

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

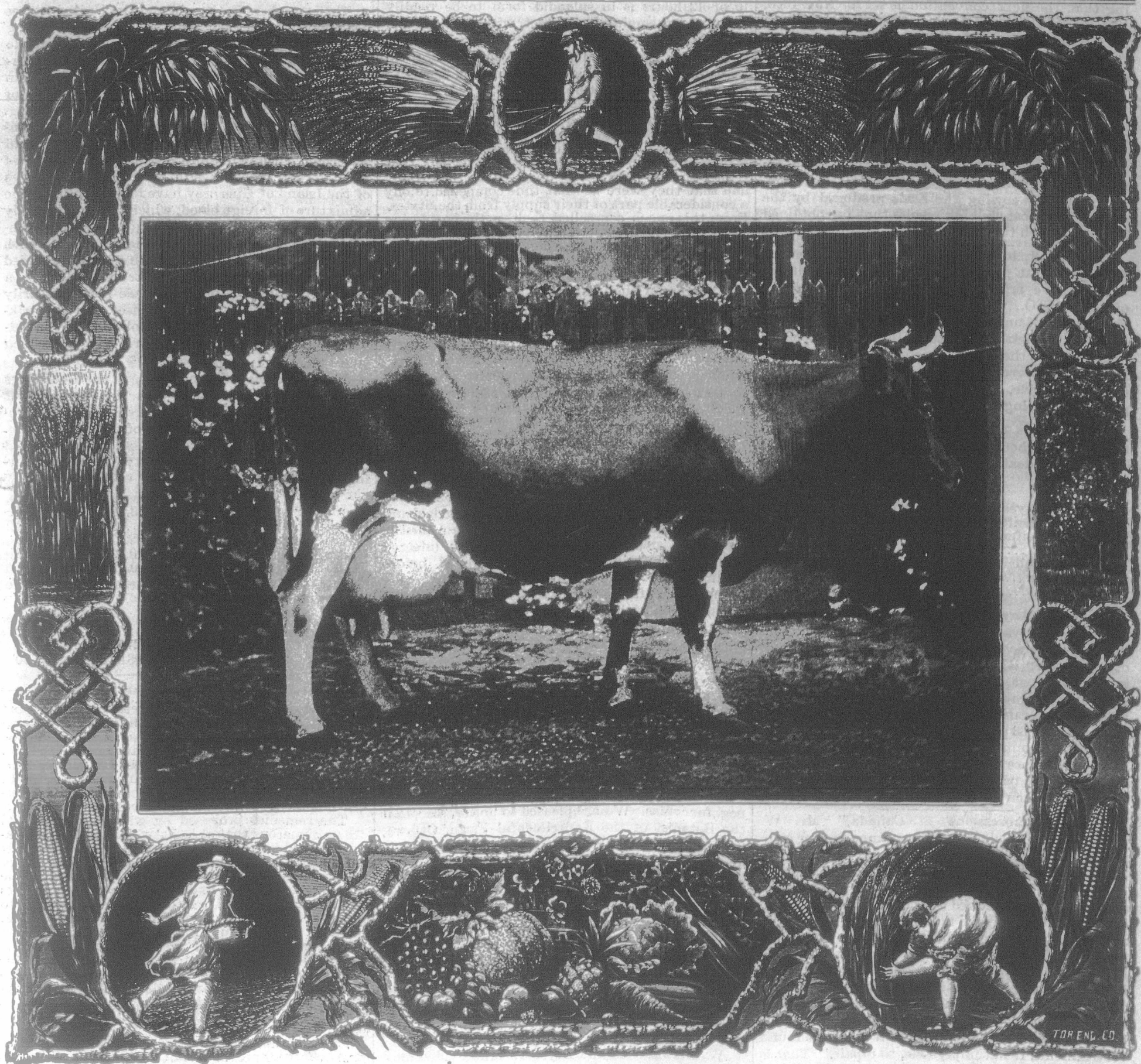
AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 20, 1894.

No. 364.



THE FAMOUS GUERNSEY COW, MOUNTAIN MAID 2ND,

WINNER OF FIRST AND CHAMPION PRIZES AT LONDON (ENG.) DAIRY SHOW.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. JULIAN STEPHENS, FINCHLEY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Arrangements should now be completed for attending and making exhibits at the agricultural exhibitions.

Experimental studies upon lightning are in progress at the U. S. Weather Bureau, in charge of Mr. Alex. McAdie.

A. D. Selby, a graduate of the Ohio State University, has been appointed chemist to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

The London (Eng.) Live Stock Journal reports a fresh outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Hendon. The farm where it occurred is one on which the disease appeared last year.

"Beware of fancy in cattle breeding," is the lesson drawn from the great Underley dispersion sale of Bates Shorthorns. In another column "Scot-jaud Yet" writes in an entertaining vein upon that event.

Reports from the English sheep fairs indicate a substantial advance in prices, from 8s to 15s being the increase per head, compared with last year. This rise is expected to influence the sales of pure-bred rams.

The Executive Committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has issued a preliminary notice, announcing that the next convention is set for Nov. 13th, 1894, at Washington, D. C., and that the Sections on Agriculture and Chemistry and on Entomology have been designated to furnish parts of the programme for the general sessions of the convention.

M. Lucien Daniel, in a recent communication to the French Academie des Sciences, concludes that graft hybridization is possible in the case of certain herbaceous plants, which may be endowed with new alimentary qualities by grafting them on plants better endowed in this respect than themselves, and by sowing the seeds produced by the graft. The most striking results thus far obtained have been with the Cruciferae.

We regret to record the decease of one of America's most prominent and useful agricultural writers. We refer to the late Mr. Henry Talcott, of Jefferson, O., who died July 12th. Mr. Talcott was a man of unusual force and energy, prompt to decide and quick to execute. His attitude upon all questions was the result of settled conviction, and his opinions were always expressed fearlessly. He lived a positive, useful life, and departed leaving good and lasting influences behind him.

Following is a summary of the recent sale of the Underley herd of Bates Shorthorns, dispersed owing to the death of the Earl of Bective:

	Average.		Total.	
	SD	SD	SD	SD
23 cows and 8-year-old heifers.....	250	20	£1,152	76
11 2-year-old heifers.....	62	8 6	686	14 0
16 yearling heifers.....	36	15 8	588	10 8
5 bulls.....	34	13 0	438	5 0
12 yearling bulls.....	38	10 7	438	7 6
8 bull calves.....	16	20	48	6 0
70 Shorthorns.....	44	2 1	3,087	10 6

The general average of a series of experiments at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, extending over four years, showed that a hundred pounds of dry matter produced about four pounds, or, approximately, six per cent. more milk when the cows were fed on a ration which included ensilage than when given a ration containing roots. It required from 0.20 to 0.33 pounds more digestible matter to produce one pound of milk solids, and from 0.068 to 1.94 pounds more to produce one pound of butterfat during the period when roots were fed than in the periods when silage was fed.

Under "Impressions of Canada," Mr. W. Fraser, Balloch, Culloden, makes, among other comments, the following, in a letter in the Scottish Farmer: "That pleuro exists in Canada has never been proved. On the contrary, twelve veterinary surgeons, who examined the farms from which the suspected animals were taken, reported that it did not exist, and the Imperial Government refused to send veterinary surgeons from Britain, although invited to do so by the Canadian Government. I believe that the home authorities were placed in a difficult position, but the fact that no disease has appeared in Canada shows that their action has been a mistake, and a mistake that it will be found very difficult, if not impossible, to repair." That is to say, the Home authorities will not own up to their blunder, and having taken the first wrong step, like most wrong-doers, will persist in going forward to the bitter end.

Exports of pure-bred stock for Great Britain have been slack during this year. The Australian Colonies have taken some choice cattle and sheep, and among others, the Lincoln breeders sent a number of valuable sheep to the Argentine.

It behooves everyone in charge of a threshing engine to exercise the greatest care over every danger from fire, especially at this dry season of the year. Engines often have to stand quite near a grain or haystack, and should the smokestack reservoir be allowed to go dry, or the spark-arrester be not in perfect condition, there is great danger of firing the buildings. There is also danger from the damper. While drawing the coals forward, should live cinders fall on a dry surface at the time of a fair wind, sparks may be blown into the barn. A fall never goes by without several barn-burnings, caused by threshing engines, and 19 out of 20 cases are due to carelessness.

The opinion is held by some feeders that hogs do better on dry chop than on that which has been soaked. The argument in favor of the dry feed is that slower mastication calls forth more saliva, which by a chemical action in the mouth and stomach changes much of the starch into sugar. This theory seems all right, but experiments fail to authorize the assumption of the theory as a fact borne out by experience. Meal that has been soaked for 10 or 12 hours is in splendid form to be readily digested on coming in contact with the juices of the stomach and intestines. It is also more palatable than dry food, and therefore much more will be eaten at a feed. Slight fermentation seems to have a beneficial effect upon it.

"Before the Improved Large White pigs were imported into Canada, Messrs. Davies & Co. used as an argument to the Canadian farmers to pay more attention to the form and feeding of their pigs, that Canadian pigs were mainly unsuited for their trade, and that they were at that time compelled to buy a considerable part of their supply from the States. From this one is compelled to draw the conclusion either that the Canadian pigs have vastly improved and increased, or that the pigs in the States have deteriorated, or maybe it is a little of both."—Sanders Spencer in Breeders' Gazette.

The reason that Canadian packers drew their supply of pigs from the States was simply because the pigs in sufficient numbers were not in Canada to be got, suitable or unsuitable. Now, the supply is more commensurate with the demand. As to whether the States hog has deteriorated, and how that has taken place, we will leave Mr. Spencer and the States hog raisers to settle.

Russian Thistle.

Some specimens of this dreaded pest have been discovered along the railroad track on the Morris-Brandon branch of the N. P. & M. As soon as the samples sent in to the Department of Agriculture were identified as being the real Russian thistle, immediate steps were taken to have the infected spots located, and all weeds destroyed before seeding. The seeds have undoubtedly been brought in on freight cars and scattered along the whole length of the lines. Too much vigilance cannot be taken to eradicate this pest before it has obtained a foothold. In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Sept. 20th, 1893, appeared a complete description of this weed, accompanied with illustrations.

The weed bulletin is now ready for distribution, and contains minute descriptions and cuts of this and other noxious weeds. Not only should every farmer obtain a copy of this bulletin and study it, so as to know what these weeds look like, but everyone else interested in the welfare of the country. Apply to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for copies. We are pleased to notice, also, that the Botanist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is preparing information on the Russian thistle, to disseminate throughout the Province and Territories.

The Calgary Summer Fair.

The July fair of the Calgary Agricultural Society was even more successful than the previous ones. The races were, of course, the chief attraction, but the show of stock was very creditable.

R. & J. A. Turner's Thoroughbred stallion headed the list in his class.

A. M. Rawlinson won first and second on Hackney stallions.

W. D. Shattuck and Bryce Wright divided most of the honors in Agricultural and Heavy Draught classes.

Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled-Angus, Galloway and Holstein cattle were shown.

A Celebrated Guernsey Cow.

Our front page illustration in this issue represents the noted Guernsey cow, Mountain Maid 2nd, owned by Mr. Julian Stephens, Finchley, London, Eng. She has earned the distinction of capturing 1st prize in her class, and also the first milking prize at the great British dairy shows of 1890 and 1892, as well as the champion cup for the best animal of the breed in 1892. The English Live Stock Journal, from which our illustration is re-engraved, states that the abandonment of the cattle section in 1891 resulted in her not appearing that year. At the last dairy show she was placed 2nd in her class, her yield of milk being 26½ lbs. at one milking, testing 3.6 per cent. butterfat, while the cow placed before her gave 17 lbs., testing 4.9 per cent. butterfat. However, in the contest for the English Guernsey Cattle Society's £10 cup for the best animal, judgment to be made by a jury of three, on the lines of competition ruling at the summer shows as well as at previous dairy shows, the position was reversed, and Mountain Maid received the award. Subsequently she was placed first in the milking competition, and also took the Lord Mayor's cup once more.

The Guernsey cattle have always stood well in the estimation of the public, which reputation has been won by their own actual worth, as they have never been boomed as some of the other breeds have.

Their numbers in Canada and the United States have never been very large, but are now being rapidly increased. The exhibit of Guernseys at the last Toronto Industrial fair excelled, both in numbers and quality, that of any former Canadian show, which should be a good representation of their standing in Canada at that time.

The home of the Guernseys is one of the Channel Islands, being quite near that of the Jersey and Alderney, although quite distinct from either of them. Their breeding is of the purest, as the laws of the Island of Guernsey have long prohibited the admixture of foreign blood, which fact undoubtedly decides their very prepotent qualities. As compared with the Jersey, they are larger in size, with a little more coarseness and hardness. It is claimed that they are more easily fattened and give a greater quantity of milk, but are not necessarily larger buttermakers. The Guernsey cow is a striking illustration of what can be obtained by breeding judiciously in a certain direction for a long time.

The Columbian dairy test gave the Guernseys second place, as compared with the Jerseys, but when we consider the vast difference in the numbers from which the members of each of the competing herds were selected, we could hardly expect any better showing. In the 30 days' test the following results were obtained:

	Jerseys.	Guernseys.	Shorthorns.
Pounds of milk.....	13,921	13,518	15,618
Pounds of butter....	.837	.724	.662
Cost of food.....	\$111.24	\$92.77	\$104.55
Cost of butter per lb.	0.133	0.128	0.158
Profit on butter.....	0.325	0.327	0.301

In the 90 days' test the records for the entire herds were as follows:

	Jerseys.	Guernseys.	Shorthorns.
Pounds of milk.....	73,478	61,751	66,263
Pounds of butter....	4,273	3,360	2,890
Cost of food.....	\$587.50	\$484.14	\$501.79

Agricultural Depression and its Remedies.

The English Agricultural Gazette gives a report of the investigating commission who have been endeavoring to arrive at conclusions regarding the present depressed condition of farmers in England. The causes of depression mentioned are bad seasons, low prices, foreign competition, increase of rents in time of inflation and too slow decrease since depression commenced, and change in currency.

The remedies proposed by witnesses examined are so numerous that at least two sessions of Parliament would be needed to carry them into effect. It is said that very few advocated protection. Many recommended bi-metalism, and a considerable number pleaded for fixity of tenure, valued rents and free sale; State loans to landlords, the same to tenants, freedom of cropping and sale of produce, reduced rents, a Pure Beer Bill, reduced railway rates, the prevention of preference railway rates, the readjustment of local taxation, State loans for the redemption of tithe and Land Tax, the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act in various ways, the strengthening of the Margarine Act, the abolition of the system of letting sporting rights over the heads of tenants, the cancelling of existing leases, compensation for disturbance, the more effectual prevention of cattle disease, sliding-scale rents, co-operation in buying and selling, the establishment of State granaries for storing corn, the abolition of market monopolies, the marking of foreign meat, and the improvement of technical education.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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- 1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all classes or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. 4. Discontinuance—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 6. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 7. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once. 11. We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions how to improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above. 13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. 14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper. Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONTENTS.

- 317—Illustration. 318—Editorial Notes; Russian Thistle; The Calgary Summer Fair; A Celebrated Guernsey Cow; Agricultural Depression and its Remedies. 319—List of Principal Fairs to be Held in Canada; Timely Notes for August—No. 2; Portage Summer Fair; Tuberculosis at Experimental Farm, Brandon. 320—Glenboro Fair; Travelling Dairies; Summer and Fall Fairs of 1894; The Winnipeg Industrial. 323—Prize List of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1894; Cattle Breeders' Association; Silage as a Food. 324—Questions and Answers—Veterinary; Miscellaneous. 325—Grants to Agriculture; Chatty Stock Letter from the States; A Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association for Manitoba and the N. W. T.; Our Scottish Letter. 326—National Live-Stock Sanitary Association; Farm Water Supply; Gypsum—A New Insecticide; Filling the Silo; Irrigation. 327—A Word of Caution; Manitoba Poultry Association; Summer Feed for Cows; Poultry on the Farm; Random Notes; The Flower Garden—Preparing for the Fall. FAMILY CIRCLE:—328. MINNIE MAY:—329. QUIET HOUR:—330. UNCLE TOM:—330. NOTICES:—330. STOCK GOSSIP:—331, 332, 335. ADVERTISEMENTS:—330 to 336.

List of Principal Fairs to be Held in Canada.

Table with columns: Location, Dates, Secretary. Includes Stanstead, Que., Industrial, Toronto, Sherbrooke, Que., Quebec Provincial, Quebec, Western Fair, London, Midland Central, Kingston, Ontario and Durham, Whitby, Central, Guelph, Belleville Exhibition, Central, Ottawa, Great North-Western, Goderich, Woodstock Show, Great Northern, Col., Lingwood, Central, Lindsay, Southern, Brantford, Peninsular, Chatham, Nopier, Walkerton, Markham, Woodbridge, Ontario, and Shaw, Godfrey.

Timely Notes for August—No. 2.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE EXHIBITION.

Agreeably surprised, seemed to be the universal verdict. In everything, except, perhaps, the main hall and some of the grain, the exhibits were very good, the weather splendid, and less objectionable features, such as high-kicking women, etc., etc. (?) The horses, especially the Shires and Clydes, were grand; the second prize Clyde was a wonderful mover for such a big chap. The Shires were, if anything, even superior. They seem to be coming into more favor, as they appear to be easier kept, requiring less grain to keep them up to the mark. The grand Yorkshire Coach horse, Knight of the Vale, was far and away the best horse of the breed on the ground, and was deservedly first. In Hackneys, the first prize winner was a fine, big fellow, but without the fine, easy action of the second horse, but is rather undersized. The other Hackneys were simply nowhere. In driving teams, the best team was undoubtedly the pair of well-matched Hackney geldings that took first prize in the Roadster class. I have seldom seen as fine a team anywhere. They were the "beau-ideal" of a serviceable road pair—easy, fine movers, with plenty of muscle and staying power. I understood they came from the Eastern Townships, and had cost \$1,000 down there. Why can we not rear such horses here, instead of so many useless weedy animals?

The cattle classes were good, especially the Shorthorns and the Holsteins. These two breeds seemed to be the favorites, especially the first. The first prize cow was a wonder in size and fatness, but was overdone—far too fat—she seemed to be the only helpless one in all the show. The two-year-old roan heifer of the same exhibitors was a beauty. Lister was again deservedly first with Gravesend's Heir, with Ayearst's President a good second. I don't think the calves were as good as last year, with, perhaps, one exception. The need of a catalogue was sadly felt in the stock exhibits, as many of them had no name or age, and we had to guess as to what they were shown as. The imported stock seems to keep several notches above the home-bred, mainly, I think, due to superior skill in feeding and breeding. The home-bred were just as well bred, but not as well finished nor as well developed. The Holsteins were good. The fat stock all were of the Shorthorn type; no other seems to be able to attain the great size and early maturity of the "Durham" cattle.

In sheep, the Shrops and Cotswolds were good, especially some of the Shrops.

In pigs, the Berkshires of Coxworth, like the other imported stock, were easy winners, and were very fine. It was a decided novelty to see Mr. Coxworth tell his huge Berkshire boar to open his mouth and allow him to put his hand in; the brute was as biddable as a collie; no need of a fence picket to interview that boar.

The poultry exhibit, especially the Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Langshans, and Wyandottes, were very good. The Andalusians were a novelty, and so were the Sandhill Orans and a bantam hen with thirteen tiny chicks.

The stock parade in the evening was alone well worth going to see. With such fine animals in the country we only need skill and care in mating and feeding to produce animals equal to any in the world.

It was a revelation to many to see the rations fed to some of these cattle. "It don't pay a farmer to feed like that," was often heard. But, friends, that's just where you and I are wrong. If we could only once screw up our courage to such a point as would allow us to part with half our stock, and feed the other half better, we would make more profit, with less labor and less risk.

Separators were advertised at \$90 each for a No. 8 Alexandra. This is coming down to the \$80 I wrote as being somewhere near the correct figure. A little more competition in separators and we shall get it down to that figure.

The Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association meeting, on the evening of the 25th, was well attended. A new secretary was appointed and a new board of officers appointed. Several new lines of action were decided, and it is to be hoped the Association will soon do something to justify its existence.

IN AND AROUND WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg is to be congratulated on having at last disposed of the antiquated horse cars, the tracks are torn up, and the cars skinned off into obscure corners. Twine and wire are both on the down grade in Winnipeg, and I only wish we could get goods somewhere near these prices. One of our smaller and neater towns, with a low average of 30c. per lb. and twice as many for Red Caps and 8c. for Blue Ribbon machinery, does it coming down, and what the competition won't affect, the security of money will, and when the prices are ones down, it will be hard even for implement dealers to put them up once more.

The double-belted force pump of Anderson of Aylmer, Ont., was a notable feature of the display. A round Winnipeg in every direction the thistles, French weed, and mustard flourish exceedingly. The richness of the ground and the laziness of the people help them to perpetrate their kind till fearful extent. I came on about an acre of mustard, which was a fearful sight for a farmer to look upon. The possibilities of harm in that patch were almost incalculable. While the city fathers proclaim holidays for the purpose of seeing the exhibition, planting trees, etc., they ought, at least, to also

proclaim days of penance for taking off weeds. Let them cast out the "beams in their own eyes" before they dare to preach to us country dwellers about weed extermination.

GENERAL.

I hear that twenty cattle were shot on the Brandon Farm for tuberculosis, and also that the Provincial Government is prepared to supply tuberculin to those of us who will use it. Well, while I acknowledge that consumptive animals are a menace to the community, I am not yet convinced that the tuberculin is always infallible; neither do I consider that farmers should be obliged to slaughter their stock until they are sure they are so far gone in the disease as to be undeniably consumptive, and they should also be compensated for the loss of their cattle.

Mr. McKellar, at Brandon, advised us to keep on growing hogs on an extended and extending scale, saying that a Chicago firm would erect a packing house. We have heard this tale before now. There was competition before between the smaller packing houses. Now they are apparently all over-awed by the big firm. Would it not be worse if there were another bigger one here? No, no, Mr. McKellar; let the packers compete for our pigs, not the farmers compete for the miserable price paid by the packers when there are too many pigs in the country, as at present. What do we want more for? "INVICTA."

Portage Summer Fair.

The first summer fair held by the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society was a pronounced success. It is the oldest society in the Province, this being their 20th annual exhibition, but it has always been held in the fall of the year, and of late years has been homeless, and making a hard struggle for existence. The directors this year, however, determined to make a move in a new direction, and joined with the Turf Club in the purchase of grounds on the "Island," making the most beautiful exhibition grounds we know of in the Province, and with some additional improvements in the way of new and improved buildings, etc., the Portage Fair will have a home worthy of the magnificent country which it represents.

The competition was, in most classes, spirited, and the judging, done by local men, gave general satisfaction.

The Secretary, Capt. Shepherd; President Wallace, and all the Directors, worked hard to make the fair a success.

In light horses the display was good, Dr. Rutherford, M. P. P., and Adams and Jackson being among the leading exhibitors, Dr. Rutherford having the diploma for Thoroughbred stallion, any age, on "Kilburn," several of whose colts also won honors.

Jas. McKenzie showed a good team of General Purpose horses.

In Shorthorn cattle, K. McKenzie was the principal exhibitor, and had forward some useful stock, a bull calf from his string being specially worthy of mention, as was the first prize yearling bull, bred and shown by J. S. Telfer, this being the first prize calf of the 1893 show.

Walter Lynch's Pioneer Herd of Shorthorns was not represented.

Jas. Bray, Longburn, had things pretty much to himself in the Jersey class, also exhibiting Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine.

In Holsteins, R. McKenzie, High Bluff, and Glennie, Longburn, were the principal competitors, both herds being shipped on to the Winnipeg Industrial.

S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., showed Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine of extraordinary merit. K. McKenzie, Burnside, also showed some good sheep.

Thos. McCartney showed Shropshire hogs, and Tamworth hogs were shown by E. H. Carter and R. McCowan, and Duroc Jerseys by W. Cowan, Drumconnor.

The Poultry show was good, with James Austin, having a large display, and capturing many prizes. C. S. Matheson, E. H. Carter, Robt. McKenzie, and Mellon Bros. were among the leading exhibitors.

The display in the main building was far superior to that seen at most local fairs. The ladies certainly deserve credit for the part taken by them in making this department a success. In course, the names of Robt McCowan, Thos. Sissons, H. Ogletree, Mellon Bros. and Wm. McCowan appear most frequently in the prize list, and the samples of Red Fife shown were well worth the reputation of No. 1 hard.

Tuberculosis at Experimental Farm, Brandon.

It is with regret that we chronicle the slaughter of nearly the entire herd of cattle on the Brandon Experimental Farm, upon the herd being subjected to the tuberculin test. The animals showed the reaction, and were consequently destroyed. Upon post-mortem examination, however, more or less signs of the disease. All breeds were alike affected. Twelve of the number killed were Ontario bred, nine bred in Manitoba, nineteen pure-bred, two grades. The inspection was made during the recent visit of Prof. Saunders to the farm. A list of

Glenboro Fair.

The annual exhibition of Cypress Agricultural Society was held at Glenboro on July 19th, and was very successful. Fully 1,500 people were on the grounds.

In the Heavy Draught horses, McLaughlin's Shire horse, Blacksmith, again headed the list, with Scott's Clan Menzies second. In the Agricultural class there were no less than sixty entries, and almost as many in the General Purpose. Nearly seventy horses competed for honors in the road class; a clean limbed and showy lot, which would do credit to any ring in the Province.

Although the entries in the thoroughbred cattle were not as numerous as the Society would wish, yet they far surpassed previous years, and the quality stood high. In Ayrshires, Steel Bros. again captured all the prizes with a very fine exhibit. In the Shorthorn class, Messrs. R. N. Ferguson and Jas. Davidson were the principal exhibitors, and showed a choice lot. In grades the entries were numerous and the stock prime.

In poultry, competition was not so keen. In Berkshire pigs, Messrs. Featherston, Mullin and Crane were the principal prize winners. Messrs. Cooper and Marwood showed some fine Yorkshires and Tamworths, the latter being the centre of attraction.

A very large exhibit of grains. In Red Fife, E. Jones carried away the red ticket. Jas. Dale was a close second with a very pure sample. Mr. Dale took first on White Fife; Jas. Duncan, of Glenboro, second.

The exhibit of garden vegetables was an excellent one for the time of year.

The dairy department was fairly well represented, Mrs. Atkinson carrying away no fewer than three reds on butter. We must not forget the fine display of cut flowers and potted plants, Mrs. A. Card, with her usual good taste, taking first prize. Rev. T. Lawson came in a close second.

Too much credit cannot be given to the untiring efforts of the President, Mr. J. Dale, to whom much of the success of the fair is due.

Travelling Dairies.

The two travelling dairies sent out by the Dominion Government have up to date this season visited over fifty points in Manitoba and the Territories, going as far west as Regina. Both instructors report very satisfactory meetings at nearly every point visited, and everywhere is manifested a great thirst for fuller knowledge of dairy matters.

The dairy under Mr. J. A. Ruddick, after exhibiting every forenoon on the Winnipeg Exhibition grounds during the Fair, visited the Islandic settlement of Gimli, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and then returned to Ottawa.

Mr. McEwan, after completing his appointments along the line of the Manitoba North-Western as far as Yorkton, will proceed west, according to the following programme:

Prince Albert	August 21st and 22nd
Saskatoon	" 24th and 25th
Lumsden	" 29th and 30th
Maple Creek	September 1st
Calgary	September 4th and 5th
Olds	" 7th and 8th
Red Deer	" 11th and 12th
Edmonton	" 14th and 15th
Wetaskiwin	" 19th and 20th
High River	" 22nd
Dasisburg	" 24th and 25th
Macleod	" 27th and 28th

Summer and Fall Fairs of 1894.

Meadow Lea, Oct. 2.
Pilot Mound, Man., Oct. 2 and 3.
Springfield, Man., Oct. 3 and 4.
Souris, Man., Oct. 3 and 4.
Killarney, Oct. 4 and 5.
Gartmore, Man., Oct. 4.
Manitou, Man., Oct. 4 and 5.
Minnedosa, Man., Oct. 5.
Virden, Oct. 5 and 6.
Baldur, Oct. 5 and 6.
Wapella, Oct. 9.
Neepawa, Oct. 10 and 11.
Regina, Oct. 9 and 10.
Russell, Oct. 10.
Oak Lake, Oct. 11 and 12.
Austin, Man., Oct. 3.
Red Deer, Alta., Oct. 11.
Belmont, Oct. 1 and 2.
Austin, Oct. 3.
Saskatoon, Oct. 3 and 4.
Melita, Oct. 4 and 5.
Deloraine, Oct. 2 and 3.
Clearwater, Oct. 11 and 12.
Whitewood, Oct. 12.
Shoal Lake, Oct. 3.
Souris River (Melita), Oct. 3 and 4.
Swan Lake (Lorne Agr. Society), Oct. 4.
Killarney, No. 2 (E. Dagg, Sec.), Oct. 1 and 2.
Oak River, Sept. 28.
Broadview, Sept. 27.
St. Francois Xavier, Oct. 9.
Killarney, E. D. (H. A. Wallis), Oct. 3 and 4.
Cartwright (M. Watts), Oct. 8 and 9.
Carman, Oct. 10 and 11.

Secretaries are requested to send in dates of fairs to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Winnipeg Industrial.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1894 was a success, and an improvement in nearly every department over previous exhibitions.

The weather was perfect and the attendance larger than ever before, amounting to 15,000 people on citizens' day; and, while the proportion of visitors from the country was not so large as we should like to see, yet the farmers and stockmen of the Province and Territories were out in good force, and stables and pens were full to overflowing.

It is gratifying to notice that some improvements have been made in the accommodations for the stock; the horse barns have been floored, making a great improvement; the sheep pens moved to a much better situation, and the swine pens sheltered from the burning sun by a projecting roof. The cattle stables have not yet been altered, although the breeders have repeatedly requested that changes be made.

A new refrigerator has been built in the dairy building, which is a great improvement on the old plan. The increased prize list for dairy products brought out a good show of farm dairy butter, and the prizes were scattered pretty well over the country. J. A. Ruddick, who is in charge of one of the Dominion Travelling Dairies, judged the dairy products, and no one is more competent.

A year ago, those whose chief interest lies in vegetables, roots and field products, bitterly condemned the Summer Show, contending that it was impossible to make a creditable display so early in the season. The show just past satisfactorily proves that a good show can be made; and the loaded benches of really wonderful field and garden products makes as good an advertisement of the resources of the country as the monsters that can be produced by the end of September. We fancy that the Summer Fair is now a fixture, and all hands had better make up their minds that it requires a pretty good article to capture prize money—and act accordingly.

As has already been stated, the Exhibition was a decided success, and we feel that it is largely due to the lively interest taken in it by the Canada Pacific Railway Co., who spared no pains to assist in every possible manner. All exhibits were carried to and from the Exhibition free, and the officials were most obliging in every instance.

HORSES.

The exhibit of horses was not as large as it has been in previous years, although the stables were more crowded than at former shows, but this was owing to the very large number of race horses which were on the grounds, and which were there for racing purposes and not for exhibition. In light horses, also, there was a larger exhibit of Standard bred and Roadsters, which were nearly all of Standard bred stock, than formerly, while the more profitable and useful Thoroughbred, Hackney and Carriage horses were comparatively few in numbers. This is much to be deplored, for there is a good profit to be made at horse raising, if the right kind of horses are raised; but if farmers will persist in breeding to trotting sires, they cannot expect this branch of the farm stock to be profitable.

CLYDESDALES.

In the class for this breed, "stallions four years and upward," seven horses made their appearance in the ring, and a grand class they were, every horse being a good one. It took the judge considerable time to place them to his satisfaction. The red ticket went to the old champion horse, Charming Charlie; he, while not being an outstanding first, was decidedly entitled to it. While much has been said against this horse, there is no doubt he is a hard horse to beat, and, though age is creeping on, it has no effect on his appearance; his action never was good, and its lack is his one fault of any consequence. Mr. Colquhoun is to be congratulated on the ownership of such a horse. The second place went to Erskine's Lad, a Canadian-bred four-year-old, by Erskine's Pride. This is an exceedingly fine colt, showing plenty of substance and quality, and great praise is due to his breeder that he could take second place in a ring of imported horses. If a fault was to be found with him, it would be that his legs are not just as clean as they might be, but he was fairly entitled to the place he got. The third ticket was given to Sir Arthur, owned by Smith & Harkness, of Brandon. This horse got second a year ago, but was not in as good condition this year; his legs are exceedingly good, being second to none in the ring, and his feet, which last year were somewhat deficient, have grown into excellent shape. Another horse in this class worthy of particular mention is Royal Salute, who was placed third last year. He is a remarkably smooth horse, and was really the handsomest horse of the lot; rather too sweet for the Clyde type; nor is he massive enough for a typical draught sire.

In the three-year-old class, Golden Hero, formerly owned by Turner Bros., Calgary, was placed first. He is an exceedingly nice colt, but rather small.

Second prize went to a large, somewhat rough-looking, but very serviceable animal, with excellent feet and legs, a son of Erskine's Pride, and owned by D. McLachlan, of Cypress River. The third ticket went to a son of Granite City, a colt low in condition, but with a good set of legs under him. J. B. Chambers, of Wawanese, showed a very nice two-year-old stallion, another grandson of Lord Erskine, a pretty colt, good throughout, but not promising to be large enough for a draught sire.

The first for brood mare went to a large and fine mare belonging to R. Madden, of Rapid City, her foal, Belted Sioux, by Sir Michael, although rather thin, also getting first in a good class. The second ticket went to Rose of Marchmont, by Prince Wyndem, a remarkably smart and handsome mare, though a little undersized. She is owned by W. S. Lister, Middlechurch. The third prize mare was also a very nice animal. There were but few entries in younger animals.

SHIRES.

In aged horses there were but four entries, all three prizes going to horses that had been imported by J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon. Village Blacksmith, owned by D. McLachlan, was placed first. This horse was first two years ago, and also pushed the Calgary horse hard for the sweepstakes; but last year his action was a little tender, and he only got third. This year his action was grand, and he was fully entitled to first place. This animal is undersized for a Shire horse, but for breeding quality and action he is hard to surpass.

The blue ticket was won by Better Times, Glen Campbell's grey, he having got the same place last year. He is also a small horse, but with lots of quality and action. He was a really good second. Glove Ringleader got third place. This is a somewhat plain-looking horse, but this is due principally to his condition, which was that of a farm horse. Mr. Munroe, his owner, has worked him right along on the farm, and, consequently, we would prophesy strong colts by him and plenty of them. When picked to pieces, this horse is found to be good throughout, with splendid bone, though a little coarse in the feather. Mr. Munroe also showed a Shire mare, foal and yearling colt, the only other exhibits in this class. The colt was a good one, but was just off pasture and looked rough, but was the making of a much better animal than the yearling Clyde that beat it in the yearling sweepstakes (draught breeds.) This Clyde colt was too much matured for its age, and will never develop into the horse that this rough Shire colt will do, though in the condition in which they were shown it would be impossible for a judge to place them other than he did.

DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL.

There were a number of most excellent animals shown in this class, D. T. Wilson's, of Russell, exhibit being specially worthy of mention, his six entries not being beaten in a single instance. There were some good teams in harness shown, though the entries were not as numerous as in former years. The foals were very good. Most of the prizes in this class went up the Manitoba Northwestern, beyond Shoal Lake.

ROADSTERS.

This class was filled with animals of the trotting type. There was a noticeable exception, however, in the teams in harness, of which there were seven in the ring. The team which belonged to J. A. Christie, Brandon, was of the Hackney type, and was totally different from the other six teams, being exceedingly strong and muscular, holding themselves well and picking up their feet very prettily. They were bred in Lower Canada, and are out of French-Canadian mares by a Hackney stallion. They were an easy first.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Four stallions, four years and upwards, faced the judge, Knettel Bros., of Boissevain, getting first with Knight of the Vale. This animal is a Yorkshire Coach horse, and was, without exception, the best horse on the grounds. He is one of those horses that we hear about, but seldom see, having lots of quality for the breed, and weighing a trifle over 1,600 lbs. Second went to J. B. Camber's Stamford Bridge Swell, a horse of the true Coach type, with beautiful action, a French Coach horse, belonging to Madame de Bouverie, getting third place. An exceedingly handsome horse was shown in this class, but was thrown out owing to the want of the necessary pedigree, he being a cross between French Coach and Standard bred. This was an instance of what can be accomplished by a first cross, for had this animal been a gelding and been shown in harness, he would have been a credit to any show.

There were but few entries of mares and younger animals in this class, the first prize two-year-old being a pretty thing, but showing a little too much draught blood.

The matched teams in harness were a poor lot, the best team being disqualified for not coming up to the required height. This was a good pair, but too short in the leg for stylish carriage horses. The first prize went to J. T. Ames, of Brandon, his team having a stylish appearance, but not very well mated, and rather bad necks. Second place went to a weedy-looking pair of well-matched browns, with their noses stuck in the air.

It is doubtful if the Ontario judge ever passed judgment on a poorer lot than the single carriage horses in harness, 16 hands and over. Of the four animals shown the first day two were pacers; just imagine, pacers as carriage horses; then nearly all the harness horses in this class were shown with

over-checks, which will spoil any carriage horse. It is style and action that is wanted in this class, with good arched necks; speed is a very secondary consideration.

HACKNEYS.

But three animals were shown, all in the section for aged stallions. The red ticket was won by a large, handsome and showy chestnut, belonging to the Sanford Ranch Co., he having also been placed first last year. A pretty little bay, with grand action, was placed second, the third going to a horse said to be registered in the French Hackney Stud Book, but showing a good deal of the Coach type.

THOROUGHBREDS.

This class, like the Hackneys, was represented by aged stallions only, and it is much to be deplored that these two most useful breeds are being superseded by the comparatively—from a farmer's standpoint—useless trotting horse. Dr. Rutherford's Kilburn was placed first, and a wonderfully good horse he is. He is not just the Thoroughbred type, but has a little touch of the Hackney in his appearance, and a little of their action. He is an exceedingly strong horse, with wonderful quarters, and though he looks small, weighs some 1,200 lbs. He is just the horse to beget high-class hunters and saddle horses. Glen Campbell's Wellgate got the blue ticket; he is another good one, and the people in Mr. Campbell's vicinity are to be congratulated on having two such horses as Wellgate and Better Times in their midst. The third ticket was given to St. Emanuel, he having got first last year in the same company; this year he is very low in condition, nor is he the type suitable for the mares of this country.

SADDLE HORSES.

There was a good exhibit in all three sections of this class, and although there were several long backs and weak loins among them, the horses on the whole were good. In the section over 15 hands, the first prize went to a neat and wiry-looking animal, with an easy, graceful movement, carrying the heavy weight who rode her with apparent ease. A very strong and nice looking saddle horse in this lot was not placed, owing to his clumsy movement.

The first prize horse under 15 hands was the best saddle horse in the whole class, being strong and muscular, with a short back and easy movement. This animal also did best in the jumping competition, although none reached the 4 ft. 6 in. which was required before getting a prize. There were two or three nice ladies' horses, the first prize one being a very pretty beast.

SWEEPSTAKES.

The gold medal offered by the president of the association, for the best light stallion, rightfully went to the Coach stallion Knight of the Vale.

BEEF CATTLE.

As usual, the Shorthorns outnumbered other breeds, and the competition in them was keen. The show herd recently imported from Ontario by Joe Lawrence & Sons, of Clearwater, proved the great drawing card in the Shorthorn classes, and yet in nearly every ring it took the judge some time to decide where to place the red tickets. Did you see the big white cow? was an oft repeated question. This great attraction was Village Lily = 15641 =, pure white, six years old, bred by H. & W. D. Smith, Hay, Ont., sired by Prince Albert, out of Village Blossom, the dam of that phenomenal show yard champion, Young Abbotsburn. Village Lily is a cow of enormous scale, carrying a great wealth of flesh, but is getting somewhat "pachy"; she and her mate, Wimple of Halton 2nd, a massive four-year-old roan, were prominent members of Cocksburn's herd at the World's Fair.

Strathallan of Kent, the winning three-year-old, is a light roan, with wonderfully developed forequarters, somewhat lacking behind the hooks; she headed her class at the last Toronto Industrial. In one and two year olds, Lawrence also lead with two remarkably thick, nicely-finished, well-balanced heifers, from the herd of R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., and both sired by Nonpareil Chief; the two-year-old, Leonore of Sylvan 5th, out of Leonore of Elmdale, by (imp.) Warrior, and the yearling, Varina 23rd, rich roan, out of Varina 20th, by (imp.) Warrior—this latter the pick of the bunch. At the head of this herd stood the twenty-two months' old Indian Warrior = 18106 =, roan, bred by Arthur Johnston, sired by Indian Chief; dam Eda = 11585 =, exhibited at the World's Fair by Cocksburn, where he won over all as a calf; was placed first here in the yearling class. These home-bred youngsters completed this herd.

W. S. Lister's Gravesend Heir 2nd won first in the aged class. This bull has been at the head of the "Marchmont herd," and annually a prize-winner since his importation in September, 1890. Besides some home-bred things, Mr. Lister had forward a very well-brought-out yearling, that pushed the Lawrence heifer hard for first place. She was a Missie of Neidpath, purchased at the Cocksburn sale.

H. O. Ayearst, De Clare, was out with a strong, useful lot, consisting in part of (imp.) President, by Gravesend, out of Maid of Promise; Crimson Gem and Crimson Queen, three and two-year-olds respectively, and only beaten by the highly-finished Lawrence heifers; also, the second prize heifer calf in Belle of Neidpath taking four second prizes with six entries.

R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, again renewed his acquaintance with Winnipeg exhibitors, and brought down eight head, among which were several grades which won prize money. The aged cow, Laurel

Lustre = 19701 =, by (imp.) Venturer, is a right good cow, big, thick and strong; although shown in very ordinary condition, she made a good third to the Clearwater pair.

Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, was fortunate enough to capture the Diploma for best bull, any age, with his splendidly brought out two-year-old, Royal Don (61717), defeating Lister's Gravesend Heir 2nd, and Lawrence's Indian Warrior. Royal Don is a dark red, calved March, 1892, bred by A. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, imported by A. Johnston, in Sept., 1892. He is wonderfully smooth and level, full as an egg; and if Mr. Speers can bring him out next year looking as well as he did this, and with the growth that he should make in the interval, he will be a hard one to get over.

The Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, has been breeding Shorthorns for some years, but made his debut as an exhibitor this year with the dark roan Canadian Duchess of Gloster calf, Manitoba Prince = 19991 =, got by Volunteer = 15398 =, out of Gladness = 23684 =. This youngster is a nice even calf, not in very high flesh, but good enough to win first in a good ring of six calves.

Mr. Peaker, of Yorkton, had the second prize two-year-old, and the first prize Manitoba-bred bull in Heir of Earls = 16179 =, bred by W. S. Lister. He also showed a nice yearling heifer, Rose of Greenhouse, by Indian Chief.

W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake; J. Collier, White-wood, and others were prize winners.

HEREFORDS.

The animals in this class were shown off grass with no special fitting. Wm. Sharman, Souris, collared most of the prizes, showing 11 head, and winning six firsts and diploma, and herd prize and four seconds; these mostly by himself or his brother, Joseph Sharman, Toddburn, out of imported stock.

The Sanford Ranch Co., Westbourne, got prizes on some good cattle in this class.

POLLED-ANGUS.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, showed twelve entries in this class, taking four firsts and two seconds. It required no telling to know that this herd came right off grass, and yet they were plump and sleek, and a well-bred lot. Other exhibitors in this class were Traquair, Welwyn; W. Clifford, Austin; F. C. Bloomfield, Carberry; Sanford Ranch, Westbourne; Wm. Patterson, Birtle.

GALLOWAYS.

A splendid herd of these shaggy-coated Scotch cattle were shown by Wm. Martin, "Hope Farm," St. Jean Baptiste, who had things all to himself, but deservedly won the prizes in the different classes.

DAIRY CATTLE.

AYRSHIRES.

O. H. Gregg, Director of Farmers' Institutes, in Minnesota, passed judgment on the dairy breeds, and did so quite independent of anyone's preconceived opinions on what dairy stock should be. Upon entering upon his work, he remarked that he could not hope to please all the competitors, but that he must satisfy one person, namely, himself; and we feel satisfied that he did his work in a most conscientious manner. When he began to examine the bonny little Ayrshires, as they were drawn up for inspection, his eyes were noticed to open and his mouth to water, he had struck something good; and remarked that "he guessed he would have to come to Canada for some of this kind of stock." Steel Bros., Glenboro, were as usual the principal exhibitors in this class, having thirteen entries, and taking six firsts, a diploma and herd prize, and five seconds. Prince of Albion, one of Thos. Guy's, Oshawa, Ont., Gurtei family, heads the herd, with a sprightly two-year-old, Heather Harry, ready to take his place.

Lady Wallace and Rose of Sydenham, first and second respectively, are a grand, good pair of dairy cows, both of Guy's breeding, and their heifer calves taking first and second in the order of their dams.

Heather Beauty, first prize two-year old, a granddaughter of Lady Wallace, with Heather Midge, second prize, a calf out of the sixteenth calf of Guy's old Perfection.

Robert Jackson, Bird's Hill, and others, showed some typical Ayrshires, and won first in several classes.

HOLSTEINS.

Next to the Shorthorns, the Holstein classes were most keenly contested, there being three herds forward. Under the new judge, previous decisions were somewhat upset. Jas. Glennie, Longburd, showed ten head, taking five firsts and three seconds. Daisy Leak's Queen has won first each year since a calf, and again first in three-year-olds, her yearling heifer and bull calf being first in their respective classes. And this is the heifer that has been giving 61 pounds of milk, when milked three times a day for nine days, and 52 pounds a day when milked twice a day for fourteen days.

W. J. Young, Emerson, also had ten head entered, among which was the grand six-year-old cow Tempest 3rd, winning first in a good class of five. This is the fourth year in succession that Mr. Young has won this prize, and each year with a different cow. A two-year-old daughter of this cow got a second, and her two-months-old bull calf also got a second, while the two-year-old heifer Parloa, by Tempest's Captain Columbus, out of Captain's Mountain Nymph, won first, having previously been first as calf and yearling.

Rod. McKenzie, High Bluff, with seven head, got two firsts and a second: first on aged bull with Emperor of Canada, imported from Smith, Powell & Lamb, New York State, and first on yearling bull Netherland Emperor, sired by the old bull, dam Vida Rooker, the second prize aged cow who was imported also from Smith, Powell & Lamb.

To D. Munroe, Neepawa, belongs the honor of owning the sweepstakes Holstein bull in Leda 2nd Netherland, a 22-months-old youngster, bred at the Brandon Experimental Farm, sired by Hallman's bull, sweepstakes at Toronto in '91 and '92, and tracing on both sides to that celebrated butter bull, Netherland Prince. Mr. Munroe purposes establishing a herd of this valuable milking breed.

JERSEYS.

The "Oak Grove Herd" of Jerseys, the property of Jas. Bray, Longburn, was well represented by sixteen head, which secured fifteen prizes in all. Pet's Hugo, first and diploma; first and second in yearlings and bull calves, and also in aged cows, two-year heifers and heifer calves; first on yearling heifer and second on three-year-old. For fuller description of this herd, see the July 20th issue of the ADVOCATE.

Wm. Murray, Dugald, came out this year for the first time with four head of Jerseys, imported from Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., the three-year-old bull, Belvedere Stoke Pops, at the head of the herd. Signal Hilda, first prize three-year-old; Maggie Messina, second prize, two-year-old, and a nice yearling heifer, Messina Buttercup, constitute a grand foundation from which to establish a butter herd.

C. W. Baker, city dairy, Winnipeg, showed Lennox Duke, a good, strong two-year-old, which he is using with good satisfaction on his dairy herd. He won first in his class.

FAT CATTLE.

Great interest centered around the two big steers, and opinions differed as to which would carry the red ticket. D. Fraser & Son, Emerson, had forward a mighty good four-year-old steer of their own raising. He was a big, thick fellow, smooth and full, carrying a wealth of meat on the best cuts.

Kobold & Co., Winnipeg, brought in the Pilot Mound steer, a five-year-old, and a right good one, too—thick, full and level, handling well, and yet perhaps not quite so good on rib as the Fraser steer, which was finally sent to the front, Kobold also having a good steer in third place. Two fat cows from Kobold's string were of extra merit—one a perfect dumpling on the shortest of legs.

There were also exhibited a good lot of grade Shorthorns, chiefly from points along the M. & N. W. Railway.

SHEEP.

The exhibition of sheep was not as good as one would expect at the Provincial show of a Province so well suited to the rearing of sheep as Manitoba. The following was a rule which headed the prizes in this department:

"Sheep must have been shorn not earlier than 1st March, 1891. Sheep that have been unevenly or stubble shorn, or that have been clipped so as to conceal defects, or where fleeces have been artificially colored, singed or oiled, will not be admitted to the grounds. If required by the Judges, Exhibitors must produce proof that this rule has been observed."

The first clause is right, if it can be enforced; but experience in older countries goes to prove that where honest men live up to this mandate, the knave and the professional showman disregard it, and thus obtain an advantage over the more honest competitors. Stubble shorn sheep should be excluded. Judges should always be instructed to throw such animals out. There were specimens shown at Winnipeg which were thus improperly shorn.

Many people do not know what stubble shearing is. A sheep is stubble shorn when a quantity of wool is left on the body at the time of removing the fleece. It is a practice with some exhibitors to shear about the specified time, but to leave an inch or so of wool on the sheep, particularly on the sides, breast and thighs. A sheep so treated is said to be stubble shorn. An expert judge can always detect this condition. The clause forbidding sheep to be trimmed, oiled or colored is ridiculous in the extreme. As well order that horses shown shall not be groomed, and demand that exhibitors appear in their oldest and dirtiest clothes. A sheep cannot be trimmed to conceal defects, but he can be made more pleasing to the eye. Every flock of sheep should be trimmed once or twice during the season; oftener if possible. Coloring improves the appearance of a flock, by making them appear more uniform. In this dry climate oiling permanently improves the quality of the fleece. If an exhibit of sheep is to be made, why not make it as attractive as possible. It is an insult to a judge to say that he will be deceived because sheep are well "brought out." What the directors meant by forbidding singeing is hard to imagine. Such a practice is unknown to flockmasters. Another rule was: "All sheep shown in the breeding classes must be pure-bred." This was right as far as it went. Why not demand that all sheep shown in the breeding classes be recorded, as in the case of cattle and horses. If it is right that these be recorded, so also should sheep be. With the exception of two or three flocks, the sheep brought in were in wretched condition, in fact, were calculated to give foreign flockmasters a wrong impression of the Province. Some of the animals shown were deplorable. Perhaps they were brought in this condition out of compliment to the wishes of the directors.

COTSWOLDS.

Sidney Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., was the only competitor in this class. He exhibited twenty-two animals, and won all the prizes. This flock was of good quality, in fair condition, but not specially fitted or washed. As a class they were fine, strong, useful animals.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Twenty-nine of this breed were on the ground. All but four of those exhibited were in very thin condition; two of these the judge threw out, because he deemed them improperly bred; the other two were of good quality, but had been recently shorn. The remainder of those shown were of medium quality, but were very thin in flesh, and almost destitute of wool. The little they did carry was dry and colorless. The lambs were poor and small.

The prize list gives the name and addresses of the exhibitors:

Ram, two shears or over—1 F. Markland, Stonewall; 2 J. F. Wilson, Brandon; 3 F. Markland, Ram, shearing—1 and 2 D. F. Frazer, Emerson. Ram lamb—1 Frazer; 2 Markland; 3 Wilson. Two ewes, aged—1 Frazer; 2 and 3 Markland. Two ewes—shearings—1 and 2 D. Frazer; 2 F. Markland. Two ewe lambs—1 Frazer; 2 Markland. Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 Frazer.

SHROPSHIRE

were the largest class on the grounds; seventy-five head were on exhibition. Among those shown were some grand specimens; specially worthy of mention were those shown by J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon, Man. This gentleman exhibited a number of animals fit to successfully compete in any show ring in America. Not only were the animals good, but they were well-fitted and dressed.

John Oughton, Crystal City, also exhibited some good and well-bred specimens in this class, but they were not well brought out, being out of condition and poorly trimmed.

D. Corbett, Swan Lake, showed a capital aged ram. Not only was he a good specimen, but he was most creditably prepared for exhibition.

The following are the prizes awarded in this section:

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2 J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon; 3 D. Corbett, Swan Lake. Ram shearing—1 and 2 J. A. S. McMillan; 3 J. W. Hellwell. Ram lamb—1 and 2 J. Oughton, Crystal City; 3 McMillan. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 McMillan; 3 Oughton. Two ewes, shearings—1 Oughton; 2 Peter Fargy, Manitow; 3 Hellwell. Two ewe lambs—1 McMillan; 2 and 3 Oughton. Pen: ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 McMillan. One ram, one year or over, and four ewes of any age—1 McMillan; 2 Oughton.

COTSWOLDS.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2 S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont. Ram, shearing—1, 2 and 3 S. Coxworth. Ram lamb—1 and 2 S. Coxworth. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 S. Coxworth. Two ewes, shearings—1 and 2 S. Coxworth. Two ewe lambs—1 S. Coxworth. Pen: ram, any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1 S. Coxworth.

There were twenty-four

OXFORDS

in the pens; they were a well-bred class and showed the characteristics of the breed, but were extremely thin; in fact, were out of condition, and not fit for exhibition. The lambs in this, as in nearly all the classes, were small. The prizes awarded were:

Ram, two shears or over—1 P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.; 2 James Bray, Longburn, Man. Ram, shearing—1 and 2 James Bray. Ram lamb—1 and 2 James Bray. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 James Bray. Two ewes, shearings—1 McLaren; 2 Bray. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Bray. Pen: ram, any age; two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 Bray. Pen of four lambs of either sex, bred and owned by exhibitor, lambs to be registered in American Oxford Down Record; open to Manitoba and N. W. T.; prizes by American Oxford Down Registry Association—1 James Bray.

THE LEICESTERS

numbered twenty-nine. They were an excellent class, a credit to the Province and to the exhibitor. Jas. Murray, Lyleton, Man., was the only exhibitor of pure-breds in this class. The judge placed the awards as follows:

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2 Jas. Murray, Lyleton, Man.; 3 Geo. McKay. Ram, shearing—1 and 2 Jas. Murray. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 Jas. Murray. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 Jas. Murray; 3 Geo. McKay. Two ewes, shearings—1 Jas. Murray. Two ewe lambs—1 Jas. Murray. Pen: ram, any age; two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 Jas. Murray.

THE LINCOLNS

were a very poor lot. Wm. Grogan, Swan Lake, Man., showed a good pair of lean yearling ewes; few, if any of the remainder were pure-bred. None of the animals shown in its class were in any sense fitted for exhibition. Mr. Grogan won all the prizes awarded in this division.

FAT SHEEP.

Two wethers, two shears or over—1, 2 and 3 Canada Agricultural Co. (Ltd.), Calgary. Two wethers, shearing—D. Fraser & Sons. Two ewes, two shears or over—1 McMillan; 2 Coxworth. Two ewes, shearings—1 Coxworth; 2 P. Fargy. Best flock of four lambs (one ram lamb and three ewe lambs), all to be American or Canadian bred and owned by exhibitor—1 McMillan; 2 Oughton.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was good; most of the classes were filled with good and well-fitted animals. The different breeds were represented in numbers as follows: Berkshires, 91; Yorkshires, 59; Tamworths, 19; Poland-Chinas, 16; Chester Whites, 22; Suffolks, 2. As the Berkshires were by far the most numerous, we will first review them. This was the only class among the swine where registration was demanded. Above the prize list for this class was the following rule:

"Certificates of registration required in the Berkshire Swine Record, the British Berkshire Herd Book and the American Berkshire Record."

We venture to say not a pig in this division was recorded in any of these Records. All the animals shown were litters recorded in the Canadian Swine Record, or were unrecorded. The Berkshire Swine Record, like the American Swine Record, are purely

American enterprises. Why should Canadian breeders be requested to record their swine in these foreign Records, when one of equally high standard is edited and controlled by Canadian swine breeders? Had this stupid rule been enforced, it would have cost some of the exhibitors more to record the pigs they showed than the entire amount offered in prizes to this class. Why the breeders of Berkshires were asked to record their pigs, while all other sorts were allowed to be shown, unrecorded, is a mystery only explainable by the prize list committee. Practical breeders are apt to impute such conduct to ignorance or prejudice.

Sidney Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., exhibited a very fine herd of Berkshires, numbering 28, and won 1st on aged boar, 1 and 2 on aged sows, 1, 2 and 3 on sows under one year, 1, 2 and 3 on sows under six months, 1 and 2 on boars under one year, 2nd on boars under six months, 1st for best sow and litter, 1st for best boar, 1st for best sow, 3rd on fat pig under one year.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Man., showed a nice, smooth, well-bred lot, 17 in number, and won 3rd on aged boar, 3rd on boar over six months, 1st on boar under six months.

R. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man., was out with 43. Among his exhibit were some very nice young sows, with large and good litters. He won 2nd and 3rd on sow and litter, and 2nd on aged boar.

R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, exhibited three good pigs. He won 3rd on aged sow, and 3rd on boar under six months.

No inferior animals were shown in this class. Next to the Berkshires

THE YORKSHIRES

were the most important class. Among this breed were some very superior specimens. Like the Berkshires, the Yorkshires were well brought out. In the section for boars one year and over, nothing of superior quality was shown. The 1st went to A. B. Potter, Montgomery, N. W. T.; 2nd to Jas. Bray, Portage La Prairie, Man.; 3rd to Geo. Fortney, St. James.

Boars under one year were of fair quality. Jas. Bray won 1st and 2nd.

Boars under six months were a decidedly better class. 1st, J. Callum, Whitewood, N. W. T.; 2nd, A. B. Potter; 3rd, J. H. Clarke, Seasebank.

The first and second prize winners in this section were particularly good pigs. These were bred by Jas. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

The aged sow class was a particularly good one. John Oughton, Crystal City, showed two good ones in this section, and James Bray showed a sow of splendid type, but she was under size.

M. J. Lumsden, St. Francois Xavier, Man., was out with a tremendously large sow of undoubted breeding. Mr. Oughton won first and second; Mr. Lumsden third.

The first prize sow was bred by J. E. Brethour; she was a particularly large, massive animal of good quality.

Sow over six months and under one year was a small class. The first went to Thos. Lewis; second, Jas. Bray.

Sow under six months was a stronger class; the entries were numerous and the quality of the animals superior. First, C. M. Richardson; second and third, M. J. Lumsden.

John Oughton was an easy winner of the diploma for best sow any age.

The diploma for best boar any age was sent to A. B. Potter's aged boar; this was certainly a mistake. J. Callum's young boar, which won first under six months, was clearly entitled to this prize; the second should have gone to Mr. Potter's youngster, which won in the class under six months. These animals are of decidedly better Yorkshire type than Mr. Potter's aged boar.

Jas. Bray was an easy winner of first for best sow and litter; second, C. M. Richardson; third, A. B. Potter.

CHESTER WHITES

were an uneven class; some good specimens were shown, while others were quite inferior. The females, as a rule, were superior to the males. The aged sows were very good. The following prizes were awarded:

Boar, one year or over—1 D. C. Gellespie; 2 Wm. Murray. Boar, under six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 Kenneth McLeod. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 Kenneth McLeod. Breeding sow, one year or over—1 J. Oughton; 2 K. McLeod; 3 J. Oughton. Sow, under six months—1 K. McLeod. Sow, any age—(Diploma) K. McLeod. Boar, any age—(Diploma) J. Gellespie. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under six months—1 J. Oughton; 2 and 3 K. McLeod.

THE TAMWORTHS

were in thin condition, but of fair quality; they would have made a far better showing had they been in better flesh.

Boar, one year or over—1 J. D. McGregor. Boar, under one year—1 C. M. Richardson; 2 J. D. McGregor. Breeding sow, one year or over—1 and 2 J. D. McGregor. Sow under one year—1 J. D. McGregor; 2 C. M. Richardson. Sow any age—(Diploma) J. D. McGregor. Boar any age—(Diploma) J. D. McGregor. Sow and litter of pigs not less than four, under six months—1 J. D. McGregor.

THE POLAND-CHINAS,

though few in numbers, were of excellent quality. Some very superior specimens were shown. Messrs. Frazer & Sons, Emerson, Man., won all the prizes awarded this class.

The sweepstake given by Messrs. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg, for best sow and litter any breed, was won by the Brethour-bred Yorkshire sow; owned by John Oughton. This was a grand sow, individually she was entitled to the prize; but when the litter was considered, and the sows judged outside of their

respective classes, Jas. Bray's small Yorkshire sow and litter were fairly and justly entitled to this prize.

All the sheep classes were judged by Mr. Leslie Smith, Wawanese, Man., and the swine by Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont. These gentlemen discharged their duty in an eminently satisfactory manner. Mr. Smith proved himself an excellent judge, and a man with the courage of his convictions. The exhibition boards of Manitoba need not send out of the Province for an expert sheep judge as long as the services of Mr. Smith can be obtained.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was, undoubtedly, the largest and best ever gathered on the Winnipeg Industrial grounds. The Poultry Show held last winter gave this industry a great impetus, and many new birds have been brought in since then, and we also notice a large number of new exhibitors. The coops were all filled, and a large number had to be borrowed from the Poultry Association to meet the demand. We regret that we cannot give space enough to do justice to this department, but a complete prize list is published in this issue, which we have taken great pains to make correct, and this will be found invaluable for reference. We will briefly mention some of the principal exhibits:

H. A. Chadwick, St. James, as usual, had a magnificent display, including many of the popular varieties; his Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas were even better than anything ever brought out by him before, and that is saying a great deal. Mr. Chadwick won prize for best general display of poultry.

M. Maw, North Winnipeg Poultry Yards, made a good showing, and captured a full share of the prizes. His pen of Plymouth Rocks (barred), composed of Hero and mates, won first prize, and were much admired. His pen of White Wyandottes also won first; this strain was imported some years ago by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. In Bronze turkeys, Mr. Maw won first and second in young birds; not showing in aged class. Maw's incubator and brooder, in full operation, attracted great attention, and both were awarded premiums.

Thos. Reid, Lizzie street, Winnipeg, whose hobby is the Black Minorcas, captured first on pair, with a pair of extra merit. He also got second on Black Red Game chicks, second on a fine pair of White Wyandotte chicks, and also second, with strong competition, on Golden Wyandotte fowls.

S. Ling, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, made a large exhibit, and, as usual, took a good share of the "glory." He was strong in Gold and Silver Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, White Minorcas, Bronze turkeys and Rouen ducks.

Samuel Wise, 633 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, whose speciality is the Golden Wyandottes, took first on pair, on pen, and on chicks of this variety; also a first on single-comb White Leghorn chicks, which, by the way, were quite equal in size and maturity to any of the imported chicks.

Wm. Jones, Austin, Man., came down from the West with fourteen entries, taking seven firsts, two seconds and two thirds. His Andalusians were quite a novelty here, and were much noticed. His Indian Games were first prize winners. Mr. Jones also exhibited a beautiful pair of sand-hill cranes, which were greatly admired.

Jos. Lemon, Winnipeg, had a sensational pair of Brown Red Games, that besides winning in their class, were awarded first as best pair of birds in the exhibit.

Wm. Rutherford, Garey street, Winnipeg, had forward the first prize Silver Laced Wyandottes, also third on chicks same variety; also first on White Plymouth Rocks and second on W. P. Rock chicks, making a good exhibit of his favorite varieties—Barred P. Rocks and Light Brahmas.

Chas. Midwinter, Winnipeg, first prize on Houdan chicks and third prize on Plymouth Rock chicks.

Dr. Dalglish, Winnipeg, showed the World's Fair first prize pair of Duckwing Games.

Amos Williams, Winnipeg, won first on Pekin ducks; also showing prize winning single-comb Brown Leghorns.

Geo. and Jackson Hanby, Winnipeg, won a number of prizes on Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns and Game bantams.

C. M. Richardson, Winnipeg, won first on pens of Light Brahmas and Black Langshan, and second on pair Black Spanish.

Geo. Deitz, St. James, was first on Bronze turkeys.

R. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, showed excellent Bronze turkeys.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, had some beautiful Black turkeys that were deserving prize winners.

C. S. Matheson, Portage la Prairie, showed the crack pair of B. B. R. Games, they previously being winners at the World's Fair and fifteen other shows, including New York and Hamilton in 1893. He also showed Pekin ducks.

A. Mutter, Brandon, brought down the winning Silver Dorkings.

Jas. A. Mullen, Cypress River, showed B. B. R. Games, and along with D. F. Wilson, Brandon, and D. Roy Logan, Winnipeg, showed fine specimens of Toulouse and China geese.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

HENS DYING OFF.

R. L. A., Treherne, Man.:—"My hens have a peculiar sickness. They seem well one day and the next are stupid and dull, and in a few hours are dead. The only form of disease I notice is dysentery, the discharge a yellowish green. Can you give me any cure?"

[Damp and improper food is most likely the cause of the disease. Change the diet. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil. This will tend to clear the intestines of irritating matter, and afterwards give twice a day: Chalk mixture, two teaspoonfuls; tincture of opium, three drops.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

LEUCORRHOEA.

SUBSCRIBER, Napinka:—"I have a driving mare, about fifteen years old, which urinates very frequently when driving, and also passes a white discharge, as if 'in season.' This weakness is not continuous, and perhaps for two or three days at a time these symptoms are not present, at least very slightly. When going a moderate gait the swaying in and out of the rectum and its surroundings endanger the driver to a spatter of urine or discharge. There is less danger when under high speed. I may add that after driving a good distance it ceases to a great extent, but is produced at once by a big feed or heavy draught of water on the days when the symptoms are plain. Please prescribe."

[The symptoms are those of leucorrhœa, "whites" in a mild form, accompanied by an irritated condition of the vagina and urethra. Give morning and evening in food for ten or twelve days: Iodide of potassium, one drachm, and pulverized cinchona, two drachms. Inject with a syringe four ounces of the following lotion into the vagina once a day until the symptoms disappear: Zinc sulphate, half an ounce; soft water, one pint; give moderate rations of easily digested food.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

INDIGESTION.

FARMER, Florenta, Man.:—"I have a big, heavy horse, six years old; does plenty of work and gets plenty of good feed, both hard and soft; but he seems to be troubled very much with his water in the spring and fall of the year, but not in winter. Symptoms: When he takes sick he will lie down any place and groan as if in pain, and will not touch water or food of any kind. When I see him like this I give him a dose of saltpetre or sweet nitre, and in about an hour he will make his water and is apparently all right, and will take to his feed again. Please give me cause and cure?"

[The few symptoms you have mentioned would indicate some disorder of the digestive organs, rather than an ailment of the urinary apparatus. Prepare the horse for a purgative by feeding exclusively on small bran mashes for sixteen hours, and then give the following: Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; calomel, one drachm; ginger, two drachms; soft soap, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the bran mash diet until the physic has ceased to operate. After this give morning and evening, in food, for ten days: Bicarbonate of soda, gentian and nitrate of potass., of each two drachms; pulverized nux vomica, half a drachm.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

DISEASE OF THE OMASUM, OR THIRD STOMACH OF THE OX.

HENRY MARCH, Cowichan Lake, B. C.:—"A five-year-old cow was discovered to be unwell, and I gave her a pint of linseed oil, and repeated the dose on the fourth day. She evacuated sparingly each day. About the fifth day she began to grind her teeth almost incessantly until the eighth day, when she began to purge badly. On the ninth I found her delirious, banging about in a dangerous manner. I let her go out into the yard, when she began to turn round in a circle, knocking into anything that was in the way. When she repeated the movement twice, I shot her. When I opened her the paunch was full of grass; the other stomachs had each something in them. The lining of the paunch had a reddish tinge; the inside coat easily pulled off. She fed in the bush, and on a piece of burnt chopping sown to timothy."

[The *post mortem* should have revealed a large quantity of food, dry and very hard. The masses of food lying between the leaves of the omasium resemble bruised cake, and will often break and crumble between the fingers; the lining membrane is inflamed; a numerous quantity of patches, worn like holes, together with considerable inflamed tissue, will be found in various parts of the intestines. For treatment, a veterinary surgeon should be called as early as possible, as only the first stages of the disease are amenable to treatment, when it may be relieved by administering repeated doses of purgative medicine, Epsom salts in combination with Barbadoes aloes, which, by its special action on the third stomach, will often prove successful. This disease more often ends fatally. It is often caused by cattle eating tough, wirey grass which has been subjected to a winter's weathering on the ground.]

DR. W. MOLE, M. R., C. V. S., Toronto.

COW POX.

H. MACLEAN, Salmon Arm, B. C.:—"I have a valuable cow with the cow pox for six weeks. Have used turpentine and oil. Is that the best treatment? Same cow had a swelling in udder, a hard lump with soft place in it; milk from teat nearest lump has been bloody for a week, but seems all right now. The cow has been failing in condition all the time. Has run out in bush on good pasture and plenty of fresh water."

[Bathe the udder morning and evening with tepid soft water, and after each bathing apply the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc and tincture of opium, of each one ounce; carbolic acid, half an ounce; water, one pint. Give morning and evening for a week, in sloppy, easily digested food: Hyposulphite of soda, one ounce. Keep the animal housed during the hot part of the day. Paint the lump with tincture of iodine three times a week.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

ERYTHEMA.

S. WHITTOCK, Glen Adelaide, Assa:—"I have a cow whose nose has turned from white to black or dark brown, skin hard and dry; similar change came on her teats, and they are badly cracked and very painful. She gives about the same quantity of milk as before, and is well otherwise. 1st. Name the trouble? 2nd. What is the cause? 3rd. The cure? 4th. Is the milk fit food for man or beast? 5th. Is the trouble infectious?"

[1st. A superficial inflammation of the skin, technically called erythema. Some cows are very subject to this affection. 2nd. Sometimes obscure. Pasturing on low, wet land, where the grass is long and coarse, will often cause it; also irritation from flies, etc. 3rd. If the cause is known, remove it. Apply to the sore parts, morning and evening, a liniment composed of collodion and glycerine, equal parts. 4th. If the cow is healthy in other respects, the milk is fit food for either man or beast. 5th. No.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

G. P., Lidford, Man.:—"Cow, seven years old, got sick four days ago. Nose dried and cracked; teats began to crack. Wants to be in the stable all the time. There are a good many similar cases around here, one proving fatal. What is the cause, and cure?"

[See answer to S. Whittock.]

ACUTE INDIGESTION.

H. D., Lena, Man.:—"Can you explain the causes and remedies of the following illness of calves. Several calves were attacked, ages ranging from six weeks to two months. They were fed on skim milk, and were running in pasture apparently in a thriving condition. The first symptoms were foaming at the mouth, grinding of the teeth, hanging out of the tongue and violent twisting of the neck. They afterwards ran round in a circle as fast as possible, then bellowed and kicked and almost immediately died. Some lingered two days, but one died in one. The symptoms were very much like those of poisoning, but no poison has been used on the place for four years."

[The trouble with your calves was gastritis, or acute indigestion, probably caused by injudicious feeding. Too large rations of skimmed milk is especially difficult of digestion. The treatment consists in the administration of from four to eight ounces of castor oil, and from three to six ounces of lime water, according to the age of the calf. Injections of warm water and raw linseed oil may be given with advantage. Fomenting the abdomen with hot water for the space of two or three hours, or longer, is often of great benefit. Half the above quantity of the castor oil and lime water may, if necessary, be given every four hours until three or four doses have been administered.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

ALFRED A. FRASER, Cross Point, Bonaventure P. Q.:—"In your next issue please mention the best pump for farm for watering about 50 head of stock; well about 15 feet deep; iron pump now in use, but it does not draw fast enough. Are not wooden ones better?"

[Most wooden pumps throw a larger stream than iron ones. A good serviceable pump can be secured from any reputable maker. For watering that number of stock there should be economy in having a small windmill erected to do the pumping.]

FAILURE OF STRAWBERRY CROP.

G. E. GIBBON, Parry Sound:—"A year ago last spring I planted four rows of Wilson and Sharpless strawberries, mixed; rows 100 feet long and three feet apart, plants one foot apart in the rows. The ground was manured the previous fall with farm yard manure, and was in fine condition. The rows were kept clean and the plants made a splendid showing. This season the plants bloomed to such an extent as to give the rows an almost solid white appearance. The fruit appeared to set, but amounted to nothing. On the whole there was not more than four quarts of berries. Can you or some of your correspondents give the reason of failure?"

[The above case seems a remarkable one. Had the fruit not set we would attribute the failure to the plants being almost all pistillate, but the most probable cause seems to our minds to have been too low a temperature just at the critical time. No doubt Mr. Gibbon's good treatment has brought the plants along earlier than the climate in that section could protect. We are aware of several strawberry crop failures this season, occasioned, it is believed, by frost. We would like to receive the views of practical growers on the above case.]

J. P. C., Glenboro:—"Would you kindly let me know how stocks are made to hold cows legs so that they cannot move while being milked?"

[Perhaps some of our readers can assist J. P. C.]

SUBSCRIBER, Hartney, Man.:—"What difference, if any, is there between Ohio Improved Chester White and Standard Chester White Swine?"

[None. Swine recorded in either are eligible for entry in the Canadian record.]

R. J. M., Battleford, N. W. T.:—"Kindly give the correct spelling and pronunciation of 'mooley,' or a cow without horns; also if the word belongs to a distinct breed of cattle?"

[Mulley, pronounced "mooly," refers to cattle without horns, but to no particular breed.]

A SUBSCRIBER, Winnipeg, enquires how to measure haystacks on the prairie; long stacks often vary in width, height, etc. Could you throw a tape line over the different places and get the average size?

[Yes; take the average length, breadth and height: it is only an approximation at best, as hay varies greatly in stack, depending on how stacked, condition when stacked, length of time in stack, etc.]

FEEDING CHAFF.

J. F. P., Neepawa, Man., sends in the following inquiry:—"1st. Is chaff good food for cattle? If so, would it pay to fix threshing machines so that the chaff could be saved by itself and not burnt with the straw, as is the custom in many places? 2nd. How should chaff be fed to cattle? I have been informed that more salt should be fed with it than with any other food. 3rd. Does it pay to cut the fodder for horses and cattle when there is plenty of help to do it?"

[1st. Yes; well-saved chaff contains a large proportion of nutriment.]

In many districts all the straw is used for feed, and where this is the case (and it should be everywhere), it is better to have the chaff mixed through the whole stack; but by having slat bottoms on the straw conveyers of the machine, the chaff may be separated and saved by itself.]

2nd. Spread a layer of chaff on the floor of your feed room, add alternate layers of ensilage, or pulped roots, and chopped grain and cut hay, in such proportions of each as to make a balanced ration for the stock you are feeding; mix and leave in a heap for 24 hours, or until it gets slightly warm, before feeding; this process softens the straw, and the chopped grain adheres to it and is more thoroughly digested than if fed separately. If you have not the ensilage, sprinkle the chaff with water.]

As to salt, it should be always accessible to stock, so that they can take it just when they please.]

3rd. Yes; when fed as above. If cut, can be fed with less waste.]

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN COW.

DAIRYMAN:—"I would like to secure, through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, some special information regarding what are known as 'Quebec Jersey' cattle. 1. What are their principal characteristics? 2. How long have they been bred pure? 3. To what extent have they been recorded in a herd book? 4. How have they succeeded at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa? 5. For what price do mature cows of the breed usually sell in Quebec? 6. What records have they made for butter production?"

[1. The principal characteristics or points of Quebec Jerseys may be described as follows:—Head short and broad, horns generally turned inward and slightly upward, with dark tips; muzzle surrounded by silver gray or yellowish circle; ears medium size and covered with short hairs, and inside orange colored; tongue black; neck thin; back straight to tail head; chest deep, forming an almost straight underline with the belly and thighs; loins broad and long; barrel well hooped and deep at the flanks; thighs long and wide apart; tail thin and reaching below the hocks; legs short and fine; skin thin, mellow and covered with an abundance of soft hair; color black, brindle, fawn or red dun; the dark colors often have a fawn stripe down the back, round the muzzle, inside of thighs and lining of ears; udder free from hair and fleshiness, running well up behind and extending well forward; teats long, well apart and squarely placed; milk veins large and tortuous, entering large aurifices; general appearance rather bony than fleshy; average weight, 700 pounds.]

2. According to Professor Barnard, of the Agricultural Department, Quebec, the first of these cattle were brought from Brittany and Normandy in the 17th century, and have since then been bred pure.]

3. In 1886 a French-Canadian herd book, "Le Livre de Genealogie de la Race Bovine Canadienne," was established. It was opened under the auspices of the local Government of Quebec Province, under a special commission, the secretary being J. A. Couture, V. S., 69 Des Jardins street, Quebec. Over 1,700 cows and 300 bulls have been recorded in that herd book.]

4. French-Canadian cattle have been kept at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, since 1890. Prof. J. W. Robertson said of them at a farmers' meeting that they were the sort of cattle which dairymen of Quebec, or any other country having a like climate, should keep for profit. The Professor also stated at another meeting that steers of this breed fatten readily. In actual comparative tests they did themselves great credit.]

5. The present demand for Quebec Jerseys is very brisk. A good registered cow usually brings from \$35 to \$50, while common, unregistered stock usually bring about \$25 in the fall and a little more in the spring.

6. From a list of ten cows' official records, taken by the Quebec Dairy Association, we summarize as follows:

Pounds of milk in 7 days, from 191 to 295 lbs.
 Pounds of milk in 1 day, from 32 to 41 lbs.
 Pounds of butter in 1 week, from 10.4 to 13.4 lbs.
 Pounds of milk per lb. of butter, from 16 to 25 lbs.
 Pounds of butter per 100 lbs. milk, from 3.36 to 6.25 lbs.

The following table gives the performance of a whole herd of 21 ordinary registered cows, owned by a farmer who does not give any extra care to his cows. Their feed consisted of dry hay, dry straw, and ordinary pasture and a little wheat bran:

EXPENSES.	
Hay, at \$6 per ton	\$268 80
Straw, at \$3 per ton	67 20
Bran, at \$16 per ton	10 32
Pasture, at \$5 per head	120 00
Total expenses	\$496 32
RECEIPTS.	
Cheese	\$531 19
Butter	323 20
Milk Sold	109 50
Three Fattened Calves Sold	12 00
Six Calves Raised	18 00
Total receipts	\$993 89
Total expenses	496 32
Net Profit	\$497 57

The cost of winter feeding the cows was .073 cents per day for 210 days; that of summer rations was .034 cents per day for 155 days, giving a very low average cost for the year, while producing 112,718 lbs. of milk, at a cost of about .44 cents per 100 lbs. It is calculated that the manure pays for the labor.]

We are indebted to Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, Kamouraska Co., Que., Assistant Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, for the above information.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, Ont., writes us as follows regarding two cows of this herd, which he brought from Quebec last year:—"I am well satisfied with them as buttermakers. One of them, a cow seven years old, calved April 1st, 1894. One week after, the milk tested 5 per cent. butterfat; one month later, 4 1/2 per cent. They seem to sustain their milk flow better than the ordinary cow. In fact, they seem to me to be identical with the regular Jersey (barring color). The old cow is milking much better than she did last year. I have a young heifer coming in that I have great hopes of."

Grants to Agriculture.

The following is a list of the grants for agricultural purposes voted by the Parliament of the Dominion, in the session of 1894, for the fiscal year extending from 1st July, 1894, to 1st July, 1895:—

Experimental Farms, maintenance	\$ 75,000
do. do. Dairy branch	25,000
To enable the Dairy Commissioner to promote dairying interests by advances for making cheese and butter within the Provinces, the proceeds of sales or products from such advances to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund	36,000
Aid to Agricultural Societies, N. W. T.	7,000
The Haras National, for the use of six stallions for the Experimental Farms	6,000
Experimental Farms.—Additional amount required for maintenance, arising from adverse balances—\$3,000 in 1890-91, \$1,580 in 1891-92, and \$2,220 in 1892-93	6,800
To purchase a strip of land to make the south boundary of the Brandon Experimental Farm coterminous with the Assiniboine River	1,000
Printing and distributing of reports and bulletins of Experimental Farms and distribution of seed grain for testing by farmers; also trees and tree seeds	2,000
Additional, for promoting dairy industry in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, viz:—	
Additional travelling instructors in Nova Scotia for the whole year	300
Two travelling dairies in Manitoba and the Northwest—four men, at \$500 each	2,000
Travelling expenses, \$350 each	1,400
Three dairy stations in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, at \$500 each	1,500
Contribution towards an Exhibition in the Northwest Territories	25,000
Total of grants to Agriculture	\$189,000

It will be observed that no appropriation was made for the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, a large deputation from which visited Ottawa early in May, although the Agricultural Committee, before whom their case was presented, unanimously approved a grant of \$1,000 to aid them in carrying on their work.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

The receipts of live stock have made rapid gains since the late railroad strike was declared off. The arrivals for the first half of August show substantial gains over the corresponding time last year. On Monday, July 30, Chicago received 27,200 cattle, 62,899 hogs and 10,400 sheep—over 101,000 of all kinds; the largest number ever received at any one point in one day. As a matter of interest it may be stated that the largest numbers ever received in one day were: 32,677 cattle, 66,597 hogs, and 25,690 sheep; but those big arrivals of the different kinds of stock were on different days. No less than 2,364 cars were required to bring into the Union Stock Yards the live stock put upon the market for July 30. The previous largest number of cars in one day was 2,175. That would make a long train. During the first seven months of the year, the four leading markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, received 3,110,000 cattle, against 3,348,000 in 1893; 7,467,500 hogs, against 5,857,400 in 1893, and 2,234,000 sheep, against 2,429,400 in 1893. Thus, it will be seen, there was a decrease of 238,000 cattle, an increase of 1,610,000 hogs, and a decrease of 190,000 sheep.

Present prices, compared with a year ago, are as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Best fat cattle	\$5 00	\$5 10
Medium	4 00	4 25
Inferior beef steers	3 00	3 25
Best range steers	4 10	4 10
Best Texas range steers	3 40	2 90
Best heavy hogs	5 45	5 50
" light	5 25	5 95
Good packing hogs	5 15	5 25
Best fat sheep	3 00	4 50
" grass rangers	2 55	3 00
Lambs	4 50	5 50
September wheat	55	61 1/2
" corn	39	40
" oats	31	24
" short ribs	6 85	7 00
" lard	7 20	7 50

On August 6, cash wheat and cash corn sold in the Chicago market at the same price, 53c. A dealer said the oldest inhabitant wasn't old enough to remember when anything of the kind had happened before. The conditions of the live stock market are generally much more healthy than they were a month ago. Business in general is still depressed, but on every hand the feeling is expressed that the worst has been passed.

The hog market is very active, stocks and provisions are light, and there seems to be a good consumptive demand. The quality is poorer than a year ago, and light hogs which then were selling at 45c. premium over the best heavy are now selling 20c. below them. Hog buyers are bidding briskly for prime heavy hogs, suitable for making "fat backs."

Robert Stobo, of the Anglo-American Packing Company, comes back from Europe a bull on produce, particularly on lard. The hogs, because of the corn failure and their hasty marketing, are not, he says, going to be lard yielders.

Sheep are not doing well, and have been selling at bed-rock prices.

A Nebraska man writes that they have plenty of young pigs, but are liable to have to knock them in the head for want of feed to get through the winter. An Illinois feeder urges farmers to feed wheat instead of corn. He says, when ground and fed to pigs in swill or to cattle with cut fodder or straw, it is far more valuable as a feed than corn.

Some 1,235 to 1,312 lb. Hereford and Angus heaves recently sold at \$4.90, the top of the market the day they were sold.

The failure of the Warren Live Stock Co., of Wyoming, was due to the great depreciation in the value of mutton and wool.

A Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association for Manitoba and the N. W. T.

A representative meeting of the sheep and swine exhibitors at the Winnipeg Industrial was held at the Fair grounds during the exhibition, for the purpose of organizing an association to foster these important industries. The cattle, poultry, trotting horse and dairy interests are each represented on the Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, but the sheep and swine have no one to look after their interests. Besides exhibition matters, there are many things that can be accomplished by such an association to further the interests of the various breeds of sheep and swine. Mr. F. W. Hodson, of London, Ont., Secretary of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, being present, was asked his opinion as to the advisability of attempting to form such an organization in this Province, and after hearing him and fully discussing the whole matter *pro* and *con.*, it was resolved to organize an association and affiliate with the Dominion Association.

Geo. H. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was elected Secretary, and Leslie Smith, Wanawana; Jas. Bray, Longburn; R. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg; and J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, were appointed provisional directors, with power to add to their numbers; and they were instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws and call a meeting of all interested at an early date.

Our Scottish Letter.

Possibly the most important event which has happened here since last we wrote is the dispersion of the Underley herd of Bates Shorthorn cattle. The late Earl of Bective was a son of the Marquis of Headfort, an Irish peer, in County Meath, but held land in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, in his own right. He was all his life an enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder and one of the most energetic members of the ring which rushed Shorthorn prices up to the fabulous figures reached in the seventies. It was he who gave £6,000 for a cow at the New York Mills sale, and he bought three cows from Mr. Abram Renwick's herd, in Kentucky, at abnormal figures also. Duchesses roamed in his herd in abundance. The Underley parks are full of rich, old pasture, and here the herd had multiplied, while at the various draft sales during the great period of the breed extraordinary prices were realized. In 1874, 55 head drew £19, 077, an average price of £357 15s 3d each. Six years later, 62 animals drew £9,783 18s, or an average of £157 12s 10d. Thirteen bulls were sold in 1884 for £471 9s, or £36 5s apiece—a serious fall. In the following year, 51 animals made £3,468 3s, or £68 3s 6d, not a bad average, as times then were, but something far below the extraordinary figures of ten years earlier. Forty animals were sold in 1887 at £2,983 1s, or the better average of £74 11s 6d. A good private sale was effected in 1876, when 5 animals were sold for 6,000 gs.; that is, £6,300, or £1,260 each. In the next year, 1887, 12 drew 7,200 gs., or £630 each, and 7 were sold in 1878 for 12,200 gs., or £1,830 each. Such prices make one's teeth water, and yet it may reasonably be doubted whether they were a healthy sign of prosperity. In 1892, 40 were sold, and drew only 1,427 gs., altogether less than the price of one cow in 1878. The average in this case was £37 9s 1d, and at a later draft sale in September, 1893, 22 were sold for 593 gs., the average in this case being £28 6s. At the final dispersion last week, arising from the death of Lord Bective, 72 head, including a few calves, made the average price of £42 17s 7d apiece.

The foregoing is a recital which cannot be glanced over without some curious questionings. The drop in prices is extraordinary, and yet, having seen the cattle at the dispersion, we cannot say that as a whole they were cheap. Some of the cows were eagerly enough in demand, and fairly good, even fancy prices, as times now are, were realized. Mr. Joseph Harris, Calthwaith, Penrith, gave 165 gs. for Duchess of Holker III., and Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, gave 160 gs. for Duchess of Leicester XIX. It was a pathetic sale in several respects. The late Earl was a splendid representative of the English peer of the olden time, inhabiting an ancient pile within a great park, and keeping what was practically open-house during a great part of the year. Never very robust, he was cut off in the prime of his manhood, and the world is distinctly poorer by his loss. His only child is the wife of Lord Henry Bentwick, whose half-brother is the famous sportsman and farmer, the Duke of Portland. But another touch of pathos is associated with the dispersion at Underley. We heard Mr. Thornton giving the history of the old days, the prices paid and realized for the stock once sold, or the cow once bought, the ancestor of what was before us, and then, without hesitancy, offers of 20 and 30 gs. were made for their produce. The absolute dispersion of a great herd is always more or less of a pathetic function, but when it suggests such sudden contrasts, one has difficulty in restraining a smile. What, then, is the fact about these great cattle? Were they good cows and bulls which were offered for sale? Anyone who had been trained in the Aberdeenshire School would say, certainly not. Many of the cows had a distinctly dairy look, a good thing in itself, but they were tall, narrow and patchy, and it was hard to believe that man could ever have gone into raptures about such cattle. Lord Bective was obviously recognizing this. He mated one of his best Duchess cows with the celebrated champion Shorthorn, New Year's Gift, and the result was a bull calf, for which 66 gs. was paid at the sale. The bulls, nobody seemed particularly anxious to buy. The lesson of the Underley dispersion is: Beware of fancy in cattle breeding, and, indeed, in any branch of stock-raising. Be sure to look for the cattle first and the pedigree afterwards. Men who reverse this order will end where the fancy Shorthorn patrons have ended—in the ditch.

Various shows have recently been held in the border districts where sheep are the staple product. The lover of the Cheviot, perhaps the prettiest of all British breeds of sheep, there found himself at home, and the white, thick-coated bleaters had many admirers. The Border Leicester was also much in evidence. He is a different sort of sheep altogether, and the cross between the two, the famous Half-bred, the produce of a B. L. sire and Cheviot dam. This is a sheep which has only to be seen to be forever admired. He has more than the B. L.'s size and weight, and is a more compact, active sheep than he is. His wool sells almost as well as that of the Cheviot, and there can be no doubt that he was the means of working a revolution in border-farming. When trade was thriving, and there was

a keen demand for early lamb, these half-bred sheep and their produce sold for big money. To raise them, whole tracts of moorland were broken and brought into cultivation, and land values rose with a bound. The curious question has been raised: whether these half-breeds are a pure breed? It is difficult to appreciate this question. There are only two recognized ways of breeding them: by a Border Leicester sire out of a Cheviot dam, or by a ram, the produce of such a union, out of a ewe similarly bred. Such is a very useful kind of sheep—none more so; but that it is a breed we much doubt, as it cannot exist within itself. The blood of the B. L. and Cheviot must ever and anon be resorted to to keep up the character of the type evolved. This does not seem to us to consist well with the character of a breed. No sheep are, however, more valuable, and their name, Half-breeds, is used chiefly to distinguish them from the cross-breeds, which are the produce of a Border Leicester ram and a Blackface ewe. The latter make capital hogs, and are largely bred for the hogg market.

SCOTLAND YET.

National Live Stock Sanitary Association.

At a meeting of representatives of State live stock boards, held in Washington, June 20th, a permanent organization was effected, to be composed of a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, members of the various State live stock boards, commissioners, State veterinarians and other State officials having supervision of the diseases of live stock. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. A. Potts, of Missouri; Vice-President, Dr. Robert Ward, of Maryland; Secretary, A. M. Brownlee, of Illinois. These officers constitute the executive committee of the Association, and with Messrs. Lyman, of Massachusetts, and Hinds, of Michigan, form a committee on constitution and by-laws. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Chicago.

Farm Water Supply.

In reply to the enquiry of Mr. Clark, in your issue of July 16th, would say that the usual way for arranging water supply outfits for farmers and suburban residents is to place the wind-mill at the well or spring, or wherever the best supply of water is, and raise the water from the well and convey it by means of pipes to the tank, no matter how far the tank may be from the well. In some cases we have located tanks several thousand feet from the wind-mill and source of water supply. The distance the tank is from the wind-mill does not matter, as the wind-mill is sufficiently powerful to draw the water out of the well and force it into the tank. Of course, height of elevation and distance, also depth of well, must be taken into consideration when deciding size of wind-mill. We have pumps for this purpose which are so arranged that water can be drawn at the well the same as with ordinary pumps, or at the will of the operator can be forced to the tank a distance away.

There is not the slightest difficulty in arranging a satisfactory outfit for Mr. Clark, or anyone desiring to do such work. The probable cost, including tank, piping, etc., or a job such as Mr. Clark would require, would be about \$120. Of course this is a rough estimate, as we do not know exactly what he would require, but think it would be in that neighborhood. There is no doubt whatever but there are thousands of farmers in Mr. Clark's position, and if they knew they could have a plentiful supply of water at such a low cost, and no expense whatever after once erected, they would not be without it for a single day. Many do not realize the value of having plenty of water for use at any time. We believe farmers are wasting their strength and a large amount of money every year by not having some such system such as we have tried to explain.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR.

Brantford, Ont.

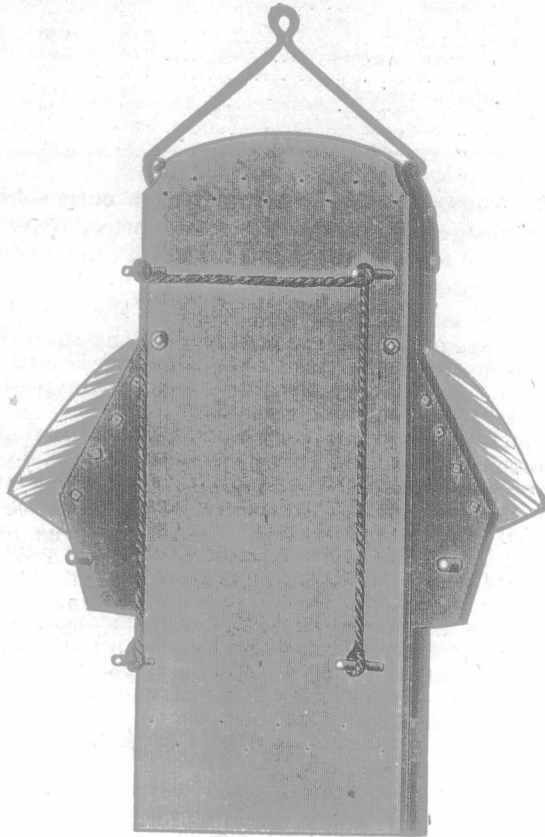
Gypsine—A New Insecticide.

A new and very effective insecticide has lately been discovered by F. C. Moulton, of Maldon, Mass. Arsenate of lead was the substance used, which was prepared by dissolving 10 oz. acetate of lead and 4 oz. arsenate of soda in 150 gallons of water. These substances quickly dissolve and form arsenate of lead, a fine white powder which is lighter than Paris green, and while being, it is said, as effective in its operation in destroying insect life, is far preferable for several reasons. One of these is that it can be used much stronger than Paris green, without injury to foliage, which is greatly in its favor. It is only fair to say that, properly used, Paris green will not destroy foliage, but the tendency is to use it too strong. Many have not at hand proper scales for weighing it, and in order to "fix the insects sure," they throw in a little extra. Some have paid very dearly for such carelessness or recklessness. "Enough is as good as a feast,"—in this case better. It is far more readily seen on the trees than Paris green, and being lighter, does not settle nearly so quickly in the water, and therefore can be distributed more evenly over the foliage. The addition of two quarts of glucose or molasses to 150 gallons of water causes the mixture to adhere to the leaves a much longer time.

The C. A. C. have just finished shearing 15,000 sheep at their farm at Swift Current, of which Mr. W. J. Rutherford is manager. There were twelve sheeps, two of whom, Australians, sheared from 140 to 150 sheep a day. The average clip is about 7 lbs. to the animal.

Filling the Silo.

The time of year will soon arrive for securing the silage supply for the coming season. Harvesting should commence when the ear has reached the glazed stage, or a little before that time if there is a large amount to be handled. Immature corn means sour ensilage; over-ripe corn, dry, mouldy silage. Opinions differ widely concerning the methods of cutting. The corn sled represented by the accompanying illustration has been found very efficient when the crop is standing well, but when the stalks are broken and twisted about a good deal, there is no better method than hand cutting with a good sharp corn-hook, of which there are various styles. Even when the corn stands well, rapid and neat work can be done with the hooks. Cut near the ground, long stubble being a nuisance. The sled consists of two flat runners, 5 feet 2 inches long, and beveled in front like the runners of a stone-boat. They are made of hardwood, and are 2½ inches broad and 5 inches high. They are kept in place by three cross-pieces. Over this frame is a covering of inch boards, 2 feet 6 inches wide. The wings on which the blades are fixed consist of two pieces of hardwood shaped somewhat like a V, with something like a piece of an old cross-cut saw bolted on the outer edge of each, which is sharpened and cuts the corn when the sled is in motion. The knives are hinged on a bolt in front, and the rear part may be pushed under the platform to adjust the width of the boat to any variation that may be found in the width of the rows of corn.



A HOME-MADE CORN-CUTTING MACHINE.

The knives are held in position at the rear by a bolt, which may be removed at will. The length of the knife is 20 inches, and the narrowest width at base 9½ inches. The greatest width is 16 inches. Four stakes are placed in position, as shown in engraving, and a rope attached to these a short distance above the platform to protect the two men who stand inside and catch the corn in their arms as it is cut, allowing it to fall in bundles of sufficient size to be conveniently handled.

From the time the harvesting commences, "dispatch" should be the watchword. Enough hands and teams should be secured to keep a continuous stream of corn running into the silo. In some localities two or three farmers have found it very satisfactory to own a large ensilage cutter in partnership, and where horse-powers are not at their disposal a threshing engine can often be secured to run the machine. By the partnership plan all the hands of the farmers owning the machine can be made use of,—in the field, hauling to the barn, feeding the cutter and levelling and tramping in the silo. The ensilage cutter should stand out doors if possible, so that there will be abundance of room to drive up with the loads and handle the corn with freedom. It is thought by some practical men that to allow the corn to wilt before hauling is an advantage, but others who have tried it have not found it entirely satisfactory. Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, who delivered an able address on the silo at a Western Dairymen's Association, stated that he "does not believe in cutting corn over five minutes before it goes on the waggon."

Hauling the Corn.—For drawing the corn to the silo any form of low truck with a flat rack, or an ordinary rack floored over, will answer very well. The top of the rack should not be much higher than the wheels. Sometimes two long scantlings or poles are suspended under the axles of a waggon at

any desired height. Boards are then placed across these to make a platform, on which the corn is loaded. The number of men necessary depends upon the distance the corn has to be hauled. When the field is close at hand, about seven men, one of whom may do the directing, can keep things going nicely. Every man should have his place and do his own work. The platform of the cutting-box should be from a foot to a foot and a-half below the top of the rack. Then, have an extension table 12 feet long, and 2½ feet higher at the back end than the front. There is a good deal in proper loading. To build the loads with corn crosswise, butts all one way, has been found very satisfactory. The bundles can then be taken from one end of the load first, and followed in succession down the inclined extension table, without any delay whatever. By this plan just one man is required to feed the machine. There is a plan now in vogue by means of which the man in the silo can be done without. Says Mr. Gould, in his address to the Dairymen's Association: "Which is the heavier, a man or the next load of ensilage?" The plan is this: To take some boards and make a little table 3½ feet square, and lay it across two poles over the silo, right under the top end of the carrier. As the ensilage falls on the table it will form a pyramid about four feet high, and as the rest follows it is thrown by this slant clear over to the walls of the silo. By-and-by the corners will be found a little slack; then turn your table quarter the way round, and the corners will fill. Once in a while it may be necessary to get in and do ten minutes' tramping and spreading, because a little straightening up is necessary now and then. When within two loads of the end of the day's work, the table should be removed, and the corn allowed to fall in the centre, then spread out level and left to settle over night. The pressure will then be where it is most needed. Mr. Gould has practiced pouring on 20 pails of water at the close of each season's filling, for two years, and in this he thinks he has found the ideal covering for the silo. After the last load is in, gather up the litter, spread it over nicely and tramp the corners down close. After two days, tramp it down again, and do it well. Now is the time to pour on the water, about 20 pails for a silo 15 feet square. The work is now completed, and if the silo has been properly constructed and now in good condition, there need be no fear about the quality of the ensilage when wanted for the stock. Sometimes, when a silo is very rapidly filled, after being tramped round the sides and corners and leveled, it will, in a few days, settle down six or seven feet, and may then be refilled to the top. Once it settles down, the top should not be disturbed. If holes are made, there will be spots of "bad" ensilage. Therefore, in refilling, considerable fresh-cut corn should be run in before a man steps in again. If the corn be over-ripe, some recommend sprinkling on water freely occasionally.

Irrigation.

When irrigation is spoken of the idea generally conveyed is that it is a process only applicable to arid plains or elsewhere in the far West, where little or no rain falls during the summer months, little thinking that it might be made use of on many of our own farms, especially on the garden plots. Perhaps no one suffers more from drouth in this country than market gardeners; we therefore appeal especially to them to give this matter their thoughtful consideration. It seems not too much to say that in four summers out of five the rainfall through July, August and September is far too light to enable a gardener to grow more than half the crop that sufficient moisture would enable him to produce. Colman's Rural World records a Nebraska man's experience, which we give, as it looks reasonable and applicable to ordinary conditions:—

"A 14-foot wind-wheel is used, with an eight-inch pump, that throws 4,400 barrels of water per day in a medium wind. Two reservoirs are used, one 60x150 and the other 80x150 feet. With this plant from ten to fifteen acres can be watered. He claims that reservoirs are necessary so as to have a larger volume of water whenever you irrigate. By this means more pressure is obtained and more land can be watered and in a very short time. There are places where reservoirs would be quite in order, where a non-leachy soil can be obtained in which to excavate the necessary space. In such a case, the following method may be adopted: By means of a plow or scraper take the earth from the inside dimensions, and use it for banks. When the work of construction is completed, allow the water to enter slowly; at the same time use horses to tramp the entire bottom into a soft mud, two or three inches deep. This will close all the pores of the ground and stop very nearly all the seepage. The whole outfit should not cost more than \$250."

In localities where the soil is of a leachy nature, tanks, such as usually accompany wind-mills, will answer the purpose well. This has the advantage of being able to be raised as high as desired. In irrigating fruit orchards, berries, vegetables, etc., furrows or small ditches should be used, instead of flooding the land. On a ten-acre plot of fruit and vegetables an irrigating outfit will pay for itself in one dry year.

A Word of Caution.

We observe that large numbers of horses have been exported from Canada and sold by auction in the Glasgow marts at prices said to yield those engaged in the trade a profit after paying freight, commission, insurance and other charges. Most of them are grade horses of medium weight, by Clydesdale stallions, out of Canadian half-bred mares. An English writer notes as worthy of commendation, that they have been broken to work in a very superior manner, and he advises the home breeders to look also to the breaking and finishing of work horses.

For draught horses of good quality and weight there always will be a demand, and one of the leading Canadian buyers of fancy drivers and saddlers remarked to the writer recently that superior animals of these types appeared now to be harder to get than ever. The horse that has drugged the market is the common street-car plug, which electricity has crowded off the track. The widespread use of the bicycle, no doubt, obviates to some extent the use of the light road horse. Horse breeding, as some would say, has been "in the dumps" of late in America, but, notwithstanding that, here and there men are rearing the right sorts, and making it pay. Undoubtedly, there has been a great falling off lately in the number of mares bred, and one of these days people will wake up to realize that some first-class horses would be an exceedingly valuable farm asset. Then, as usual, there will be a general stampede in the opposite direction; but horses are not like hogs—a stock cannot be produced in six months or a year. In horse breeding, as in many other departments of agriculture, steadiness of purpose is a most desirable characteristic, and will eventually secure its reward. As was pointed out in the *ADVOCATE* for August 1st, when wheat is cheap the wheat grower should exercise all the greater care in cultivation, manuring and the selection of seed, in order to obtain the largest possible yield of good grain, even if for feeding purposes only. The same principle applies with equal force in the domain of horse breeding. In the choice of mares, stallions, feeding, fitting, etc., the greatest possible care should be taken so that the best of whatever desired type may be produced. That such will be in demand, at remunerative prices, we believe there is no reasonable doubt.

Manitoba Poultry Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held July 25th in the Manufacturers' Building, on the Exhibition grounds, Winnipeg. Mr. H. A. Chadwick, president, occupied the chair. Dr. W. J. Hinman, secretary-treasurer, presented his financial report, showing that about \$40 remained in the treasury.

The election of officers took place and the following were elected: E. L. Drewery, honorary president; H. A. Chadwick, president; J. C. Harrison, Brandon, first vice-president; S. J. Thompson, Carberry, second vice-president; A. H. Rumball, Winnipeg, secretary; G. H. Greig, *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, Winnipeg, treasurer. Executive—A. Lawrence, Morden; D. F. Wilson, Brandon; H. S. Maw, Winnipeg; S. Ling, Joseph Lemon and W. Rutherford, of Winnipeg. Auditors—S. Wise and C. M. Richardson.

On motion of Mr. Maw, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, a vote of thanks to the Local Government for the annual grant to the Association was unanimously passed.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the President and the retiring secretary-treasurer for their services.

Summer Feed for Cows.

I like the way the *ADVOCATE* has been hammering away at those who neglect to provide soiling crops to feed in summer. We can tell the farmers who have a good supply just now by meeting them on the way to the cheese factory—they are wearing a well-satisfied sort of smile on their faces. I find vetches and oats the best. A change for a few days to corn lowered the quality of the butter we make. I am losing confidence in immature corn for soiling. We can easily grow two crops of vetches the same season on the same ground. I have a second crop (the first was sown on May 19th) well up and looking splendidly, on ground from which I already have taken a large crop. Wishing the *ADVOCATE* all success, I remain, etc.,
JAMES H. ESDON.

Although a great deal has been done in Cape Colony by way of lectures, and the introduction of the most modern English dairy implements, yet the dairy industry does not rapidly advance, as that country seems to be better adapted for sheep and goats than dairy cows. Australian butter is going into that country and supplying the markets at 1s 6d per pound retail. The Cape farmers' extremity is proving the Australian farmers' opportunity. It is well that Australia has found another market than Britain.

Poultry on the Farm.

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

"Now what is wrong?" the fancier cried,
"As one more chick lay down and died—
Lice!

"And why no eggs?" the housewife said,
"And why is this young pullet dead?"—
Lice!

And thus it goes, and thus it will,
Until you find a way to kill—
The Lice!

—*Woman's Farm Journal.*

During my recent Institute work through Minnesota, I met with great interest in poultry, and on an average, better hen-houses than I expected, but found considerable need to explain the necessity of often cleaning houses and inmates. There are living on hens three kinds of pediculids, or lice—grey, yellow and tawny; with three acarina—the red mite, infesting nests and walls; that microscopic mite which burrows into the crevices between the scales of legs, causing what is called "scaly leg," and another mite, as small, which works at the base of feathers and on scales of the skin. Besides these, there is sometimes one of the hemiptera to fight, namely, the common bed-bug, brought, perhaps, by martins and other swallows. When the above parasites were all identified and named, I thought their long scientific names would kill them, but they did not. According to good scientific authority, none of them, except the last, and possibly the red mite, have any disposition to feed on man; therefore it is very easy to keep ahead of them; if we only once get ahead. When I first began poultry culture, I knew nothing of their existence till my fowls and houses were somewhat overrun. I have, accordingly, tried both plans—keeping clean and not keeping clean—which some readers have not; hence I know the value of the former course. If parasites devour our fowls, we are really feeding the former,—actually tolling and sweating to raise wheat for them. Egg-making is hard work, so biddy cannot do that and support a crop of parasites, too. Spurgeon says: "Hundreds would never have known what if they had not first known waste." Wasted food and want of eggs are often found associated. Learning to make every bit of food and labor count and bring its profit is the art of poultry culture.

At one Institute a woman who had been very successful with poultry, but this season experienced an almost total lack of eggs, having one hundred hens and only from three to twenty-five eggs daily, came to ask my advice. The fowls were not present, nor was I a clairvoyant, so, Yankee like, had resort to questions. I found thereby that the hens did not, in her opinion, suffer from lack of green food, of grit, or of exercise, nor from inbreeding, concerning which I was convinced on hearing that the eggs hatched well in spring. Finally I learned that the preceding year her hen-house was new, while her present fowls were then pullets, and discovered the house had not been cleaned at all. When it was new, and the fowls were young and active, they were naturally little infested. I, therefore, prescribed a thorough whitewashing of house, which was promised, a good dust-bath for the fowls and a careful culling of the flock, to make room for her chickens. After trying, as for sawdust, a perforated pan, then an old steamer, I, myself, finally use a coarse sieve from the fanning mill to sift my ashes. The coal clinkers and the wood charcoal, thrown out by themselves, are both good eating and medicine for hens, but, mixed through ashes, they cut the hens and prevent their taking as effective a cleaning. The dust-bath is to a fowl what the mud-bath is to a pig, or the water-bath to man. Freely and constantly supplied, biddy will mainly rid herself of pests. The other day, when at the hen-house, I saw a pretty sight,—three hens in one dust-box, two in another, with a third waiting bird perched on its edge. Their appreciation of my efforts to provide dust-baths pleased me.

At another Institute I found a man who, during three years past, from his 300 hens, had gotten the groceries and clothing for a family of five, and whose reputation as a poulterer was extensive and excellent in his vicinity. He practiced whitewashing once a month. When I suggested movable nests and roosts as the secret of easy and thorough cleaning, he saw the value at once, though he had never happened to think of it before. Fortunately, most of the best principles and plans are simple enough when we once learn them. Like a boy who said to a companion: "That is my father," pointing out the man; "Do you know him?" The second boy replied: "No." Said the man's son: "Why, I know my father just as easy as can be."

With movable furniture, so conducive to thorough cleaning of hen-houses, twice a year will answer farmers very well. I saw one house with small dry goods boxes for nests on tables, and poles in grooves, but, alas, in spite of such convenient and adjustable arrangements, the walls had never been whitewashed, and there were some sick chicks, about which my opinion was asked. At still another place, a gentleman asked the familiar question: "What ails my hens?" Their symptoms, whirling around and falling down dead, were like apoplexy. Before I mentioned showering the head, I inquired about the bowels, and found their condition all right, with appetite natural. I thought insufficient food with chills might be the cause, but the amount fed was liberal and varied, and the hen-house, as he told me, was in one corner of his barn, evidently a warm location. Nothing remained but

to prescribe a little less grain and to ask about the cleanliness, when it came out that the quarters had never been cleaned, and the barn became so old its owner was planning a new one. Another poulterer, a lady, came several miles to attend, and ask the cause of failure in egg production, when feeding liberally and regularly. "What more could I have done?" she cried, "and, unless they do more for me, I have decided to give fowls up." She was evidently "killing with kindness," feeding so much they were laying on fat instead of making eggs, and I felt sure her quarters and pullets needed looking over, too. People have frequently said: "There are none of these pests in sight." Yes, because their deeds are evil, and they seek darkness rather than light.

Random Notes.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Without cleanliness in the poultry house, all efforts to produce the best results are fruitless.

Give early chicks a little extra care, as they may be prize winners.

Keep plenty of fresh water before your fowls, and prevent them from drinking from stagnant pools.

Remember that shade is essential in hot weather, and you cannot expect good results without having it in all your yards.

If you never have bred fancy poultry, now is a good time to start, as good stock can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Market your early hatched chicks as soon as possible, as they will bring as much at ten weeks as they will bring six weeks later.

Give young birds the double benefit of dry quarters, free from vermin. One means health and the other means freedom from worrying. Both mean eggs.

We believe the selling of young chicks, instead of eggs, will prove more satisfactory to breeders, as the buyers can then secure the new stock without running the risk of not getting anything for their investment.

Do not try to raise twice as many chicks as you can care for. Fifty chicks, well cared for, will bring better results than 100 neglected ones, and not cost near so much.

Did you ever see a hen's teeth? If not, look for them in the gizzard when next you kill a fowl. You will find them in the form of gravel and grit. Don't refuse your fowls a good supply of teeth.

Wheat, bran and skim milk are each, chemically considered, quite close in resemblance to the white of the egg, which fact suggests their use in the food for laying hens.

The hatching season is over, and good breeding stock can be bought for less money than at any season of the year. Those who want to start in the fancy business will do well to get their breeding stock now for another year.

A dairy farmer will get up at 4 o'clock, clean out his stable, feed, milk, market the milk daily, make up the bed and milk and feed again, with a bare profit; but it is hard work even to clean out a poultry house once a month for some folks.

A damp roosting place is an abomination, and yet fowls prefer a wet roost, free from lice, to a dry one covered with vermin, which sap their blood and strength. This will explain why some people's chickens prefer to roost on trees.

Don't allow birds with serious faults to go into your breeding yards under any circumstances. You can't breed out bad points by doing so. Of course our breeding pens are not faultless. Such pens do not exist. But we must breed only the best if we want to get first-class stock.

The Flower Garden—Preparing for the Fall.

Many of the flower beds that are now very beautiful will soon become bare and unsightly, except something be done at once to fill the vacancies which will be caused by the first frost. The garden can be filled with plants whose flowers will withstand the first frost and remain beautiful until December. Provision should be made for these when the garden is looking its best. Pansy seed should be sown while the bed is in full bloom; they will then afford a splendid show quite late and come into early blooming next spring. Mignonette, too, should find a place in every spare corner where the earlier plants are sure to drop out as soon as their work is finished. Calendula, of which seed has been scattered in vacant places, will have an opportunity of showing its usefulness when the frost has destroyed nearly all else. The Cosmos will not bloom till quite late, no matter how early it is sown. It will endure a few degrees of frost, and, with a little protection, will enhance the beauty of Indian summer. In the craze for the new chrysanthemums, the old hardy sorts are quite apt to be forgotten, which should not be the case, because they will answer the purpose of bed culture much better than many of the new varieties. Fall bulb catalogues will soon be making their appearance. Secure early copies and make a study of the sorts offered, in order to get selections a little later on.



Story from the Diary of a Doctor.

BY THE AUTHORS OF "THE MEDICINE LADY."
Continued from page 305.

WITHOUT WITNESSES.

"Come," I said, going up to him, "this has given you a terrible shock; why, you are just as much overcome as Miss Farnham."

I dragged his hand through my arm, and we followed in the rear of the sad procession. All the way up to the house he did not speak, nor did I trouble him with questions. I saw that his misery had made him dumb for the time being—in short, he was in a stunned condition. I dreaded, however, the return tide of strong emotion which must inevitably follow this apparent calm. I guessed that Carleton was a man of strong sensibilities. I could read character well—most men in my profession have much practice in this art. The human eye tells a doctor a good deal. The lips may falter out certain utterances which the eyes will belie. I read truth and sincerity in the honest eyes of this young man. He was intensely reserved—he was jealous to a morbid degree—he in all probability possessed anything but a good temper; nevertheless, his eyes were honest, and I felt certain that he had nothing whatever to do with poor Randall's death. Nevertheless, I knew well that appearances were strongly against him.

When we got to the house I turned to him and said, abruptly:

"I should like to see you in Brabazon's smoking-room in about half an hour."

He raised sullen eyes to my face.

"Come," I said, laying my hand on his shoulder. "I tell you at once I do not believe that you killed that poor fellow, but we must talk the matter over. I am anxious to be your friend. It is absolutely necessary that you should confide in someone. I am as unbiased in my views of the whole situation as man can be. Come and talk to me in half an hour, in the smoking-room."

He did not say a word, but I knew by the way in which he suddenly grasped my hand that he would come.

The dead man was carried into the library, where he was laid reverently on a table. Brabazon then had a consultation with me as to the best means of breaking the news to Lord and Lady Hartmore. Poor Randall was their only son; it was a terrible business altogether, and Brabazon was naturally greatly distressed.

I asked after Miss Farnham. He told me that she had gone straight to her room. His tone was scarcely sympathetic, and I looked at him in wonder.

"I have no patience with her," he exclaimed. "She has behaved very badly—this awful thing would not have occurred but for her. She has driven poor Carleton—"

I put up my hands to arrest the words.

"Hush!" I exclaimed. "You surely don't—?"

He laughed aloud in his agitation.

"I surely do," he began. "There, Halifax, we won't give the thing a name to-night. Of course, there must be a coroner's inquest."

"Yes," I replied.

"It is a terrible thing altogether," continued Brabazon; "and to think of its happening here; and to Randall, of all people—a man with his expectations. Well, it is a lesson which Miss Farnham may well lay to heart."

We were standing together in the library—the hour was now nearly midnight. The body of the dead man lay on the centre table covered with a white sheet. There came a knock at the door, and to my dismay and astonishment I saw Carleton enter the room.

"I heard voices, and guessed you would be here," he exclaimed. "I have recovered my nerves to a certain extent, and wish to tell you, sir, looking at his host, 'and you also, Dr. Halifax, exactly what has occurred.'"

"Come into the smoking-room," said Brabazon, not unkindly.

"No," answered the poor lad. "If you will allow me, I will tell my story here. There is not much to tell, but what there is had best be told in the presence of—"

—he could not get further words out. He sank suddenly into a chair, and covered his white face with his shaking hands. "We must humor him," I said, turning and speaking in a whisper to Brabazon—"and before God," I continued, impulsively, "I believe he is as innocent as I am."

I drew forward a chair for myself as I spoke, but Brabazon stood by the hearth.

Carleton began to speak almost directly—his emotion was quickly mastered.

"I have loved Barbara Farnham for two years. At intervals she has given me great encouragement, and I had fair hopes of winning her until she met Randall in this house a fortnight ago. This morning I felt desperate, and resolved to put my fortunes to the test. I asked her to give me an interview after breakfast, as you doubtless noticed. She paused, and looked at me—I nodded my head, and he continued: 'We went into the conservatory, and I spoke to her. I told her the naked truth, perhaps a little too bluntly. I asked her if she really meant to—no, I must not say what I did ask her. It is unfair—unfair to her. From her manner and her words I plainly gathered that she preferred Randall to me, and that I had no chance whatever of winning her. Perhaps I lost my temper—anyhow, it was unmanly of me to say what I did. I accused her of valuing Randall's position. I told her plainly that if Randall and I could change places, I should be the favored one. We had a disagreement; our interview was full of pain, at least to me. When I left Miss Farnham the Evil One seemed to enter into me, and I hated Randall as I never knew before that I could hate anyone. I would not ride with the others, but went away by myself, and the whole day has been a long agony to me."

"My hatred to Randall grew worse and worse, until its vehemence half frightened me. We used to be good friends, too. After dinner I felt that I could not bear a couple of conventional hours in the drawing-room, and went out to nurse my misery in the open air. I had no idea that Randall was also out. I went along by the shore, but mounted to the higher cliffs on my way back. I intended to leave Penporran early to-morrow, and felt impatient for the hour when I could get away from the loathsome sight of my successful rival."

"As I was walking along by the edge of the cliffs, and had just entered Porran's field, I felt my heart jump into my mouth, for Randall was coming to meet me. He was about a hundred yards away when I first saw him. He is a taller man than I, and he seemed to stand out sharply between me and the sky. I knew by his attitude that he was smoking a cigar. I stood still for a moment. I did not want to pass him. My heart was full of torment, and I hated to meet him out there, with not a soul to stand between us. You know that part of the cliff, Mr. Brabazon? Randall had just come to that portion of it which is railed in to keep the cattle from tumbling over. I don't know what possessed him to take the outside path, which is very narrow and slippery. He did so, however; and now, for the first time, he must have noticed me. I was within fifty yards of him, coming also along the edge of the cliff. He stood stock still, as if something or somebody had shot him. I thought he was about to shout to me, but instead of doing so, he threw up one hand and clutched his brow. The next instant he began to sway from side to side,

and before I could approach him, he had fallen over the cliff sheer down that awful height!

"My absolute surprise stunned me for a moment—then I ran up to the spot where he had fallen, and throwing myself on my face and hands, looked over the cliff, in the hopes that he might have clung on to something. The moon was bright, but I could not see him. Looking down from that height made me dizzy, and I saw there was nothing for it but to retrace my steps as fast as possible to the shore. I ran quickly, and was breathless when I got up to him. He was lying on his back, with his arms stretched out—some blood was oozing from his mouth. I wiped it away and called to him, and putting my arms under his head, tried to lift him. He moaned and moved faintly. I felt his limbs—they seemed all right. I had a wild hope that he was only stunned, and tried to drag him along the shore. He was too heavy for me, however, and I feared that I was only injuring him in my attempt to get him back to the house. I laid him as easily as I could on a piece of sand above high-water mark, and then ran back to Penporran. It was on my way back that the awful idea first occurred to me that Barbara would think I had killed him. I seemed to see all the circumstances of his terrible death with preternatural clearness, and I felt sure that the gravest suspicion would attach to me. I have come to this room now to tell you both, before Heaven, and in the presence of the dead man, the solemn truth. Of course, I cannot compel you to believe me."

Carleton stood up as he uttered these last words. His attitude was very manly, and the look on his face was at once straightforward and quiet. I liked him better than I thought I ever could have liked him. I felt deep sympathy for him, and looked at Brabazon, expecting him to share my sentiments. To my surprise, however, I saw by the expression round his lips that he was not favorably impressed by Carleton, and that his feelings towards him were the reverse of sympathetic.

Carleton looked full at him, expecting him to speak. When he did not, the poor fellow repeated his last remark, a faint, quaver perceptible in his voice:

"Of course, I cannot compel you to believe me."

"Thank you for coming to see us," said Brabazon, then; "you have been the first to give name to a suspicion which will, doubtless, be harbored by more than one person who has known all the circumstances of this unhappy case. I sincerely pity you, Carleton, but I prefer to keep my judgment in abeyance for the time being. Halifax will tell you that a coroner's inquest will be necessary. At the inquest the whole matter will be gone carefully into. You may be certain that all possible justice will be done you."

"Justice!" exclaimed Carleton, a faint smile playing for an instant round his lips. "Justice, when there were no witnesses! Oh, that the dead could speak!" He turned abruptly and prepared to leave the room.

Brabazon called after him:

"You must give me your word of honor that you will not attempt to leave Penporran before the inquest."

"You may rest assured on that point," said Carleton.

He left the room. The restraint he was putting upon himself gave a dignity to his whole bearing which impressed me much.

"I fully believe in that poor fellow's innocence," I said, as soon as the door had closed behind him. Brabazon gave me a keen glance.

"You are a good judge of character," he said, after a pause; "still, I prefer to keep my judgment in abeyance."

Shortly afterwards he bade me good-night, and I retired to my own room. I closed the door and stood by the hearth, where the ashes of the fire, which had been lit some hours previous and had long ago burnt itself out, were to be seen.

I felt too restless to go to bed, and wished the morning would come. I was standing so, thinking over all the circumstances which had turned our gay party into one of mourning, when I heard a footfall outside my door. I thought it might possibly be Carleton, and going across the room, I opened the door and went out into the corridor. To my astonishment, Miss Farnham, still wearing her gay evening dress, stood before me.

"I was thinking of knocking at your door," she said, "but had scarcely courage to do so. I want to speak to you."

"I will see you in the morning," I said.

"It is morning already," she replied. "This is no time for conventionalities, Dr. Halifax; I wish to speak to you now. You cannot sleep, and no more can I. Please follow me to Mrs. Brabazon's sitting-room, where a fire and a lamp are still burning."

She led the way, and I obeyed her without a word.

"Now tell me the truth," she said, the moment we found ourselves in the room. "Will Mr. Carleton be accused of having murdered poor Arthur Randall?"

"There is no doubt that grave suspicion will attach to him," I answered, without hesitation.

"But you think him innocent?" she queried.

"I think him innocent. As innocent as you or I."

"Oh, don't speak of me," she said, sinking suddenly on the sofa. "Pray don't mention my innocence. But for me this tragedy would never have happened."

I looked long at her before I replied.

"In one sense you may be right," I answered; "it is quite possible that but for you Carleton would not have witnessed Randall's death. Still, you must not be unfair to yourself—you are not accountable for the sudden brain seizure which must have caused Randall to reel and fall over the cliff."

"What do you mean?" she demanded.

"Carleton has just described the accident to Brabazon and me," I answered. "He saw Randall sway and fall over the cliff. I believe his story, although I fear few people will agree with me."

"I don't know the story," she said faintly. Pray tell it to me."

"I did so in a few words."

"You believe all this?" she said, with intense eagerness, when I had done speaking.

"How do you account for Mr. Randall's death?"

"I could not help sighing deeply."

"You allude now to the difficulty of the position," I said.

"At the present moment I cannot account for Randall's death. A man in perfect health is not often attacked with such violent vertigo as to cause him to lose the power of keeping himself upright." Then I paused—I was thinking deeply. "Undoubtedly there have been such cases," I said, "but they are rare."

I remembered, as I spoke, Randall's change of color and the sudden pressure of his hand to his head that morning at breakfast.

"You have seen a good deal of the poor fellow," I said.

"Did he ever at any time complain of peculiar symptoms to you? Did you ever notice anything about him which would lead you not to suppose him in perfect health?"

"Never," she said at once, emphatically. "He always seemed to me to be the perfect embodiment of the rudest health and strength."

"The death is very mysterious," I said; "and while I personally believe poor Carleton's story, I fear matters will go hard with him."

"I was about to leave the room, as I did not imagine Miss Farnham could have anything further to say to me, when she exclaimed, impulsively, her eyes filled with the most terrible anguish, her face turning white as death: 'If, indeed, this thing is true, and if Ronald Carleton has to suffer in consequence of Mr. Randall's death, I shall put an end to my own life.'"

"Nonsense!" I said, sharply. "You must not speak in that wild way. You know you don't mean a word that you say."

"You mistake me," she replied. "I exaggerate nothing. I state a simple fact when I tell you that if Ronald Carleton suffers for this, my remorse will be greater than I can bear. I have behaved badly to him."

"Yes, God knows you have!" I interrupted. I felt angry with her, and did not want to spare her at that moment. "You have behaved badly to as honest and true-hearted a man as ever breathed. When will beautiful women like you learn that men's hearts are not mere balls to be kicked here and there?"

"Oh, yes, you are right to abuse me," she said. Go on, go on. I am so unhappy that nothing you can say will add to my pain. My cup of misery is full. I have ruined the man I love."

"The man you love?" I queried, looking at her in astonishment. "Nay, you must not be too hard on yourself. You surely are not accountable for Randall's tragic end. If Carleton's story is true, he died from sudden vertigo. You were kind to him while he lived—you have nothing to reproach yourself with on that score."

"Yes, I have," she answered, with sudden passion. "I deceived him. I made him think that I loved him; in reality, he was nothing to me. It is Ronald Carleton whom I love."

"Then in the name of the Evil One—"

"Yes, you may well quote the Evil One," she retorted. "I think he has been about the house all day. I think he entered into me this morning when poor Ronald spoke to me. The Evil One held me back then from telling him what I really thought. I gave him to understand that I hated him, and all the time I loved him—I loved him then—I love him now—I shall love him for ever! The dead man is nothing to me; less than nothing!"

She began to walk up and down the room; fever spots burnt on her cheeks; her eyes looked wild; she clenched her right hand.

"What can I do for you?" I asked, after a pause. "You have been good enough to confide in me; you must have done so for a reason."

She stopped her restless walk and came close to me.

"I have heard of you before," Dr. Halifax, she said. "This is not the first time you have been asked to help, people in trouble. I want you to help me—will you help me?"

"With all my power, if I can."

"You can. Find out what killed Mr. Randall. Save Ronald Carleton."

"I wish I could," I said, reflectively.

"Oh, it won't be difficult," she replied.

I looked at her in surprise.

"What can you mean?" I asked.

To my amazement, she flung herself on her knees at my feet.

"You can invent something," she said, clasping my hand and pressing it frantically between both her own. "Oh, it would not be a crime—and it would save a life—two lives. Say you saw symptoms of apoplexy. Say—oh, you will know what to say—and you are a great doctor, and you will be believed."

"Get up," I said sternly; "I will forgive your wild words, for circumstances have excited you so much that you do not quite know what you are saying. Believe me that nothing would give me more sincere satisfaction than to be able to discover the real cause of poor Randall's death. But you mistake your man utterly when you make the suggestion you do. Now I must leave you. It is almost morning, and I have promised to meet Brabazon downstairs at an early hour."

I went back to my own room, where I sat in anxious thought until the time which Brabazon had appointed for us to meet arrived. I then went down to the smoking-room, where I found him.

He looked harassed and ill—no wonder. The subject we had met to discuss was how best the news of their only son's death was to be broken to Lord and Lady Hartmore. The Hartmores' place was situated about a hundred miles away. Brabazon said that there was nothing whatever for it but to telegraph the unhappy circumstance to them.

"And I fear doing so very much," he added, "for Hartmore is not strong; he has a rather dangerous heart affection."

"Don't telegraph," I said, impulsively; "I will go and see them."

"You!" exclaimed Brabazon. "That would be an immense relief. You will know how to break the news in the least startling way. I should recommend you to see Lady Hartmore, if possible, first—she is a strong-minded woman, and has a fine character. But, at best, the shock will be terrible—it is good of you, Halifax, to undertake so fearful a mission."

"Not at all," I replied. "Will you come with me?"

"I fear I cannot. My wife is very much shaken, and I ought not to leave her with a house full of people."

"I suppose most of your guests will leave to-day?"

"Probably; still, for the time being, they are here. Then there is the inquest, which will most likely take place to-day."

"I was going to propose," I said, "that a post-mortem examination should precede the inquest."

Brabazon raised his brows—he looked annoyed.

"Is that necessary?" he asked—"a post-mortem examination will only add needlessly to the sufferings of the unfortunate parents. In this case, surely, the cause of death is clearly defined—fracture of the skull?"

"The cause of death is clearly defined," I answered, "but not the cause of the sudden vertigo."

"The sudden vertigo, according to Carleton's account," corrected Brabazon. He did not say anything further for a moment—nor did I. After a pause, he continued: "As you are good enough to say you will go to Tregunnel, I will ask you to take poor Randall's last letter with you. I went into his room yesterday evening, and found one directed to his mother on the writing-table. She will prize it, of course. Now I had better look up your train."

He did so, and half an hour afterwards I was driving as fast as a pair of horses could take me to the nearest railway station. I caught an early train to Tregunnel, and arrived there between nine and ten that morning. A cab conveyed me to the castle, which stood on a little eminence above the sleepy-looking town.

My errand was, in truth, a gloomy one. During the journey I had made up my mind for every reason to see Lady Hartmore first. When the servant opened the door, I asked for her, and giving the man my card, told him that I wished to see his mistress alone on a matter of urgent importance. I was shown into a morning-room, and in a very short time Lady Hartmore came in. She was a tall, fine-looking woman, with a likeness to her dead son about her kindly, well-opened eyes and pleasant mouth.

My name and the message I had sent to her by the servant naturally startled her. She gave me a keen glance when she entered the room, which I returned with interest. I saw at once that her heart was strong enough, her nature brave enough, to stand the full weight of the terrible calamity without breaking down.

"I have come to see you on a most painful matter," I began at once. "I am just now visiting the Brabazons, at Penporran."

"Then it is something about my son," she exclaimed, instantly. Her face grew very pale; she pressed her hand to her left side, and looked hurriedly towards the door.

"Lord Hartmore may come in, if you are not quick," she said. "He was in the breakfast-room when the servant brought me your card and message. Please tell me what you have got to say at once—I can bear a shock, but he cannot."

Poor wife! poor mother! Her eyes looked at me with dumb entreaty, while her lips uttered the words of courage.

"Women like you, Lady Hartmore," I could not help uttering, impulsively, "are always brave. It is my terrible mission to inflict a great blow upon you—your son has met with an accident."

"Is he dead?" she asked. She came close to me as she spoke, her voice had sunk to a hoarse whisper.

"He is dead," I replied, instantly; "sit down."

I motioned her to a chair—she obeyed me.

"Lock the door," she said; "Lord Hartmore must not—must not know of this—quite yet."

I did what she asked me, and then went and stood with my back to her in one of the windows.

As I did so I felt in my pocket for the letter which Brabazon was to have given me. It was not there. I then remembered that in the excitement of my getting off in time to catch the train we must both have forgotten it.

After a time Lady Hartmore's voice, sounding hollow and low, reached my ears.

"Tell me the particulars," she said.

I did so. I sat down near her and told them as briefly as possible. She listened attentively. When I had finished she said, in a puzzled tone:

"I cannot account for the sudden giddiness. Arthur always had excellent health." Then she looked me full in the face. "Do you believe the story, Dr. Halifax?"

I thought for a moment and then said, emphatically: "Yes, I believe it."

She did not speak at all for the best part of a moment. Then she gave a heavy sigh.

"After all," she said, "the thing that affects us is the death. He is dead. The inevitable has overtaken him. It scarcely matters how it happened—at least not now—not to me."

"Pardon me," I interrupted, "it matters a great deal how it happened. The cause of your son's death will be a question of anxious investigation—of the gravest and most searching inquiries. I fully believe the story which Carleton told us last night, but there are others who will—who must—suspect him of foul play. Is it possible, Lady Hartmore—is it in any way within the province of woman, so completely to forget herself in this moment of terrible anguish, as to live for another? You can do nothing now for the dead, but you can do much, very much, for the living."

"You mean for my husband?" she inquired.

"Not alone for your husband—not even principally for him. You can do much for the man who will be accused of the crime of having murdered your son. You can only repeat my firm conviction of his innocence, but the grounds for my belief, at present, go for nothing; circumstances prove a grave case against him. Your son, to all appearance, was much attached to the girl whom Carleton loved and loves. Yesterday morning Carleton received what he considered a final rejection from Miss Farnham. She spent the day with your son; she gave him every encouragement. Carleton was morose, gloomy, jealous. His jealousy and gloom were noticed by every member of our party. Carleton and your son both absented themselves from the drawing-room after dinner. It was during that time that the accident, which deprived your son of his life, took place. There will, of course, be a coroner's inquest. At the inquest the circumstances which I have just alluded to will come out, and there is no question but that Carleton will be arrested on suspicion and sent to trial—unless, indeed, you will help me."

"How can I help you?" she asked. "What am I to do? You ask me to share your belief, which seems to me to be based on nothing. Suppose I cannot share it?"

I was silent for a moment.

"I will tell you what I want you to do," I said then. "I want you to join me in insisting on having a post-mortem examination."

She gave me a glance of horror.

"Why?" she asked. "Why must the sleep of the dead be disturbed?"

Before I could answer her, Lord Hartmore's voice was heard at the door.

She was a brave woman, but at the sound of her husband's voice her courage for a moment deserted her.

"How—how can I break it to him?" she gasped. "Oh, please, don't leave me."

"No," I said, "I will stay with you."

I unlocked the door myself, and a white-headed, feeble-looking man came querulously into the room.

His wife rose to meet him. She put her arms round him and some way, somehow, conveyed the terrible tidings to his mind. I need scarcely linger over the hour that followed. At the end of that time I was accompanying the Hartmores back to Penporran. During the journey my companions were almost completely silent. Lady Hartmore kept her veil down, and I felt sure, wished to avoid speaking to me. The old lord was completely prostrated with grief. Not by word or hint had either parent given me the slightest clue by which I could insist on a post-mortem examination. Their son had evidently enjoyed perfect health during his brief life. I saw that circumstances were very black against Carleton.

It was evening when we reached Penporran. Lord and Lady Hartmore went at once to a private suite of rooms which had been got ready for their reception. As soon as I could, I sought an interview with Brabazon.

"Most of our visitors have left us," he said. "But Miss Farnham and, of course, Carleton, remain. The inquest is to take place in the library at an early hour to-morrow."

I was silent for a moment, then I said, abruptly:—

"Even at the risk of annoying you, Brabazon, I must repeat my strong desire that a post-mortem should precede the coroner's inquest."

"Have you spoken to the Hartmores on the subject?" inquired Brabazon.

I told him that I had mentioned my wish to Lady Hartmore.

"And what did she say?" he asked.

"She shrank from the idea with horror," I was obliged to confess.

"You can scarcely blame her," said Brabazon. "Why should the poor fellow's body be unnecessarily disturbed? The fact is, I have the greatest faith in your judgment, Halifax, but I think in the present instance you carry your sympathy for Ronald Carleton too far. The cause of death in the case of poor Randall was so absolutely apparent that I do not think you will get the coroner to consent to a post-mortem."

"There is one thing that occurred to me," I said: "if Randall met his death by violence, there would be some traces of a struggle at the spot where he fell over. Randall would not tamely submit to murder—he was a big man and muscular. Has the path along the cliff been carefully searched?"

"Yes," replied Brabazon, "and there is no trace anywhere of a struggle. A little blood had been discovered on a sharp point of rock just where Carleton described the fall to have taken place. The marks of a heavy body being dragged along the sands above high-water mark have also been seen. As these evidences are, of course, I am bound to say, quite consistent with Carleton's story. The blood on the rock indicates also the exact spot of the accident."

"That was where the vault of the skull was broken," I said. "By the way, you forgot to give me poor Randall's letter to his mother. Doubtless Lady Hartmore would like to have it without a moment's delay."

Brabazon started, and put his hand in his pocket.

"I put the letter here," he said, "intending to give it to you as you were starting; of course, I forgot it. Here it is; no, though, there is nothing in my pocket. Surely I can't have dropped it anywhere. I know I put it here this morning. I rushed up to the poor fellow's room to fetch it just when the brougham was coming round."

"You did not give it to me," I said; "that letter ought to be found: it may be of the utmost importance. Was that the coat you wore this morning?"

"Yes, I have not been out of it all day; you don't know what a rush and confusion the whole place has been in."

"You will look for the letter, won't you, Brabazon? I cannot quite tell you why, but it will give me a sense of relief to know that it has been found before the inquest takes place to-morrow morning."

Soon afterwards we parted. I went into one of the morning-rooms, where I found Mrs. Brabazon. I made inquiries with regard to Carleton and Miss Farnham.

"I have not seen either of them," replied my hostess. "I believe Mr. Carleton has spent the day in his room, and a servant told me that Barbara Farnham was not well. I hear she has not risen at all to-day."

"Poor girl!" I ejaculated.

Mrs. Brabazon looked at me with languid interest—she was a very lethargic person.

"Yes," she ejaculated, after a pause—"this tragedy will be a sad blow to Barbara. She is as ambitious as she is handsome. She would have made a regal-looking Lady Hartmore."

I said nothing further—I could not betray the poor girl's secret, nor let Mrs. Brabazon know what a small place high position and greatness occupied just now in Miss Farnham's thoughts.

Just before the inquest the next morning, I asked Brabazon if the missing letter had been found.

"No," he said—"I cannot tell you how vexed I am about it. Every conceivable hole and corner both in the house and out has been searched, but no trace of the letter has been discovered. What I fear is that when I was down on the shore yesterday making investigations, it may have dropped out of my pocket and been washed away with the incoming tide. I cannot think of any other cause for its absolute disappearance. I beg of you, Halifax, not to say anything to Lady Hartmore about it for the present."

"Of course not," I answered, in some surprise at the request.

I then ran up-stairs. I must, of course, be present at the inquest, but I had still a moment at my disposal. I went boldly to Miss Farnham's door and knocked. After a very brief pause she opened it herself and stood before me. She was fully dressed. Her face was of a dead white—all the beautiful warmth of color had fled.

"I am told I must be present at the inquest," she said. Is it time for me to go down-stairs? Have you come to fetch me?" She shuddered visibly as she spoke.

"I have come to ask you to help me," I said, eagerly. "I will manage to account for your absence in the library. Put on your hat: I want you to go out at once."

"What do you mean?" she asked, in astonishment.

"I will tell you," I said. "On the day of his death Randall wrote a letter to his mother. That letter has been lost. Brabazon had it in his pocket and has dropped it—no one knows where. There is no saying, Miss Farnham, what important evidence that letter may contain. I am sure it is not in the house. Brabazon believes that he dropped it when exploring the coast yesterday. Will you go at once and look for it? The moment you discover it, bring it to the library. Now, be as quick as ever you can."

"Yes," she replied, the soul in her eyes leaping up with a sudden renewed joy. She turned, pinned a hat on her head, wrapped a shawl round her, and ran down-stairs. Her woman's wit grasped the whole situation at a glance. I went to the library, feeling assured that if poor Randall's letter were still in existence, Miss Farnham would find it.

There were present at the inquest Lady Hartmore, Brabazon and his wife, Carleton, and two gentlemen who had not yet left the house. Also, of course, the coroner and the jury. The moment I entered the room I glanced at the coroner: I had not seen him before. He was a little old gentleman, with a somewhat irascible expression of face, and a testy manner. I looked from him to poor Carleton, whom I had not seen since the time when he told his story in this room. The body of the dead man had been placed in a shell, and still occupied the central table of the library. Lady Hartmore sat near it. A sheet covered the face of the dead. Once I saw her raise her hand and touch the sheet reverently. She had the attitude of one who was protecting the body from intended violence. Her position and the look on her face reminded me of Rispah.

I looked again from her to Carleton. It was necessary for me to glance at the poor fellow, and to notice the despair on his face, to enable me to go up to the coroner, and urge upon him the necessity of a post-mortem preceding the inquest. He did not take my suggestion kindly.

"The cause of death is abundantly evident," he said, with irritation. "I cannot counsel a post-mortem examination."

"And I will not hear of it," said Lady Hartmore, looking at me with eyes full of reproach.

"Pray say nothing more about it," exclaimed Carleton. I bowed, and sat down.

The inquest was conducted with extreme care, but soon Miss Farnham's presence was found necessary, and her absence commented upon. I saw Carleton start when her name was mentioned, and a look of extreme distress filled his eyes.

"I will go and find her," said Mrs. Brabazon, leaving the room.

She returned in a moment to say that Miss Farnham was not in her room, and that no one seemed to know anything about her.

"I have sent several servants into the grounds to look for her," she said.

As Miss Farnham was an important witness, having spent almost the entire day previous to his death with poor Randall, proceedings were delayed during her absence.

The case, however, seemed as black as could be against Carleton, and I had not the least doubt that the coroner would order a warrant to be issued for his arrest on suspicion.

My one last hope now hung on Miss Farnham's being able to find the missing letter, and then on the letter containing evidence which would give a medical cause for poor Randall's extraordinary death.

I seldom found myself in a more torturing position than during the time of this inquest. Relief, however, was at hand. I heard the sound of light and quickly-moving feet in the hall. The door of the library was opened, not softly and with reverent hush, but with the eager, impetuous movement of someone in hot haste. Miss Farnham came into the room with a wild color in her cheeks and a wild, bright light in her eyes. Her skirts were dragged and wet, her hair was loosened and fell over her shoulders—she had cast away both hat and shawl.

"There," she said, going straight up to Lady Hartmore; "there's your letter—the last letter your son ever wrote to you. It was lost, or supposed to be lost, but I found it. I walked along the cliff, close to the edge—very close. There is a part where the cliff is undermined. I lay on my face and hands and looked over. I saw, far below me, a tiny ledge of rock; there was a bush growing there, and, sticking in the bush, something white—it might be a useless rag or a piece of torn paper, or it might be a letter of importance. The tide was coming in fast; still, I thought that I had time. I put wings to my feet and rushed down a narrow path which led to the beach below. The tide had already come up, and was wetting the base of the rock above which the bush which contained the white paper stood."

"I waded through the water and climbed the cliff and got the paper. I scrambled down again. When I came back, the water was up to my knees. I crossed it safely, and mounted to the higher cliff again. Then, for the first time, I examined my prize. Yes, it was a letter—it was open. I don't know what had become of its covering. I sat on the grass and I read it—yes, I read every word. Here it is now, and you can read it. Read it aloud, please, for it is important—it explains—it saves! Ronald, it saves you!" Here the excited girl paused in her eager narrative, and turned her full gaze upon Carleton, who was bending forward to listen to her. "It saves you," she repeated; "it exonerates you completely!"

The emotion and interest which Miss Farnham's words and manner excited can be better felt than described. Lady Hartmore stood up and confronted the breathless girl. She held out her hand and clutched the letter, which was torn and dirty from its long exposure to wind and weather. She held it close and looked at it. It was in the beloved writing of the dead. The dead man was her only son—the letter was addressed to her, his mother. It contained a last message from the brain now silent—from the heart now still.

Tears filled her eyes.

"I must read this letter in private," she faltered. "This last letter of my boy's is too sacred for anyone but his mother to hear—I must read it alone."

"No," interrupted Miss Farnham, "it contains important information. I call upon the coroner to insist on its being read aloud. I risked my life to get it. Another life hangs upon the information it contains. Dr. Halifax, you are a medical man—will you insist on this letter being read aloud?"

I went up to Lady Hartmore and said something to her in a low voice. She listened attentively—she considered my words. After a pause she put the letter into my hands.

"If it must be, it must," she said. "This is the last drop in the bitterness of my cup."

She sat down, and flinging out her two arms, stretched them over the body of the dead man. Once more her attitude and manner reminded me of Rispah.

Miss Farnham stood close to Lady Hartmore. She forgot her dishevelled hair, her disordered appearance. All her soul filled the eyes which she raised expectantly to my face.

I glanced hurriedly through the letter—then I spoke.

"There is a good deal in this sheet of paper which is strictly private," I said, "and need not be read for the benefit of the coroner and the jury; but there are some sentences referring to the state of Mr. Randall's health which are, as Miss Farnham remarked, of the utmost importance. I will now proceed to read that portion of the letter."

I did so in a loud, clear voice.

These were poor Randall's words:—

"As far as I can tell, I am in perfect health, but for the last week or so I have been suffering, at intervals, from a strange form of giddiness. I feel as though I were made to turn round and round, or against my will impelled to go forwards, or backwards, or to one side. Sometimes the giddiness takes another form—I fancy that objects are revolving round me. I am perfectly conscious all the time, but the giddiness is generally accompanied by a distinct sensation of nausea. Very often the act of closing my eyes removes the vertigo completely for the time being. When the attack goes off I feel perfectly well, only I fancy I am suffering from continued deafness in my right ear. I don't know why I am impelled to tell you this—it is not worth making a fuss over. If I were to consult a medical man, he would probably set it down to a form of indigestion. I had a slight attack this morning at breakfast. If it continues to get worse, I will take the opportunity of consulting a London doctor who happens to be in the house."

I did not read any more, but folding up the letter returned it to Lady Hartmore. Both Carleton and Miss Farnham had approached each other in their excitement.

I looked beyond them to the coroner.

"I am sure," I said, "that I now express Lady Hartmore's sentiments as well as my own, when I demand that this inquest be adjourned until a post-mortem examination has been made on the body of the dead man. The symptoms which he describes in the letter which I have just read aloud, distinctly point to a disease of the inner ear, well known to the medical faculty, although not of common occurrence. I will ask the coroner to take immediate steps to get the services of two independent doctors to conduct the post-mortem, at which I should wish to be present."

My words were followed by a slight pause—the coroner then agreed to my wishes, and the inquest was adjourned.

The post-mortem took place on the afternoon of the same day, and the results amply accounted for the strange symptoms which poor Randall had so faithfully described in his last letter to his mother. On the right side of that portion of the base of the skull which contains the delicate organs of hearing we found a small, bony excrescence growing down into the labyrinth or inner ear. This, though small, was undoubtedly the cause of the terrible attacks of vertigo which the poor fellow complained of, and in one of which he met with his tragic death.

The coroner's inquest was resumed on the following day, and, of course, Carleton was abundantly exonerated.

It was two years afterward, however, before I accidentally saw in the *Times* the announcement of his marriage with Miss Farnham.

—The Strand Magazine.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.
PRIZE ESSAY.
Woman in the Light of History.
BY BETA, ST. MARY'S, ONT.
I want a lyre with other strings,
And unobscured by praise of mien and things,
That I may sing thy worth in honor due,
In verse as musical as thou art true.

The heroism of knights of old has ever been a favorite theme for song and story. Their noble bearing and their adventurous conflicts are graphically described, and the knights themselves lauded to the skies. Not so the faithful squires, who bore their masters' swords and bucklers. The sturdy retainers are kept in the background. So, in the history of the world, man has always had a part to play in the public drama of life. He has a profession in which he may win glory, or a trade in which he may earn distinction and battle his way to fame and fortune. But from how many fields of public life is woman debarred by the constitution of her sex and by that of society? It is not hers to thunder in senates, to marshal armed hosts, to usurp dominions or to explore new worlds.

But the female mind has always exercised a powerful influence over its surroundings. Admiration and respect are ever the reward of pure, self-sacrificing womanhood. The greatest men of our race have freely confessed that their success was primarily due to the early training and pious example of a mother, or to the sage counsel and loving sympathy of a wife. The experience of the world has been that man cannot debase woman without being himself degraded, nor exalt her without sharing her refinement. An eminent historian testifies that "the great centre upon which the machinery of society turns is the conduct of woman." One half of the Old World—the East—is groping about without enlightenment, beneath the burden of barbarism—there woman is a slave. The other half—the West—steadily advances toward a fuller civilization—there woman is free and honored.

Is woman's mental capacity inferior to that of man's? Her attainments in art and in literature, and the increasing confidence which society is placing in her, have already decided the question. What more polished or refined poetry has been given to the world than that of Sappho or Mrs. Browning? What fiction has excelled George Eliot's, or stirred up deeper feeling than Mrs. Stowe's? What delineation of nature can compare with Rosa Bonheur's? Whose deeds of heroism have equalled those of Pocohontas or of Joan of Arc? What reformers more zealous or more untiring than Mrs. Elizabeth Fry or Frances E. Willard?

Woman's character, as revealed in history, is as manysided as it is beautiful. Her sins have been many, her guilt has been deep. But what an atonement! What a wealth of patient self-sacrifice and of loving sympathy! What a constancy was the Empress Josephine's, who loved so tenderly, even when dishonored and divorced! What piety and resignation is shown in the scaffold scene in the life of Mary Stuart!

Honor to woman! Entwining and braiding
Life's garland with roses forever unfading.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"The Dove in the Heart, or the Perfect Peace of God."

(Continued from page 306.)

"A peaceful life, and this I hold to be
A life that finds its springs of peace in Thee;
Then outer cares are outer things alone,
And do not jar the quiet undertone
Of heavenly joy, that through the passing years
Sings to the soul, unheard by worldly ears.
So winter, summer, spring, and all the days
Pass in a calendar of prayer and praise—
Now loud, now soft, half whispered, it may be,
And heard, oh, Father! often but by Thee;
Till the still soul, like a calm summer's sea,
Reveals the Saviour's image perfectly.
May this sweet life be mine! Oh, Jesus, keep
My soul in peace, sure, undisturbed and deep;
Calm, tho' expectant in its hope, until
It sees Thy face, some new dawn, fair and still."

2. "The peace of God shall keep our hearts."
The unrest of the heart is found in *unsatisfied love and longing*. The soul of man is like the dove that Noah sent out from the Ark; it finds no resting-place for its foot, except in God. This world is covered with a flood of sin and sorrow; not one mountain-top rises above the deluge of waters to furnish a standing-place for the weary, longing soul; there is not even a branch of consolation to offer a resting-place. Augustine was right: "Thou, O God, hast made us for Thee, and our heart is restless till it rests in Thee." The Book of Ecclesiastes is the wail of human disappointment. Solomon sought satisfaction *outside of God*. With royal resources at command, he undertook to solve the problem whether there is "any profit under the sun"; and there was nothing under the sun that he did not try in his experiment. He tells us the result of his trial, summing it all up in one of the saddest sentences ever put on record: "Whatsoever mine eyes desired I kept not from them; I withheld not my heart from any joy. Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on all the labor that I had labored to do; and, behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit; and there was no profit under the sun."

"What can the man do that cometh after the King?" Here was an experiment conducted in a scientific spirit and on scientific methods. The opportunity was ample and the apparatus was complete; so was the experiment exhaustive. No man will ever be more favorably situated than he to conduct this trial, and God meant that his failure should for all time prove to man that man's life, viewed from this world only, is a failure; that any human career that leaves out God and the world to come, is not only vanity (*emptiness*), but vexation. Man is too big for this world to fill. His heart is made to hold God, and the utmost this world can give leaves it still void. . . . Every cup of pleasure may be drained to the dregs, and yet the thirst of man be unquenched; and, like Xerxes, weary even of self-indulgence, he will be offering a reward for the invention of some new pleasure. Man is a half-hinge, and God is the complement of his being. . . . There are growing wings beneath the rude cocoon of the caterpillar, that are a prophecy of the butterfly. And so Solomon says:
"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter;
Fear God and keep His commandments;
For this is the WHOLE OF MAN."
Not the whole *duty* of man, but the secret of a whole or complete manhood. Without piety, without God, you have at best but a hemisphere—not a sphere; there is a fatal lack—no symmetry, no completeness, no satisfaction. Turn from Ecclesiastes to Solomon's Song, and here you may

find the love song of the believer, who, having found this world too small for his heart, now finds One who not only fills, but over-fills his lack and longing; and for the first time the heart finds what is too big to be wholly contained—an infinite joy crowding itself into a finite capacity. The Epistle to the Colossians is the Canticles of the New Testament. It bids the disappointed, discouraged heart of man set the affections on things above, and not on things on the earth, and assures all believers on Jesus:
"In Him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead,
And ye are filled full in Him."

As George Williams whispered in the Earl of Shaftesbury's ear, when the beloved Earl was dying: "COMPLETE in Him." Complete—that is, *nothing lacking*. The smallest baylet or inlet of the sea is as full at high tide as the ocean bed itself. In Christ, the life and love of God always reach and stand at flood mark; and he who is "in Christ" partakes of all the fullness of God; his life is full, his heart is overflowing. With the Psalmist, he cries:
"Whom have I in Heaven but Thee?
And on earth there is none to be desired
In comparison with Thee."

And so the peace of God keeps the heart that is satisfied in God. Worldly cares, annoyances, vexations, sorrows, cannot long intrude where God's love fills the soul. The expulsive power of this new affection drives out intruders, as Nehemiah drove the merchants and sellers of wares who broke up his Sabbath rest and peace—first outside the walls of Jerusalem, and then altogether away, even from the outside of the shut gates.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."
—Exod. xxxiii: 14.
"My presence shall go with thee." Yea, my Lord,
Faith listens till that noiseless step is heard.
As each new day breaks open, shine revealed,
O Christ, by fear's long morning mist concealed.
O let me daily know that glorious rest
Of leaning hourly on a Saviour's breast;
Yea, but to know Thou knowest—this is best!
—C. A. Fox.

The Right Hymn.

The unfortunate young man had moved his hat from place to place in the pew, but always had to move it again. His pew seemed particularly popular, and there was no abiding spot for that piece of headgear, which happened to be a shining silk hat of the most approved shape. Finally, when he was tightly wedged into one corner and there seemed to be nothing for him to do but to hold the hat tenderly on his lap for the rest of the service, he had an inspiration. The pew in front was still empty. He leaned over, gently deposited his cherished head covering on the cushioned seat and gave himself up to pious reflection.
By and by the owners of that pew made a late entrance. The youth gazed at them with interest. A pretty young blonde led the way, and in looking at her fair hair and blue eyes he forgot his hat. She, conscious of his gaze, blushed properly and cast down her eyes in a maidenly way. Then she sat down, and there was a crushing, grinding sound. She shot up again, and so did the young man. And together they surveyed the ruins of that shining silk hat, while the choir vociferously sang "Cover My Defenseless Head."

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—HALF SQUARE.
My first is gained by practice,
My second is great spaces of time,
My third is to ask with earnestness,
My fourth is five times in this rhyme,
And my fifth is always in time.

THOS. W. BANKS.

2—SQUARE WORD.

1. A small piece. 2. Raw. 3. Belonging to the country.
4. To make fit. 5. Skins.

W. E. GILROY.

3—DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. A part of the verb to be. 3. Animated.
4. Primitiva. 5. Elude. 6. Before. 7. A consonant.

W. E. GILROY.

4—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



1—CHARADE.

Into the TWO he descended,
With suicidal intent;
And these are the words he muttered,
As over the water he bent:

"What is the use of living?
For my TWO ONE none doth care;
My ONE is poor, I'm never TWO;
With death the TWO I'll share."

"But what is the use of dying?
My TOTAL will never be heard,
The ONE is worse, the TWO is deep,
And nobody's heart be stirred."

Then he plunged. And o'er his head
And about him the waters did roll;
'Twas COMPLETE to the body, but, ah me!
Would it COMPLETE with the soul!

CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

Answers to July 16th Puzzles.

1—News-paper. 2—Mend-i-cant. 3—A key.

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5—Penitentiary.

"The tissues of life to be, we weave with colors all our own,
And in the fields of destiny we reap as we have sown."
J. G. Whittier.

"You cannot dream yourself into a character,
You must hammer and forge yourself one."
Froude.

"Be a man!
Bear thine own burdens; never think to thrust thy fate
upon another."
Robt. Browning.

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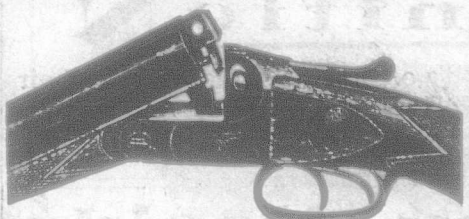
Has for sale 200 early chicks, also some fine 1-year-old birds in Wyandottes, Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, and Pekin and Rouen Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys, also Rabbits. The above includes several prize-winners at Winnipeg Industrial, and will be sold cheap to make room. They are first-class stock. Good chance to secure winners for the coming fall fairs. Write 10-y-m

S. LING, WINNIPEG.

BOUNDARY : ST. : POULTRY : YARDS.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns won 6 prizes; 3 firsts at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, '92, and '93, also 1st on Breeding Pen at the Manitoba Poultry Show, 1894. The 1st prize cockerel and pullet were also from my stock. Eggs - S. C. B. Leghorns \$2 per 13, L. Brahma 2 " 13, One P. Rock Cook 4. Orders promptly attended personally. No circular. Send stamp. Address, A. WILLIAMS, Boundary St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 67-y-m

MODERATE PRICED GUNS for the FARMER



- A Good Single Barrelled, \$4.50
A Fine " " 10.00
A Plain Double " 9.00
A Good Top Snap " 12.00
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Fine English Double Barrelled, \$18 00, \$20.00 and \$22.50.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GUNS OF ALL GRADES & CARTRIDGES & GENERAL SPORTING GOODS.

FINE GREENER GUNS: Bland, Remington, Pieper.

Loaded Shells are so cheap this season that it hardly pays to load yourself. Write us for prices and save money.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO. Winnipeg, Man.

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No machine or sloop work. All good hand-sewn, and of best oak-tanned leather. Send post card for prices.

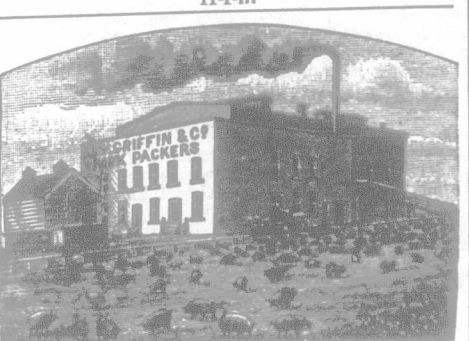
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WE ARE IN A POSITION TO RENDER YOU FIRST-CLASS SERVICE

IN OUR LINE, AND DESIRE TO SECURE YOUR WORK. TRY US! Orders by Mail will receive our best attention. Satisfaction Given.

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Your Teas from us. We handle nothing but Teas and Coffees. Will give you the benefit of our Ten Years' Experience in Winnipeg in the Tea business.

INDIAN, CEYLON AND JAPAN TEA at 35c

That cannot be beat anywhere. Freight prepaid on all 20 lb. lots.

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ANDERSON'S

DOUBLE ACTING Force - Pump

(FOR HAND POWER OR WIND-MILL.)

Cannot freeze; water can be forced to house or barn from same well.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE MARKET.

For full information, write

W. A. PIERCE, 16 m Winnipeg, Man.

50,000.

50,000 MANITOBA MAPLES FOR SALE.

Away down cheap for cash, also a good supply of Currants, Raspberries and Rhubarb (all Manitoba grown). Send for prices.

CALDWELL & CO., 66-f-m Virden Nurseries, VIRDEN, MAN.

A Good Two-Horse Harness for \$13.00

COLLARS, Hog skin. Leather lines of full length and good quality. BRIDLES, open or blinds. BACK BANDS, 3/4 inch heavy strap with TRACER BEARERS and BELLY BANDS attached. MARTIN-GALE and BREAST CHAINS for neck yoke. HAMMS, best white oak, 3 loops and overtop. Warranted to satisfy.

Single Harness, same Quality, \$6.50

This harness will serve as well, and last longer, than a \$40.00 harness. Address, THE SUPPLY COMPANY, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

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PROPRIETOR OF THE SANDY BAY STOCK FARM, Importer and breeder of

SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 1233, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka. 10-v-om

1864. HILLHURST FARM. 1894.

HACKNEY HORSES, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shropshire and Dorset-Horn sheep.

M. H. COCHRANE, 16-2-y-om HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS



We have a few choice, young stallions that will be sold away down. Also a number of superior Bliies bred in the most popular lines. In foal to our sweepstakes winner, Grandeur. We will make prices right. Come and see us or write for particulars to D. & O. SORBY, - GUELPH, ONT 6-2-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, recently sold to J. D. McGregor, Brandon, a Berkshire sow, and to R. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, a boar of same breed.

Jas. Bray, "Oak Grove Farm," Longburn, sold to W. Pearson, St. Francois Xavier, a yearling Jersey to head his herd of dairy cows. He also sold to Robert Marsh, Rossar, a Yorkshire boar, and a sow to R. W. McLean, Morden.

The Beaubier House, Brandon, is one of the best hotels west of Winnipeg. A large, new three-story brick building, with 37 nice, comfortable bedrooms, and provided with modern conveniences. When visiting the Wheat City, stop at the Beaubier.

W. J. Young, Emerson, the well-known breeder of Holstein cattle, sold a very promising young bull to J. H. Callander, of Hartney. Mr. Callander is now breeding several varieties of poultry, and also Chester White hogs, and intends establishing a herd of Holsteins.

Joe Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man., report the sale of their 2nd prize bull calf, "Lord Imman" - 1992 - by Warrior 2nd, out of Red Beauty, to Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, for service on his stock farm at Oak Lake, and also the white heifer, "Lily White," by Warrior 2nd, out of Duchess Jane 7th, to Jas. A. Smith.

Souris district was well represented at the Industrial; 23 prizes and gold medal going that way; Wm. Sharman taking ten and diploma, on Hereford cattle; W. Saunders, a number on cereals, including the Lieut. Governor's gold medal and W. Edwards, several prizes on dairy products.

W. Martin, proprietor of the "Hope Farm" Galloways, had on exhibition in the main building some very handsome robes from Galloway cattle; they are well tanned, being soft and pliable, the hair long, curly, black and glossy. These robes are worth as much on the market as the beef of the animal from which they are taken.

Mr. Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man., breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle, recently shipped west a carload of bulls and three cars of yearling steers, and delivered them at Woodpecker for the C. Y. ranches. Mr. Sharman speaks highly of the appearance of the ranching country, and of the condition and breed of the cattle on the ranges.

Dr. J. Y. Ormsby, manager of Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, Que., reports business as being exceedingly good, and among the sales recently made mentions the following Yorkshires: One pair to the Trappists Monks, Oka, Que.; pair, Joseph B. Donald, Richmond, Que.; pair, J. C. McCorkill, Cowansville, Que.; boar, J. C. Stockwell, Danville, Que.; boar, S. Delester, Cap Sante, Que.; pair, S. Senechal; boar and two sows, H. C. Sharp, Ida, Ont.; boar and two sows to E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que.; boar, to J. M. Hurley, Belleville, Ont.; pair, A. Dubois, Chambly Basin, Que.; boar, W. J. Driver, Jasper, Ont.; sow, W. Oliver, Oilpanth, Ont.; boar, S. H. Jones, Sabrevener, boar, Wm. Wilson, Wilson's Mills, Que.; pair, H. Meyrand, St. Leon; boar and two sows, G. A. Foster, Knowlton, Que.; sow, Joseph Ell, La Beauce; boar, E. Edwards, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.; boar, M. H. Parlat, Sussex Mills, N. B.; sow, Chas. Bonnet, Danville, Que.; two boars, E. D. La Lamberie, St. Albert, Que.; pair, E. Lorguet, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; boar, T. Watson, Springville, Ont.; boar, L. M. Howard, Thurso, Que.; boar and two sows, on May 2nd, 1894, to A. L. McCrae, Grouvener, N.Y., U.S.A.; two sows, to the same man, in June, and two more have since been ordered for delivery in September.

After many years handling and feeding all sorts and conditions of hogs, Mr. W. H. Odell, of Belmont, Ont., when delivering a lot at the establishment of J. L. Grant & Co., Ingersoll, (now the Ingersoll Packing Co.), was attracted by the appearance of a number of Tamworths, perhaps more from the novelty of their color, smallness of head and shoulder, compared with the extent of side and ham, than anything else. As our readers are aware, the Grant Company made a considerable importation, not as a speculation, but simply in order to improve the bacon qualities of Western Ontario hogs. Mr. Odell made a small investment, and as he says, the more he knew of them the better he liked them. Their advantages, he thinks, were very well summed up as follows, by a writer in an English agricultural journal, recently: Famous for early maturity, percentage of lean meat very high, flesh pink and of delicious flavor, good strong legs, sows prolific and excellent mothers, and boars exceedingly propent, and so long as there is a demand for lean bacon, so long will there be a keen demand for Tamworths. Finally, Mr. Odell decided to keep Tamworths, and Tamworths only. His herd now includes nine mature breeding sows, and taken altogether they are an admirable lot, very smooth, easy feeders, and carrying their meat in the right places. Lack of space will not allow us to particularize, but Lily, No. 177, farrowed May 17th, 1893, should be mentioned, as having now attained a weight of some 400 lbs. The principal stock boar is Rodman, No. 166, farrowed July 12, 1893, sire Buffalo Hill, No. 143, dam Peggy, 148, by Revell's best (imp.) 106. He is a smooth, quiet dispositioned animal of the popular conformation. The docility of Mr. Odell's herd, old and young, was very noticeable. His plan is to feed the sows well until the young are weaned after which the former go on grass alone, plenty of water being supplied. On such a ration, they were really in surprising condition. As a "grass hog," he has never yet seen anything to equal them. In order to be prepared for the demand, Mr. Odell was fortunate enough recently to secure a number of young sows, and is prepared to furnish pairs not skin. Mr. Odell's farm is well adapted for the rearing of breeding pigs, and is located about a mile from Belmont (on the Credit Valley Branch of the C. P. R.), which is his post and telegraph office. Readers in search of Tamworths would do well to communicate with Mr. Odell, and examine his stock.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. J. C. McCorkill, though enjoying a good law practice in Cowansville, Que., is an enthusiastic farmer, and finds time to attend to his farm at Farnham Centre. He recently purchased the choice young two-year-old Guernsey bull, Roseberry Duke, from the Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, and also from the same place a pair of young Yorkshire swine, bred from imported stock.

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont., writes us that his stock of fall pigs—Poland, China—are all sold except one choice boar, and that his young stock from Wilkes Nominee will please anyone. Molly, 2nd, No. 767, a daughter of Nominee 2nd, 429 (bought of J. J. Payne), farrowed a litter of 4 sow pigs on July 12th. These are beauties and for sale. See change of advertisement in this issue.

ARKFAST GRANGE.

Mr. Geo. G. Foster, a prominent law practitioner of Montreal, has recently purchased a stock farm of 300 acres on the shore of the beautiful Brome Lake, and within one mile of C. P. R. Station at Knowlton, Brome County, Que. He has stocked the farm with a fine lot of Jerseys, both pure-bred and grade, and hogs, and will make a specialty of producing choice Jersey butter and pure bred swine. He has at present some superior Chester Whites, from the herd of E. D. George, Putnam, a pair of choice Yorkshires from the Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, and also a few of his favorite breed, the Tamworth, which were purchased from H. George & Son, Crampton. Mr. Foster has been fortunate in securing as Manager, Mr. L. B. Jenkins, who has long been known as a successful farmer in the vicinity of Knowlton.

MR. WM. GRAINGER'S DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

Three miles from Lonsborough Station, on the G. T. Railroad, is the home of Fair Maid of Hullet, the cow that produced 3,520 pounds of milk and 150.31 lbs. butter, at a net profit of \$44.80, in the 90 days' test at the World's Fair. Mr. Grainger began breeding Shorthorns twenty years ago, and believing that this breed could milk with any of the specialized dairy breeds, he early made milk production a principal feature in his breeding, with the result that his cows are all good milkers. Among the number we might mention Red Britanic, a five-year-old cow, out of The Fair Maid of Hullet, that gave 48 pounds per day throughout the summer, at a test of 3.06, on grass alone. The herd numbers 16 in all, composed of animals of the choicest milky strains, headed by the grand young bull, Golden Nugget, got by Gen. Booth, and bred by Mr. Higgins, Clinton, Ont., dam Golden Queen.

MR. W. G. PETTIT'S SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

The stock farm of Mr. W. G. Pettit is pleasantly situated about two miles from Burlington Station, on the Toronto and Hamilton Branch of the G. T. R., and about seven miles from Hamilton. Mr. Pettit is a veteran in the breeding of Shorthorns, having been engaged in the business for the past twenty-five years. The farm consists of 200 acres of the finest land, directly on the line of railroad, while a short time ago 200 additional acres were purchased, thus making it one of the largest and best stock farms in that section. In the stable were shown the stock bull, Grand Fashion—15404—, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, and got by the imported Sityton bull, Hospidar, afterwards sold to go back to the Old Country. His dam was Fashion VII. This bull is a red roan, and is justifying the high commendation which we gave of him a year ago in the superiority of the stock which he is leaving. We also noticed three choice young bulls sired by Grand Fashion, and from cows of the Mina family, which should not be long in finding customers. At the recent How Park dispersion sale Mr. Pettit purchased two cows, Duchess of Clarence, a thick, even red cow; at her side was a beautiful red heifer calf by the Duke of Hillsdale. This is a calf of wonderful development, and should make a rize-winner. The other is a four-year-old heifer, Julia, also red. She also has a heifer calf by her side, sired by Waterloo Banner. The cows are both of the thick, fleshy kind. We were struck by the general uniformity in color, form and appearance of the animals in the herd, due to the impressive powers of the bull which had been previously used, viz., the Premier—614—, a bull of one of the Sheriff Hutton families, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood. On this farm much attention has been paid to the selection of bulls of good milking families, and the bull now in use is from a cow which was specially noted as a producer of milk. The result of this care in selecting is shown in the cows and heifers, which all possess good feeding and milking qualities. About five years ago, Shropshires were added to the stock kept on this farm, by the purchase of twelve ewes, from the flock of J. P. Phin, Hespeler. The next year an imported ram, bred by William Thomas, was purchased. This sheep had won first at several important shows in England that season, and also won first in his class at Toronto. Two years ago a fourth addition was made by the importation of four ewes, bred by T. & S. Bradburne, and selected by Mr. Robert Miller, of the firm of John Miller & Sons. The stock ram at present at the head of the herd was also purchased of Mr. Robert Miller, and was bred by T. & S. Bradburne. He was a first prize-winner in England, beating, as a lamb, the ram which was first at Chicago. Both the above rams, we were told, were closely connected in breeding to several of the most celebrated rams on the continent. In looking over the flock we were surprised by the number of superior animals which it contained, which can be largely accounted for by the great care which Mr. Pettit has always bestowed upon the selection of stock. The eight shearing rams are particularly worthy of notice, and we would advise any one in need of a stock ram to give this flock a call. The Berkshire swine on this farm have received the same attention, and are of equal merit with the other lines of pure-bred stock.



**HOW IS YOUR HORSE?
IF HE'S SICK AND YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT'S
THE MATTER
He surely Needs
MAUD'S CONDITION POWDER**

PRICE, 25c. AND 35c. PER PACKAGE.
We offer to mail for 10c. a regular 25c. package to anyone who wishes to try them before purchasing a supply.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Ltd.), - MONTREAL.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, ... 50 Cents

WRITE FOR SAMPLE.

BUCKLE PRINTING CO., Winnipeg.

**Guns, Rifles,
and
Ammunition**

LOADED SHELLS—Superior quality of Black Powder used in their manufacture. Also the SCHULTZ Smokeless Powder.

J. H. ASHDOWN, Importer of HARDWARE, WINNIPEG.

Before You Decide



ON BUYING A FURNACE
—SEE OUR—
Famous Magnet
WOOD FURNACE, WHICH WILL
Warm Your House
FROM CELLAR TO GARRET,
And Do It Cheaply

IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE OUR GOODS, WRITE OUR NEAREST HOUSE.

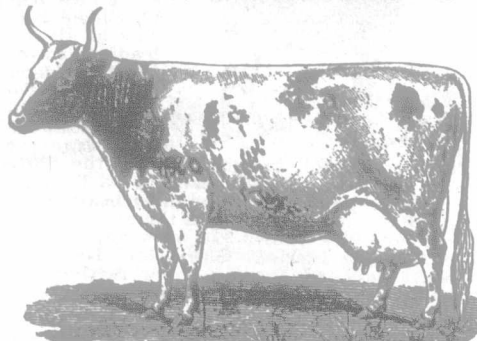
THE McCLARY MFG. CO.
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SOLD AGAIN! Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$200.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address,
J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



"They are, without doubt, the best show herd of Ayrshires I ever saw owned and exhibited by one man." **DAVID MORTON & SONS, Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT.**

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, 8,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week and 57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, **ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.**

WESTRUTHER PARK Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford, Barrington, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station.

JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, SEAFORTH, Ont.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Imported stock from the herds of Wm. I. 1316 and W. S. Marr for sale; also Canadian-bred from imported bulls and out of imported dams. Farm one mile from G. T. R. station. 13-1-om

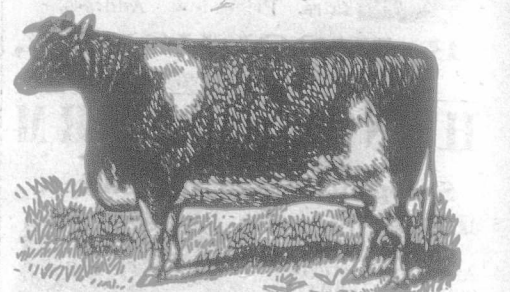
GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow Bienfaitrice 4th, heads the herd.

Address: **SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle (Daisy Chief—13674— Heads the Herd), Cleveland Bay Horses, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep. Young stock for sale at low prices. Farm near Thamesville. 2-2-y-om

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GRAND YOUNG BULLS.
Offers for sale at very moderate prices, a number of exceedingly good young bulls fit for immediate service, and a number of excellent young cows and heifers, all fit to show at leading exhibitions. Send for Catalogue, Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 4-2-y-om

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of Shorthorns—bulls & heifers—of good quality and of the most approved breeding. Show animals a specialty. The accompanying one of the animals now offered for sale. Come and see us, or write for particulars. **JOHN MORGAN & SONS, KERWOOD, ONT.** 16-2-k-om

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

For sale, young cows and heifers. Fair Maid of Hullet, which produced 3,520 pounds milk and 150 pounds butter in the 90 days' test at Chicago, is a specimen of what this herd can do. **WM. GRAINGER & SON, Lonsborough, Ont.** 13-y-om

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,

Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks & Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have a grand litter of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. **H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont.** 18-2-y

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one. **H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.** 11-y-om

SHORTHORN BULLS

Sired by imp. Prince Royal, and from dams with all imported crosses, also cows and heifers. **J. & G. TAYLOR, Rockwood P. O. & Station.** 6-2-y-om Farm close to station.

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls And the Imported Cruickshank Bull
ABERDEEN HERO, Their sire. Also some nice
Young Heifers, From one year old up. Prices to suit times.
SHORE BROS., White Oak. 20-2-y-om

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES

10 choice Shropshire yearling rams, 15 yearling ewes, 20 ram lambs, and 20 ewe lambs, all from the (imp.) Bradburne ram, for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.

W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS.

We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams, of choicest Scotch breeding, that, for hair, color, size, feeding qualities, constitution, general style and character, cannot be equalled, and we will sell them low. Also some show heifers for sale.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y Ontario.



Craigieburn Stock Farm (25 miles N. E. of Toronto, G. T. R.) For Sale. Two splendid rams and one red bull fit for service this spring. Got by imp. Guardsman and good Scotch-bred cows. A few choice heifers, grand daughters of the celebrated American hero Abbotsburn. Prices right and correspondence promptly answered.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

A. CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS of the Duchess of Gloster family. A few straight-bred young bulls and heifers by imp. Duke of Lavender. THOS. ALLEN & BROS., OSAWA, ONT.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE. Three extra fine bulls from 12 to 14 months old, sired by McMaster, whose dam had a record of 86 lbs. of milk per day; write for prices. WM. SUHRING, Sebringville, Ont.

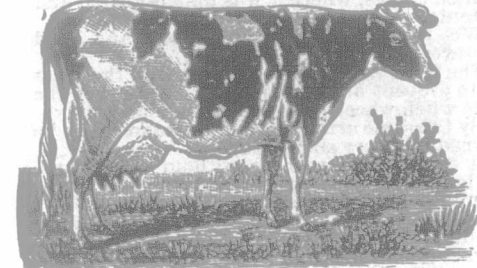
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TAMWORTH PIGS. Four very superior young bulls for sale, ready for service. Prize winners at the Industrial. Sired by our prize-winning bulls and out of rich-bred dams. Other stock of all ages for sale. Bargains to quick buyers. Place your order with us for choice Tamworth imp. and Canadian bred Pigs of best quality, bred of prize-winning stock.

A. G. HALLMAN & CO. New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. Shipping Stations: Petersburg, G. T. R., and Ayr, C. P. R. Send for catalogue. 1903-04

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Bulls and Heifers for sale at very reasonable figures. Write, or come and see me. JOHN A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont. Richmond Hill Station. 6-2-y-om

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address: McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P. Q. 16-y-om

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT., (24 miles west of Toronto).



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 8-2-y-om

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. The fine yearling bull Netherland Consul, a son of the silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and the great cow Polianthus imp., that gave 13160 lbs. milk in a year at two years old, now for sale. He should go to head a herd. G. W. OLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 12-y-om

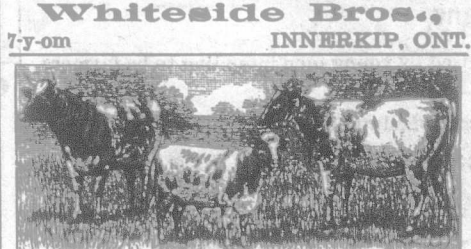
FOR SALE 2 EXTRA GOOD AYRSHIRE BULL. Calves, nearly ready for service; one out of Second Prize Cow at World's Fair, the other out of Cow that took two Second Prizes at Montreal; sire Hamilton Chief out of one of Messrs. D. Morton & Sons' best Imported Cows, by Imported Bull Royal Chief; also some Poland-China Boar Pigs. W. M. & J. C. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT. 2-2-y-om

J. YULL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Ontario. Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leonard Meadowside -1423-, first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om

DANIEL DRUMMOND BURNSIDE FARM, Petite Cote, P. Q. BREEDER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE. 16-2-y-om

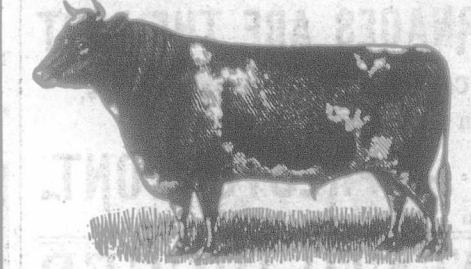
THE GLEN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES -AND- BERKSHIRES. A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write Whiteside Bros., INNERKIP, ONT. 7-y-om



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que. 19-y-om

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P. Q. 8-2-y-om

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand. JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om

FOR SALE, JERSEY BULL. About eight months old, from A. J. C. C. stock. Will be sold cheap. Address: 16-b-om S. DUBBER, St. Thomas, Ont.

JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL, Ont. ROBERT REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 16-2-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

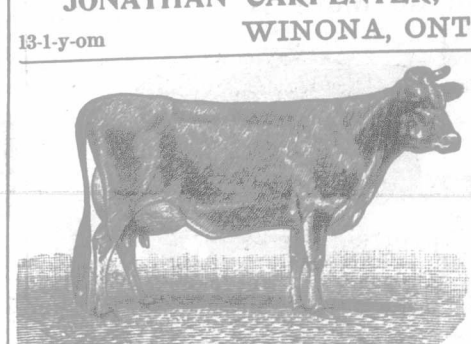
WILLIAM ROLPE, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 19-y-om

JERSEY-CATTLE

Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. GEO. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand. JONATHAN CARPENTER, WINONA, ONT. 13-1-y-om



Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves, registered and High Grades, rich breeding and good colors. Our motto, "Individual merit by inheritance." Economy of production and value of product. Pedigrees written in butter. Come and see, or address J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 8-y-om

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ANXIETY 4th. and THE GROVE 3rd Strains, Prize Winners for '94! SPECIAL OFFERING OF CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, Registered calves of '94, \$40 to \$60 a piece. Also a very promising bull 21 months old. Address: E. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 18-2-y-om

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F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM. We have a splendid lot of Leicester sheep—both sexes—for sale now. Some good young Berkshires also. JAS. S. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., Ont. 5-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address—J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliffe, Baschurch, Shrewsbury, Eng. Telegram: Thonger Nesscliffe. 2-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 10-y-om

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This is the Home of the Blue Bloods. WM. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet," which so ably piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair. Wm. Thomas will have several grand shearing rams for sale this next season, sired by his grand old sheep "Blue Blood," and also a grand lot of shearing rams by other noted sires; also about 150 splendid shearing ewes to select from. Foreign buyers always welcome. If not able to come and select for yourselves, write and obtain prices from WM. THOMAS, The Beam House, Montford Bridge, Salop. Railway Station: Baschurch, G. W. R. 2-2-y-om

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Short-horn Bull calf, ten months old. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P. O., Ont. 7 miles south of London. 7-11-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

A choice lot of Shearling Rams and Ewes, and this season's lambs from imported dams, and sired by a Beny ram, to choose from. JAMES COOPER & SON, Kippen, Ont. 14-2-y-om

Imported OXFORD AND SUFFOLK SHEEP

CONSISTING OF 120 EWES & RAMS Selected with great care to combine size, quality and pedigree. FROM THE BEST ENGLISH FLOCKS PRICES REASONABLE. Write and come and see my flock. W. B. COCKBURN, Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, Ontario. 3-L-om

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Bred from imported Royal Chester, at the head of the famous Campbell stock. Eight-shearing rams, and lambs of both sexes for sale. Come or write to ISAAC JOHNSTON, Ravenna, Ont. 15-c-om



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The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailes, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a speciality. R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. London Station. 5-y-om

BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

Markham Breeds, the sweepstakes Barrow over all breeds at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1898, bred by us. A choice assortment of Pigs now on hand. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Locust Hill, Station. 17-y-om

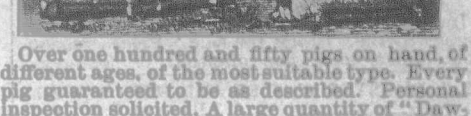
T. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT., breeder of high class Berkshires.

Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om

YORKSHIRE PIGS

Of the best type and breeding. Fat not skin for sale at all seasons. J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 418. 17-y-om

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Over one hundred and fifty pigs on hand, of different ages, of the most suitable type. Every pig guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. A large quantity of "Dawson's Golden Chaff" Seed Wheat, pure and clean. This wheat is one of the best varieties to yield of any variety grown. J. E. BRETHOUR, Hurford, Brant Co., Ont. 8-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

Sired from imported stock of Duckering, Sanders Spencer and Walker Jones breeding stock, of all ages, for sale; also a few Bates bulls of milking stock. WM. COWAN, V. S., Galt, Ont. 9-y-om

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We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or a refund of money. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville St'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

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My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not skin. 9-y-om GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.

J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario. Now is a good time to order pigs from litters farrowed this year. We never had so many fine sows to breed from as at present. Can supply a few pigs from litters farrowed in January and February. These will be right for the fall exhibitions where prizes are given for pigs of this year. We have also for sale some young boars fit for service. Write for descriptions and prices. 2-y-om

C. T. Garbutt, box 18, Claremont, Ont., imp. and breeder of Berkshire Pigs and Cots-wold Sheep. Promising young pigs of October and January litters. Sows in farrow. Imp. boars in use. Write your wants. Stock all recorded and guaranteed as described. Special rates by express. 6-2-y-om

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs

A choice lot of young pigs just fit to ship. Pairs supplied, not skin, sired by my three grand Stock Boars, "High Clear Prince," "King Lee" and "Champion Duke." Also a few choice sows of Oct. litters. Write for prices or come and see my stock. 6-y-om

ISRAEL GRESSMAN, New Dundee, -IMPORTER OF- Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. — A grand



lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springvale, Ont. 8-2-y-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not taken for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited. 15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

A grand lot of Suffolk Pigs, all ages, for sale at prices to suit the times. A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange, four miles from Cheltenham Stn., C. P. R. & G. T. R. 24-2-y-om

Duroc-Jersey Swine
Are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. O. on all points at Mich. Ag. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 4-2-y-om

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TAPE BROS., - Ridgetown, Ont.
Importers and breeders of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Swine. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 9-2-f-om

O. L. CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES.

I have on hand a lot of Feb. sow pigs of both breeds, that fill the bill for exhibitions, and will soon have young pigs old enough for shipping. Nothing but a first-class pig is ever shipped from my yard. If wanting a good pig or pigs, it will pay you to write to—JAS. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont. 14-f-om

GREAT SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Our herd won more first prizes and sweepstakes than all others combined, including Toronto, Montreal, London. Thirty imported and home-bred sows for the spring trade. Orders booked for spring pigs in pairs or trios not skin. Stock for exhibition a specialty. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Middlesex County, Ont. 7-y-om

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Have won GRAND SWEEPSTAKES at the first exhibition every year. 1887, 1888, 1889 and over, 444 awards 80 to 100. Bred Turkeys, Banded and White Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Wyandotte, Brown and White Leghorns. 25 Years Experience in Mating and Breeding. 40 Grand Breeding Pens for 1894. Fowls and Eggs for Sale at all Times. Pairs, Trios and Breeding Pens Mated for Best Results. Reliable GUARANTEED CURE for Shipping Fevers. Prices, Pairs by Post, by Name and Terms Sent Free. The "Poultry Culture" 10c per Year. Monthly. Address F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, Illinois

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

I have several White, Silver and Golden Wyandotte, and B. P. Rock hens for sale, at \$1.00 each. They are good ones for such a low price. I have several early-hatched chicks, that will be winners at the coming exhibitions, for sale. Canadian Agent for Webster & Hannum Bone Cutters. For full particulars, write to **JNO. J. LENTON,** Park Farm, OSHAWA, 19-y-om

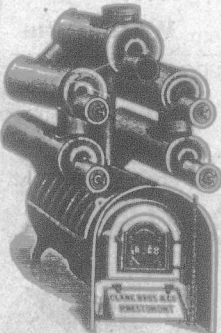
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WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 2nd OCTOBER.

Full courses of lectures, with practical instruction, in **Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany,** and other subjects required by young men intending to be farmers.

For circular giving full information as to cost, terms of admission, etc., apply to **JAMES MILLS, M.A.,** PRESIDENT.

Guelph, July, 1894. 14-e-o.



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We have letters from all parts of Canada, saying **PRESTON FURNACES ARE THE BEST**

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THE DENNIS WIRE AND IRON WORKS, London, Ontario.

GREENER'S RENOWNED CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS FOR GAME AND PIGEONS



May be obtained through **MESSRS HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG,** or any gun dealer or storekeeper in Canada. **PRICES RANGING FROM \$60.** These guns are specially noted for their fine shooting qualities and strong breech action, and have won more valuable prizes and made higher scores than any guns in the world.

Before ordering a new gun, read Greener's latest book; 3rd edition now ready; price, 5s.; 270 pages; copiously illustrated. It may be obtained from Messrs. B. & S. H. Thompson, Merchants, Montreal, or from the author.

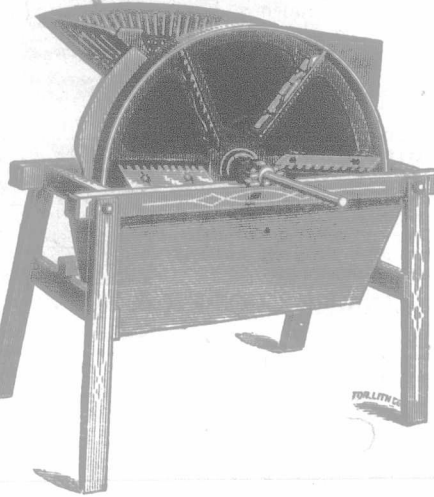
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Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings always on hand. A full and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found complete, and in prices cannot be undersold. 39-y-m

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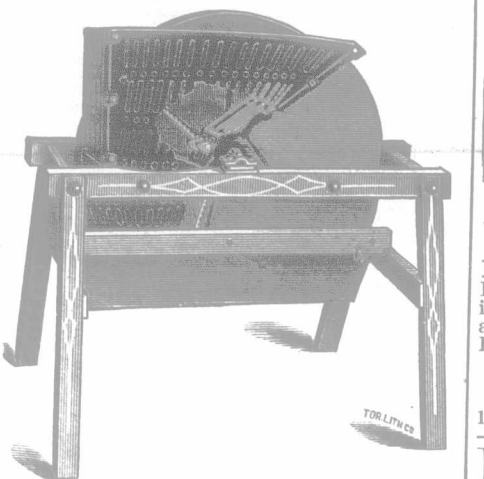
THE MODEL ROOT PULPER

Can do More Work with less

exertion, and without danger to the operator's hands, than any Root Pulper made. Those who use it will have no other.

If your agent does not supply you, write direct to

F. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, Seaforth, Ontario. 2-o-m



PLYMOUTH : ROCK : CHICKS.

... TRIOS AT \$4. ... A fine cockerel and two choice pullets for only \$4, if ordered during August, for delivery Sept. 1st. A good opportunity to start with good stock. Can ship any distance. Will please or send your money back. Splendid bargains in choice yearling hens. If you want prize-winners for the fall shows, we would like to tell you about our stock. Write. Catalogues free. **C. W. ECKARDT, Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm, RIDGEVILLE, ONT. 3-y-om**

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It is a Labor Saver. Is Always in Order. The Easiest to Clean. The Easiest to Operate. Allows Free Circulation of Air while Churning.



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JUST WHAT EVERY FARMER WANTS I A LOW DOWN WAGON

With Regular Height Wheels. We are the first in Canada to introduce **HOLLEY'S PATENT STEEL DROP AXLE FARM WAGON**

This has become immensely popular in the United States, where it was first invented and patented.

We mention only a few of its many good features:— The front wheels are so attached to the axles as to prevent any whipping or slatting of the pole when wheels pass over obstructions. By the same arrangement the wagon may be turned in a very short space.

It can be used with or without a box, and, by lengthening the gear, it is well adapted for hauling lumber, poles, long timber, etc.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE is that the BODY OF WAGON IS HUNG LOW, being only 15 inches from the ground. It will be apparent to all that this makes it the most perfect and convenient wagon for Farmers and Teamsters ever before introduced, especially when loading heavy material. Please examine these wagons in our exhibit at the principal fairs.

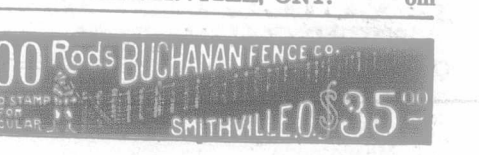
Write us for particulars. Address, **BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,** BRANTFORD, ONT. 16-om



CAN'T "TAKE A STUMP."

A man asked the Rural New Yorker what wire fence would hold his unruly bull. Several experienced readers answered that **THE PAGE FENCE** would do it, one stating that "nothing short of a traction engine would go through it." For an account of a test made with a traction engine, send for the latest number of the "Colled Spring," our illustrated monthly paper.

The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario, Ltd. WALKERVILLE, ONT. om



100 Rods BUCHANAN FENCE CO. SMITHVILLE, \$35.00

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I HAVE ABOUT 1,500 LBS. SUMMER HONEY.

Extracted and in the sections, that I will sell in bulk, cheap. Also cocks now, and cockerels and pullets later, of the following breeds: Lt. Brahmas, B. Leghorns, G. Dorkings, B. Spanish. Correspondence solicited.

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First-class. Write for Catalogue. **N. C. PETERSON & SONS, Sarnia, Ont. 15-f-om**

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It will Save Many Dollars in Time and Trouble if you buy a CHATHAM FANNING MILL With Bagging Attachment. It Cleans Alsike Clover to Perfection; also Marrowfat and Black Eye Peas.

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Manufacture and solicit orders for Perforated Zinc; all sizes of holes for Threshing Machine and Clover Mill Riddle. Also Wire Cloth for all purposes.

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STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.

STEEL TOWERS—IRON PUMPS—WATER-TANKS—PIPING, ETC.

The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder. Send for circulars, and mention this paper. BRANTFORD CAN. COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. (Ltd.), Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

WE MANUFACTURE THE: GEM STEEL WINDMILLS, Steel Towers,

AND THE OLD RELIABLE: HALLADAY STANDARD PUMPING and GEARED WINDMILLS

Guaranteed to be the Best Made Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue. Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co. 367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT. Mention Farmer's Advocate. 10 y-om

The High Speed Family Knitter Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun 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. 17-y-om

FOUR GOLD MEDALS AT NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1885 SIX HIGHEST AWARDS at WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893, AND SIX GOLD MEDALS AT MID WINTER FAIR SAN FRANCISCO, 1894. Were received by THE WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., ON

HOME COMFORT



STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES. CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC.

This Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME if properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1894, 277,188.

MADE ONLY BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000. 7-y-om

Use:- Queenston:- Cement

FOR BUILDING CONCRETE OR OTHER WALLS, Cisterns, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, &c.

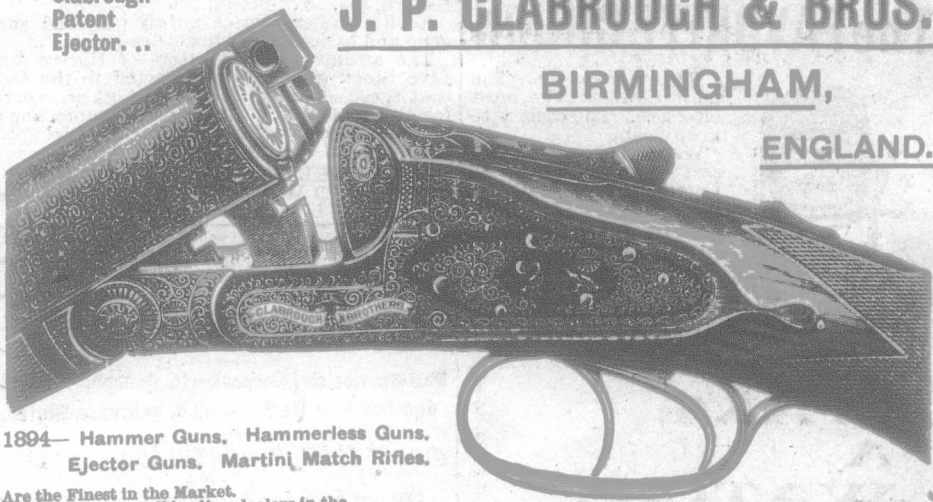
Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

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Clabrough Patent Ejector...

J. P. CLABROUGH & BROS.

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1894— Hammer Guns. Hammerless Guns. Ejector Guns. Martini Match Rifles.

Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion. 14-j-om

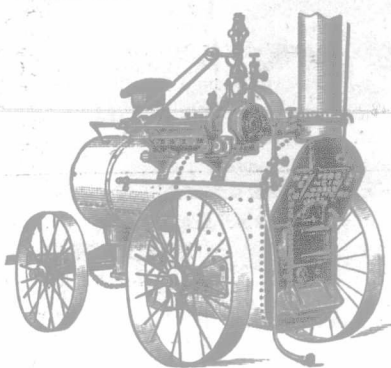
CHAMPION ENGINES

Over 1700 Sold.

With their perfect Water Spark Arrester, simplicity and ease of management, thoroughly reliable construction, are still the

Favorite with Farmer and Thresher.

We build two styles of Horizontal Boilers—"Return Tubular" (same as cut) and the Economic, the latest and best portable boiler built. Consult your own interest.



A few Second-hand and Rebuilt Plain and Traction Engines in stock; will be sold or exchanged on favorable terms. Prices reduced to suit the times. Write us before buying.

WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement in this issue regarding offerings of Leicester sheep and Berkshires. His stock is doing well. The lambs have grown well, and the shearing rams are in good shape. He will probably have a few sheep at some of the fairs this fall.

In our advertising columns Mr. S. Dubber, St. Thomas, offers a Jersey bull for sale. Those who want a bull of that breed should write or give Mr. Dubber a call. To those who want a dairy sire and have not decided on the breed, remember the result of the Chicago Dairy Test, in which Jerseys came out decidedly in the lead.

The SS. Lake Superior, of the Beaver Line, which left Liverpool on July 17th, carried a valuable consignment of Shropshires for Mr. Mortimer Levering, the esteemed Secretary of the American Shropshire Registry Association, and several other American gentlemen. The shipment consisted of show ewes, show ewe lambs, stud rams, and a choice lot of yearling ewes, selected from some of the leading breeders.

Mr. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., writes: "I reserved last year some of the choicest of my Shropshire ram lambs to meet the growing demand for yearling rams of this breed. There is not a cull among them. They have continued through the season in perfect health, and although our grass is somewhat limited, owing to the dry weather, they have continued to grow up to the present. They are the most uniform lot I have ever had at one time—uniform in size, weight, fleece, covering of head and legs and markings characteristic of the breed. These are bargains for somebody."

The Maud S. Condition Powders manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, are becoming more and more popular as their worth becomes known. The action of this preparation is to stimulate the appetite, purify the blood and put the animal in the best possible condition to make the very best use of the food consumed. This remarkable preparation is coming to be regarded as indispensable to those who are engaged in the growth or management of live stock of any description. One of its more striking merits is its efficacy in arresting the encroachments of disease in poultry and other stock. In fact, its virtues have passed into a proverb, and its sale has become enormous. It is peculiarly adapted to promote milk and meat production. Whenever these powders are used the general health is toned up, and stock of all kinds are said to become more prolific.

It is often said that Americans come over to Canada and take away much of the best stock for breeding. This is especially the case with horses. The Americans, however, are not the only people who keep their eyes open for something good wherever it is to be found. A short time ago Bonfire, one of the best hackneys that ever lifted a knee, was taken from Cleveland, Ohio, to Western House, Swaffham, England. Says J. A. Logan, in the Rider and Driver, New York: "This country has lost the use of as fine a specimen of the Hackney breed as it is possible to raise on this planet. His conformation is as near perfect as is possible to get in a Hackney of the old-fashioned Yorkshire 'rag type.' Bonfire was brought to Ohio when six weeks old, with his dam, Kilwick Lass, in 1887, and now returns to his native home for service at 10 guineas per mare."

D. D. Wilson, Seaford, Ont., writes: "My stock is doing very well, considering the flies and hot weather. The four two-year-old heifers I imported last year have all calved—three heifers and one bull, all bred by Mr. Duthie, and after his champion bull at Aberdeen last year, Pride of Morning, and, barring accidents, will be champion at the Royal Caledonian this year. They are four very nice calves and promise well. The yearling bulls are going ahead fine. I have disposed of imported Prime Minister to Messrs. J. & W. Watt, of Elora, in whose herd he will be in the company of such grand females that I have no doubt but that the progeny will be heard from later on. Mr. J. Deane Willis' unrivalled success at the Royal, at Cambridge, winning three firsts, one second, and one championship, with his four bulls (a wonderful feat), all Scotch, or from Scotch-bred cattle—Cruickshank, Duthie and Marr—will doubtless still further stimulate the demand for stock from the famous herds at Collynie and Uppermill."

FOR THE BEST BERKSHIRE BARROW.

Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, offers a premium of \$100, to be competed for under the following conditions:

First—That the barrow entered in competition for the above prize must be recorded in the American Berkshire Record, farrowed in 1894, and weigh not less than three hundred pounds.

Second—That early notice of intention to compete for said premium must be filed with the Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, Colonel Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Illinois.

Third—That each competitor file with his entry a full and complete statement of the method of feeding the barrow, and detailed information concerning the care and attention given the barrow from date of the commencement of the feeding test to the date of slaughter.

Fourth—The above premium is offered for the purpose of developing facts of the greatest value to every farmer who fattens a hog, and too much care cannot be given to the preservation of data as to weight and variety of the rations fed the barrow entered in this competition.

Fifth—Entries on the form prescribed by the American Berkshire Association must be filed by competitors for the above premium with the Secretary of the Association, prior to December 31, 1894.

Sixth—The committee to award this International premium will consist of three disinterested and reputable citizens, to be selected by Hon. N. J. Coleman, ex-Secretary Department of Agriculture, U. S. A.; Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Prof. George E. Morrow, Dean Agricultural College, of Illinois.

Seventh—On the receipt of the report of the Committee on Awards at the office of the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Illinois, the premium will be awarded, and the pigs shipped to the successful competitor.

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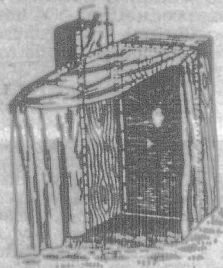
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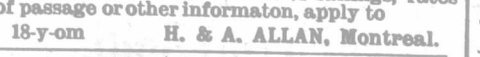
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