions, bred by Mr. Farmer, selected by Robt. Miller. First on imported ram lambs. First on ewe lambs, bred by Mr. Bradburn. This flock was very even and good in every particular. The yearling ewes bred by the exhibitor were very good in character, type and fleece. Two yearling rams, also bred by the exhibitor, were of much the same type. The imported sheep, both aged and yearlings, were a royal lot in every particular. Mr. Fox is one of the largest importers and breeders of Shropshires in America. His home flock varies in size from 500 to 1000. At the present time he has 400 breeding ewes.

Geo. E. Breck, Paw-Paw, Mich., was another exhibitor and successful prize winner. He won 4th on three-year-old ram, Sir Thomas, bred by R. Thomas, of England, imported by owner; this is a large, strong sheep. 3rd and 4th on home-bred yearling rams, both good, useful sheep; 3rd on two-year-old ram, bred by Mr. Bach, a wonderfully thick sheep, but a little strong in the fleece, well covered beneath. His stable companion, bred by R. Brown, Shropshire, England, was especially good. 4th on three-year-old ewe, bred by R. Thomas, England. 3rd on five two-year-old ewes, bred by exhibitor; this was a good pen of sheep of the thick, short-legged type. 3rd on yearling ewes, bred by exhibitor; 3rd on three ewes and two rams under two years old, bred by exhibitor. This was a well-bred flock, possessed of much quality and very creditably brought out. The proprietor's home flock numbers five hundred registered Shropshires. Mr. Breck is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College, and a lawyer by profession.

Messrs. Geo. Allen & Sons, Allerton, Ill., showed a flock that should open the eyes of Canadians. Heretofore we have supposed that our soil and climate were such that Americans could not rear sheep good enough to successfully compete with those reared and fed in Canada. This flock has dispelled that dream. As soon as Americans become as good flock-masters as Canadians, they will in many sections produce as good sheep. The best sheep in this class, although he did not win first money, was a yearling ram bred and fed by Messrs. Allen. The prizes won by this flock were as follows:—Third on aged ram, Proud Salopian, bred by J. L. Napper, imported by John L. Thompson in 1891. This is a wonderfully good old sheep in every particular. He has been a successful sire and noted prize winner, both in England and America. Mr. Allen also won fourth place in same class with a useful, well-covered sheep; also 2nd and 3rd on yearling rams. The one which won second money was the sheep referred to as being the best Shropshire on the grounds. As before stated, he was bred by Mr. Allen. His fleece is as good as it can be; in formation of body, in quality and type, he is all but perfection. He was in good condition, but not too highly fitted. The 3rd prize sheep was bred by Mr. Berry, England; imported by Mr. Allen. The 2nd prize ram lamb was also in this flock, as was the 1st prize three-year-old ewe, a grand specimen of the breed, bred and fed by the exhibitor. The 3rd prize two-year-old ewe had three companions of almost equal merit. They were bred by the exhibitor; got by Proud Salopian, as was also a yearling ram of excellent quality, sold to Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind. The next pen, owned by Mr. Allen, contained the fourth prize yearling ewe, bred by the English breeder, F. S. Minton. She was even and well woolled; her three companions, bred by Mr. Allen, were very handsome, and of the same thickly-fleshed, well-wooled type, but larger and heavier. The remaining prizes won by this flock were third and fifth on ewe lambs: second on two rams and three ewes; second on five ewes bred by exhibitor; second on two rams and three ewes under two years, bred by exhibitor. Young Salopian, the yearling ram before mentioned, won the \$500 sweepstakes given as a prize to best ram bred in America,

I. J. Williams & Sons, Muncie, Ind., won 4th on ram lamb, an even fellow, thick and compact, weighing 160 lbs.; 3rd on three-year-old ewe, bred by Mr. Bradburn, England, imported and fed by exhibitor. This animal won second at the Royal Show in 1891. For the past two seasons she has been a winner at many of the state fairs. Although kept so long in high flesh, she is still even and good. Her stable companion was very good. Like the last mentioned, she is massive, close to the ground, and well woolled. Second on yearling ewe, bred by Mr. Knox, England, imported by the owners. This is a very good ewe of same type as the aged ewes; she had previously won 4th at the Royal, 1st at Indiana State Fair, and 1st at Columbus, Ohio. The ewe lambs in this flock were small, but of good quality. Messrs. Williams' breeding flock numbers 200, of which 120 are breeding ewes; all are recorded. It is quite evident these gentlemen are capable of producing superior Shropshires.

T. B. Bennington, Grafton, Ohio, was also an exhibitor in this class. All his sheep were bred in England, selected and sent out by Mr. Mansell, the well-known live stock auctioneer.

The Wisconsin Experimental Station exhibited, in pens adjoining the Shropshires, four sheep—one very common Merino ewe and three cross-breeds. A first cross, the get of a Shropshire ram, was a great improvement on the Merino dam in every particular, more resembling a Shropshire than a Merino. The second cross, that is two crosses of Shropshire ram on the common Merino ewe, produced a very tidy little ewe, to all intents and purposes a Shropshire, good in color and well covered. The third cross was a slight improvement on the second cross. This object lesson should open the eyes of many farmers who visited this great show.

THE OXFORDS

made a grand display. As a class they were better than ever before seen in America. We have frequently seen as good individual specimens shown at Canadian exhibitions, and as good flocks as the best shown here, but never so many good ones.

The two veteran Canadian Oxford breeders, Henry and Peter Arkell, were here; the first-named resides at Arkell, Ont., the latter at Teeswater. Peter Arkell's was the first Oxford flock we inspected; they numbered 25. The first pen contained a two-year-old ram of large size, weighing, we were told, 365 lbs. He was even and thick fleshed, and carried a heavy fleece. In the same pen was a ewe even deeper fleshed than the ram; she was one of the thickest fleshed sheep on the ground—very few approached her in this particular; beside her there were two three-year-old ewes in this pen of similar character, large, vigorous and active; all stood well on their feet and legs. In the next pen were four ewes, three of which were bred by the exhibitor, the other was imported by him; like the last pen, they were each large, of good quality and well fitted. The next pen contained a yearling ram and two yearling ewes, imported as lambs. They were a handsome lot and reflected great credit on the feeder. The pen of ewes two years old and under three were much like those above described, large, thick fleshed and showy. The four yearling ewes and the yearling rams bred by the exhibitor, and the ram and ewe lambs, were a grand even lot. This flock was very well brought out, and are in type and character unusually good. They were successful in winning several prizes, but not as many as they should have done. Mr. Arkell has what many breeders has not—a distinctive type in view, when buying or breeding sheep. His desire is to produce a large, showy, fleshy, active sheep, with a heavy fleece and a robust constitution. He has succeeded admirably in producing this sort. He claims that many breeders of Oxfords lose the profitable qualities of their flocks by seeking to shorten the length of the fleece. Mr. A. claims they not only get less wool, but less constitution, poorer feeding qualities, and a greater tendency to peel. The judge did not agree with him, but seemed to admire another type. Though we watched the judging very closely, we failed to discover the type the judge desired. In no class was the judging so irregular and so hard to follow, nor was any class handled in so peculiar a manner.

Mr. Henry Arkell was to the front with fifteen head. The prizes won by this flock were: Fourth on three-year-old ram, 3rd on ram two years old. This is a very handsome sheep, thick-fleshed and beautifully finished in all points; he is full of character, his head and fleece are all that could be desired. Mr. Arkell has used him two years and found him an impressive sire; he is now in his prime. He won first at the Royal in 1891, was winner at all Canadian shows in his class, and of the sweepstakes at Detroit, Toronto and Ottawa the same year. Fourth on yearling ram; this sheep won 2nd at Bath and West of England show and 1st at Toronto; he is a long-bodied, strong-boned sheep of good character, giving promise of much outcome. 3rd on ram lambs; this was a sheep of good quality throughout, a winner of the highest honors in England and Canada. 4th on Minnie Miles in the class for ewes three years and over; this is a massive ewe of superb quality; she has won many honors in the show ring each year since 1891, including 1st in her class, in 1892, at Detroit, and sweepstakes for best ewe any breed. Her companion in the show pens is Mabel Miles, a ewe of similar breeding and quality. 4th on two-year-

old ewe; this was also a winner at English and Canadian shows since 1891. Sixth and 7th places with yearling ewes. 1st on ewe lamb, a selection from the pen which won 1st at the Royal. The character and quality of this flock, and the manner in which they were brought out, was most creditable to the exhibitor and gratifying to Canadians.

Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., was a foeman of noble steel, and a right good fellow. His flock was a fine one and well fitted. He has been an extensive buyer in Canada and England for some years, but, unlike many American sheep owners, he seems to understand the art of breeding and feeding as well as buying. His flock won 1st on ram two-year-old, bred by A. Brassey, England, imported by exhibitor; this sheep won 1st at the Royal and other English shows in 1892. 1st on yearling ram imported by exhibitor; this is a sheep of rare quality, the winner of 1st and championship over all breeds at Oxford, England; 1st at the Bath and West of England; 1st at the Royal, and sweepstakes at Chicago. 2nd on three-year-old ewe, bred by J. O. Eady, imported by exhibitor. 1st on two-year-old ewe, bred by Bryan & Son, Oxford, England, imported by exhibitor; 1st on yearling ewe, bred by A. Brassey, England; 4th on ewe lamb, bred as last named. 1st on ram lambs of similar breeding; 1st on ram and three ewes over two years old, all imported. Also, as before mentioned, sweepstakes for best ram. A similar prize offered by Cooper and Nephews, Galveston, Texas, for best ram. Also cup given by the English Oxford Down Association, for best collection of Oxford sheep. If our memory serves us right, each of the animals shown by Mr. McKerrow was imported in 1892 and 1893, by Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont., for the present owner.

Stone & Harris, Stonington, Ill., faced the judge with a flock numbering twenty-four, and a good lot they were and well brought out, winning a fair share of the prizes, but not as many as Mr. Stone insisted that he was entitled to; but we think he did very well considering the competition. Like several other exhibitors in this class, he lost a prize or two he was, perhaps, entitled to, and received others which somebody else should have had. His prizes were:—Third on aged ram, bred by John Worley, Oxford, England. This sheep was seven years old, and was remarkably good in fleece and form for his age. 2nd on ram, two years old, bred by exhibitor; 2nd on yearling ram, bred by John Treadwell, England; 3rd on ram lamb, bred by W. H. Wilson, Oxford, England; 1st on three-year-old ewe, bred by John Treadwell, England. This ewe also won the sweepstakes as best female any age. 3rd on two-year-old ewe, also bred in England; 3rd on yearling ewe, imported; 1st on five American-bred ewes, bred by exhibitor; 2nd on ewe lamb, bred in England.

W. A. Shafor, Middletown, Ohio, the genial and capable secretary of the American Oxford Down Breeders' Association, showed a fine lot of animals, numbering seventeen. This gentleman has imported extensively from England for several years. His sheep were of uniform quality and large. He won 2nd on aged ram, bred by Geo. Adams, imported by exhibitor in 1893; this is a large, massive sheep, weighing 436 lbs. 4th on ram two years old, bred by Fred. Street, imported by exhibitor, July, 1893; this was a finer sheep than the last mentioned, possessing more quality. 3rd on yearling ram, bred by Geo. Adams, imported by exhibitor, July, 1893. 2nd on ewe, two years old; 2nd and 4th on yearling ewes; 3rd on ewe lamb—all bred by Geo. Adams, imported July, 1893; 4th on ram and three ewes over two years old.

Sid. Conger, Flat Rock, Ind., exhibited twenty head, and won 1st on ram three years old, bred by Mr. Treadwell, imported by Stone & Harris; 3rd on ewe same age; 4th on two rams and three ewes, bred by exhibitor. This was a strong, well-bred flock.

THE HAMPSHIRE

Were disappointing in quality, being very uneven. Among them were a few good specimens in fine condition, but the majority were a weedy lot. In England these are considered a useful and profitable sheep, but up to date they have not made a favorable impression on American or Canadian flock masters. Their heads are too large, their bones too raw. The flocks shown this side of the Atlantic, as a rule, are too uneven to suit American buyers. One Canadian only exhibited, viz., Mr. John Kelly, who showed some fairly good Canadian-bred sheep in this class.

SOUTHDOWNS.

All prominent sheep breeders, and others qualified to judge, agreed that the exhibit of Southdowns at the World's Fair was far ahead of anything ever before seen in America. This fact gives the little province of Ontario all the more reason to be proud of her success in competing with the great Republic. The total number of Southdowns here is 147, exhibited by the following ten firms:—

United States.—T. B. Bennington, Ohio; J. H. Potts & Son, Ill.; R. M. Fisher, Kentucky; F. A. Scott, Mo.; Billings Farm, Vermont; J. R. Harvey and W. E. Spicer, of Nebraska.

Ontario.—T. C. Douglas, J. Jackson & Son and D. J. Jackson.

The awards were made as follows:—Rams, 3 years old or over—1st, to J. Jackson's noted ram, Norwich Beau; 2nd, to a Canadian-bred ram of Jackson's; 3rd, to T. C. Douglas; 4th, to T. B. Bennington.

Ram, 2 years and under 3—1st, Bennington

2nd, J. Jackson; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, J. R. Harvey.

Ram, 1 year and under 2—1st, to Jackson's Bomb, a sheep of excellent quality and size; Douglas won 2nd with a fine animal; 3rd, Bennington; 4th, Potts & Son.

Ram, under 1 year—Douglas came 1st, with a lamb away ahead of the rest; 2nd, Bennington; 3rd, Jackson; 4th, Spicer.

Ewe, 3 years and over—1st, to J. Jackson; 2nd, to a Canadian-bred ewe shown by D. J. Jackson; 3rd, Douglas; 4th, Bennington.

Ewe, 2 years and under 3—J. Jackson won 1st, on a fine large ewe of his own breeding; 2nd, Bennington; 3rd, D. J. Jackson, on a home-bred ewe; 4th, Douglas.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1st, to J. Jackson; 2nd, Douglas; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, Douglas.

Ewe, under 1 year—1st, Douglas; 2nd, Bennington; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, Douglas.

Flock of 1 ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years—1st, J. Jackson; 2nd, Douglas; 3rd, D. J. Jackson; 4th, Harvey.

Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years and over, bred by exhibitor—1st, J. Jackson, on a very strong lot; 2nd, Douglas; 3rd, Potts.

Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, bred by exhibitor—1st, to J. Jackson, with a very even lot, all bred in Canada, the get of Norwich Beau; 2nd, Spicer; 3rd, Douglas; 4th, J. Jackson.

Sweepstakes ewe any age—J. Jackson, with Bomb.

Sweepstake ram any age—J. Jackson, with Ellis 180.

It is satisfactory to notice that 12 out of 13 first prizes came to Ontario, also that in several instances Ontario-bred sheep won over imported show sheep. J. Jackson also secured on sweepstake ram a silver cup, value \$30, offered by Cooper Dip Co., Texas.

DORSET HORN.

The exhibit of Dorset Horn Sheep at the World's Fair was excellent, there being six exhibitors in all, two from Ontario and four from the States. The exhibit numbered one hundred and thirty-five animals—forty-one from Ontario, the balance, ninety-four, from across the border. The judges were Messrs. Fairbairn, M. P., Coboconk, and Richard Gibson, Delaware, both from Canada, who performed their onerous duties in a most satisfactory manner. The following is the list of awards:—

Rams, 3 years or over—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Dougald); 2nd, Rutherford Stuyvesant (Lord Somerset); 3rd, Jas. L. Henderson (Locust Grove Tom).

Rams, 2 years and under 3—1st, R. Stuyvesant (Victor); 2nd, R. Stuyvesant (Billy); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Sir Dunleigh); 4th, T. W. Hector (Sir Christopher).

Ram, 1 year and under 2—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Wallace); 2nd, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity 156); 3rd, Wm. Newton (Cathelstone); 4th, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity 140).

Ram, under 1 year—1st, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity Boy); 2nd, T. W. Hector (Sir Ferdinand); 3rd, J. A. McGillivray (Sir Charles); 4th, T. W. Hector (Sir Grover).

Ewes, 3 years and over—1st, T. W. Hector (Cottage Perfect); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Beauty); 3rd, Wm. Newton (Miss Kidner); 4th, T. W. Hector (Cottage Pride).

Ewes, 2 years and under 3—1st, T. W. Hector (Cottage Maria); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Nellie); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Nina); 4th, J. A. McGillivray (Minerva).

Ewes, 1 year and under 2—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Lister); 2nd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Value); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Glory); 4th, J. A. McGillivray (Lavina).

Ewe, under one year—1st, J. A. McGillivray (Teenie); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Her Majesty); 3rd, T. W. Hector (Cottage Mona); 4th, T. W. Hector (Cottage Wisdom).

Pen, Ram and 3 Ewes, all over 2 years—1st, J. A. McGillivray; 2nd, T. W. Hector; 3rd, R. Stuyvesant; 4th, R. Stuyvesant.

Pen, 5 Ewes, 2 years or over, bred by exhibitor—1st, R. Stuyvesant.

Pen, 2 Rams and 3 Ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor—1st, R. Stuyvesant; 2nd, J. A. McGillivray; 3rd, T. W. Hector.

Ram, any age, sweepstakes—1st, R. Stuyvesant.

Ewe, any age.—J. A. McGillivray.

SPECIALS OFFERED BY AMERICAN DORSET HORN ASSOCIATION.

Pen of Dorset Ewes, not less than 5 or more than 8, with largest number and best lot of sucking lambs under 3 months old.—1st, T. S. Cooper, \$200.00; 2nd, T. S. Cooper, \$100.00.

Best Ram, any age.—1st, R. Stuyvesant (Victor); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Dougald); 3rd, J. A. McGillivray (Wallace).

Best Ewe, any age, having lambed after Sept. 1st, 1892.—1st, T. W. Hector (Cottage Perfect); 2nd, J. A. McGillivray (Mary 2nd); 3rd, R. Stuyvesant (Tranquillity 85); 4th, T. W. Hector.

Best Pen, 3 Ewes under 2 years bred by exhibitor.—1st, J. A. McGillivray, \$35.00; 2nd, T. W. Hector, \$25.00; 3rd, R. Stuyvesant, \$20.00.

Pen of 3 Fat Sheep.—1st, J. A. McGillivray, \$50.00; 2nd, T. W. Hector, \$25.00.

A summary of the awards is as follows:—T. W. Hector received three firsts, five seconds, five thirds and four fourths; John A. McGillivray, nine firsts, six seconds, two thirds and two fourths; Tranquil-

lity Stock Farm, six firsts, three seconds, two thirds and two fourths; Henderson, Buchanan & Graft, one third and one fourth, the latter coming in for a place in shearing rams, as Newton was ruled out by exhibiting a three-shear ram for a shearing; T. S. Cooper, one first and one second in the special prizes as mentioned above—making in all thirty-six won by Hector and McGillivray for Canada, against seventeen won by American exhibitors.

Much interest was taken in the judging of this class, and great admiration expressed at the superior quality of the Canadian exhibit, the aged ewe, Cottage Perfect, owned by T. W. Hector, being considered as near perfection as possible, some prominent breeders from Dorset saying they never saw her equal at any show in England. The Americans did not seem to have taken sufficient time and trouble in getting their sheep up to first-class show condition.

The exhibit of T. S. Cooper's ewes, with sucking lambs, excited great interest among sheep breeders as being a tangible proof of what is claimed for the breed that they will lamb at any season of the year.

A short resume of the individual merits of some of the exhibitors' flocks may not be uninteresting. The flock of John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., was very even throughout, with one exception. The shearing ram, Wallace, is of fine type, bred by Culverwell Bros., Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng., in December, 1891, and imported by his present owner, Sir Charles is a good, plump ram, taking third place between Hector's imported rams.

The aged ewes shown by T. W. Hector were two fine specimens of the Dorset, and the ewes of two years and under three, together with the shearings, all imported this summer, were as good as England could produce at the Royal, and will be heard from again at future exhibitions. His ram lambs, also his ewe lambs, came out this summer and showed fine breeding and careful attention.

Rutherford Stuyvesant, of Tranquillity Farm, Allamuchy, New Jersey, took the sweepstakes with his two-shear ram, Victor, and although well-wooled and good body, his horns remind one more of the Merino than a Dorset. His flock, although generally good, showed signs of want of proper care and attention for the show ring. The same also can be said for the other American flocks, viz., Henderson, Buchanan & Croft and T. S. Cooper. T. S. Cooper, however, only exhibited for the specials offered by the American Dorset Horn Association, with the exception of the ram lamb class and older, which he failed to take a place in, although he had two very fine lambs which, had they been in better order, would have bothered those ahead of them. The majority of the sheep awarded premiums came from England either this or last year, and as they nearly all had been shown at the Royal previously, this class, if anything, excelled itself at the World's Columbian Exposition, and those who availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the breed will not likely forget the capabilities and qualifications of the Dorset Horn sheep.

Swine at the World's Fair.

The show of swine at the Columbian Exhibition, taking all the breeds into consideration, was no doubt the greatest the world has ever seen brought together in one show-yard. The great corn-growing states of the West produce larger numbers of hogs than any other territory on earth, and Chicago, as a market, is the "Porkopolis" of creation. Hence, it is not remarkable that a World's Fair located at such a centre, with liberal cash prizes offered in a profusion of classes and sections, should call out a great representation of all the breeds. It was well for the directors of the show that their rules limited each exhibitor to two entries in each section, for if greater license in this direction had been allowed, it is likely that the numerous, spacious and comfortable barns provided for the stock would have been entirely insufficient for the accommodation of the entries. Most of the classes were well filled by numerous exhibitors. One class had over 400 entries, and some others had over 100 entries, but it was almost entirely a United States show, the only exceptions being the entries of four Ontario men in the classes of Improved Yorkshires, Tamworths and Essex, exhibited by Messrs. Featherstone, Brethour, Bell and Calvert, which were successful in winning the bulk of the prizes. The judging in most of the classes was done by one expert judge, with one or two consulting judges, the judge-in-chief being held alone responsible for all decisions.

While the work of the adjudicators was in many cases sharply criticised, it is doubtful whether, on the whole, more satisfactory decisions would have been given by any different staff of judges or jurors. The men upon whom the responsibility was placed seemed to fully realize and appreciate its serious importance, and evidently did their work without fear or favor. Probably in no other class of stock exhibited at the fair was better judging done than in that of swine, and more than one experienced Canadian breeder was heard to remark that he had learned valuable lessons from the manner in which the work was done at Chicago. There was generally an adherence to an approved type, which led to a good deal of uniformity in the character of the animals placed highest on the roll of honor. Mere fancy points and fads were by no means favored, and in almost every case had to give way to the more substantial virtues, such as vi-

talidity of constitution, firmness of flesh, quality of bone, condition of feet and legs, and promise of future usefulness as breeders. In the matter of feet and legs the Americans are especially critical, and in this respect their hogs average much higher in merit than those seen in Canadian show rings. This is accounted for partly from selection, but largely from the fact that, as a rule, the American hog lives more on the land and less on plank floors, and consequently gets more exercise, which develops and strengthens bone.

BERKSHIRES.

Breeders of Berkshires had much reason to indulge feelings of pride and satisfaction over the grand display made by their favorites at the World's Fair. While the exhibitors were not numerous, yet the class was well filled, and with a high average of excellence throughout. While Canada had no exhibitors—a fact which, in the interest of our well-known and successful breeders and our country, is deeply to be deplored, and which shows a faint-heartedness that we were quite unprepared to find in men who have held high rank in the field of importing and breeding for so many years—yet there is some consolation in the reflection that in the great majority of cases the best prizes went to hogs emanating directly or indirectly from one famous herd, that of Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., who himself won about \$3,500 in prizes, and whose hogs are nearly all bred from importations from Canada, and many of them trace to the famous trio for which, in 1875, he paid the Messrs. Snell, of Edmonton, the sensational price of \$1,600.

The Columbian Exhibition came about two years too late in the history of the world for the best possible exhibit of Berkshires in the older sections. There were many grand old sires and dams out which had made high records in the last two years in the great shows of the west, but had passed the meridian of perfect bloom and were on the down-grade of life, but they were big, lengthy, typical Berkshires of the best stamp, and just such as one would like to breed from.

The boar which won first prize in the aged ring, and was afterwards awarded sweepstakes as best boar of any age in his class, was Black Knight, shown by Mr. Spicer, of Nebraska, and bred by Mr. Gentry. He is a very large boar, weighing probably 900 lbs., but carrying his great weight on strong, straight legs and feet, and as active as most youngsters. The people's favorite among the boars was generally admitted to be the imported yearling, Lord Windsor, imported this year by Metcalf Bros., of N. Y., after winning first prizes and cups at several leading shows in England, including the Royal, at Chester, in June. He is an exceedingly taking sort, with a handsome countenance, stylish carriage, deeply-fleshed back, and carrying his width well back to stern. He was the choice of many for the championship, and taking age and quality into consideration, it is hard to see why he was not so placed. Boars over six and under twelve months were a grand lot, and after a long contest it was found that both first and second prizes had gone to Mr. Gentry's herd, and they were so evenly matched that one might choose between them in the dark without danger of making a mistake. The most interesting sections in the class were those for pigs under six months old. Never have we seen so many good ones together in any show in England or America. They were models in shape, quality and promise of future development. Mr. Barker and Mr. Riley, of Indiana, took nearly all the prizes, and their pigs were sired by a boar of Mr. Gentry's breeding, tracing to importations from Canada.

POLAND-CHINAS.

American breeders can justly claim to have accomplished something which Canadians have thus far failed to do, and that is to originate and establish a breed of live stock worthy of the name and true to type. The Poland-China hog is clearly an American creation, and is here to stay. He was at the World's Fair "largely." There were something over 400 representatives of him in Jackson Park, and the men who judged them had a heavy contract on their hands. Such a wilderness of hogs has never faced a judge at any show. It took just five days and a half to judge this class, and the men who did the work were no laggards. The Poland-China is the average farmer's hog in the west, and where cheap corn prevails and hogs are necessarily handled in large numbers, to follow cattle and pick up the waste, they seem to fill the bill admirably. The presence of such big, smooth, thickly-fleshed animals as are brought out in this class are a living protest against the charge of unthriftiness, and to the everlasting question of the average American, "What does he weigh?" they seem to give the answer "enough." There were boars in the aged section that, from their size, one could easily believe would weigh up to 1,000 lbs., though, as a matter of fact, when it comes to scale weights, we are told that the heaviest hog in the show, for which about half the country boys were enquiring, weighed 870 lbs.—a weight which has been reached by representatives of other breeds with much less apparent size. The big, fat boars were pleased to see left out of the prize list, the ribbons being placed upon the medium-sized, evenly-fleshed hogs, with firmer muscle and straight, strong limbs which were calculated to carry them on to usefulness. There were over fifty exhibitors, and they came from nearly all parts of the States except the far east. There must have been many

disappointed men, for there were many more blanks than prizes in this "lottery," which term is sometimes applied to the show business. The most marked difference between this class and the Berkshires seemed to us to be, that while in the latter class the young things were the best, the older animals in the Poland-China section were most noticeable as being of high merit. The question of early maturity seemed to be settled by living witnesses, and this, to the Canadian farmer with his surroundings, is a matter of prime importance.

DUBOC-JERSEYS

Are another breed of hogs which the Americans claim to have originated, and which is pressing its claim to recognition as the farmer's hog. They have red hair, strong bone, deep bodies, and short legs, drooping ears and a straight face. They were a strong class at the Columbian, and came from a widely extended territory. They give evidence of strong constitution, are heavy-shouldered, are lacking in uniformity of character, many of them decidedly coarse, evidently slow to mature, and some of them have the appearance of having been crossed with the Tamworth, though we have no reliable evidence that such is the case. The younger things were decidedly a better lot than the aged hogs shown, the latter showing a want of quality and uniformity for which we were not prepared, when we remembered that at the New Orleans World's Fair, a few years ago, the Jerseys stood second in the breed sweepstakes competition.

CHESHIRE

Are still another breed of American origin, and a good sort they are—large, smooth, deep-fleshed bacon hogs, with a good deal of uniformity of type, with smaller bone and finer skin and hair than the Chester White. They have been recognized as a distinct breed since about 1850, and are said to have descended from the old Yorkshires crossed upon the best specimens of native sows. They come principally from the Eastern States, although there are a good many scattered through the west, and a few in Canada which have made a very good impression.

ESSEX

The Essex class was represented by eight different exhibitors. As a breed they were of good quality; those winning prizes were all choice animals of true Essex type. The judges, in making their awards, stuck closely to quality and type. In the older sections a large percentage of the animals were bad upon their feet and legs, which was attributed to improper attention to the care and trimming of their feet, which is a very important item in the proper fitting of show stock. In the aged boars, eight animals put in an appearance, and the prizes were awarded in the following order:—1st, Mahan & Clevenger, Malcolm, Neb.; 2nd, M. H. Walworth, Hillsdale, Mich.; 3rd, Joseph Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville; 4th, D. E. Woodling, Beach City, Ohio.

The yearling boar class was not as strong as the aged class, with the exception of the first prize boar, which was of extra quality and was an easy winner: he was the property of Mahan & Clevenger. The second prize went to H. H. Taylor, Waynesville, Ill., while A. C. Green won third, the fourth going to M. H. Walworth. The first prize in boar six months and under one year went to Mahan & Clevenger's well-fleshed young boar "Ah There," the second to A. C. Green, while the third was won by Wilson J. Neely, Brooklyn, Mich., and the fourth was placed on a long and deep-sided boar owned by H. H. Taylor. The section of boar under six months brought out a miscellaneous class of different sizes and types, but the judges showed their appreciation of quality and smoothness, and awarded the first prize to a choice boar of the thick, low-set stamp, owned by M. H. Walworth, the second was sent to a boar of true Essex pattern, owned by Mahan & Clevenger, the third going to the same exhibitor, and fourth to a low-set and lengthy young pig owned by D. E. Woodling, Beach City, Ohio.

When the aged sows were called, eleven good, uniform animals faced the judges, and Mahan & Clevenger were again successful in winning first on their sow, Sarah 6th, an even, well-fleshed pig. H. H. Taylor secured second on a sow that was a trifle bare on the back, while Mr. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont., won third on Dinah 3rd, a smooth, even sow, not highly fleshed, but extra good on her legs, the fourth going to Mahan & Clevenger's sow Nora.

The yearling sows were a choice lot, Mr. Featherstone winning the blue ribbon on Diment S., a very large sow for the breed, with a good head, splendid back, and extra good upon her legs, the second going to D. E. Woodling's Royal Beauty, the third prize to Mahan & Clevenger's Sarah 21st, a sow of good Essex type, while the fourth was given to a lengthy sow, the property of M. H. Walworth.

Seven good sows came into the ring for section six months and under one year, and Mr. Featherstone again scored first on his sow Model, which was low-set and thick; M. H. Walworth won second on Queen Sarah, a sow of good quality and type.

In the section for boar and three sows over one year, bred by exhibitor, the premiums stood the same as the previous class. Mahan & Clevenger were again successful with their young herd, which was of uniform type and extra quality, H. H. Taylor, Waynesville, Ill., getting second, and D. E.

Woodling third, while the fourth was given to M. H. Walworth.

The awards stood the same in the section boar and three sows under one year, bred by exhibitor, the third going to D. E. Woodling's Black Duchess 1st, a good, active sow, but not in high and condition, the fourth going to H. H. Taylor.

In sow under six months, Mahan & Clevenger won first and second upon a pair of sows that showed good care and attention in their fitting, Mr. Featherstone third upon a sow of good quality, the fourth going to D. E. Woodling.

Section boar and three sows over one year. Mahan & Clevenger secured another victory, their herd being composed of Stumpy, Sarah 6th, Nora and Nora 2nd; the second prize going to Thomas Taylor, with Grover, Sarah 7th, Lady Perfection 2nd, and Nelly G.; the third to Jos. Featherstone, with Wonderful, Didymus Maid, Diment S. and Black Gloss; the fourth prize was sent to M. H. Walworth.

Four swine, the get of the same boar, bred by exhibitor. Mahan & Clevenger were again fortunate in securing the blue ribbon, H. H. Taylor taking second, W. M. Walworth third, and the fourth going to D. E. Woodling.

Four pigs under six months, the produce of same sow. Mahan & Clevenger won first with a very choice young herd, W. H. Walworth getting second with a smooth, thick-set, well-fleshed lot, while the third was sent to D. E. Woodling, and fourth to James Seeley, of Geneva, N. Y.

The sweepstakes, boar any age, was easily won by "Stumpy," a long, smooth-backed boar standing upon short legs, the property of Mahan & Clevenger. The same exhibitors won the sweepstakes, boar any age bred by exhibitor, with this splendid animal.

In the sweepstakes, sow any age, Mr. Jos. Featherstone secured the proud distinction with Didymus Maid, which was without doubt the most perfect Essex on exhibition; she also won sweepstakes as sow of any age bred by exhibitor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Mr. R. A. Lister.

We had the pleasure recently of a call from a prominent English manufacturer, Mr. R. A. Lister, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, head of the large firm of R. A. Lister & Co., manufacturers of dairy requisites and machinery, most widely known of which is the celebrated Alexandra Cream Separator. That Mr. Lister's business tact and ability is appreciated in his native country is evidenced by the many prominent positions of trust and honor held by him, he recently having been placed on the Commission of the Peace for his county; he is also a member of Gloucestershire County Council, and is a prominent worker in several philanthropic institutions.

Regarding the development of the cream separator business, we reprint the following extract from the Implement and Machinery Review:

"When the 'Alexandra' separator was first introduced by its inventor, Mr. Michael Pederson, Mr. Lister was among the first to realize the peculiar merits of the machine. He saw in it a great future for the English and foreign dairying industry, and from that date to the present he has devoted a large portion of his time to the improvement and perfecting of appliances upon this principle. This cream separator is a labor-saving machine of which Mr. Lister is especially proud, and the way in which, aided by his sons, Messrs. E. A. & C. A. Lister, the subject of our sketch covered the United States, Australia and Africa in the advocacy of the advantages of this method of dairy treatment is established as one of the smartest pieces of business enterprise that has been recorded in the English dairying machinery trade. There is no need to remind our readers of the winning of the first prize of £30 by this invention at the exhaustive trials with cream separators carried out by the Royal Agricultural Society."

For the past twenty years Mr. Lister has devoted much time and study to practical agriculture, and more particularly to dairying in all its branches, and has found time to contribute many articles for the press and to deliver addresses at farmers' meetings on subjects of this nature. This was his first visit to Manitoba, and although it was too short to see all parts of the province, he formed a very favorable opinion of this as a dairy country, and remarked that, "if we showed as much enterprise as Australia and New Zealand had done, we could soon have an enormous export butter trade." He attended the fairs at Crystal City, Cartwright and Clearwater, judging the dairy products at these places and explaining to the exhibitors the good and bad qualities of their exhibits. At the former place the Manitoba agent of the Alexandra Separator had on exhibition a hand power machine, and Mr. Lister took the opportunity thus afforded to explain the workings of this wonderful little piece of mechanism to the large gathering present, prominent among whom were the two members of the Dominion Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, and Hon. Mr. Angus, Minister of Agriculture, and also the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, who were in attendance at the fair.

The demand for these machines has greatly increased within the past year in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and promises to develop into a large trade in the future.

Timely Notes for November.

MR. FOSTER'S VISIT TO THE NORTHWEST.

I am afraid that very little good will result from the visit of the members of the Cabinet to Manitoba, as they seem determined to look at affairs from their point of view, and in their speeches they generally "talk round" the subject of tariff reform, drawing red herrings across the trail, instancing the hardships of people in other places, telling us how we are prospering, etc. It's something like Josh Billings' cure for the rheumatism, "finding a man that has the gout, and then pitying him." But it doesn't cure the rheumatism all the same. Mr. Ives, again, told a reporter that every one he had come across was perfectly contented and prosperous. Let these gentlemen advertise for a farm, and see how many replies they get from the "prosperous" (?) farmers of Manitoba, offering them 100 acres of the "richest land that ever lay out of doors." Let them go further and see how many of these same farms are free of encumbrance; they will find the farmers are prosperous—so prosperous in fact that Mr. Foster could point with pride to the amount of money these "contented" farmers were enabled to raise on their farms!! Let me recall a memorable part of the speech of Mr. Pringle, of Selby, Ont., before the Central Farmers' Institute on February 4th, 1891 (see page 30, C. F. Ins. report of Ontario, 1891): "Every farmer with 100 acres of land in Ontario pays on the average of tariff taxes from \$1 to \$2 per acre annually, taking what he loses on what he sells and on what he buys. We don't object to pay the legitimate expenses of the Government, but we do object to pay our money into the pockets of our fellow citizens that have no claim upon it. It is the tariff that is the foundation of the combine system, and not only of that, but of much else that is oppressing us. Let us drop party and vote for our own interests." It is useless for any man to say that the farmers are prosperous in Ontario to-day. Our farms are mortgaged from one end of the province to the other, and if he stands it much longer, when he has the power to prevent it, he will deserve the name of a beast of burden." Can Mr. Foster deny this? Does it not equally apply to Manitoba? "Audi alteram partem," Mr. Foster. Give the farmers a fair hearing; calling a meeting, and doing the most of the talking yourself, and then filling up the balance of the time by listening to other supporters of the tariff, is hardly hearing the other side. Let the farmers speak and you listen, and you will learn some facts about the tariff that Messrs. Daly, Boyd, Ross, etc., seem very anxious to conceal from you.

FEEDING GRAIN TO MILKING COWS.

This is a vexed question both as to quality, quantity and price. I believe it pays to feed from six to ten pounds per day of good chopped grain to cows that have not been milking too long. It should be fed with judgment. The chop mixed up with some cut straw or hay, and dampened oat sheaves, is a very convenient way of feeding grain to cattle, especially if fed in a boarded-up manger that is grain-tight. To cows that have been milking a long time I believe roots would be more profitable. I see the Chicago test cows got some twenty-four pounds per day, and then made less than two pounds butter per day. Now, if we were to feed our cows such rations we would simply throw away the most of the food, and it is useless to expect any such prices for butter as these cows are credited with.

MIXED FARMING WITH A PURPOSE.

I think a great many of us are farming in a mixed way—so much mixed that we are getting "mixed up" financially. We have a little of everything and not enough of anything in particular. Can we not take counsel together and drop the unprofitable lines? For I see a good many of the more energetic farmers are dropping out of one or other line of crop growing or stock raising. One has dropped sheep, another has dropped dairy, a third is specially devoting himself to the poultry, and makes his other farming subservient to it. In many cases our wives have a lot of hard work to do, in consequence of having only a few hens or a couple of cows, and the pay they get from their work is miserable in the extreme, as the amount they produce for sale is so small they can only "trade" it off at the local store. Again, potato growing is a branch of farming that will pay well where there is an assured market. The crop is almost always a sure one, the quality of Manitoba potatoes is high, but, except in a few instances, there are no potato dealers who will buy any quantity of potatoes. I think by concentrating our efforts on some one branch, and making the others work in with it, dropping out any lines that do not pay, we shall have more profit at the end of the season.

GENERAL.

Do not let your pigs crowd together these cold nights. Keep only a few in a pen. They get overheated when lying in heaps in the straw pile, and then rushing out into the cold air they catch cold, and often become diseased.

Keep your best gobbler for your own Thanksgiving dinner. He is generally worth more to eat than an inferior one, and why shouldn't you eat the best your farm produces?

Stir up the dry bones of your institute and resuscitate it, if possible, so as to do good work this coming winter.

"INVICTA."

Our Scottish Letter.

The cattle and horse sales held during the past months have borne renewed witness to the buoyancy of the home market for breeding stock. The Aberdeen-Angus sales have included drafts from an old-established, hardy herd, owned by Mr. William Wilson, at Coynachie, in the uplands of Aberdeenshire, also from the Blairmore herd of Mr. Alexander Geddes, in the same upper district, from the renowned Ballindalloch herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., which this year has taken the very best positions in the principal show yards, from the Inchgower herd in Banffshire, the Countess of Seafield's Cullen House herd in the same county, the Glen of Rothes herd in Morayshire, Colonel Stirling's Kippendavie herd in Perthshire, the famous herd of Mr. Clement Stephenson at Newcastle, and the herd of the Earl of Airlie at Cortachy in Forfarshire. The principal Scottish Shorthorn sales take place in October, but there have already been important draft sales from the herds of Mr. Robert Thompson, at Inglewood, and Lord Brougham and Vaux, near Penrith, in Cumberland, and Mr. Deane Willis' herd in Wiltshire. A notable feature of the sales has been the patronage bestowed on them by royalty. The representatives of Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales have been good buyers at several of the sales, generally taking off the best and highest-priced animals.

The Coynachie herd is not a fancy one, but the cattle are famous in Aberdeenshire for their genuine beef qualities, and Mr. Wilson has often topped the bullock sales at Aberdeen with the produce of his herd. The bull calves annually sold from the herd are in favor with the smaller farmers in Aberdeenshire, who readily buy them up in spring. The cows have a milky appearance not quite common amongst the blackskins. The averages at the sale were these: 9 cows, £18 4s.; 14 two-year-old heifers, £20 11s.; 20 yearling heifers, £18 8s. 3d.; 16 heifer calves, £9 9s. 8d.; and 2 bulls, £11 5s. 9d. Mr. Geddes, of Blairmore, is an Aberdonian who went out early in life to seek a fortune, and having found it came home and settled down in his native glen, purchasing the estate of Blairmore from the Duke of Fife. His herd is more of a fancy one than that at Coynachie, and he has more than once given high prices for good cattle. Unfortunately his sale took place in very rough weather, which doubtless interfered with the bidding. The averages, however, are eminently satisfactory: 34 cows, £27 5s. 4d.; 8 two-year-old heifers, £27 16s. 6d.; 13 yearling heifers, £22 13s. 11d.; 8 heifer calves, £12 14s. 7d.; and 4 bull calves, £14 0s. 10d. The record sale was held at Ballindalloch. The Queen's representative gave 300 gs. for the cow Eurya; Colonel Smith, of Minmore, 130 gs. for Eranthis; Sir T. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., 125 gs. for the two-year-old heifer Elapis, and Dr. Profeit 130 gs. for the yearling heifer Encolonia. The five-year-old bull Prince Iliad made 180 gs., the buyer being Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael. The averages were: 12 cows, £76 9s. 6d.; 10 two-year-old heifers, £42 4s. 2d.; 11 yearling heifers, £49 7s. 1d.; 6 heifer calves, £28 3s. 6d.; and one bull, £180. The Cullen House stock sold very well: 18 cows drew £23 4s. 4d.; 6 two-year-old heifers, £20 18s. 6d.; 3 yearling heifers, £17 3s.; and 1 bull, £19 19s. Inchgower had scarcely as high an average, but the sales ran each other close. The figures realized there were: 17 cows, £22 17s.; 9 two-year-old heifers, £21 3s. 6d.; 8 one-year-old heifers, £21 3s. 11d.; 6 heifer calves, £16 5s. 6d.; 5 bulls and bull calves, £27 14s. 4d. The Glen of Rothes lot were useful cattle, but in no sense fancy. There 7 cows made £19 5s. 5d.; 3 two-year-old £17 17s.; 2 yearling heifers, £9 3s. 9d.; 3 heifer calves, £6 6s.; and 2 bull calves, £11 0s. 6d. Better prices were recorded at Kippendavie: 10 cows made £21 4s. 2d.; 8 two-year-old heifers, £26 10s. 3d.; 3 yearling heifers, £12 12s.; 2 bulls, £25 4s.; 9 bull calves, £10 7s. 8d. The Earl of Airlie's sale took place a week later, towards the last days of the month. The averages at this meeting were: 19 cows, £26 5s.; 5 two-year-old heifers, £29 16s. 5d.; 6 yearling heifers, £19 12s.; 7 heifer calves, £14 17s.; 9 bull calves, £13 10s. 8d.; and 2 bulls, one of them the famous Rover of Powrie, £33 12s. The best and most uniform prices were realized at Mr. Clement Stephenson's sale at Newcastle. The highest price was 95 gs., yet the average was only excelled at Ballindalloch, where, as we have seen, there were several abnormally high figures. The averages at the Balliot College farm sale were: 11 cows, £44 5s. 10d.; 7 two-year-old heifers, £41 5s.; 9 yearling heifers, £44 5s. 4d.; 5 heifer calves, £33 12s.; 2 yearling bulls, £65 12s. 6d.; and 6 bull calves, £23 16s. The highest price was £99 15s., paid by Mr. Sykes for the yearling bull Gentleman. The following table published in the Scottish Farmer of 30th September shows the final results of the leading Aberdeen-Angus sales of 1893:

Ballindalloch	40 head	£56 0s. 5d.
Balliot College Farm	40 "	40 12 8
Dalmore	52 "	39 4 8
Guisachan	80 "	33 2 0
Blairmore	67 "	23 18 5
Cullen House	28 "	23 17 8
Cortachy	48 "	22 1 0
Inchgower	45 "	31 11 0
Kirkton	77 "	21 7 1
Kippendavie	32 "	18 8 8
Coynachie	61 "	14 13 0
Glen of Rothes	47 "	14 10 10

The results of these sales do not compare well with the figures drawn in the days of the American boom, when, as at Cortachy in 1882, 500 gs. was realized for one cow, but they do not warrant the conclusion that the business of breeding cattle is effete in Scotland. On the contrary, they show that well-bred cattle always sell well, and draw prices to remunerate the breeder.

The Clydesdale sales have read an equally emphatic lesson of the same nature. At Drumlanrig, where the Duke of Beccleuch sold 21 head, an average price of £80 7s. was recorded, and 370 gs. was paid for a Macgregor colt foal; 130 gs. was paid for the brood mare Countess of Drumlanrig, which stood second at the H. & A. S. show at Stirling in 1891. In the same week Sir James Duke, Bart., sold 15 head, which realized an average price of £55 13s. Colonel Stirling, of Kippendavie, had a good sale, and drew £48 2s. for 26 head. Professor McCall sold 16 head, and drew £46 15s. 10d. a piece for them. At Kippendavie a filly foal by Flashwood was sold for 180 gs., or £180, a price which is certainly remunerative, and will pay all concerned to great advantage.

Shows of young Clydesdales have recently been held at Thornhill, in Dumfriesshire, Girvan, in Ayrshire, and Newton Stewart, in Galloway.

Foals have been the leading article at all of these events, and the stock of some of our younger horses have been showing up well. Prince Alexander, Mains of Airies and Goldfinder have been breeding grand foals. A filly foal by the first named has been sold for £150, and a colt by the second has changed hands at £100. These prices are remunerative. Mains of Airies is breeding stock which is drawing high prices—£65 and more have been paid for some of his progeny, and Clydesdale breeders have about as little cause of complaint as any section of Scottish farmers.

The Shorthorn sales are not yet completed, but as soon as they are a summary of what has been done at them will be given. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

Farmers and feeders appear to be in a great hurry to market their live stock, and they are getting good prices, notwithstanding the forced runs they are making. The fact is that live stock, except sheep, bring better prices than anything else the farmer has, and as money has not been easy to get on grains or from the banks on any kind of security, the marketing of live stock has been heavy.

The fat stock, poultry, and light horse show at the World's Fair was quietly inaugurated, and there was so much else going on that it was overlooked by many people; still, there was a good attendance of visitors, and the display of stock, except in the fat stock division, was good. The latter was good as far as it went, but was not large. It was too early in the year for the right kind of a show, and many of the best feeders doubtless held off for the Christmas show, to be held in the new stock pavilion at Dexter Park, Chicago.

Among the Shorthorn exhibitors, Mr. E. Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., was most successful, but Mr. A. A. Armstrong, of Fergus, Ontario, was in the honorable mention and prize-taking list in the classes under 3, 2 and 1 years respectively.

In the Hereford classes, W. S. Vanetta, of Fowler, Indiana, took the choice premiums. In the Aberdeen-Angus class, W. S. Niles, of Wyoming, Iowa, was the most successful exhibitor.

Among the Devon exhibitors, John Hudson, of Moweaqua, Ill., had things all his own way, and Hugh Paul, of Dundee, Minn., had no competition in the Galloway class. The best animal in the entire show was a three-year-old Shorthorn steer owned by Mr. E. Jones.

The largest number of cattle ever received at Chicago in one week was 95,524 head, for the week ended Sept. 19th, 1891. This record would have been broken the past month but for the delay of traffic by passenger trains. The closing week of the exposition caused such a rush of travel that live stock trains were considerably delayed.

Montana cattlemen have been delayed in marketing their range cattle, and have been hoping for a continuance of fair weather.

The "liquidation" of sheep raisers continues. They sent in 82,906 head to Chicago in one week lately—the largest number on record by about 14,000 head. Really good sheep and lambs, however, were not very plenty.

Since the Exposition has been in progress Chicago has been largely in the hands of country visitors. The people from the rural districts have attended more generally than have the dwellers in cities. The fine exhibits made by Canada in all departments have been much admired.

There were 191,000 cattle received during the week ended Oct. 21st at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis combined. Chicago received over 85,000, and of course a good many of the cattle at the latter point, late in the week, had been forwarded from the other three points.

The first ten months of the present year, as compared with the previous year, showed the following changes in receipt of live stock at Chicago: Cattle, a decrease of 820,000 head; hogs, a decrease of 1,500,000; and sheep, an increase of 680,000 head.

The condition of the horse market is unsatisfactory to sellers. Winter forces many plugs on the market, and the rapid substitution of electric and cable cars for horse power tends to steadily lessen the demand for common horses.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Timely Topics in Feeding.

BY JAS. SHARP.

To many the coming winter will be a very trying one. What with a short crop of straw, grain turning out but fairly well, roots below the yield of other years, pasture gone for months, making fall feeding a necessity—and that feeding has been done, perhaps, with stuff stored for the winter—presents a problem not easily solved: how to do the winter feeding to the best advantage.

Now, though we have many far-seeing, careful farmers, the vast majority cannot be classed as such. In harvest and early fall months we see by far too much threshing being done. The straw is pitched out in great heaps (for stacks they cannot be called), and often the chaff along with it, to get all the fall rains, spoiling it for feeding and to a certain extent for bedding also. Such a practice is wasteful in the extreme, and right here is where many of our farmers should begin so economize. I consider good, clean wheat and oat chaff but little inferior to hay for feeding in the early winter, and, in fact, all through the winter every pound of it should be kept inside and fed; all the straw, if possible, should be housed also, instead of being trampled down by a herd of half-frozen, hide-bound cattle.

I would like to mention another very common and serious mistake many of our farmers still adhere to: that of allowing the cattle and other stock to be in the field day and night through the late fall and early winter months, with nothing to eat save what they can pick up on the pasture fields or around the straw stack. When the weather is cold and the pasture bare, stock should be housed at night, and fed a little night and morning. But they will say, "Our way saves feed and a great deal of extra work" forgetting, or careless that the flesh put on in the summer months is being rapidly lost, when a little judicious housing and feeding at this time is true economy. And on through the whole winter, we see too much of this turning out the cattle in the morning and leaving them standing out till night, regardless of the weather, all because, as some say, it "makes them hardy" that "they eat a lot of rough feed, and the stables don't need cleaning out so often"—all very fine excuses for a lazy man. I would not care for cattle made "hardy" in that way; they are apt to be hard, tough specimens to the end. They no doubt eat a lot of rough feed—they must to keep up the heat of their bodies—but see how much less would be needed if kept in warm quarters; and the manure made in the stables is far better, and that of itself is an important factor in farming. I do not mean to say that stock should not be out in the winter months. It is good for them that they should, for water and exercise, more especially the young and breeding animals, but when they cease to play around and feel cold, put them in the stable.

It is very important after the stock is housed for the winter, that they be kept clean—not merely their stalls cleaned out and bedded regularly, but the cattle should be looked carefully after, that parasites do not trouble them; if such do get a hold, it takes some time and work to root them out. I have found sheep dip of great value in cleaning stock. We apply it with a sponge or cloth two or three times at short intervals. It takes some time to keep cattle clean and well curried, but they will do very much better on a given quantity of feed than those not so attended to. My excuse, if one is needed for taking up so much time with the housing and cleaning of the cattle, is, that I consider those things second only to a correct system of feeding, and if properly and systematically done, will be found of great value.

It is important that cattle should be fed at the same time, and if possible by the same person. They cannot do well if fed at all hours of the day; rest and quiet are just as essential as food for successful feeding, and any one not gentle and kind with the stock has no business in a cattle stable.

Many of our best feeders put the great bulk of their straw (that which is to be fed), and part of their hay, through the cutting box before being fed; others again just enough to feed with the meal when the chaff is used up. I would advise those who are short of rough fodder to cut by all means; any kind of straw can be made tasty and more palatable to the stock by cutting and mixing with pulped roots. Though oat straw, of course, is best, other kinds can be used to advantage. The mixing should be done twenty-four hours before being fed, to allow the straw to absorb the juice of the roots. In this way the cattle will eat the whole willingly, but if fed separate, the straw would be rooted over and over and a large part wasted. The mixing of feed for a herd of cattle requires a place for the purpose, and many may not have such for so large a quantity that would be needed at once. Still, it will do very well to prepare the morning meal after the feeding is done at night, and so on in advance. After some time, part of the root-house could be used for the purpose. I would use a little water when mixing; it will help to soften the straw, and the stock will relish it the better. Some add the meal ration at this time also. I prefer to mix the meal when feeding, one can tell so much better what is being given; and in feeding for beef, one animal may not stand what others would, nor would a meal ration suitable for beefing cattle be at all the thing for young and growing stock.

In finishing steers for the British market, we have found a ration composed of two parts oats, and one each of peas and wheat, chopped and fed as mentioned, give good satisfaction. Barley could be fed instead of wheat, and with the other grains would do very well. But peas and oats I consider the great standby of the feeder. Men new to the business should be careful in feeding the cattle for some time after coming in from the fields; they will not stand a heavy meal ration to commence with, it should be gradually increased towards the end of the feeding period. But above all, allow none to remain in the mangers from one feeding time to another; if once put off their feed, they are apt to be troublesome. Give them no more than they can eat up clean, and at regular intervals. A serious fault with some, especially with those new to the business, is in not feeding a heavy enough grain ration; they keep the steers moving only, when they should be at a smart canter. There is no saving in half feeding for the British or any other market. An extra quarter gallon at each feed may make all the difference between a profit and a serious loss.

Towards spring hay should be largely used with feeding cattle, as they become a little more dainty in their taste when warm weather sets in, and a change of feed now and again is beneficial. Keeping the cattle clean, contented and healthy, and feeding up to their capacity to assimilate such feed, is the only sure way to success in feeding.

For cows giving milk, the chaff, cut straw and roots, fed with their meal ration as mentioned in reference to beef cattle, with what long straw or hay they can clean up, will be found to give good results. Turnips fed in this way, in moderate quantities, will taint the milk but very little, if at all. For young cattle, if given a liberal feed of turnips along with the chaff and cut straw, they will do fairly well without any meal, but will do all the better if a little ground oats or bran is added; the object should be to keep them growing right along. The flesh put on in the summer months should not be lost, but rather added to in the winter.

The winter care of young calves should be of the best, plenty of turnips and chaff, with a generous supply of chopped oats and all the sweet clover hay they can eat. And in every case salt should be placed where they can take it every day if they wish. I do not mean to say that cut straw has any more nutritive value than before it was cut, but if fed as stated above, the stock will eat a lot of rough feed which otherwise would not be touched, and though straw may not have feeding properties of a high order, still bulky feed is as needful as that of the concentrated order, and where fodder is short, it is well to enquire in what shape it would be most relished by the stock. There will be more work in connection with this system of feeding, but I do not believe in the straw stack kind, for what is worth doing is worth doing well.

Popular Geology.

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M.A., F.G.S.

The writer, in contributing a series of papers upon popular geology for the *ADVOCATE*, will endeavor to give, in as simple and as concise language as possible, an outline of the subject, so that its teachings may be readily understood by the reader. He also hopes that the articles will prove of use to many teachers throughout the Province, who are desirous to give weekly talks to their pupils, with a desire to enable them to understand how soil has been derived, and some of the changes that the rocks from which it is obtained have undergone since they were formed.

Few subjects are better fitted to develop the observation, comparison, and grouping of facts, and the forming of certain conclusions from them, than this. Few present more practical information to those who till the soil than that which deals with rocks and the changes they undergo in the formation of soil. This subject cannot fail to awaken a desire to observe objects around us, especially in a Province so wealthy in mineral deposits, and so rich in fertile soil.

Hoping to arouse interest in a science which reveals the nature of mineral deposits and the story of how our soil was formed, the writer has consented to give a series of papers in this department of agricultural science.

Geology may be defined as a scientific knowledge of the earth, and has to deal largely with rocks. A rock is any portion of the earth's crust, and hence the term is applied to sand, mud, gravel, clay, as well as a mass of so-called solid rock. All rocks may be considered as belonging to one or other of three classes:

1. Igneous, embracing such as whose origin is associated with the presence of heat, *e. g.*, the products of volcanoes.
2. Aqueous: those deposited in water as sediment, and afterwards hardened, *e. g.*, limestone, etc.
3. Metamorphic: those which have undergone marked change, likely through the influence of heat and pressure, *e. g.*, marble, slate, etc.

Each of these divisions will be fully discussed in a future paper. Take any stone by the wayside, or in the field, and it can readily be placed in one of these three groups; most in Ontario belong to the

second and third groups. We find the rocks of these divisions are usually represented in masses, such as: *limestone, dolomite, granite, gneiss, chalk, coal, salt, trap, trachyte and quartzite.*

These contain certain minerals, among which some of the most important in connection with the formation of soil are: Quartz, Feldspar, Mica, Hornblende, Pyroxene, Talc, Serpentine, Chlorite, Calcite, Gypsum, Apatite, and the Ores of Iron. The nature and composition of these will be considered in the next paper.

It is said that of the earth's crust 48 per cent. is Feldspar, 35 per cent. Quartz, and much of the balance combinations of lime.

These minerals are composed of certain elements, thirteen of which enter largely into the composition of soil: Oxygen, Silicon, Sulphur, Chlorine, Carbon, Hydrogen and Phosphorus, non-metallic; Iron, Aluminium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium and Potassium, metallic. We have thus reached the ultimate elements which enter into the composition of the rocks from which soil is derived.

Let us repeat the various steps by which we reached the final elements in rocks:

1. Rocks divided into three great divisions: Igneous, Aqueous, Metamorphic.
2. The rocks of these exist in masses, such as, Limestone, Gneiss, etc.
3. Constituents in the rock masses, such minerals as: Quartz, Feldspar, Gypsum, etc.
4. Elements found in the minerals: Oxygen, Carbon, etc.

It would not be difficult to collect, in our fields, most of the minerals referred to, and it would be of great practical use for teachers to get their pupils enlisted in the work of making a collection suitable to illustrate the history of the soil as we find it written upon the fragmentary leaves of the geological records.

A Typical Ranch.

BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

A pretty drive of five miles west from the town of Calgary brings you to Elbow Park Ranch, the property of Mr. R. G. Robinson. This property was originally owned by Chipman Bros., of Halifax, and while in their possession was known as the Chipman Ranch, but with a change of ownership came also a change of name, and for the last five years it has been known by its present one.

Elbow Park is in every respect a typical ranch, as there the smallest detail of farm life receives its attention as well as the larger and more important interests in connection with stock raising on a large scale.

The ranch proper or horse ranch, as it is called, consists of about two thousand acres, excellently fenced and beautifully situated on both sides of the Elbow River, with a frontage of three miles on the same. From the buildings looking down into the valley you get one of the prettiest views, perhaps, to be seen in Alberta. Stretching beneath you is a regular wilderness of pines, elm and cottonwood trees on a perfect carpet of green, with such a prodigality of lovely wild flowers as only our western prairies can grow. This, with the river twisting and turning and sparkling through its midst, gives it such a beautiful park-like appearance, hence its name.

At the time of your correspondent's visit, sometime in July, we left Calgary at eight o'clock in the morning, reaching the ranch half an hour later, just in time to meet the cowboys bringing in a band of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred mares with their colts off the range, and to see what is one of the most interesting sights in connection with the business—the cutting them out in the different corrals.

A number of horses were driven into the first corral. Mr. Robinson, with note book in hand, indicated those in the bunch required for the day, and the cowboys on foot began the work of cutting them out. Those who were not required were separated and sent through a gate into a corral, those who were going through a shoot into still another corral. This process was repeated until all the band were separated, when those which were not required were allowed to go back to the range. The band consists of five hundred horses, two hundred and twenty-five of which are mares for breeding purposes. These include Clydes, Percherons, Roadsters, Saddle horses, Trotters, Thoroughbreds and Shires, each one being bred to its own particular class. Mr. Robinson's aim being to raise all classes of horses, so that intending purchasers cannot fail to be satisfied. This season they have something in the neighborhood of ninety colts, all well-bred, good-sized, likely-looking animals, and as many young mares have come in this summer; they hope next year to be able to double the number. Among their sires they have the imported Clydesdale Culzean 8560, registered in the British and Canadian Stud book, bred by Wm. Gall, Smiddyburn, Rothie, Scotland. He is sired by Lord Erskine 1744, dam Jewel 6188, by Prince of Wales 673, and is full brother to Lord Ailsa, one of the most celebrated Clydes in Scotland. Also the Shire horse King of the Marsh (7507), got by King of the Valley 2854,

dam Smiler, by Matchless 1542, bred by Mr. D. C. Walsh, Christie House, Holbuck, England, and imported from there by Mr. Robinson in 1889.

Then there is the imported and registered stallion Faughaballaugh (late Pirate) 351, one of the finest thoroughbreds in Alberta. Faughaballaugh was bred by Robert Morrison, Rosconnor House County Down, Ireland, was imported by Gilkinson & Blackwood in 1889, and purchased by Mr. Robinson in 1892. He is a grand looking chestnut, large, strong and splendidly filled out for his age, with nicely tapered neck and beautiful clean-cut head. At the Toronto Industrial, in 1890, he carried off the red ticket, and also first prize at the spring stallion show there this season; he also succeeded in carrying off first at the Calgary Fair. Then they have the well-known trotter, Patchen Eclipse; these with a Coach horse and Clydesdale, both of them Alberta-bred, fill the list of sires. Up to date, Mr. Robinson has had a good home market for all he has had to sell, but in future he intends shipping any surplus either to England or Eastern Canada.

The buildings on the ranch are good, and instead of being of logs, as you usually find in the west, are of frame. These consist of a horse stable thirty by sixty feet, with lean-to of fifteen feet at each side, making it sixty feet square, providing stabling for twenty horses and nine box stalls for registered stock. On one side of the stable is the foal yard, an open shed a hundred feet long by seventy feet wide. A little to the west of the stable is a large three-story barn, with stone foundation, utilized for storing hay, grain, implements, etc., the basement being used for pigs, of which a number of pure-bred Berkshires and Yorkshires are kept. Beside the barn is the men's house, a comfortable looking building twenty by forty feet, with cellar underneath. A man is employed as cook. A little to the west of the ranch proper is the dwelling house, a pretty little frame cottage with veranda in front. The water supply on the ranch is perfect and unlimited. For home consumption it is brought from a spring three-quarters of a mile away by wooden pipes two and a-quarter inches in diameter, and as it has a natural fall all the way, the cost of bringing it is very trifling. A large tank is in the barnyard, which is always full for stable and other purposes. Mr. Robinson also endeavors to raise, as far as possible, all the grain consumed on the place. This year he had one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation—sixty of wheat, four of barley, the rest being oats. A windmill is on the premises, which, of course, crushes free of charge all the grain consumed.

Besides the horses, Mr. Robinson has a thousand head of cattle. These are kept at what are called the winter and summer camps—the former up in the foothills of the mountains, thirty-five miles away, the latter some twenty miles from the home ranch; and during my stay, Mr. Robinson very kindly drove us out to the summer camp, where we were fortunate enough to see about seven hundred head of stock on the range, which, without doubt, was a sight worth driving many miles to see. Until two years ago, Mr. Robinson bred Shorthorns exclusively, then he crossed with Herefords, the result being admirable, the Shorthorns giving size and bone, the Herefords giving flesh, besides being found to be particularly good rustlers—and this where they feed very little, if any at all, is a great consideration. Mr. Robinson, however, thinks, taking all things into consideration, for a general purpose animal in the Northwest, there is nothing like the old reliable Shorthorn, and after crossing once more, he intends to get back as soon as possible to them again. This year, as far as is known, they have about two hundred and seventy-five calves, but until the annual fall round-up and branding an accurate estimate cannot be made. At both the summer and winter camps, the buildings, sheds and corrals are good, and are all that are required for the handling of such a large bunch of cattle; in fact, everything in connection with the ranch indicates the best possible management and prosperity. Mr. Robinson has got for sale this year one hundred and fifty steers and thirty yield cows, and in the spring will have some fifty head of horses, all the progeny of eastern animals.

Annual Sale at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm.

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture has given instructions to hold a sale of the surplus stock of the Ontario Agricultural College on December 7th, at Guelph, during the Fat Stock Show. An inspection of the animals to be offered shows a number of extra quality. The young bulls especially are very fine, among them being two red Shorthorns, both low down and showing extra fleshing qualities; a very superior Galloway, good enough for a prize winner anywhere; two very pretty Jerseys; a splendid deep-bodied Ayrshire; a Polled-Angus, Hereford and Devon. We took a run through the pig pens and noticed a number of very fine animals, the most attractive being a beautiful lengthy Berkshire boar, three very fine Tamworths, and a large number of straight, smooth Yorkshires. The stock is all in fine order, and appears to be the best lot ever offered by the College authorities. The lambs, some sixty in number, will be retained at the farm and sold as shearlings in September, 1904.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

A few years ago, I purchased a setting of eggs that yielded chickens which, despite my usual care, showed a strong tendency to bowel complaint—a tendency so persistently reappearing in every generation, that I felt compelled to give up an otherwise beautiful strain. The feather-eating habit only once got into my flock, and it must consistently be regarded as an inheritance then, because those of my hens guilty were hatched from eggs bought where I soon afterward saw several stripped necks. My first Leghorns for some generations were so wild I got an unfavorable opinion of the whole breed, but they gradually grew tame, and other Leghorns, purchased elsewhere, were quiet enough, so I saw docility could be bred in or bred out. Shakespeare's sentiment, that mercy "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," is very true in poultry quarters, for a gentle bird certainly seems to enjoy herself better, and is easier handled, managed and marketed. To me, it is as plain in the case of fowls as with people, that good inheritances place them a long way on the road toward success. The law of heredity, however, is a double one; both desirable and undesirable characteristics can be impressed, just as an engine may go forward or be reversed. Neglect turns the best pedigreed strain into "scrubs," while liberal feeding, strict attention to digestive organs, and general care, especially when fowls are young, develop everything which is good in even the commonest, and show how that long-sought "best breed" will come. It was Henry Ward Beecher, and farther back, Shakespeare, who settled on the proportion that being twenty men to preach would be easier than being one to practice. So far as my own experience and practice are concerned, I have, though it wrung my heart, marketed several pretty egg-eating and feather-eating hens, and done it so promptly that those vices never gained a real foothold. Many have found mixed flocks productive of mixed feelings, so, whatever else might be tolerated here at home, I cannot, in the interests of peace and society, risk a roaming habit and inheritance; hence, if any hen begins to trouble our neighbors, I do speedily dispose of her, though usually my brightest and most enterprising specimens. I remember one beloved but runaway Poland had to be caught while laying within her chosen basket in our woodshed. If I buy fowls, I try to get those which have been well cared for, and was surprised, last summer, to find a roaming disposition in some otherwise fine purchases. On inquiring of their former owners, I learned that the main hen-house becoming too full, they had put a temporary building off in a field, among the bugs, and there reared my chickens. As I much desire healthy, prolific, tame, well-behaved hens, established in character, I usually raise my own, and then know what I have. If a flock be so fed that they do lay more than the usual number of eggs in a year, they should transmit to their progeny some tendency to extra laying, and if this feeding and laying be kept up for a series of years, then prolificness probably becomes hereditary. The "Rural New Yorker" says a hen laying 130 eggs a year is a pretty good hen. My large flock of about a hundred, roosting in two houses, but undivided daytimes, have twice averaged 130 apiece, and done almost as well other years. The sum total of one year differed from that of the preceding year by only two dozens. Continual inbreeding decreases vigor and consequently egg-production, hence new blood must periodically be introduced into a flock; but though I buy new stock, I never entirely relinquish the old—I keep, as it were, a substratum of that on which to build. Those biddies have been educated, and I believe will continue to show that education is power. I am thankful for all that fanciers have done in the line of beauty, symmetry and docility, and, as they cross poultry families to gain vigor, I sometimes go farther and cross breeds, but buy full-bloods, and recommend neither the crossing nor raising at all of mongrels. My chicks have seemed fine for several years, but I thought this past summer that if there was any such thing as superior ones, I would try the plan of fewer and better. I cooped 73; three when very little were trodden to death by their mammas, and one, nearly grown, disappeared mysteriously, leaving not even a feather behind to "point a moral and adorn a tale." Sixty-nine fully matured, without a single case of bowel complaint or sickness of any kind, and without doctoring, unless a little red pepper be called medicine. I once had an old hen do very well all by herself, bringing off eight chicks from a nest on the ground, but they had bad, sore eyes a long time, caused probably by dirt under their lids. Another hatched quite a brood in a hog-house, but got out of the muddy swine-yard with only one live chick, which she, however, raised, and I named "Victory." These are specimens of "let-alone" broods. Fowls are often left to care for themselves in summer and autumn, and then blamed for doing it. Such a course makes stunted, backward pullets and thievish, unprofitable hens. If eggs are expected for the holiday call and prices, layers must be prepared long ahead. I bought my wheat last July, thinking it would never be cheaper, and gravel, carrots and peppers are engaged. Enough rye and barley were left over, and we have raised our own oats, clover, corn, beets, onions, beans and sunflowers. Meat and ground bone will be ordered in due season, and I have my eye on a buckwheat man, not an

effigy made of straw and grain, like so many in the agricultural parts of our great fair, but a man who raises buckwheat. If, as is often said, this is woman's century, in which she first learned her possibilities and powers, it is equally the hen's century. Worthy biddy is becoming one of the chief ladies in the land, and would be better than our rare and rapacious eagle for a national emblem.

Veterinary Questions and Answers.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.

JOHN L. SALKELD, Dongola, Man.:—"Would you kindly inform me if the flesh of a beast with 'lumpy jaw' is fit for feed?"

According to the latest reports of European and American scientists, the flesh of animals suffering from actinomycosis is fit food for man or beast, providing it has not been in connection with the diseased part, and the animal was in good condition and giving no signs of constitutional disturbance. See April 20th issue, page 152.

SUBSCRIBER, Meadow Lea:—"I have a six-year-old horse that took sick about the first week of August, his legs swelled and stiffened up, and he dragged them. Did not get off his feed entirely. He seemed to recover, but is now worse again, loses flesh very fast when attacked, and is now very thin."

The disease is probably of a rheumatic type. After preparing the horse by feeding exclusively on bran mash for sixteen hours, give a mild purgative consisting of one pint of raw linseed oil, and one ounce of turpentine. Continue the bran mash diet until the physic has ceased to operate. After this, give morning and evening for ten days: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; and bicarbonate of potassium, two drachms. In the morning the powder may be given in a moderate feed of oats, but at night it should be given in a bran mash, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Rub the whole surface of the legs and back two or three times a week with the following liniment:—Tincture of camphor and methylated spirits, of each six ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, two ounces; make up with water to one and a-half pints. Hand rub and bandage the legs twice a day. Keep body warm.

EVANDALE:—"One of my cows lately calved ten days past the regular forty weeks. Previous to going dry, hard lumps came on the udder, one teat becoming raw and very difficult to milk. The udder increased in size as calving time approached, and finally I tried to milk her, but could get no milk; upon calving I allowed the calf to suck, thinking it would bring down her milk, but still could get no milk. I kept her on dry feed, bathed the udder with warm water and hand-rubbed it; at last I had to take the calf off and feed it old milk. During the summer she went lame in right fore foot and a sore spot appeared on the sole, which has since turned into a running sore. A number of my cattle have been similarly affected during the summer, and what seems very peculiar, always in the right fore foot. Now, can you answer the following questions?"

1. What is the cause of the cow retaining her calf so long?
2. What is the matter with her functions?
3. What ails her foot, and what is proper treatment?
4. What effect will this have on her next calf and on her milking?
5. What effect will old milk have on calf?
6. What is the best substitute for milk for calf, as I have not enough to supply it?"

1. The period of gestation in the cow is from 280 to 325 days, from which you will see that the term of your cow's pregnancy, 290 days, is not uncommon.

2. Through inflammatory action, the milk glands have become indurated, and in consequence their functions have become temporarily suspended, if not permanently destroyed. Your cow being up in years, we do not think that treatment would be advisable, and would suggest the propriety of beefing her.

3. The sensitive sole has become inflamed and cankered either from external injury or constitutional causes. Poultice the foot with linseed meal for forty-eight hours, changing the poultice twice a day, and then apply to sore parts once every alternate day until healed: Sulphuric acid, one ounce; water, six ounces; mix.

4. We would not advise you to breed the cow again.

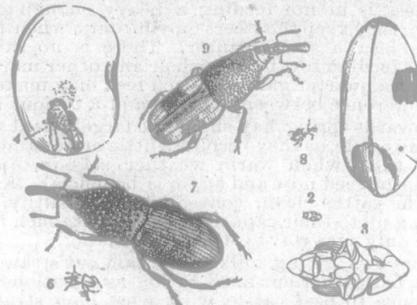
5. If fed in moderate quantity, no bad effects will be likely to result from it; it is advisable, however, to feed a little boiled flax-seed with it once a day.

6. Oatmeal gruel and boiled flax-seed judiciously fed.

Granary Weevils.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST.

A good deal of consternation was felt lately at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, when it became known that nearly all the exposed grain, including the ornaments and decorations in the different courts of the Agricultural Building, was infested by injurious insects. An order was issued by the Superintendent of the Agricultural Department forbidding the distribution of any grain from those courts, even when brought in from outside for that express purpose. Being in Chicago at the time, I made a careful examination of the agricultural exhibits and found that the injury in the Canadian section was due almost entirely to two insects, the common Rice Weevil, *Calandra*



oryza, (Fig. 8, where the insect is shown natural size, and 9, where it is shown enlarged), and the "Fly Weevil," better known as the Angoumois Grain Moth, *Gelechia cerealella*, a small moth at first sight closely resembling the too well known Carpet Moth. With the Rice Weevil were also found a few specimens of the Granary Weevil, *Calandra granaria*, (Fig. 6, 7).

The important question for Canadian farmers, and concerning which I was consulted by the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was, of course, whether there was any danger of introducing into Canada any new pests which would afterwards give trouble either in the field or in the granary. In my opinion, Canadian farmers need have no anxiety on this score; for both of these pests have already from time to time been imported from the south with various kinds of grain, but have failed to propagate and become established. This is due to the fact that they are tropical insects, which, although they are very injurious in the Southern States, cannot exist for any length of time in our climate.

The Granary Weevils are small brown beetles, a little more than one-eighth of an inch in length, which lay their eggs in holes which they bore by means of a slender beak in the dry grain. When young grubs hatch, they complete their growth and turn to beetles again inside the grain where the egg was laid. By this time they have eaten out all the interior of the kernel. The beetles then emerge and continue the work of destruction. When grain is kept in store for a long time, this injury may be considerable in hot climates; but in Canada the cold of our winters stops their development and destroys the beetles.

The "Fly Weevil" has never developed in Canada even to the same extent as the true weevils, although occasional instances of its occurrence have been brought to my notice. In the Southern States, where it is very abundant, the moths fly from the granaries and lay their eggs upon the ripe grain in the fields; the eggs or young caterpillars are thus carried back again into the granary, and frequently are the cause of much loss. This never takes place in Canada.

Remedy.—Should grain at any time be found to be infested by these insects, often repeated experiment has shown that the insects can be easily and cheaply destroyed by treating it with bisulphide of carbon, in the same way that peas are now regularly treated to free them from the Pea Weevil.

A full account of the Granary Weevils, giving their life history and the details of treatment, can be found in the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms for 1889.

Muck.

The amount of benefit that may be derived from the application of muck to the land has often been discussed. The principal point at issue is whether it will pay to apply it directly in its raw state.

In answer to this question Prof. Craig says that "Muck is chiefly valuable for its nitrogen contained in the organic matter, or elements of semi-decomposed plants. Under favorable circumstances this nitrogen is available as food for farm crops, but, in addition to its value as a nitrogenous food, its mechanical effect is beneficial to most soils by improving their tilth and texture. A soil which is too heavy may be made light, and more porous by the application of muck. Muck without fermentation does not readily give up its nitrogen to growing plants, and if applied to a soil without fermenting the immediate result will not be very apparent or marked. Nothing will be lost by applying it direct to the soil without composting, but, as already stated, the returns will be much slower than if the elements of plant food in it were fed by the chemical action which takes place during the process of fermentation. Very small results might be expected the first year from an application of muck which had been unfermented or uncomposted."



THE QUIET HOUR.

The Cross-Bearer.

When I set out to follow Jesus, My Lord a cross held out to me, Which I must take, and bear it onward, If I would His disciple be;

Yet, as I could not quite refuse Him, I sought out many another kind, And tried, among those painted crosses, The smallest of them all to find;

Unheeding, then, my dear Lord's offer, My burdens all on Him to lay, I tried myself my cross to lighten, By cutting part of it away;

Well, if I cannot go without it, I'll make the most of it I may, And so I held my cross uplifted, In sight of all who came that way.

And then I was ashamed to bear it, Where others walked so free and light, I trailed it in the dust behind me, And tried to keep it out of sight.

No! No! Why this shall be my glory, And other things I count but loss, And so I even fashioned garlands, And hung them round about my cross.

And still I was not prompt to mind Him, But let my self-will choose the way, And sought me out new forms of service, And would do all things but obey.

I bore it then, with Him before me, Right on ward thro' the day's white heat, Till, with the toil and pain o'er-mastered, I, fainting, fell down at His feet;

Then Jesus spoke, "Bring here Thy burden, And find in me a full release, Bring all thy sorrows, all thy longings, And take instead my perfect peace;

And now my cross is all supported, Part on my Lord, and part on me, But as he is so much the stronger, He seems to bear it—I go free.

Or, if at times it seemeth heavy, And if I droop along the road, The Master lays His own sweet promise Between my shoulder and the load,

The Cross.

The command of Christ to "take up the cross" has been signally and widely misunderstood. The Christian life presents so broad a front that all views blend in it. This is but one. They err who would make it the characteristic of religion. "Deny thyself, and take up thy cross," but still be not seeking for burdens. If the Lord says to thee, "Go forward," go, though the next step may be over a precipice five hundred feet deep, where, far below, the trees look like grass. The air may become solid under your feet, but if not, go forward where duty calls, and the end shall be peace and life; but don't be ever feeling as if the burden of the Lord were heavy, to be borne with groans and sighings, or that you must turn from life's pleasures merely because they are pleasures. Christianity asks no such sacrifices, she gives fulness to the joys of life, saying only, "Walk in the love and fear of God; rejoice freely in all life's pure pleasures, but murmur not if God sees fit to take them from you. Be patient when the trial comes, but be not seeking poverty of any earthly delight."

H. W. BEECHER.

Perfect Peace.

Like a river glorious is God's perfect peace, Over all victorious in its bright increase. Perfect, yet it floweth fuller every day; Perfect, yet it groweth deeper all the way.

Hidden in the hollow of His blessed hand, Never foe can follow, never traitor stand. Not a surge of worry, not a shade of care, Not a blast of hurry touch the spirit there.

Every joy or trial cometh from above, Traced upon our dial by the sun of love. We may trust Him solely all for us to do; They who trust Him wholly, find Him wholly true.

CHORUS—Stayed upon Jehova, hearts are fully blest, Finding, as he promised, perfect peace and rest. F. R. HAVERGAL.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

How Our Vicar Got His Deanery.

In a snug country village remote from a town, Our quiet old vicar had long settled down. An old college Fellow, he knew nothing more Of the world than to think modern fashions a bore. Old friends and old notions still had his support In theology, politics, manners, and port. He raised his own cucumbers, weeded his borders, Discoursed with the doctor on parish disorders; Presided at vestry, distributed coal, Did his best for his flock both in body and soul;

At the greatest respect he soon found himself treated. He was slightly pig-headed, but kind and forgiving; The simplest but truest old gentleman living. His cat with the vicar had lived all her days, And observed all the household's methodical ways. She had regular hours, and a regular place For mousing, and snoozing, and washing her face. There was one other pet—a small black-muzzled pug, Who enjoyed, with old pussy, a share of the rug. This pug came, I fear, of a heterodox breed— A sad dog, in fact, of the radical creed.

She looked crabbed and soured, as though the world spited her; Her tail had been cut; and the insult had blighted her. When the church bell was tolled, she would set up a wail, As she wished church and state had been served like her tail! She eyed the churchwardens with looks rather sinister, But never would growl at the Methodist minister. She patronized Puss, but indulged a sensation That she came first herself in the scale of creation. This quaint little household, so snug and symmetrical, From his patron, an earl, came a letter addressed, To our Vicar, red-sealed with suppers and crest. Within it were stated his wishes to meet. His old college friend at his new country-seat. 'As the days are now short, and the weather not fine, There's a bed at your service, and pray come to dine.'

There was no time to lose; so he packed up his bag; Farmer Hodge lent his trap, the churchwarden his nag. The ribbons were handled by Nathan the clerk; It was not quite the turn-out one meets in the Park. In the mansion arrived, in the drawing-room seated, With the greatest respect he soon found himself treated. He was quite made at home; and the hostess and host Vied each with the other who'd welcome him most. While a group of gay ladies collected around him: They had read Doctor Syntax, and guessed they had found him. 'Mid the buzz of fast talking, he soon caught the sound Of a something like "Kettle-drum" whispered around; And not knowing then what a kettle-drum meant, Expected some music, and waited content.

Then the doors were thrown open—the room was ablaze With lights borne by servants, and bright silver trays. Tea, coffee, and cake round the circle were handed; But the Vicar, perplexed, couldn't half understand it. He had meant to have dinner, neglecting his lunch For visions of venison, real turtle, and punch. But contented the best of the bargain to make, He went in, in style, at the coffee and cake; Thinking, "What a mistake I've been making, I see; Why, bless me! I'm only in time for the tea!" So he smothered his grief; but a move occurred later, Which made his perplexity greater and greater:

The guests one by one took a bed-chamber light, Slipping quietly off with ease good-night; And before he could think what the dickens was in it, He found himself left all alone for a minute! When, thinking to do like the others was best, He merely exclaimed, as he followed the rest: 'How the great are maligned! 'Tis believed by the nation, They indulge in late hours, and like dissipation. What lies all these radical papers have said! Why, it's scarce eight o'clock, and we're all off to bed!' His bedroom was all that his heart could desire, With a jug of hot-water and brisk cheery fire; And having no longer excuse or impediment, He undressed, blew his light out, and straight into bed he went. He had not been there long, when the sound of a gong The passage came mollowly stealing along; Not with fierce bang and crashing, And riot and dashing, But with soft modulation, like bees in a tub, Finishing off with a faint rub-a-dub. The melodious hum on his drowsy ear pouring Only made him exclaim: "Why, there's somebody snoring."

Now, warned by this gong, all the party below Round the dining-room table were ranged in a row; But one seat was vacant. "Why, who can be late?" Said the earl, who was not in a humor to wait. "Why, the chaplain's not here. What can keep him so long? Run, Wilson, and beat a loud peal on the gong." The gong soon gave out a most terrible roar: It had never been half so belabored before. In the vicar's apartment it echoed like thunder; And he leaped bolt upright, wild with terror and wonder. 'Twas like Giant Blunderbore beating a metal drum; 'Good gracious!' he cried; "why, that can't be the kettle-drum." Then he rushed to the passage; but nothing he found To assist him, but darkness and silence all round. His heart against his ribs fluttered quickly and quicker, When again the gong crashed, and away flew the vicar. He soon lost his way—at a corner he stumbled, And down a back staircase half ran, and half tumbled; And an accident happened that made his pace merrier— He trod on two cats, and upset a bull-terrier. At the foot was a door—he had no time to knock at it, For his impetuous sent him head-first with a shock at it.

In a snug cosy room by a bright polished grate, Mrs. Dobbs, the housekeeper, was sitting in state. On the grate was a kettle—the kettle was steaming, And Mrs. Dobbs watched it with countenance beaming; Then sugar and lemon, the peel and the juice, She put in a covered jug ready for use; And next a stone bottle proceeded to fork out From a cupboard hard by, and pop came the cork out. 'Twas a spirit that cheers, and at times makes one frisky: The gods call it nectar, and Irishmen—whisky. And, lastly, when these preparations were over, Poured in boiling water, and shut down the cover. How oft when we think our surroundings are snuggest, With a potion all-bitter comes Fate, like a drugist! Mrs. Dobbs had just settled her eyelids to close For a nap, with the fragrance of punch on her nose, When a crash came, and presto! a figure was visible, 'Twas startling, but too incorrect to be risible. I cannot describe it; in fact, such a deshabille In the presence of ladies is quite inadmissible For a night-shirt and cap is not quite the costume To appear in at night in a housekeeper's room. So thought Mrs. Dobbs—you would scarce call it thinking, For all of a sudden she found herself sinking; And quite unaware the intruder was clerical, She went off at once in the state called hysterical; She had just strength to snatch up the jugful of liquor, And discharge it direct in the face of the vicar.

Now the scream which the housekeeper gave as she went off Had quite the effect of a telegram sent off, On a bevy of maids who were chatting their fill In a place called a stillroom, where no one was still. Their clatter was stopped; in a second or more, In a terrified group they appeared at the door, And peeped in a moment, when back they all ran

For there, all in white, was a ghost or a man! Who eyed them askance with a rueful grimace; He was stamping with pain, and was wiping his face. His hair was all wet, and his cheeks they were very white, As though he'd been drinking the wine they call sherry-white. At his feet lay the housekeeper, like a dead body; And the whole room was steaming with hot whisky-toddy. Meanwhile, in the dining-room all were quite merry. The first course was ended—the soup and the sherry; But instead of the entree detailed on the carte, Came one that made all of them all rise with a start. It dashed through the door with a terrible clatter; 'Twas a woman for certain—but mad as a hatter. With ribbons all flying, and wild streaming hair, With mouth all agape, and eyes all astare; And rushing as fast as the famed Tam o' Shanter, She upset the butler, and smashed his decanter. And screamed out in accents of horror and dread: 'Sure his Reverence is drunk and the housekeeper dead!' I refrain from detailing a long explanation Of the scene that ensued on this strange revelation; How the guests rushed at once to the scene of the tragic act, And returned in a roar, as if changed by some magic act; Whiled faces all pallid were, two minutes after, Convulsed with loud shouts of unquenchable laughter. Suffice it, that one who enjoyed it the most, In Her Majesty's cabinet held a high post. And he said: 'Since I've guided the helm of the nation, I've never enjoyed so divine a sensation. What does he not merit, who had such a fright To supply us with special amusement to-night? Come, give us your votes. What shall be his reward? He'd be quite out of place, if we made him a lord. We can scarce make a baronet of the old body; Nor even a Knight of the Bath—of hot toddy; But to-morrow, at Windsor, I'll speak to the Queen, And the next Dean that dies—why, our friend shall be Dean.'

Buck Fanshaw's Funeral-Committeeman and Minister.

Somebody has said that in order to know a community one must observe the style of its funerals and know what manner of men they bury with most ceremony. I cannot say which class we buried with most eclat in our "flush times," the distinguished benefactor or the distinguished rough; possibly the two chief grades or grand divisions of society honored their illustrious dead about equally; and hence, no doubt, the philosopher I have quoted from would have needed to see two representative funerals in Virginia before forming his estimate of the people.

There was a grand time over Buck Fanshaw when he died. He was a representative citizen. He had "killed his man"—not in his own quarrel, it is true, but in defence of a stranger unfairly beset by numbers. He had kept a sumptuous saloon. He had been the proprietor of a dashing helmsman whom he could have discarded without the formality of a divorce. He had held a high position in the fire department, and been a very Warwick in politics. When he died there was great lamentation throughout the town, but especially in the vast bottom stratum of society.

On the inquest it was shown that Buck Fanshaw, in the delirium of a wasting typhoid fever, had taken arsenic, shot himself through the body, cut his throat, and jumped out of a four storey window and broken his neck; and after due deliberation, the jury, sad and tearful, but with intelligence unblinded by its sorrow, brought in the verdict of death "by the visitation of God." What could the world do without juries! Precipitous preparations were made for the funeral. All the vehicles in town were hired, all the saloons put in mourning, all the municipal and fire company flags hung at half-mast, and all the firemen ordered to muster in uniform and bring their machines duly draped in black. Now—let us remark in parentheses—as all the people of the earth had representative adventures in the Silverland, and as each adventurer had brought the slang of his nation or his locality with him, the combination made the slang of Nevada the richest and most infinitely varied and copious that had ever existed anywhere in the world, perhaps, except in the mines of California in the "early days. Slang was the language of Nevada. It was hard to preach a sermon without it, and he understood. Such phrases as "You Bet!" "Oh, no, I reckon not!" "No Irish need apply," and a hundred others, became so common as to fall from the lips of a speaker unconsciously—and very often when they did not touch the subject under discussion, and consequently failed to mean anything.

After Buck Fanshaw's inquest, a meeting of the short-haired brotherhood was held, for nothing can be done on the Pacific coast without a public meeting and an expression of sentiment. Regretful resolutions were passed, and various committees appointed; among others, a committee of one was deputed to call on the minister, a fragile, gentle, spiritual non-fledgling from an eastern theological seminary, and as yet unacquainted with the ways of the mines. The committeeman, "Scotty" Briggs, made his visit, and in after days it was worth something to hear the minister tell about it. Scotty was a stalwart rough, whose customary suit, when on weighty official business, like committee work, was a fire helmet, flaming red flannel shirt, patent leather belt with spanner and revolver attached, coat hung over arm, and pants stuffed into boot tops. He formed something of a contrast to the pale theological student. It is fair to say of Scotty, however, in passing, that he had a warm heart and a strong love for his friends, and never entered into a quarrel when he could reasonably keep out of it. Indeed, it was commonly said that whenever one of Scotty's fights was investigated, it always turned out that it had originally been no affair of his, but that out of native goodheartedness he had dropped in of his own accord to help a man who was getting the worst of it. He and Buck Fanshaw were bosom friends for years, and had often taken adventurous "pot-luck" together. On one occasion they had thrown off their coats and taken the weaker side in a fight among strangers, and after gaining a hard-earned victory turned and found that the men they were helping had deserted early, and not only that, but had stolen their coats and made off with them. But to return to Scotty's visit to the minister. He was on a sorrowful mission, now, and his face was the picture of woe. Being admitted to the presence, he sat down before the clergyman, placed his fire-hat on an unfinished manuscript sermon under the minister's nose, took from it a red silk handkerchief, wiped his brow and heaved a sigh of dismal impressiveness, explanatory of his business. He choked and even shed tears; but with an effort he mustered his voice and said, in lugubrious tones:

"Are you the duck that runs the gospel-mill next door?" "Am I the—pardon me, I believe I did not understand?" "With another sigh and a half sob, Scotty rejoined: "Why, you see, we are in a bit of trouble, and the boys thought maybe you would give us a lift, if we'd tackle you—that is if I've got the rights of it, and you are the head clerk of the doxology-works next door." "I am the shepherd in charge of the flock whose fold is next door." "The which?" "The spiritual adviser of the little company of believers whose sanctuary adjoins these premises." Scotty scratched his head, reflected a moment, and then said: "You rather hold over me, pard. I reckon I can't call that hand. Ante and pass the buck." "How? I beg pardon. What did I understand you to say?" "Well, you've rather got the bulge on me. Or, maybe, we've both got the bulge, somehow. You don't smoke me and I don't smoke you. You see, one of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send off; and so the thing I'm on now is to roust out somebody to jerk a little chin-music for us, and waltz him through handsome." "My friend, I seem to grow more and more bewildered,

Your observations are wholly incomprehensible to me. Cannot you simplify them in some way? At first I thought I understood you, but I grope now. Would it not expedite matters if you restricted yourself to categorical statements of fact, unencumbered with obstructing accumulations of metaphor and allegory?

Another pause, and more reflection. Then said Scotty: "I'll have to pass, I judge."

"How?"

"You've raised me out, pard."

"I still fail to catch your meaning."

"Why, that last lead of yours is too many for me—that's the idea. I can't neither trump nor follow suit."

The clergyman sank back in his chair perplexed. Scotty leaned his head on his hand and gave himself up to thought. Presently his face came up, sorrowful but confident.

"I've got it now, so's you can savvy," he said. "What we want is a gospel-sharp. See?"

"A what?"

"Gospel-sharp. Parson."

"Oh: Why did you not say so before? I am a clergyman—a parson."

"Now you talk! You see my blind and straddle like a man. Put it there!"—extending a brawny paw, which closed over the minister's small hand, and gave it a shake indicative of fraternal sympathy and fervent gratification.

"Now we're all right, pard. Let's start afresh. Don't you mind my snuffing a little—because we're in a power of trouble. You see, one of the boys has gone up the flume—"

"Gone where?"

"Up the flume—threw up the sponge, you understand."

"Threw up the sponge?"

"Yes; kicked the bucket—"

"Ah! has departed to that mysterious country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

"Return! I reckon not. Why, pard, he's dead!"

"Yes; I understand. Well, I thought maybe you might be getting tangled some more. Yes, you see, he's dead again—"

"Again! Why, has he ever been dead before?"

"Dead before? No! Do you reckon a man has got as many lives as a cat? But you bet you he's awful dead now, poor old boy, and I wish I'd never seen this day: I don't want no better friend than Buck Fanshaw. I knowed him by the back; and when I know a man and like him, I freeze to him—"

"You hear me. Take him all round, pard, there never was a bullier man in the mines. No man ever knowed Buck Fanshaw to go back on a friend. But it's all up, you know, it's all up. It ain't no use. They've scooped him."

"Scooped him?"

"Yes; death has. Well, well, well, we've got to give him up. Yes, indeed. It's a kind of a hard world, after all, ain't it? But, pard, he was a rustler! You ought to see him get started once. He was a bully boy with a glass eye! Just spit in his face, and give him room according to his strength, and it was just beautiful to see him peel and go in. He was the worst son of a thief that ever drew breath. Pard, he was on it! He was on it bigger than an Injun!"

"On it! On what?"

"On the spot. On the shoulder. On the fight, you understand. He didn't give a continental for anybody. Beg your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cuss-word; but, you see, I'm on an awful strain in this palaver, on account of having to cramp down and draw everything so mild. But we've got to give him up. There ain't any getting around that. I don't reckon. Now, if we can get you to help plant him—"

"Preach the funeral discourse! Assist at the obsequies!"

"Obsequies is good. Yea, that's it; that's our little game. We are going to get the thing up regardless, you know. He was always nifty himself, and you bet his funeral ain't going to be no slouch—solid silver door-plate on his coffin, six plumes on the hearse, and a nigger on the box in a billed shirt and a plug hat—how's that for high? And we'll take care of you, pard. We'll fix you all right. There'll be a kerridge for you; and whatever you want you just scape out, and we'll tend to it. We've got a shebang fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house, and don't you be afraid. Just go in and toot your horn, if you don't sell a clam. Put Buck through as bully as you can, pard, for anybody that knowed him will tell you that he was one of the whitest men that was ever in the mines. You can't draw it too strong. He never could stand it to see things going wrong. He's done more to make this town quiet and peaceable than any man in it. I've seen him lick four Greasers in eleven minutes, myself. If a thing wanted regulating, he wasn't a man to go browsing around after somebody to do it, but he would prance in and regulate it himself. He wasn't a Catholic. Scasely. He was down on 'em. His word was, 'No Irish need apply.' But it didn't make no difference about that, when it came down to what a man's right was—and so, when some roughs jumped the Catholic bone-yard and started in to stake town lots in it, he went for 'em! And he cleaned 'em, too! I was there, pard, and I seen it myself."

"That was very well, indeed—at least the impulse was—whether the act was strictly defensible or not. Had deceased any religious convictions? That is to say, did he feel a dependence upon or acknowledge allegiance to a higher power?"

More reflection.

"I reckon you've stumped me again, pard. Could you say it over once more, and say it slow?"

"Well, to simplify it somewhat, was he, or rather had he ever been, connected with any organization sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to self-sacrifice in the interests of mortality?"

"All down but mine; set 'em upon the other alley, pard."

"What did I understand you to say?"

"Why, you're most too many for me, you know. When you get in with your left I hunt grass every time. Every time you draw, you fill; but I don't seem to have any luck. Let's have a new deal."

"How? Begin again?"

"That's it."

"Very well. Was he a good man, and—"

"There—I see that! Don't put up another chip till I look at my hand. A good man, says you? Pard, it ain't no name for it. He was the best man that ever— Pard, you would have doctored on that man. He could lam any galoot of his inches in America. It was him that put down the riot last election before it got a start; and every body said he was the only man that could have done it. He waltzed in with a spanner in one hand and a trumpet in the other, and sent fourteen men home on a shutter in less than three minutes. He had that riot all broke up and prevented nice before anybody ever got a chance to strike a blow. He was always for peace, and would have peace—he could not stand disturbances. Pard, he was a great loss to this town. He was the bulkiest man in the mountains, pard! He could run faster, jump higher, hit harder, and hold more tangle-foot whisky without spilling it than any man in seventeen counties. Put that in, pard; it'll please the boys more than anything you could say. And you can say, pard, that he never shook his mother."

"Never shook his mother?"

"That's it; any of the boys will tell you so."

"Well, but why should he shake her?"

"That's what I say—but some people does."

"Not people of any repute?"

"Well some that averages pretty so-so."

"In my opinion the man that would offer personal violence to his own mother ought to—"

"Cheese it, pard; you've banked your ball clean outside the string. What I was a-drivin' at was that he never threwed off his mother, don't you see? No, indeed. He gave her a house to live in, and town lots, and plenty of money; and he looked after her and took care of her all the time; and when she was down with the small-pox, he set up night, and nuss her himself! You've treated me like a gentleman, pard. I like you, and I'll lick any man that don't. I'll lick him till he can't tell himself from a last year's corpse! Put it there! [Another fraternal hand-shake, and exit.]—Mark Twain.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

About Draperies.

The draperies of a room should be in perfect harmony with the wall-paper and the general effect; and, if well chosen and tastefully arranged, they add greatly to the beauty of the apartment. A simple room with effective drapery will present a much more luxurious appearance than a much richer one with ill-chosen but expensive curtains, badly draped, and out of harmony with the surroundings. Drapery has become quite a disease; and like most evils, the fault is not in the use, but in the abuse. One has heard a great deal of artistic draping, and the extent to which it is carried in some houses is quite pitiable to see, the lack of artistic perception being only too palpable—legs of tables, arms of chairs, and every stand and flower-pot are tied up with bits of silk. Do not drape for the sake of draping, but when a suitable place can be found—for instance, a window or door, or an archway between two rooms—then will the draping enhance and not detract from the general appearance. There is plenty of scope for originality of design in the way of hangings; but do not seek out-of-the-way subjects. Some of the "scarfs" and "tidies" are very untidy-looking and often a positive nuisance.

Fashion Notes.

A stylish circular cape has triple capes which fall in graceful folds about the shoulders. Fur is put upon everything from cloaks to boots; even the fancy hats are bound with it. As a rule, all the edges worn are narrow width, and they look warm, without a suggestion of weight which broad fur trimming is so apt to give.

Black and white seems to be the favorite contrast on head gear, and some of the chapeaux are dreams of daintiness. A very fancy shape has a lining of white satin, the shape is a black felt or



beaver, and large loops of black and white satin very much wired adorn the front, while an aigrette of jet surmounts the whole. Soft white feathers, mingled with black tips, make a lovely finish for velvet bonnets. These head pieces are quite small, and such a little scrap will make one that any lady with taste could fashion her own, for they are no



shape in particular, just a little high bunch, with ties under the chin of the same color as the trimming. Heavy, serviceable goods are to be worn in dress goods; they have a warm-looking, woolly surface, and make into stylish costumes. Many varieties of cloth appear suitable for skirtings, the silk favorite being laid aside for the time.

Rest.

Let her rest. The weary night,
Never brought her dreams like this.
Let her sleep. The morning light,
Shall not wake her from her bliss.
Glad was she to end the fight,
Death had conquered with a kiss.

Tired eyes need watch no more.
Flagging feet, the race is run.
Hands that heavy burdens bore,
Set them down; the day is done.
Heart, be still—through anguish sore,
Everlasting peace is won.
—Mary Macleod, in Chambers' Journal.

Our Library Table.

The Magazine of Art; \$3.50 per annum., N. Y.—This magazine is full of works of art, and gives what is best of its kind in reading matter as well.

The Silver Cross; \$1.00.—The official organ of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons is published monthly, by the Central Council, New York. Its pages are filled with bright helpfulness, and will be read with interest by all who are in sympathy with the work of the Order.

November Work.

The cold weather so near at hand necessitates many a preparation for our comfort during the winter. So, armed with warm hood, jacket and gloves, we will begin by pulling down all the dead vines that made our porch, verandah and windows so picturesque and cool a few short weeks ago; they accumulate snow and cause an ugly drip in sunny days, often forming ice and endangering life and limb. These should be burned at once while dry. A look into our fowl-house shows that all is not as comfortable as it might be; the broken glass must be replaced in the windows and all the openings that make the place cold must be pasted with strong paper, roosts at least three inches in diameter should be provided and wrapped with old woollen cloth to keep the toes from freezing; a load of sods piled compactly in one corner; all the old straw and dust should be whisked from the nests and clean put in—burn the old as soon as taken out, and begin the regular feeding and watering every day. Give warm water always, and if possible boil the scraps every day and place in a lump on an old barrel head; the greediness with which they will devour it will be proof enough of its excellence.

Our garden, that afforded us so much pleasure, must be the next object of our attention. Rake all the dead stems and leaves together and place over roses and bulbs, covering this with short pieces of board; pull down old climbers, gather up all tools, watering-pots, flower pots, and trowels, store these in a dry place for next year; it is poor management to leave your tools out during the winter.

After glazing all broken glass and removing any rubbish from the cellar windows, they should be filled with leaves and covered with boards to secure them from frost, then lay two or three boards before the kitchen door to prevent mud from being carried into the kitchen in soft weather.

Now for the inside of our home, where all should be made as bright and cheerful as possible in contrast to the dreariness without. Wash windows and blinds, wipe wall paper, polish stoves and pipes, having the latter securely wired in place, see that there is enough of light wood split and stored, with a sharp hatchet hanging near it on the wall of the woodshed; prepare a place for ashes and put them there, under cover if possible—wood ashes are an acknowledged fertilizer and should not be wasted. Look over garments, and all that can be cut over you can rip up and whisk clean, press out and sponge if you cannot turn them. Because they are not new is no reason why pains should not be taken to make them up again as neatly as possible; it will have a good result both in their appearance and on the feelings of the children who wear them, for our wee lads and lassies love well-made clothes as well as their elders. No question should be raised regarding woman's work in these small jobs, so necessary before cold weather. What we can do we should, for home is generally what a woman makes it.

Receipts.

CHRISTMAS CAKE (EXCELLENT).

8 lbs. stoned raisins; 2 lbs. currants; 3 lbs. almonds (blanched); 3½ lbs. butter; 3½ lbs. sugar; 3 doz. eggs; 2 lbs. mixed peel; ½ pint of black molasses; 1 cup whisky; 1 cup sour cream; 1 dessert-spoon of soda; 2 tablespoons mixed spice, and flour to stiffen.

ANGEL FOOD.

6 eggs; ½ package gelatine; 6 tablespoons sugar; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 1 quart milk. Put the milk on to boil; add the yolks, sugar, vanilla and gelatine, which has been previously soaked in a cup of cold milk for half an hour; when just about to boil, pour over all the whipped whites, and set to cool in a small crock. When cold, dip your crock in warm water for a minute, when the contents will turn out like a beautiful jelly; then whip some cream, sweeten and flavor with vanilla, and place in spoonfuls around your angel food; set in a good, large fruit-dish.

LEMON CHEESE—FOR SMALL TARTS.

½ lb. butter; 1 lb. sugar; 6 eggs; 6 lemons. Eggs beaten separately. Boil gently until of the consistency of honey.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

The eyes of love are quick to see what will be of benefit to those who are dear to us, and as advancing years have relieved Uncle Tom of much that formerly filled his hands with labor and his brain with busy thought, he is now free to devote his time and attention to those bright boys and girls in whom he takes such a deep interest, and of whom he expects great things by and by. Yes, my dear nieces and nephews, it is indeed the great wish of my heart that you may grow up into men and women of whom Canada may be proud. The perfect man is one whose three-fold nature, mental, moral and physical, has been equally developed. The tendency of the present age has been too much cultivation of the mental powers at the expense of the physical, and we see the results of the strain in our crowded asylums and the premature breakdown of many just on the threshold of a useful career.

In reading the other day I was very much struck with the following paragraph, and thinking it might interest you I preserved it:—"You have no more right to neglect your own body or abuse it than you have to injure that of your neighbor. People waste their vitality, their nervous force, both through ignorance and indifference. After health the fundamental aim is to gain a proper use of the body and husband the vital energies, the heart, the lungs. Do not be nerve-bound and keep up attention when the nerves should be at rest; unstring the bow when it is not in-use. We should treat our strength as we do our income, getting the most and best for the amount expended."

Now, you may say that as country boys and girls you have plenty of fresh air and exercise, and that is all you need. I wonder how many of you know how to take in that glorious fresh air which surrounds you, and I also wonder how many of you know how to hold yourselves correctly or to exercise in such a way as to obtain the easy and free use of the whole body. I have seen so many of my nephews and nieces with contracted chests and rounded shoulders that I feel I must speak to them on a subject of such great importance. You may not all be gifted with beauty of face and form, but you can do much, very much, to improve yourselves. Health is always beautiful, and there is no reason why Canadian boys and girls should not be the healthiest and happiest in the world.

A recent writer on learning to breathe says:—"The first movement is to get the chest up. I should like to make a call that would reach every man and woman in the country: 'Lift up your chest!' When one says this, nine-tenths of them stiffen at the neck, throw themselves backward and project the body below the waist, the whole figure out of line; they have 'straightened up.' No; you should get the poise of a Greek statue. Lift the chest, keeping the shoulders down, until it is on a line with the toes; this throws the tension on the centre of the body, where it should be. The heart and lungs now have free play. Close the lips; draw the air in through the nostrils, using the muscles below the diaphragm as a bellows, until the pressure against the ribs has a bursting sensation. Keep this tension firmly and steadily as long as you can, then slowly and gradually let the breath out through the lips."

"Try this breathing—inspiration, retention, expiration—three movements—at night before you go to bed, when the body is free; in the morning before you dress. When you walk in the open air take in great, grand, glorious 'lung-fuls' of air until full breathing becomes a habit."

There is so much I want to tell you that I find it hard to lay aside my pen, but perhaps at some future time we may have another talk on the same subject.

UNCLE TOM.

I lately saw in a paper that although a girl may be twice as charming in manner, character, intellect, and even in looks, after twenty-four than before, for six admirers she had before that age, she will not have more than one afterwards. Now this, I think, is all wrong, and I know that my own experience is that of numerous friends, many of whom did not marry till they were fast nearing the once ancient age of thirty. It is quite true that a young girl of twenty will have many more admirers who will say "What a pretty girl," or "How jolly Miss So-and-So is," but their admiration will, generally speaking, go no farther; whereas a girl of seven or eight-and-twenty, though she will have fewer admirers in her train, will find that most of them are men who would like to marry her.

It is, of course, largely the result of men marrying so much later in life than they used to do. Incomes are harder to make, so that when men find they are at last in a position to take unto themselves a wife, they have outgrown the fascination of a pretty face with nothing else to recommend it, and select someone who is likely to become not only a comfortable wife, but a "bonne camarade." Don't imagine that I mean that men no longer care for good looks. No man ever ceases to do that, but they have learned by experience to look deeper, and are content with less actual prettiness, as long as they secure also more of charm, which will not wear out.

A Literary Curiosity.

A lady occupied a whole year in searching for and fitting the following thirty-eight lines from English and American poets. The whole reads almost as if written at one time and by one author.

Life.
Why all this toil for the triumphs of an hour—*Young.*
Life's short summer—man is but a flower;—*Dr. Johnson.*
By turns we catch the fatal breath and die,—*Pope.*
The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh,—*Prior.*
To be is better far than not to be,—*Swett.*
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy,—*Spencer.*
But light cares speak when mighty grief is dumb,—*Daniel.*
The bottom is but shallow whence they come,—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*
Your fate is but the common fate of all;—*Longfellow.*
Unmingled joys here no man befall,—*Southwell.*
Nature to each allots his proper sphere,—*Congreve.*
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;—*Churchill.*
Custom does often reason overrule,—*Rochester.*
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool,—*Armitage.*
Live well—how long or short permit to Heaven,—*Milton.*
Those who forgive most shall be most forgiven,—*Bailey.*
Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face,—*Brench.*
Vile intercourse where virtue has no place,—*Somerville.*
Then keep each passion however dear,—*Thomson.*
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear,—*Byron.*
Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay,—*Smollett.*
With craft and skill to ruin and betray,—*Crabbe.*
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,—*Massinger.*
We masters grow of all that we despise,—*Crowley.*
Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;—*Beattie.*
Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream,—*Cowper.*
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave;—*Sir William Davenant.*
The paths of glory lead but to the grave,—*Gray.*
What is ambition? 'Tis but a glorious cheat,—*Willis.*
Only destructive to the brave and great,—*Addison.*
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?—*Dryden.*
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down,—*Fr. Quarles.*
How long we live not years but actions tell,—*Watkins.*
That man lives twice who lives the first life well,—*Herrick.*
Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,—*Wm. Mason.*
Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend,—*Hill.*
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;—*Dana.*
For live how we may yet die we must,—*Shakespeare.*

Nervous Children.

I want to say a word about nervous children. Never scold or make fun of them. They suffer enough without your threats or sarcasm. Don't let them know you see their awkwardness when in company, nor their grimaces when alone. A case was reported of a boy ten years old, who, on being vexed, and often without any apparent provocation, will clench his hands and make the most frightful contortions of the muscles of his face and head, till his poor mother fears he is idiotic. By no means. He is the brightest boy in his class at school, fond of reading and of natural history, but he is of a highly nervous temperament, and has not been taught to control the little wires, so to speak, on which he is strung. This is no single case. There are thousands of children who give way to their nerves in similar fashion. Never whip them, but talk to them about these curious little strings that should be made their servants, not their masters. A prominent physician in this city says the man or woman who whips a nervous child, should, for every blow given, receive five, and is on a level with brutes that have no reason. It is our duty to encourage and help them. Be patient with them. They are the making of our future successful men and women, for they will work hard at whatever they undertake. Brace up your own nerves first, and then be indulgent towards the capers of your over-nervous children.

A CULINARY TRIUMPH.

A bride in this city sought to surprise her husband by preparing for him a dinner of boiled corned beef and cabbage, of which she knew he was very fond. It is related that when the husband tasted of the dish he paused ominously, and asked his wife whether she had not adulterated it in the cooking.

"Yes, Charlie," she answered, guilelessly, "the cornbeef and cabbage smelled so while it was cooking that I dropped in a bunch of tuberoses to flavor it."—Chicago Record.

Puzzles.

1—SQUARE.

My first's "conformed to law and right;
My second is "to suppose;"
My third is "split or rent in twain;"
My fourth, each puzzler knows
Just means "about, concerning;"
To music now we'll go,
But hark! my fifth calls to us
And tells us to go "slow."
ADA ARMAND.

2—DECAPITATION.

My first is a quarrel or feud;
Behold and I mean to extend;
Behold again and I mean every one;
Transpose and with "pain" you will bend.
ADA ARMAND.

3—DECAPITATION.

Whole I am a species of bird;
Behold and I mean to agitate;
Behold again and I am to flow gently;
Once more and I am to utilize;
Transpose and I mean to entreat.
ADA ARMAND.

4—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA.

In the glorious "shining morn,"
Also in the "setting sun,"
With the "lingering blossoms," all
Loathe to leave us in the fall;
In the far off "ocean's crest,"
"Singing birds" are now at rest.
With the "autumn leaves" I play,
Scattered all along our way.
In the happy "playtime hours,"
Also in the "springing flowers,"
In the "good night" whispered low;
And the "pleasure-boat" we row
On down the stream of life,
Pushing onward in the "strife."

Would you our Uncle Tom to please,
Two letters take from each of these,
And them unite, and find a name
Of a novelist of renown and fame;
A name of a book you can also detect,
That is, if you have done this work correct.
ADA SMITHSON.

5—DECAPITATION.

That government sit I got,
About which Fair Brother did me twit;
So I left the good old farm,
And to Toronto city did git.

But still my heart is true,
To our fine puzzling band so good;
And the old course I'll pursue,
And would do better if I could.

And the good old homestead, too,
You can bet I'll first forget;
It's where I've spent many happy days,
And many a good friend met.

Now, if LAST, any of you, my cousins,
To the Queen City of the West do come,
Just call around at 114 Queen east,
And I'll try to welcome you some.

HENRY REEVE.

6—CHARADE.

Wasn't Miss Ada's anagram a daisy;
With pleasure it would send you crazy;
Although TOTAL hazy,
To solve it you didn't want to be lazy.

But with our female solvers,
Miss ADA SECOND was the matter!
That you didn't mix their names up too,
But perhaps you'll do that in your next letter.

For you know FIRST of them—
Yes, truly, all of them,
At puzzling are rare gems,
So don't forget to praise them.

HENRY REEVE.

7—DECAPITATION.

I met a little Elf-man once,
Down where the lilies blow;
I asked him why he ONE so small,
And why he didn't grow.

He slightly frowned, and with his eye
He looked me through and through;
"I'm quite TWO big for me," said he,
"As you are big for you."

G. W. BLYTH.

8—ENIGMA.

I am of all colors, sometimes smooth, sometimes rough;
Now with a shining face, and then brown and tough;
Sometimes I am filled with wit, wisdom and worth;
And often I am the cause of great mirth.
Great fancies and figures may cover my face,
And grand scenes of nature oft on me you can trace.
To tell all my uses would take too much time,
So I'll make my bow now, I have finished my rhyme.

THOS. W. BANKS.

9—ANAGRAM.

Although I am a country lad,
And not at all a clever chap;
I never feel disdainful, for
I always wear a CITY CAP.

G. W. BLYTH.

Answers to October 1st Puzzles.

- 1—Without. 2—Tip-top. 3—Begin. 4—Peach, each.
- 5—Mound, bound, sound, found, round, hound, wound, pound.
- 6—Space, pace, ace.
- 7—Charlie Edwards, Ada Smithson, Charlie Alliance, I. Irvine Devitt, Geo. W. Blyth, Henry Reeve, Ed. A. Fair Brother.

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to October 1st Puzzles.

Josie Sheehan, Joshua Umbach, Geo. W. Blyth, Thos. W. Banks, I. Irvine Devitt, Geo. Rogers, J. W. Moore, Ada Smithson, Addison and Oliver Snider, A. R. Borrowman, Henry Reeve.

Farmer Brown's Letter.

'So ye've got a baby darter, now,
Air huntin' fer a name,
An' ye ask yer plain ole father his
Advice about the same.

Ye think Loyola Imogen
Is 'bout the nearest right;
An' b'lieve ye'll saddle all that sound
On such a leetle mite.

O Sarah, whar's yer sense gone to—
Sense like yer mother had;
She never hed high-flown ideas;
She'd sentiments instead.

We called our darter "Sarah," dear,
For 'twuz my mother's name,
But sence ye've dropped the A often it
It ain't seemed quite the same.

High soundin' names is plenty 'nuff,
For them as thinks it's smart,
To let the dear old name die out
That we all know by heart.

They called John's mother Liddy Ann;
Yer mother's name was Jane—
In all the novel books ye've read
Ye'll find no sweeter name.

When I called her "Janey" the first time,
One night long years ago,
The tender music of the word
Set heart and brain aglow.

Oh, choose a name fer better cause
Than jest its sound is nice,
And when yer gal's a woman grown
She'll thank ye fer yer choice.

I'll draw my letter to a close,
But jest add this one line'
Thet no Loyola Imogen
Will get a cent o' mine.

Correspondence.

Sir,—Will any of your correspondents oblige me with receipts of the following:—(1) A good pattern (knitting or crochet) of bed socks. (2) A plain plum cake. (3) Tea biscuits.

A SUBSCRIBER.

(Will some of our readers please answer.)

FARMERS' MITTS

Our assortment of Farmers' Mitts and Gauntlets is very large. We give only a few here. Write for our free catalogue, which explains all. The prices we give here include the postage; that is, we will deliver them to any post office in Canada, upon receipt of the price. Send postage stamps for amounts less than \$1. Our Farmers' Choring Mitt, No. 9, at 50c. each is our leader. Our No. 11 is the same, with extra selected stock; price, 60c. These mitts are made of leather and very warmly lined. The thumb and palms are faced with some one of the following leathers: Nappa buckskin, native buckskin, calf skin, hog skin, goat skin, colt skin, horsehide and moose skin. These are all leathers that will stand hard work. In ordering please mention your preference and give the number, viz., No. 9, ordinary pick, at 50c., or No. 11, extra select stock, at 60c. No. 16 mitt is a man's unlined horsehide mitt for drawing over a woolen mitt—price, 85c. per pair. No. 21 is a man's unlined, Indian-dressed, genuine buckskin mitt for drawing over woolen mitts—price \$1 per pair. Our No. 21 A is the same mitt made of genuine nappa tan buckskin—price, \$1 per pair. Our No. 30 is a man's driving gauntlet, with buckskin palms—price, \$1.50. No. 36 is a fur gauntlet—price, \$2.50. The fur is the dark Australian Wallaby. Our No. 40 is a pair of calf skin facings for woolen mitts, having the thumb pieces attached.

Coney Fur Caps, \$1.50 each; Astrachan Fur Caps, \$2 each; Seal Caps, \$2.50 each; Persian Lamb Caps, \$6 each; Beaver Fur Caps, \$6 each. If you want a robe or a fur coat, or a horse blanket, write to us for our Shoppers' Guide, a book which gives all information.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
Hamilton, 336-y-om Ont.

Experimental Farm,
BRANDON,
PURE-BRED **Stock Sale**

Nov. 15th, 1893, at 2 p. m.

- 1 Holstein Bull, 15 months old.
- 2 Ayrshire Bulls, 13 "
- 1 Shorthorn Bull, 8 "
- 1 Galloway Bull, 5 "

TERMS: CASH. S. A. BEDFORD,
57-a-m Superintendent.

THERE WILL BE HELD ON THE
Ross Side Stock Farm
GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO,

A CREDIT SALE OF
26 Head of Thoroughbred
Holstein-Friesian Cattle,
ON
NOVEMBER 10, '93.

Also a number of first-class
Roadster Horses, including one Brood Mare,
Lady St. George, record 2:37. Twelve months'
credit will be given. Parties coming by train
will be met at Georgetown with conveyance.
H. L. ROSS, Proprietor, Georgetown, Ont.
339-f-om

J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,
Box 183, Brandon, Manitoba,
—IMPORTERS OF—
STALLIONS



COMPRISING
English Shires, Cleveland Bays, Thoroughbreds,
Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

—ALSO BREEDERS OF—
Polled-Angus Cattle and Tamworth Swine.
Now booking orders for pigs. 43-1-y-m

DISPERSION SALE

OF
:- SHORTHORNS :-

R. W. & GEO. H. GREIG will offer for sale by public auction at Kingswood Farm, near OTTERBURNE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, upon the arrival of train from Winnipeg, the balance of their Shorthorn herd (about 30 head pure-bred cows and heifers, bull and heifer calves, and the four-year-old bull, Duke of Lyndale—13666—, the only pure Duchess bull in Manitoba. Full particulars and pedigrees will be furnished on day of sale.
TERMS—Ten per cent. discount for cash. Two years' credit on approved joint notes, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum.
TRAIN leaves C. P. R. station, Winnipeg, 7.45 a.m., returning same evening; conveyances from station to farm. Sale under cover, if cold or stormy. Apply to
R. W. GREIG, Otterburne. G. H. GREIG, Box 214, Winnipeg. 57-a-m R. B. KEITH, Auctioneer, Winnipeg.

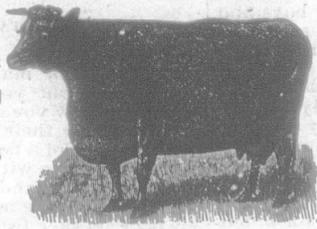
Ontario Agricultural College ANNUAL SALE.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the Fifteenth Annual Sale of Surplus Stock, the property of the Ontario Government, will take place in connection with the Fat Stock Show at

GUELPH, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7

A number of young animals, representing several breeds of cattle and swine will be sold by Public Auction. Some very nice young bulls. For Catalogue, giving full particulars, apply to **WILLIAM RENNIE, Farm Superintendent. 345-b-om JAMES MILLS, President.**

JOHN E. SMITH,
Beresford Stock Farm,
Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium,
SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS of BOTH BREDS.
Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies
Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire.
J. E. SMITH,
42-y-m Box 274, BRANDON, MAN



STEVENS
MANUFACTURERS OF TRACTION AND PLAIN ENGINES
WITH IMPROVED
STRAW-BURNER. It is pronounced by experts to be AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST.
AVING IN WATER AND POWERFUL in Operation and Duration.
BURNS FUEL most economically.
OUR IMPROVED IRONCLAD J. I. C. AGITATOR
SEPARATOR has no equal.
BEFORE buying any other, see our new catalogue. PRINCESS AVENUE, WINNIPEG. 48-y-m

HAND SEWN. : BEST STOCK. : BOTTOM PRICES.
Harness.
PEIRCE HARNESS MANUFACTORY, 278 James St., WINNIPEG, Man. 39-y-m

JAMES BRAY,
Oak Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. My place not being well adapted for sheep, I will sell my whole flock of registered Oxford-Downs in the best of health.
PHOENIX HUGO A.J.C.E. (68336)
cluding a few choice Ram Lambs. One very choice Boar (Improved Yorkshire) from imp. sow and boar, Gladiolus (13). A few high-bred Jersey Bulls and Heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 50-2-y-m

SHORTHORNS
Two Bull Calves, one Heifer Calf and Yearling Heifer, including prize-winners at Industrial Exhibition, now for sale at prices to suit the times.
Duke of Vachell 4th also offered at very low price.

A. F. ANDREWS,
THORESLEY, MANITOBA.
53-1-y-m

Maple Grove Stock Farm,
EMERSON, MAN.
Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna 3rd's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 30 days. They are sired by my Clothild bull and Tempest's Captain Columbus, and out of my best cows. There is nothing better in this or any other country. For full particulars, address
W. J. YOUNG, Prop. 44-y-m

Maple Grove Farm,
ROSSER, - MAN.
WALTER JAMES & SONS,
—BREEDERS OF—
Shorthorn - Cattle,
(Bates and Cruickshanks),
LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE, & IMPORTED BERKSHIRE PIGS.
Young Pigs For Sale
Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap. 51-y-m

—A FINE—
SHORTHORN BULL
—AND—
Two Choice Heifers
FOR SALE.
Also two young Yorkshire Boars now fit for service.
WM. CHALMERS,
Hayfield, Man. 47-1-y-m



HEATHER LODGE STOCK FARM.
For sale, four Shorthorn Females that have never been defeated in the show ring; have won seven first prizes. Good animals and good pedigrees. Call or write.
STEEL BROS.,
37-1-y-m Glenboro, Manitoba.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM
MANITOU,
JOHN S. ROBSON, Proprietor.
SHORTHORN CATTLE
A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Write for particulars. 43-1-y-m

"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM
DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR.
Trehern, Manitoba.
BREEDER OF
Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire and Red Tamworth Swine.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP.
Correspondence solicited. 39-1-y-m

JAMES GLENNIE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA,
—BREEDER OF—
Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire Swine
Now for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of last spring and this fall litters. Write for particulars. 27-1-y-m

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
I have a few choice SOWS and BOARS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Shall have a large number of
EARLY SPRING LITTERS.
41-1-y-m Correspondence solicited.
R. J. STEWART, "Poplar Grove" Farm, CAMILLE, MAN.
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
Orders taken for summer and early fall pigs at greatly reduced prices. For sale, from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited.
RIDOUT & PERCIVAL,
Selkirk, Man. 50-y-m

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Sec. 18, 19, 20, 22, and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (33 Vic., Chap. 20), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Alton, W. W. | Wawanesa. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Bann, Joseph | Deloraine. |
| Fisher, John Frederick | Brandon. |
| Fisher, Peter M. | Brandon. |
| Hinman, Willet J. | Winnipeg. |
| Hopkins, Arthur George | Hartney. |
| Henderson, W. S. | Carberry. |
| Irwin, John James | Stonewall. |
| Lipsett, J. H. | Holland. |
| Little, Charles | Winnipeg. |
| Little, William | Boissevain. |
| Livingston, Archibald M. | Pilot Mound. |
| McFadden, D. H. | Melita. |
| McMillan, Adam | Oak Lake. |
| McNaught, David | Rapid City. |
| Morrison, Wm. McLeod | Glenboro. |
| Murray, George P. | Morden. |
| McLoughrey, R. A. | Elkhorn. |
| Poole, John Wesley | Carman. |
| Rutherford, John Gunion | Portage la Prairie. |
| Shoultz, Wm. A. | Gladstone. |
| Smith, Henry D. | Winnipeg. |
| Spiers, John | Winnipeg. |
| Taylor, William Ralph | Virten. |
| Thompson, S. J. | Carberry. |
| Torrance, Frederick | Brandon. |
| Walker, J. St. Clair | Boissevain. |
| Young, M. | Manitou. |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable to prosecution.
47-1-f-m H. D. SMITH, REGISTRAR.

WINNIPEG WHITE LECHORN POULTRY YARDS
25th Avenue north, WINNIPEG,
W. A. PETTIT, - BREEDER.
Single Comb White Leghorns Only.
1st prize in pairs Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1892; 1st prize in breeding pens and 2nd in pairs, 1893. Cockerels for sale after 1st Sept., from \$1.50 up; also a few pairs cockerels and one-year-old hens from \$3.00. Write for particulars. 39-1-f-m

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

H. A. CHADWICK, St. James, Man.



Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guinea Fowls and Black African Bantams, Silver Grey Dorkings and Pekin Ducks. A few Fowls for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 16 entries in 1891, and 10 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third in 1892, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Send stamp for catalogue and price list. 31-1-y-m

BRANDON POULTRY YARDS keep the Felch pedigree strain Light Brahmas; famous for distinct markings, uniform type, true Brahma outline, and great egg-producing qualities. In keeping with their world-wide reputation they were prize-winners at Brandon Summer Fair and Winnipeg Industrial, 1892. Eggs per setting, \$3.00; two settings, \$5.00. Orders booked as received. Correspond with J. C. HARRISON, Box 416 Brandon, Man. 37-1-y-m

Breeder and Importer of High Class Poultry, STOCK FOR SALE. H. W. DAYTON, Virden. 30-1-y-m

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS - A FEW - CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE. White and Barred Rocks, Gold, Silver and White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Myers' Poultry Spice, 30c. per package. S. LING, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 47-y-m

SPECIAL SALE!

Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas; also third prize pair White Wyandottes, and first prize Black Breasted Red Games; three Golden Wyandotte Cockerels, and pair Pekin Ducks. THOS. REID, 54-c-m 288 Lizzie St., WINNIPEG. B-U-L-B-S For winter flowering. The following are now ready for shipment, and should be planted at once to insure flowers all winter; other varieties will be listed in season. Roman Hyacinths (White), 10c. each; \$1.00 doz. Freesia Refracta Alba, 5c. each; 50c. doz. Calla Lilies (Dry), 5c. each to 25c. each. Lilium Harrisii, 15c. each; \$1.50 doz. Lilium Longiflorum, 15c. each; \$1.50 doz. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address, RICHARD ALSTON, 53-h-m Royal Greenhouses, WINNIPEG.

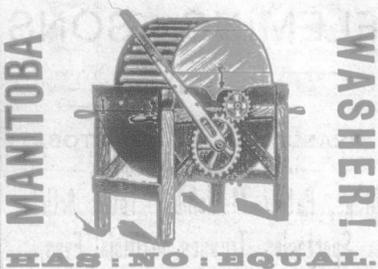


FALL CLOTHING AND FALL IN PRICES. The fall season is all but here from Old Time's point of view; it's here now as far as the prices of clothing are concerned. If you go to No. 496 Main Street, you'll think there's been two falls, prices are so low. Clothing figures are on the ground, so to speak, and can't very well be any lower. Quality is at the top notch, however, and can't be any higher. BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

WHITE & MANAHAN 496 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-1-m

J. E. ACTON 220 McDermot-St., Winnipeg. 56-a-m

Freight paid on all orders of 25 lbs. and upwards. J. E. ACTON, - 220 McDermot-St., Winnipeg. 56-a-m



MANITOBA WASHER HAS NO EQUAL.

It is as much ahead of all others for real work as a railway train is ahead of the old stage coach. With the family size, a thirteen-year-old boy can wash and put through the boiling process in sixteen minutes a tubful of clothes equal to sixteen shirts or ten sheets, or their equivalent in other goods. Every machine guaranteed to do the above in first-class style. Small articles, such as collars and cuffs, are sure to come out thoroughly cleansed, and for blankets and bedclothes. Mrs. Martin, of Portage la Prairie, says it is invaluable. For particulars, apply to THOS. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne-St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 42-y-m

PATENT Ventilated Closet. No house should be without one. Acknowledged by thousands of users to be the best house commode in the world. Everyone guaranteed absolutely odorless. Write the Manitoba Ventilated Closet Co., Box 437, WINNIPEG, MAN., for descriptive pamphlets and testimonials. Ship to any address, securely packed, on receipt of price, \$12.00. This is A. GIBSON'S Space. HE HAS: GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRESH MEATS, And WOOD to Cook Them, All for Sale. He Buys Butter from Farmers And Does Not Object to EGGS, POULTRY, PORK, or the produce of the farmer in general, when in good order. If you have anything to sell, or want to buy FRUIT or nice TEA, it would pay you and be best to call, as we think he has some special offers he would like to tell you about. -Place of Business. 41-y-m 456 ALEXANDER ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE HEALTH, WEALTH. Electric Appliances for all parts of the body. Cures Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sore Eyes, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, Weak Lungs, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Head, ache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Colds, etc. General Agent, R. B. THOMPSON, 37-y-m Winnipeg.

R. W. Woodroffe, JEWELLER, 406 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, -IMPORTER OF- WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, ETC. THE LARGEST STOCK OF SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL GOODS IN THE PROVINCE. Letter Orders and Watch Repairs carefully attended to. 48-n-m

OVERCOATINGS - ENDLESS VARIETY, EXTRA QUALITY. Prices to SUIT. ALL AT ONE PLACE. No. 480 Main St., Winnipeg. GEO. CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR, 44-y-m

HOW TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

Learn Shorthand & Book-keeping Thoroughly And success is assured you. The WESTERN : SHORTHAND : UNIVERSITY 324 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN. Is the largest and best Shorthand Institution in Manitoba or Northwest Territories. Shorthand Course, under Mr. H. C. Lander. Commercial Course, Book-keeping (specialty), Arithmetic, Penmanship, Etc., Mr. W. T. Crispin. Write or call for particulars. E. S. BOND, President. H. C. LANDER, 57-b-m Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME TABLE

Taking effect on Sunday, Sept. 3, 1893, (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

Table with columns: READ UP, MAIN LINE, READ DOWN, NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, STATIONS, Freight, St. Paul, Ex. No. 107, Miles from Winnipeg, St. Paul, Ex. No. 108, Weight, Light, Daily, Weight, Heavy, Daily.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns: READ UP, EAST BOUND, READ DOWN, WEST BOUND, STATIONS, Ft. No. 130, Mon. Wed. and Friday, Ex. No. 127, Tu., Thu. & Saturday, Miles from Morris, Ft. No. 127, Mon. Wed. and Friday, Ex. No. 128, Tu., Thu. & Saturday.

No 127 stops at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns: READ UP, EAST BOUND, READ DOWN, WEST BOUND, STATIONS, Mixed No. 144, Daily, Miles from Winnipeg, Mixed No. 145, Daily.

Stations marked * have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast. For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg. H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

Mr. McTurk, of Elkhorn, has been acting very acceptably as cattle judge at many of the fall fairs throughout the country. The services of Mr. Walter Lynch, the proprietor of the justly celebrated "Pioneer Herd" of Shorthorns, Westbourne, Man., have been in demand at several of the county shows as judge of cattle.

See our advertisement columns for particulars of young bulls to be sold on November 15th, at the Brandon Experimental Farm. Having personally seen these youngsters, we cheerfully recommend them as of special individual merit, and they will be found in the nicest possible condition. The lot consists of two Ayrshires and one Holstein, one Shorthorn and one Galway.

W. J. Young, the Holstein breeder, of Emerson, Man., writes us that the big black and white cows are keeping up their big flow of milk. Mr. Young is feeding them a liberal ration of mangolds since the grass began to dry up, and stabling them at night. Parties wanting bull calves should write Mr. Young at once, he still having some good ones sired by Tompost Captain Columbus, winner of first prize in his class at the Industrial in 1891 and 1892, and first this year at the Brandon Summer Fair.

Mr. Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., called at our office the other day. He says he can't make butter fast enough, having orders for his Jersey butter far in excess of the supply. His Yorkshires have done well this season, and he has made the following sales: - To H. Staples, Oakville, one boar and two sows; Carter, Portage la Prairie, boar; Wm. J. C. Kenney, East Selkirk, one boar and two sows; Geo. Jardine, Burnside, boar; Wm. Slingland, Portage la Prairie, boar and sow; Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater, boar and sow; And. Graham, Pomeroy, sow; Wm. Gardner, Shoal Lake, boar; J. Reid, Souris, sow; D. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, sow; H. C. Gilmour, Moosejaw, one boar and two sows; Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie, sow; Jos. W. Yull, Portage la Prairie, sow; Robt. Mair, Teesbank, sow. Mr. Bray offers a nice flock of Oxford-Down sheep for sale at very low prices.

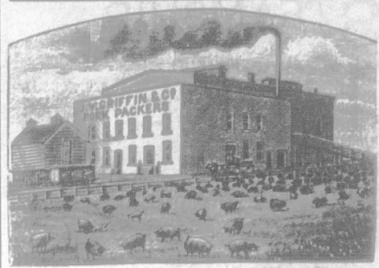
LAST CALL FOR THE KINGSDOWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Greig Bros. having decided to dissolve partnership, will send under the auctioneer's hammer, on Wednesday, November 15th, the balance of their well-known herd of Bawes Shorthorns. At the head of the herd stands the pure Duchess bull, Duke of Lyndale - 18660 - now four years old, bred by Col. King, of Minneapolis, Minn., sired by the J. J. Hill bull, Grand Duke of North Oaks 2nd, out of Duchess of Brant 3rd, a daughter of the famous Bow Park sire, 4th Duke of Clarence. Among the females are members of such well-known families as Kirkingtons, Siddingtons, Darlington, Constances, Peris, etc., etc. The cows are all in good breeding condition, and the young things are well-conditioned and thrifty. Pedigrees and full particulars will be furnished on day of sale. The train leaves the C. P. R. station at 7:45 a.m., returning same evening. This is undoubtedly an opportunity never before offered the farmers of Manitoba to procure animals of such breeding at their own figures. The proprietors say they do not expect big figures, and regret being obliged to disperse their herd at such a time as the present, but what will likely prove their loss will, we hope, prove others gain.

NOTICES.

A DELIGHTFUL WAY TO BE ENTERTAINED. Realizing the fact that light literature is an almost necessary travelling companion, to those contemplating a "Summer Outing," or those who are desirous of visiting some of the many Resorts and Fishing Grounds located along the line of the Wisconsin, Central Lines, we take pleasure in advising our friends, that we will send any one, or all of the following valuable and interesting books to any address by mail "FREE" on receipt of 12 cents each, in stamps, to cover postage and packing.

- 1- The Last Days of Pompeii. By Bulwer Lytton.
2- Scarlet Letter. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
3- Tom Brown's School Days. By Thomas Hughes.
4- Dora Thorne. By Bertha M. Clay.
5- Very Hard Cash. By Charles Reade.
6- Tour of the World in 80 Days. By Jules Verne.
7- A Dream of Love. By Emile Zola.
8- Beyond Pardon. By Bertha M. Clay.
9- A Mad Love. By Bertha M. Clay.
Preserve this card, mention the paper cut from, mark the books you wish, enclosing 12 cents for each book, or \$1.20 for the entire list, and send with your address to JAS. C. FOND, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent, Wis. Cent. Lines, Chicago, Ill. Mark your envelope "Advertising Department."



CAPACITY, 200 HOGS PER DAY. HOGS - PURCHASED - ALL-YEAR-ROUND. 54-y-m

THE FARMER tickles the soil and gets No. 1 Hard.

We tickle the Farmer with bargains in **FURNITURE**

WE SELL:
BEDROOM SUITES for \$15.00
NICE SIDEBORDS for \$12.00
EXTENSION TABLES for \$8.00

AND OTHER SNAPS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

WE ALSO SELL THE

BEST SCHOOL DESK IN CANADA

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SCOTT & LESLIE

THE BIG FURNITURE HOUSE,
 276 Main Street, 35-1-y-m WINNIPEG.

THE MARKET DRUG STORE

291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
 (Opposite Meat Market.)

Open day & night. Careful attention to FARMER'S TRADE. Everything in the Drug line. Orders by Mail or Telegram. **SANAEIVO** the wonderful \$3 a box Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc. The IRVING'S Compound Powders. Price, 50c and 60c. Post-paid to any address.
 C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmacist. 50-y-m



\$35,000,000 SAVED!

By reducing the rates charged to a natural premium basis, more than Thirty-five (35) Million Dollars have been saved to the members of the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOC'N
 ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Assets, over \$ 5,000,000
 Reserve Fund, 5,500,000
 Government Deposits, 500,000
 Insurance written in 1892, over 40,000,000
 Death Claims paid, over 15,000,000

Comparison of cost of Insurance in the **MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION**

WITH THE OLD LINE LEVEL PREMIUM COMPANIES.

The following table will show the actual cost in the Mutual Reserve for \$1,000 Insurance at the given ages, as compared with the rates charged under the old system, covering a period of ten years.

Age	Mutual Reserve.	Old Line Companies.
25	\$ 9 35	\$19 89
30	9 79	23 70
35	10 81	28 39
40	12 09	31 30
45	13 67	37 97
50	15 09	47 18
55	16 73	59 91
60	18 43	77 65

In addition to the above low cost, dividends amounting to over 30 per cent. on these premiums have been declared payable in cash or in paid-up insurance, as contracts provide.

"ECONOMY IS THE SCIENCE OF AVOIDING UNNECESSARY EXPENSE."
 Then why pay \$100 for your Life Insurance when you can secure the same protection in one of the strongest Life Insurance companies in the world for \$50!

MORTALITY EXPENSES AND ASSETS.
 The following comparisons with the three strongest and largest old system companies in the world ought to be the most convincing arguments that the Mutual Reserve is a good company to insure in.

TABLE COMPILED FROM SWORN REPORTS.

Organizations.	Mortality each \$1,000 in Force.	Expenses to each \$1,000 in Force.	Net Assets to each \$1,000 Liability.
Equitable, 1891	\$11 11	\$10 15	\$124 00
Mutual, 1891	13 54	10 57	108 00
New York Life, '92	11 46	11 11	114 00
Mutual Reserve, '92	11 43	4 60	275 00

Circulars explaining the system of the Mutual Reserve will be forwarded on application, or information furnished by any of the Agents of the Company throughout Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, or by applying to JAMES THOMSON, Manager for Northwest Territories, Calgary, Alberta. STANLEY HENDERSON, Manager for British Columbia, Vancouver; or at the Head Office for Northwest Canada, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

47-1-f-m A. R. McNICHOL, General Manager.

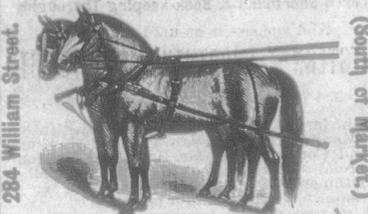
STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

Steamers leave Montreal and New York three times per week.

ROBT. KERR,
 Gen. Passenger Agent C.P.R.,
 37-y-M WINNIPEG.

WRIGHT & CO.
 Winnipeg, Man.



IF YOU REQUIRE **FARM HARNESS**

Or anything in our line, call and examine our goods, or write for what you want. We do not intend to be beaten in quality of goods or prices. Bottom prices for cash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Direct and cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York, and all eastern cities; also to Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls, and the **PACIFIC COAST.**

C. P. R. LAKE ROUTE

Sailing from Fort William.
 S.S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.
 S.S. ALBERTA, " Friday.
 S.S. ATHABASCA, " Sunday.
 Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
 A special sleeping car leaves Winnipeg on these days in which passengers can obtain their accommodation at 9 o'clock p. m.

TO EUROPE
 From Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday; from New York every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AUSTRALIA
 From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney, S.S. Warrimoo, Nov. 16. S.S. Arama, Dec. 16. And every month thereafter.

CHINA and JAPAN
 From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong Empress of Japan, November 13
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For full information apply to W. M. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main Street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to **Robert Kerr,** General Passenger Agent.

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 By "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" and "Munson's Emollient." These medicines have met with marvellous results wherever used, and have given relief immediately after using. "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" drives all impurities from the blood. It cures constipation, poor appetite, and makes you feel like living. It cures that peculiar weak feeling caused by impure blood, and makes you feel young again. Munson's Emollient cures all chaps and cracked hands. You do not have to use it more than twice in any one case. These medicines have cured hundreds of cases of that very troublesome affection—Salt Rheum. Munson's Indian Blood Purifier is for sale by all dealers, at one dollar a bottle. Munson's Emollient is for sale by all dealers at 25 cents a bottle, or direct from the manufacturer. A. E. MUNSON, Chemist, Medical Hall, Carberry, Man.



Send in your name and address at once if you wish to get one of Munson's Family Almanacs. These almanacs are not an ordinary patent medicine affair; they contain sure cures and proper treatment for all the common ailments of both man and beast—not probable cures, but sure cures in every case.
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 Sir.—I was troubled with a drowsy, sleepy, nasty feeling; had no ambition to work, or in fact to do anything. I tried one bottle of Munson's Indian Purifier and it made me feel bright and healthy, and I have not been bothered any since. It kept my bowels regular and seemed to cleanse my whole system. I recommended Munson's Indian Blood Purifier to several of my men, and they found it equally satisfactory. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone needing a first-class blood and stomach medicine.
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The best of Rigs for commercial and other travellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oak Lake, Man. 37-1-y-m

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 Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to. Horses on hand for sale or exchange. Special rates to Commercial Travellers. 47-y-m **Manitou, Man.**

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 WOODSIDE FARM,

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Three choice Shorthorn Bull Calves—one red, one red with little white, and one roan—two of them being first and third prize-winners at the Northern Fair, Walkerton, Ont. All sired by "Barnpton Chief = 14380 =." Prices reasonable. **R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont** 324-1-y-om

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 Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 335-tf-om

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 A good Shorthorn show bull calf. Also some other thrifty young stock of both sexes. Some fine, young Berkshire boars on hand, one ready for use. **JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, P.Q.** 341-1-y-om

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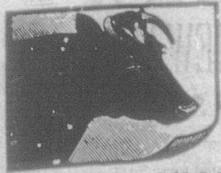
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The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

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CLARENCE, ONT. Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.

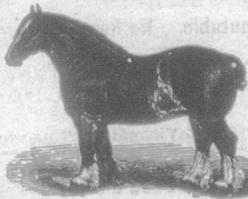
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Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

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Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord

SHROPSHIRES.

Orders can now be booked for Shearing Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

NORTHERN LIGHT

—AND— VICE CONSUL.



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Maple Leaf Farm, Orillia, Ontario.

Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R.

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont., have a few choice heifers and young cows sired by silver medal bull, Prince Albert, and from prize-winning dams of the best Cruickshank blood. Exeter Station, G. T. R., half mile.

FOR SALE.

One choice young Bull sired by a Sussex bull, by Dryden's Imp. Sussex; dam Crimson Flower, by Imp. Royal Bampton. The accompanying cut is a half sister bred by me. Also a few fancy show Heifers of the same breeding bred to young Indian Chief bull. Some fine Road Horses for sale.

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I will sell bull calves from my stock bull Royal Sovereign at prices to suit the times. Come and see me or write.

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Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Gloster, Lovely, Claret and Nonpareil. Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank bull, King James.

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

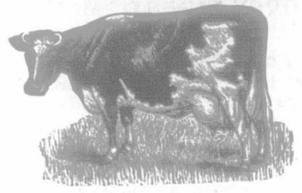
At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts. Females from \$75 to \$150.

Our stud is principally composed of the get of Almont Wakes 2.192 and General Stanton, the sire of more horses in the 30 list than any sire in Canada.

Jonathan Carpenter, 337-1-y-m WINONA, ONT.

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Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.

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SPECIAL OFFERING.

Four grand young Guernsey Bulls—one two-year-old, one yearling and two calves—all winners at the largest shows in Canada. Write quick and get prices.

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J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

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Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address, 340-y-om



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Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 327-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.



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The highest type of imported and Canadian-bred Shropshires. Special attention paid to character and quality. Choice young stock for sale.

Telegrams:—Barford; R. R. Station, Brantford; P. O., Mount Vernon. 337-1-y-om D. G. HANMER & SONS.

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Shearing rams and ewes by Imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by Imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality.

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Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 343-L-om

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My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.



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Ram Lambs of 1893.

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A fine selection of Shearing Rams and Ewes

by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis, 170 head to select from. Address—

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Lambs and Shearlings of both sexes always for sale

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Shearing Rams & Ewes, Ram Lambs & Ewe Lambs From the Prize-Winning Flock of 1893.

Write for what you want, or come and see us. E. GAUNT & SONS, 337-1-y-om ST. HELENS, ONT.

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William Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder. Stock recorded. Sheep of all ages and sexes on hand for show purposes. Call and inspect personally. Visitors welcome, and meet at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 333-1-y-om

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The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearing Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station. 333-1-y-om

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The undersigned have for sale a few boars suitable for this fall's service of the above breeds; also a few very fine young sows (Large Improved Yorkshire). Our stock are bred from the best strains, and parties ordering from us may rely upon getting good stock. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON, P.O. Box 180, Woodstock, Ont.** 335-1-y-om



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Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs.
Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not skin. A few good boars of March and April litters by High Clear Fences. Intend exhibiting my stock at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and would be pleased to meet customers. Station and Telegraph Office. **CLAREMONT, C. P. R.** 338-y-om

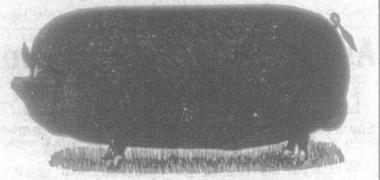


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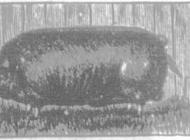
BERKSHIRES, COTSWOLDS JERSEYS.



Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Show Rams and Ewes, Ram Lambs and Ewe Lambs. Come and see, or address—
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THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS
We have spared no expense in selecting the choicest individuals from the best American and Canadian herds.
TWO IMPORTED BOARS IN USE.
W. & H. JONES,
Mount Elgin P. O. Telephone connection. 339-y-om

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD
Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected —48—, the great ribbon winner at the head of herd, assisted by Rht's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. **J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont.** 332-y-om



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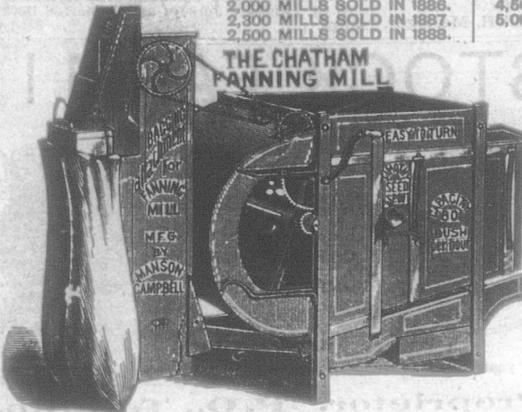
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2,300 MILLS SOLD IN 1887.	5,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1892.
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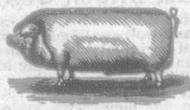
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More than have been sold by all the other factories in Canada put together and doubled. Over 16,000 Bagging Attachments now in use. Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The elevator cups are also attached to endless chain belt that can not slip nor clog. Send for Catalogue and prices. Brantford, Ont., Sept. 29, 1893.

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Great Sweepstake
Herd of Ohio Imp'd Chester White Swine, our herd having won more prizes and sweepstakes than all other herds combined at Toronto Industrial Quebec Provincial at Montreal, and Western Fair, London, of 1893. Orders now looked for fall pigs in pairs or trios not skin. Also a number of young sows in farrow to an imported boar. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars and prices. **H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P.O., Middlesex County, Ontario.** 332-1-y-om



IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE — AND — DORSET-HORNED SHEEP
A SPECIALTY.
Write for particulars, or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome. **R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co.** 331-1-y-om



E. D. GEORGE
PUTNAM, ONT.
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine
The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 334-1-y-om

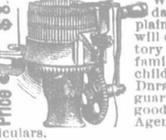
TAMWORTH SWINE, SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

Can furnish a number of choice young pigs in unrelated pairs, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Pigs created suitable for long journeys. A few nice Shropshires for sale, bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham; R. Caullcott, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent—The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of Stud; also Shorthorns of choice breeding. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. **MILLIKEN S'tn (Midland Division), G.T.R. JOHN BELL, Clydeedale Farm, Amber, Ont.** 325-y-om

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We have two litters now ready to ship. Also Yorkshire Pigs and Ayrshire Cattle. All stock pure-bred and registered. A standard-bred and registered pacing stallion from a producing sire and dam at a bargain. **CALDWELL BROTHERS, Briery Bank Stock Farm, Orchardville, Ontario.** 335-1-f-om

Duroo-Jersey Swine
are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agt. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address **PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont.** 339-1-f-om

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Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homeseam or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. **Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario.** 341-y-om



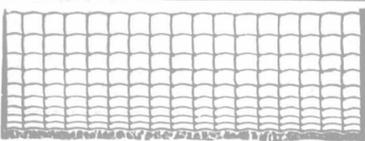
HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM
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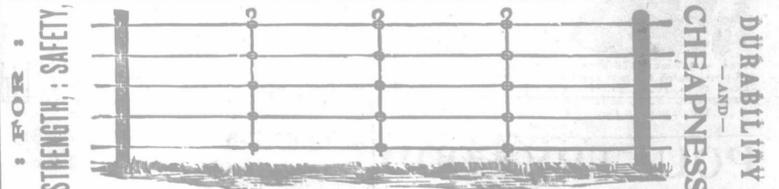


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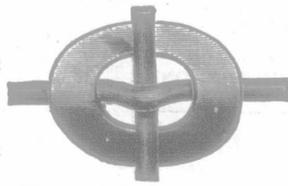
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