

MANITOBA AND WESTERN
OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE
FOUNDED AD. 1866. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. II.

LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY, 1891.

No. 19.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

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

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WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or part of both. Selections of books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

Our prize of \$5 has been awarded to Mr. D. F. Wilson, Brandon, for the best essay on "The Profits of Sheep Husbandry in Manitoba and the Northwest".

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Advantages of Mixed Farming over Wheat Growing as a Specialty". Essays to be in this office not later than August 15th.

We want Good, Live AGENTS to Canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate" in every locality in the Dominion and United States. Sample copies and subscription blanks free to canvassers who mean business.

The Dairy Commissioner's Visit.

Private advices from the Dominion Dairy Commissioner are to the effect that he will visit the fair at Brandon, as elsewhere announced, and will have two men in Manitoba and the Territories during a part of the season giving particular instruction in the manufacture of butter and cheese. They will also call attention to the best methods of practical dairying. The Professor promises his programme to us at an early date, or as soon as made out.

Quarantine on Sheep and Swine.

The Order-in-Council by the Department of Agricultural, Ottawa, imposing fifteen days quarantine on sheep and swine arriving in Canada from the seaboard, has been brought about by the late regulation of Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of United States Bureau of Agriculture, it being plainly stated in the U. S. regulation that the absence of an order of this kind in Canada was why the imposition of a quarantine against Canadian sheep and swine was imposed by the department at Washington.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Matters are not progressing as smoothly in this matter as might be desired, and it is to be regretted that such is the case. During the work of last year there was the utmost unanimity of feeling—perfect harmony prevailing. Now, however, it is different; and if the exhibition proves to be a success it will be because the citizens are so desirous of attaining that end that they will overlook matters that under other circumstances would not be readily condoned. The great feeling in favor of an exhibition was manifested by the liberality with which the citizens responded to the call for special prizes. Some two thousand dollars has been added to the prize list in this manner, so that the prize list will reach something over ten thousand dollars. The cattle sheds have proved a bone of contention, and it is more than possible that the desire of some of the directors for running matters in their own way will result in a very small exhibit of cattle. The proposed stables are not at all satisfactory to the breeders, and those who have insisted on having them properly constructed have been denounced by other members as systematically deceiving the farmers and injuring the exhibition. The horses are, however, receiving a goodly share of attention and good stables, while the speeding track occupies first place, so far as location on the ground is concerned. It is too soon to condemn, as wise men often change their minds and mend their ways, but if the present plans are carried out a large amount of remodelling and reconstructing will be necessary in the near future.

Brandon Summer Fair.

This fair will be held on the 22nd and 23rd of July, and promises to be one of the best exhibitions ever held in the province. Last year the ADVOCATE called a meeting of the breeders of purebred cattle on the first night of the fair, which resulted in the formation of a strong and healthy association, and whose success caused the Dairy Association to emulate the example and arrange for a meeting of that Association at Brandon during the fair week of this year, and which will in all probability be a success, as in addition to other favorable circumstances Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is to give an address. The officers and directors, alive to the importance of these factors of success, are affording every facility in their power for holding these meetings, for which they certainly deserve the thanks of those interested. The ADVOCATE has from the time the farmers institutes became sufficiently numerous to warrant, advocated the establishing of a permanent central institute. The Brandon Agricultural Society having arranged for a meeting of delegates from the various local institutes on the day following the show, the ADVOCATE desires to impress upon these bodies the importance of accepting the invitation, and sending duly accredited delegates, and so far as possible instructing them on the course of action considered desirable. If this matter is properly taken hold of at this time the result cannot fail to be highly beneficial to institute work, and as a matter of course to the entire farming community; while, on the other hand, failure may put the work back for months, and perhaps for years. It is, therefore, to be hoped that every local institute organized prior to that date will send a delegate.

The Minister of Agriculture has expressed a willingness to grant reasonable financial aid to a central organization, if it is shown that such aid would be expended in a manner that would be likely to give beneficial results to the agricultural community. In view of all these favorable circumstances, and the further fact that a stock exhibit greatly in advance of that of any previous year is already assured, the fair of this summer should, and undoubtedly will be, a grand success.

Messrs. Chapman Bros., of the Quaker Hill Farm, near Beresford, have this year, which is their second in the country, 480 acres in wheat and 220 in oats. Last year they had 2,260 bushels of wheat, and sold at 84 cents per bushel. Manitoba has use for such young men.

Advices received at this office from the secretaries of several of the institutes, as well as the replies received by the Secretary of the Brandon Agricultural Society, indicates a large and successful meeting on the 23rd, for the formation of a central institute, as referred to elsewhere in this issue.

American Southdown Association.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Association was recently held in the Illinois National Bank, Springfield, Ill., President J. H. Potts presiding.

The reports of officers show the Association in good working order, and it was the expressed intention of the members to forward the interests of the Southdowns by every possible means. To this end the offering of liberal prizes at the World's Columbian Fair will probably be made.

The additions to membership during the year are:—Walter A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; H. D. Libby, Oakland, Maine; D. C. Graham, Cameron, Ill.; H. Simenton & Sons, Black Heath, Ont., Can.; Robert Shaw & Sons, Renton Station, Ont., Can.; Peter Metler, North Pelham, Ont., Can.; Wm. A. McCoy, Mercer, Penn.; L. H. Benjamin, Haskinville, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Hornellsville, N. Y.; John Miller, Markham, Ont., Can.; John A. Irion, Gallipolis, Ohio; A. M. Kent, Jamestown, N. Y.; D. W. Evans, Venedosia, Ohio. The deaths among members since last meeting were:—W. A. Wood, East Smithfield, Penn.; N. R. Bontelle, M. D., Waterville, Me., and Phil. M. Springer, Springfield, Ill. Messrs. D. W. Smith, C. F. Mills and S. E. Prather were appointed a committee to present resolutions on the loss of these coworkers, and on account of the especial loss sustained by the Association in the death of Phil. M. Springer, the secretary was directed to set apart one page in Volume IV. of the record in memoriam of him. Messrs. J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill., and G. J. Hagerty, Hanover, Ohio, were re-elected members of the board of directors, and Frank K. Springer was elected to the board to fill the unexpired term of Phil. M. Springer, deceased. Messrs. J. H. Potts, as President, S. E. Prather, as Secretary, and D. W. Smith, as Treasurer, were re-elected for the ensuing year. In accordance with previous action, the awarding of the following prizes offered by the Association was approved: At the Detroit International Fair, Detroit, Mich., 1890, to John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont., Can., for pen of recorded Southdowns, ram and two ewes, a silver cup valued at \$30; and for recorded Southdown ram and ewe, a silver medal each. At the Sangamon Fair, Springfield, Ill., 1890, to J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., for pen of recorded Southdowns, ram and two ewes, a silver cup valued at \$30, and for recorded Southdown ewe, a silver medal; and to S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., for recorded Southdown ram, a silver medal. At the American Fat Stock Show, Chicago, Ill., 1890, to J. H. Pott & Son, for Southdown wether, sire and dam recorded, a silver cup valued at \$50. The secretary placed before the Association the correspondence had in regard to the registry of Southdowns, pure and in or imported from Great Britain. The matter was, after discussion, referred to a committee for future action, it being the disposition of the Association to encourage the importation and registry of purely bred animals for the improvement of American flocks, as opposed to the indiscriminate registry of animals, and the distinction in their favor than is now given to those bred in Great Britain.

At a previous meeting of the board of directors the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved,—That to the end there may be, without further delay, some recognized authority in England in matters of pedigree in Southdown sheep, we will for the time recognize as such authority any three of the leading breeders who will agree to act as a committee of examination, and will pass upon the pedigrees we may from time to time submit for their inspection; and that all animals whose pedigrees have thus been passed upon and found correct shall be eligible to registry in the American Southdown Record at the same rates charged for American bred animals, upon receipt of the pedigrees properly certified by the examining committee in England.

On motion it was ordered that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Henry Webb, Strutly Hall, Cambridgeshire, England, enclosing to him a copy of the foregoing resolution, and request him to act as chairman of the committee therein suggested, associating with himself any two of the leading breeders he may think best for the accomplishment of the object had in view.

Mr. Webb has replied to the above resolution stating his willingness to comply with their wishes, and has requested Mr. Geo. Jonas to assist him in the work. This action we hope will meet the wishes of Canadian breeders who will doubtless record their Southdowns in the American Record.

Our Scottish Letter.

The month of May is always a busy one here with exhibitions of all classes of stock, and the shows of Clydesdales this season, at Glasgow, Hamilton and Dumbarton, have brought out almost all the best we have here to show. For mares at Glasgow, Mr. Sinclair Scott, the Vice-President of the Clydesdale Horse Society, secured all but two of the principal honors. He was first with his fine brood mare, Scottish Marchioness, first with his yeld mare, Scottish Rose, and first with his three-year-old mare, Scottish Snowdrop. The last was also the champion female of the show, her chief opponent being the first prize two-year old filly, Lady Louisa, owned by Mr. John Watson, of Earnock, out of a Darnley mare, and also like her, up to this date, unbeaten. The first prize yearling filly was Mr. Lausden's Balmedie Enchantress, which was also first at Kilmarnock, so that of the first prize winners in all five classes, one, Scottish Rose, was by Darnley; two, Scottish Snowdrop and Lady Louisa, were out of Darnley mares, and two, Scottish Marchioness and the Balmedie filly, were by sons of Darnley. This, however, did not complete the tale of victory achieved by the Darnley line. The first prize yearling colt, owned by Mr. Geo. Alston, was by Prince of Kyle, out of the celebrated prize mare, Vanora, by Darnley, and the first prize two-year-old colt, Prince Alexander, the champion male Clydesdale here as well as at Dundee last year, was by Prince of Wales, out of the prize mare, Jeanie Black, by Darnley. The only first prize winner at the show not closely related to Darnley was the three year old gelding, Williamwood, owned by Mr. Peter Crawford, which was also first at Ayr. He was got by what is now your Canadian horse, Scotland, and an uncommonly good horse he is.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Glasgow Show was the family group competitions, and this interest was increased by the fact that the competing sires are living and breeding. No fewer than four groups of five yearlings each appeared in the arena, representing Lord Ailsa, Prince Gallant, Sir Everard and Flashwood. Of these it is noteworthy that Sir Everard and Prince Gallant are by Top Gallant; Flashwood is by Darnley, and own brother to the well-known Macgregor, and Lord Ailsa is one of the best of the sons of Lord Erskine. There was no disputing the right of Flashwood to first place, and there is no question at all about his popularity this season. It is an open question, with a strong balance to an affirmative answer, whether he be not the best Clydesdale stallion of the century. His progeny have a strong family likeness, and are marked by uniform excellence of a high order. Sir Everard was second with the first group of five yearlings, got by a Glasgow premium horse that has ever successfully entered in this competition. There were four strong, useful colts, two of which had been third and fourth in their class, and one filly in his group, while Flashwood's group consisted of four fillies, three of which had been second, third and sixth in their class, and one colt. Prince Gallant was third. His group was not as strong as it might have been, Mr. Park's yearling colt, that was first at Kilmarnock, Maryhill and Rothesay, and Mrs. Lamont's filly, out of the dam of Sir Everard, that was first at Rothesay, being absent. The best in the group as it appeared was Mr. Love's colt that was second in his class at Glasgow, and occupied third place at Kilmarnock. The competitors in the class for the best group of five two-year-olds were Lord Erskine, Duke King and Lord Ailsa, and the old horse, Lord Erskine, was first, with his son, Lord Ailsa, second, and the Duke King third.

The Bute County Show, held at Rothesay on 5th May, the Lanark County Show, held at Hamilton on 15th May, and the Dumbarton County Show, held at Alexandria on 16th May were all good exhibitions, in which were found superior representatives of the breed. All the first prize winners at the first named show were above the average. The first two-year-old colt was the celebrated Rosemont, owned by Messrs. McAlister, and got by Prince of Albion, out of Rosebud, the dam of Moss Rose. He was second this season both at Glasgow spring and summer shows, and at Kilmarnock, and is rapidly improving and growing into a superior horse. He was also awarded the cup at Rothesay as the best Clydesdale of either age or sex exhibited. The first prize yearling colt at Rothesay was Mr. Walter S. Park's colt, by Prince Gallant, out of the dam of Lord Erskine, that was first at Kilmarnock and Maryhill, and second at Ayr. He was purchased by Mrs. Simpson for £1,300, to compete with Rosemont, which, however, as we have seen, beat him. The first prize brood mare, Kathleen, owned by the gentlemen who own Rosemont, is a useful, short-legged, breeding-like mare, got by Gilderoy 1438. The first prize yeld mare, she is a particularly good mare, got by the celebrated Sanquhar, and winner of many prizes. She is owned by Mr. Daniel MacIntyre, Dumbarton, Rothesay, and is so good that she was kept by the judges for a long time as a competitor with the two colts for the championship. A better mare is not too easily found. The first

three-year-old filly is owned by Mr. Robert Crawford, Kilchattan, and was got by Chestlar. She is an evenly, well-balanced sort. The first two-year-old, owned by Mrs. Simpson, and got by Sirdar, was considered by the judges to be as good an animal as any in the field, but was not quite in form. She has first rate feet and legs, and is well built and well colored. The first yearling filly, as has already been mentioned, is by Prince Gallant, out of the dam of Sir Everard. She is owned by Mrs. Lamont, Killellan, Toward, and is a superior youngster.

The Lanarkshire Show, as might be expected, was a splendid affair. The first prize brood mare was the fine young beast, Elsie Marley, got by St. Lawrence, and one of the finest animals ever seen after that sire. She is owned by Mr. Richard Dunn, Udston, who took high honors with his stock at this show. The first yeld mare, Lady Corsewall, owned by Mr. Robert Murdock, West Hallside, Newton, is a big, well-colored good mare, whose sire is indicated in her name. The first three-year-old mare was My Aggie, a typical Clydesdale, got by Ardnacraig, and owned by Mr. James F. Murdoch, E. Hallside. Mr. Robert Murdoch was first with his two-year-old filly Duchess II., a very strong, big mare, got by the renowned breeding sire Prince Lawrence; she was awarded the female championship, her chief opponent being Elsie Marley. Mr. Dunn was first with an excellent yearling filly Sousie Lass, got by the Lesmahagow Buchan, and this season's Kintyre premium horse Loyalist. The same owner was also first with his three-year-old horse Master Robin, the Duke of Hamilton's premium horse for this season, and a beautiful animal he is. Messrs. J. & J. Wilson, Westburn, Cambuslang, were first with one uncommonly fine two-year-old horse named Royal Stewart, got by Lord Blackburn. He was second at Ayr, and can give a good account of himself anywhere. Yearling colts by Sir Everard gained first and second prizes. The first was third at Glasgow, and is owned by Mr. Robert Spittal. His dam is the Prince of Wales mare, Mary Gray, whose neighbor the Darnley mare, Bessie Bell, the Graham Bros. imported last season. The Messrs. Findlay, Springhill, owned the second prize colt, a promising animal, and the same owners were also second in the two-year-old class, with a grand, big colt named Caledonia, after Cairnbrogie Stamp, and out of Chrystal. Master Robbin got the championship as the best male Clydesdale exhibited.

As at Hamilton so at Alexandria, a three-year-old daughter of St. Lawrence was first in the brood mare class. She is named Lass O'Campsie, and owned by Mr. Hosie, Kirkintilloch. A black mare by Lucknow 3810, and owned by Mr. James Robertson, Duntocha, was first in the yeld mare class. She is quite a useful kind of mare. Mr. Archibald Bulloch, Milliken, was first with a fine, big three-year-old mare, got by Top Gallant. This is an animal of much strength and substance. The first two-year-old is owned by Messrs. Douglas, Kirkintilloch, but her breeding was not made known. She is a handsome mare, and was awarded the championship as the best female. The first yearling filly was bred in the north of Scotland and got by Gleniddoch. She is owned by Mr. Duncan Fraser, Auchintoshan. Mr. Riddell was first with a nice two-year-old colt of good quality. He was awarded the championship as the best

male Clydesdale, and is understood to be got by Prince of Wales, out of a Darnley mare. The yearlings were chiefly got by the premium horse Top Knot 6360, and the first prize winner was a strong colt by him, and owned by Mr. Wm. Stewart, Milton, Duntocha.

These three local shows are good indications of what is being done in Scotland towards the maintenance of the quality of our Clydesdales. On the whole it must be acknowledged that greater progress was manifested by the Bute and Lanark shows than by the Dunbarton show. The first named is doing very well, and Lanarkshire also is improving its quota of the breed to which it first gave a name.

SCOTLAND YET.

Canadian and American Stud Books.

In last month's issue I noticed an article on the above subject by a Clydesdale breeder, and as the event he foretold has come to pass, and pedigree certificates issued by the Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Stud Books have been refused at the lines, on the ground that they were not sufficient guarantee of the purity of the animal's breeding, perhaps a few words on the subject may not be inappropriate. That certificates from Goderich, or even from the Canadian Draught Horse Stud Book, should be refused is, I think, not at all surprising, as in the case of the first the standard of the record is undoubtedly such as to render it of no value whatever, while in the case of the second, although the standard calls for as many top crosses as either the Clyde or Shire Book, still the fact remains that horses registered in it, although they may show a great deal of individual merit, are not *pure-bred horses of any recognized breed*. But when our neighbors over the line commence to tell us that our Clydesdale and Shire Books are N. G., and that they cannot accept our certificates of registration, I think it is quite time for us to let them know exactly how the standard of the Canadian book compares with that of the American. When the American Clydesdale Book was founded animals were accepted for registration in Vol. I. that were of mixed breeding, *i. e.*, whose pedigrees contained crosses of both Clyde and Shire blood. This, it is true, occurred only in the first volume, as in succeeding volumes no animals were accepted unless out of registered sires and dams, or having the requisite number of top crosses of pure Clydesdale blood. But just as any taint of hereditary disease that is found in a parent is liable to be transmitted to the child, so I would point out to American Clydesdale breeders that the "bad drop" in Vol. I. is liable to taint later volumes, for although where an out cross exists in a mare's pedigree it is more or less an easy matter to breed it out by the continued use of pure-bred stallions, what is to be said about those stallions registered in Vol. I., whose pedigrees contain out crosses? *e. g.*, I know of a stallion purchased from a friend of mine by a past president of the American Clydesdale Association; this horse's pedigree contains more Shire blood than it does Clyde, yet he is registered in Vol. I. American Clydesdale Stud Book, and consequently his get from a registered mare is eligible for succeeding volumes. Now, let us suppose that this horse should be bred to a mare also registered in Vol. I., and having a similar

pedigree, and the produce a horse colt; this colt is eligible to register in Vols. II. or III., although he is really more Shire than Clyde, and once he is registered his produce from registered mares is also eligible; and so, from the fact of animals of mixed breeding being admitted to registry in Vol. I., it cannot be denied that a taint of this mixed breeding is liable to linger round many of the later volumes. Now, when the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book was first started by the Agriculture and Arts Association, animals of similar mixed breeding were accepted, but at a large meeting of representative Clydesdale breeders, held for the object of forming a Clydesdale Breeders' Association, this way of doing business was, I am glad to say, condemned by a majority of those present, and no animals were admitted into Vol. I. of the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book that could not show the requisite number of top crosses of pure Clydesdale blood, thus laying a foundation from which every trace of Shire blood has been rigidly excluded; and yet our neighbors in the adjoining republic shrug their shoulders when the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book is mentioned, and decline to accept our certificates on the ground that they are not sufficient guarantee of purity of blood, and when unable to deny the plain fact that our standard is higher than theirs, they fall back upon the assertion that our methods of registration are too loose to insure the absolute correctness of all pedigrees accepted for registration, and on several occasions it has been hinted pretty plainly through the American press that Canadians were too handy at fixing up a pedigree, etc. With regard to these two statements I would suggest as to the first that there is an old saying to the effect that "those that live in glass houses should not throw stones," and it might be as well for Friend Jonathan to adopt a standard equal to ours before he commences to find fault with the way our stud book is conducted, while in the second case I can only say that it is a curious fact that in almost every case where a false pedigree has been presented for registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book the parties by whom the applications have been made have been Americans, and in several instances members of the American Clydesdale Association, although they have not always given evidence of Yankee cuteness in their attempts to make fraudulent entries, *e. g.*, the gentleman from Michigan who sent in a pedigree of a stallion alleged to have been bred in Ontario and bought from the breeder by the then owner, although, strange to say, not a single stallion mentioned in the pedigree had ever left Scotland. No! Friend Jonathan, such flimsy excuses as these won't do, and the putting forward of them does no credit to Americans.

If American breeders are afraid of the competition from Canadian horses let them act like men, and first acknowledge that we breed better horses than they do, and then put on all the duty they want to, and in such a case we must try to find other markets for our draught horses. But in the name of common fairness do not first declare that breeding stock with registered pedigrees are admitted free and then refuse our certificates of registration, when it is patent to the world that the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book is, like the Canadian Clydesdale horse, of a much higher standard than the American.

BLUE BLOOD.

The Binscarth Dispersion Sale.

This sale had been the chief topic of discussion in stock circles for a month, and to say you had not been asked, "Are you going up to the Binscarth sales?" was to proclaim one's self outside the pale of stockmen's society. The sale was well attended from almost all parts of Manitoba, and many parts of the Northwest Territories, and when the express from the east reached Binscarth on the evening prior to the sale, the largest cargo of human freight that Binscarth ever saw arrive at one time was discharged at the depot. The cattle were in good, thrifty breeding condition, and the sale was conducted throughout in a manner to reflect credit on the farm manager, Mr. G. L. Smellie. This was Mr. Smellie's first sale, but many stockmen much longer in the business might, with profit, follow his example in many respects. The catalogue numbers, sale numbers, and breeding list numbers were the same, thus avoiding any confusion of numbers. There were sold in all seventy-three head of pure-bred Shorthorns and thirteen Shropshire sheep, and all within the space of three hours. The Shorthorns realized an even ten thousand dollars, an average, including some eight calves dropped before the first of January, of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, or, taking out the eight calves, an average of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-four cents. One pleasing feature of this sale is that, as predicted by the *ADVOCATE* in the May number, a foundation was laid in many instances for a new herd. The following is a list of the sales:—Females—Thos. Speirs, Bradwardine, Rosie 4th, \$95, and Velvet of Binscarth, \$105. John Berron, Carberry Fancy 2nd, \$110. Charles Bent, Binscarth, Maid of Binscarth, \$85. James Ewing, Newdale, Binscarth Lady, \$60. J. Burland, Rapid City, Jessamine 4th, \$90. J. A. Stutt, Fairmede, Assa., Prairie Violet, \$125, and Queen Violet, \$115. Mr. Drummond, manager for Major Gen. Wilkinson, Birtleside Farm, Violet's Gem, \$95, and Tendril, \$90. Mr. Dunoon, Rapid City, Prairie Queen, \$115. Mr. Drought, Binscarth, Faith, \$70. Alexander McPherson, Springfield, Jessamine 12th, \$200. J. Y. Attwood, Russell, Jessamine 15th, \$120; Scarlet Velvet, \$115; Daisy 7th, \$130, and Maggie 21st, \$130. George Porter, Solsgirth, Lady Bell, \$100. F. C. Baker, Binscarth, Rosie 6th and heifer calf, \$155. John Rose, Strathclair, Roseleaf, \$115, and Daisibelle, \$85. John Seabach, Seaburn, Surprise, with bull calf at foot, \$190. James Proctor, Virden, Binscarth's Choice, \$125. L. Hartshorn, Westbourne, Moss Rose Bud, \$135; Rein, \$80; Jessamine 18th, \$125; Bellmaid, \$85; Rosa Hillhurst, \$175, and Orphan, \$180. W. Dawson, Meadowlea, Constancy, \$150. Mr. Riddell, Moosejaw, Manitoba 3rd, \$125, and Bluebell, \$150. W. R. Speers, Hillview, Maggie 20th, \$125. George Olliver, Carberry, Lady Fannyhood 3rd, \$85. Joseph McLennan, Hamiota, Roan Belle, with heifer calf at foot, \$170. James Collie, Birtleside, Bellflower, \$130. Rev. Mr. Hale, Minnedosa, Prairie Lily, with bull calf at foot, \$230. Mr. Hunt, Langenburg, Prairie Maid, \$110. Parker Binney, Seaburn, M. Henriette, \$60. Mr. Stuart, Castleavery, B. Central, with heifer calf at foot, \$225; Fanny 2nd, \$110. Mr. J. Cadden, Minniski, Binscarth Beauty, \$105. Mr. McIntosh, Silver Creek, Princess of Birtleside, \$165. Mr. Bloomfield, Carberry, Lady Fergus, \$160. Wm. Lindsay, Two Creeks,

Birtleside Lass, \$120. Mr. Pedlow, Hamiota, Blanche, \$85. H. O. Ayerest, De Clair, Starlight, \$155. John Glover, Castleavery, Excellence, \$150; Ellie 3rd, \$180. Mr. Leonard, Assissippi, Simplicity, \$53. J. S. Ellison, Birtle, Mountain Rose 3rd, \$130. James Mitchell, Castleavery, Ellie 2nd, \$155. Messrs. Puxley, Westbourne, Redberry, \$190, and Gaxelle, \$135. Mr. Drysdale, Oak Lake, Fawn of Binscarth, \$80. Joseph Duggan, Castleavery, Ury of Binscarth, \$145. Bulls—Mr. Helgison, Langenburg, Barrister, \$155. Messrs. Pixley, Westbourne, Excelsior, \$155. Wm. Patterson, Yorkton, Marquis of Neidpath, \$280. Wm. Lindsay, Two Creeks, Rioter, \$155. Mr. Drummond, Manager of Birtleside Farm, Birtle, Young Barrister, \$205, and Conqueror, \$105. Mr. Ellison, Kola, Sturdy Chief, \$205. Mr. Craig, Strathclair, Timekeeper, \$100. Alex. Forsyth, Brandon, Jessamine's Pride 2nd, \$165. W. R. Speers, Hillview, Tutor, \$130. E. Hodson, Springfield, Young Senator, \$160. Gilbert McKay, Springfield, Pugilist, \$100. Mr. Lee, Certainty, \$115. J. Murray, Binscarth, Watchman, \$165. The ten Shropshire ewes averaged \$40, going to Pixley, of Westbourne, and Proctor, of Virden. The flock ram, Hero of Binscarth, was sold to Birtleside Manager for \$105, and the other two rams, home-bred, \$30 each.

Portage Farmers' Institute.

At the invitation of Dr. Franklin, of Lansdowne College, the regular meeting of this institute, on Saturday, May 30th, was held in the class-room of that institution. Mr. James Glennie read a paper on dairying, and on the invitation of the President, Mr. J. W. Bartlett, of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, made a few remarks on the same subject. The discussion then closed, and, after a bountiful lunch had been partaken of, Dr. Franklin placed in the hands of the President a programme of music by the young ladies of the college, and addresses by Revs. Daniels and Wright and Messrs. Miller and Braithwaite. While all acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, the vocal solo by Miss Edith Miller was superbly rendered, as well as the instrumental duet by Misses Robertson and Ryan. Misses Garland and Bell gave instrumental solos that were highly appreciated. A hearty vote of thanks was given Dr. Franklin. The audience sang "God Save the Queen" and separated, hoping to enjoy another such meeting in the near future. These literary meetings in connection with our institutes are destined to become very popular. Brandon and Portage have taken the initiative, and other places are about to follow. This is as it should be, providing as it does for the enjoyment of the ladies of the family; but there is yet one step necessary, viz., to provide something of interest for the boys. It has been noticeable all through the past winter that very few, if any, boys or young men attended the regular meetings, or, indeed, any other. If the institutes are to prove an unqualified success, the young men and boys must be reached. It is to be feared, however, that in some cases the fathers are to blame in this matter, leaving the boys at home while they themselves attend. The writer is acquainted with a farmer who has three sons almost full-grown, and who hires men to do the work for the day when such would compel the boys to remain at home. Youth is the time to acquire an education, and seeds of knowledge sown at that time are likely to produce an abundant harvest in after life. Let us have the boys at the institutes.

Manitoba Notes.

The Winnipeg Free Press, of the 15th June, speaking of the Manitoba crops, says:—"There is every promise of a yield even more abundant than that of last year. A pleasing feature is the steady growth of the areas under cultivation, indicating an equally steady growth in population and an abiding confidence in the country by the older settlers."

The June excursions to Manitoba, to enable Ontario farmers to see the country for themselves, were very largely patronized. Other excursions will likely be run in August.

Notwithstanding the McKinley Bill, with its prohibitory duty, the area of barley in Manitoba has increased 36 per cent. over last year.

Bulletin No. 28 of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture was issued on the 15th June. The total acreage put under crop this season is shown to be 1,350,201 acres, being an increase of 267,407 over that of 1890. Of this increased area 170,707 acres are devoted to wheat, 70,110 to oats and 23,793 to barley.

The areas of land under cultivation in Manitoba this year, compared with last, is as follows:

	1890.	1891.
Acres under wheat.....	746,058	916,664
" " oats.....	235,534	305,644
" " barley.....	66,035	89,828
" " peas.....	1,170	555
" " potatoes.....	10,812	12,710
" " roots.....	7,977	9,351

French Settlement in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* in the Eastern Provinces may be glad to know something of those who have left the province of Quebec, and gone out to establish new homes on the western prairies. In townships six and seven, range twenty-four, Manitoba, a colony has been formed by Rev. Father Gaire. Previous to July, 1888, those townships only contained some four or five families, or about fifteen souls. At that time Rev. Father Gaire began to colonize the district, and has since placed there some sixty French-Canadians, one hundred Belgians and one hundred and thirty French, making a total of three hundred and fifty. Although the soil is not considered to be of the very best quality, being somewhat light and sandy, still it is adapted to mixed farming, and those who settled there some three years ago have now made themselves comfortable homes. As their stock increases, an effort will be made to establish creameries and cheese factories in the district, the bluffs and ponds affording an excellent run for cattle. We give one instance to show how two or three years changes a man's circumstances—it is that of Mr. Francis Barbot, who arrived in 1888 with very little capital. He and his two sons now have clear deeds to 480 acres of land, and have a comfortable home and stock, besides, they have opened a blacksmith shop and do the work for their neighbors in the settlement. Count Rollignac visited the settlement last spring, and induced several of the farmers to plant and cultivate chicory which he has agreed to purchase. If it is found that it is successful it will be grown largely in the future. There are a number of French farmers located farther west, near Oak Lake, who are also doing well. Although most of the land has been occupied in these settlements, still there is land farther west on the Pipestone which may be obtained. Those who are now here will be glad to welcome any of their friends in the east who may wish to make homes for themselves in Manitoba.

Timely Notes for July.

THE FIELD.

Don't fail to cut down the thistles before they bloom.

Get your mower ready a week before you want it. Have a few spare sections on hand.

In cutting hay, start on the Scotch grass (thatch grass), then the sword grass, red top, blue-joint, and leave the finer and later seeding grasses to the last. Most kinds of hay cut after the seeds are shed, is little, if any, better than bright oat straw, so cut your hay early.

If you have any choice, keep the Scotch grass for your horses, the sword grass and softer kinds for the cows, and the earliest cut of all for the calves.

POULTRY.

Kill off your roosters at the end of the month. Sell off the old birds in August and September. Don't set any more eggs after 15th July.

STOCK.

Breed the heifers that you intend to keep for the dairy to a good pedigreed bull of a milking family of that particular breed, whether Short-horn, Ayrshire or Holstein. All Ayrshire cows are not big performers, nor do all Shorthorn or Holstein cows pay for their keep, leaving out of the question a profit besides. It is not yet too late to buy a good bull to head your herd. In buying a bull, first examine his mother and his grandmother, if possible, after that his sire and grand-sire, and sire's mother; then examine the bull himself, and lastly his pedigree. Although I put the pedigree last, as I consider it less important than the animal himself and his immediate ancestors, still I am firmly convinced that no grade bull, however good, will get as good stock as a pure-bred one of equal quality, nor will he stamp his characteristics so forcibly on his progeny. It is very important to breed the heifers to a pure-bred bull, as many a good cow will produce only indifferent stock from even a good bull, through having been bred to inferior males in the past. In this, as in a great many other departments of the farmer's calling, a right start goes a long way towards ultimate success.

THE FARM-YARD.

In going through this western country, one of the peculiarities that occur to a visitor from the east or Old Country is the variety of a "farm-yard." In England, in Scotland, in Eastern Canada, the farm-yard with its stables, sheds, drive-houses, piggeries, etc., is considered a requisite to every farm, however small, and is one of the first things an intending purchaser inquires about and examines.

Have we not in Manitoba as great, or even a greater need, of a properly fenced and situated

barn-yard? Think of the hours lost in going to and fro from scattered buildings, the chasing away of stray cattle from unprotected stacks, the damage done to machinery, wagons and small tools through exposure to wind, sun and rain; the loss through death, sickness or injury of chickens, young pigs, colts and calves on account of insufficient shelter. Consider, we say, all these and many more small losses through the want of a good, convenient, well-drained and sheltered farm-yard, and determine at once to have one, and stop these leaks in future.

INVICTA.

Dorset Horned Sheep.

Among the many candidates for popular favor, and the latest to be brought in any number before the Canadian Flockmaster, is the Dorset or Somerset Horned sheep. Those in the sub-joined illustration are representatives of the flock of Mr. Thos. Chick, Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England, the likenesses being taken from lambs five months old. Mr. Chick is an extensive breeder of these sheep, which are very

Care of Sheep.

BY S. H. WARD, CLANDEBOYE.

My experience has been that a good grade of Southdown or Shropshire insures a steady and reliable dividend every year on the original investment. The secret of success lies with the lamb crop, that is, the percentage that are brought to maturity and the fitness of lambs for the butcher as early as possible. To insure the latter I contrive to have my lambs dropped just as the grass is starting in the spring, then the growth of the lambs is continuous; whereas those dropped a month or so earlier are away behind, owing, it seems to me, to the lack of moist feed and insufficient milk and exercise. For a month before lambing the ewes should be fed oats and turnips, and those that are not in as good order as they should be, should, if possible, be separated and receive more care, so that all ewes can be in good condition for parturition, which is so much easier if in good order. Sheep thrive best with a change of pasture. My plan is to run a fence across the centre of an eighty-acre lot, and let the sheep feed alternately upon them, thus giving good feed all the time—and sheep appreciate fresh clipping very much. It is essential that good water be convenient, as without an abundance of this sheep will not thrive at all, no matter how good the feed is. My plan in summer is to turn my flock out as early as possible, so that after feeding, during the long morning, the sheep may gather in the cool shade of the bluffs and rest until the scorching rays of the mid-day sun are replaced by the less intense ones of the latter part of the afternoon.

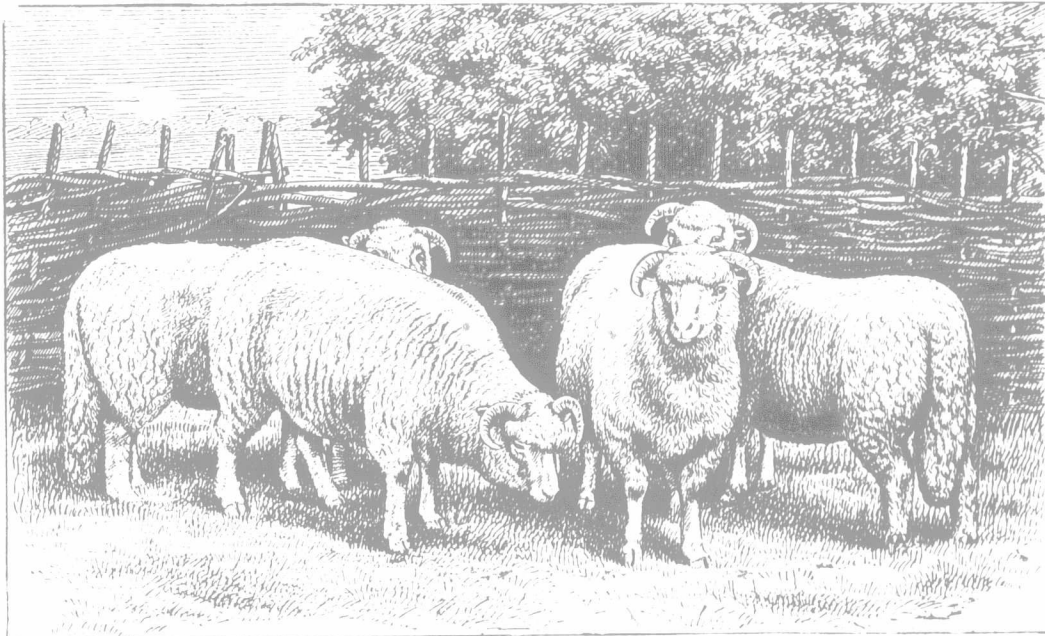
For winter feeding I find racks, arranged round the walls of the stable, from which the sheep feed, prevent the waste of hay. They should also be given salt and flour of sulphur regularly, while the stable should not be too warm, as it loosens the wool and spoils the fleece.

I find that the best time to shear sheep is about the middle of May, when the chances of cold snaps are rather slim; the wool by this time has lifted enough for easy work.

More common cattle will be shipped out of Manitoba and the Northwest this season than ever before in the same length of time.—[Exchange. Yes! And more high class pure-bred breeding stock has been shipped in than ever before in the same length of time. Our farmers and stockmen begin to realize that when they produce first-class stock they can reach the best eastern markets, while with a scrub they must accept what the local butcher can afford, or thinks he can afford to pay.

I would like to have you send me the April number, as for some reason mine did not come to hand. I have them all intact, and would not like to miss one. I would not like to be without the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, it is, indeed, the farmer's friend.

ANDREW RAE, Abigail, Man.



DORSET HORNED LAMBS, FIVE MONTHS' OLD.

highly thought off, and almost exclusively bred in his part of England. As a breed they have very many strong points in their favor, which should lead to their being largely introduced. They are an excellent mutton sheep, their wool is of a very high order, being about the same quality as Shropshire wool. In breeding they are very prolific, and have the special qualities of producing twice, and dropping their lambs at any month of the year. Consequently they are in great demand for early lambs, numbers of them finding their way into London markets for Christmas and holiday season. Messrs. Tazewell & Hector, Port Credit, Ont., had ewes in their flock that produced four lambs each during 1890, and sales amounting to nearly \$100 each were credited to some ewes of their flock. The above gentlemen made very large importations of these sheep last fall, and we are informed by them that among a large shipment lately consigned to them that they have secured the winners at the late Bath and West of England show. We bespeak at least a good share of patronage for this new sort, and a few of our Manitoba sheep breeders would do well to give them a trial.

The Pork Packers' Want.

You are aware that the bacon made from Canadian pea-fed hogs ranks very high in England as to the quality of the meat, i. e., the firmness of texture as compared with the corn-fed hogs of the Western States; but we lack one thing yet in order to attain perfection, as the following letter will show. This has just been received by us from our London agents, entirely unsolicited by us. It speaks for itself, and we hope Canadian farmers will lay it to heart. Should anyone suppose that the style of hogs described are suited only for the English market, we would assure them that the tastes of consumers in Canada are precisely in accord with John Bull's:—

"Wiltshire Bacon Curing Co.,
 "Plymouth, Stone House and Davenport, Eng.
 "Messrs. J. Wheeler, Bennett & Co., London:
 "GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours of the 29th please forward two boxes pea-fed sides, averaging 42 to 44. We tried the pea-fed some time since, fatness being the only fault. Your people on the other side ought to use the long Yorkshire White amongst the herds they have at present. We would then get the shaped side we want, instead of the short, fat things we are getting now.

"Yours truly,
 "Per Wiltshire Bacon Curing Co.,
 "N. BRENDON."

We again express our satisfaction with the marked improvement in the above regard this season, and we confidently hope for continued progress.

Thanking you for facilities furnished toward this end, we are,
 Yours truly,
 WM. DAVIES & CO.

The Wonderful Record of the Famous Jersey Cow Masena.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., who is the most widely known breeder of Jersey cattle in America, kindly sent us the following record of her famous cow Masena, which is now in her 16th year! and after nearly 1,000 miles by rail, the grand cow Masena has, I think, made the largest test of any cow living of same advanced age, and has demonstrated her ability, not only to "get there," but to "stay there."

1. She dropped her calf first week in March, just after journey. Began test March 12th.

2. She had been three months in quarantine on lowest possible feed, and latterly no grain whatever.

3. All through the test reported she has not averaged over 17 lbs. feed daily, one-fifth of that being wheat bran.

Under these circumstances here is her two months' test:—

In 61 consecutive days Masena yielded 1,822½ lbs. milk, which made 145 lbs. 8½ oz. butter of unrivalled firmness, color and quality. For 9 consecutive weeks the old cow has averaged 16 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. butter a week. Also, for same time, 59 lbs. milk daily. It is possible that other cows have done as well in their 6th year, but, if so, I have not heard of them, either among Jerseys or any other breed.

Masena is, at present date, a perfect picture of splendid health and condition. She is the ideal dairy cow in form, being a perfect wedge shape, with immense udder and milk veins. She is black in color, has a capacious belly, on short, fine legs, a gentle, placid temper, and an excellent appetite, and a skin as yellow as gold. Her 6th year old son, Masena's Son, now in my herd, is, as far as my opinion goes, the most valuable bull

living, in this or any other country, especially as he is sired by a pure St. Lambert bull, thus uniting these two famous strains. Individually he is perfect.

Below is given a detailed statement of test:

	LBS. MILK.			BUTTER. LBS. OZ.
	A. M.	P. M.	TOTAL.	
March 12	15	14	30	4 4
" 13	18	14½	32½	4 9
" 14	18	14	32	4 9
" 15	18	15	33	4 9
" 16	18½	14½	33	4 11
" 17	18½	15	33½	5 2
" 18	19	15	34	5 2
" 19	18½	15	33½	5 2½
" 20	18½	15	33½	5 2½
" 21	18	14½	32½	5 2½
" 22	18	15	33	5 4
" 23	18	14½	32½	5 4
" 24	17	14½	31½	5 2½
" 25	18½	15	33½	5 0
" 26	18½	15	33½	5 0
" 27	18	15	33	5 2½
" 28	18½	14½	33	5 2½
" 29	18	15	33	5 1½
" 30	18	14½	32½	5 1½
" 31	11½	15	26½	5 1
April 1	18	15	33	5 1
" 2	17	14	31	5 1½
" 3	16½	14	30½	5 1½
" 4	17	15	32	5 0
" 5	17½	15	32½	5 0
" 6	18	14½	32½	5 2
" 7	17	14	31	5 2
" 8	17	14	31	5 2
" 9	16½	14½	31	4 11
" 10	15½	14	29½	4 11
" 11	14½	13	27½	4 15
" 12	14½	13	27½	4 15
" 13	15	13	28	4 14
" 14	15	14	29	4 14
" 15	15½	14	29½	4 15
" 16	16	14	30	4 15
" 17	15½	13½	29	4 15
" 18	15½	13½	29	4 15
" 19	15½	14	29½	4 15
" 20	15½	14	29½	4 15
" 21	15½	14½	30	4 12
" 22	15	14	29	4 8
" 23	14½	13½	28	4 8
" 24	13½	10	23½	4 2½
" 25	12	10	22	4 2½
" 26	10½	10	20½	4 2½
" 27	12	10	22	4 3
" 28	14	12	26	4 3
" 29	14½	12	26½	4 1½
" 30	14	12½	26½	4 1½
May 1	14½	11½	26	4 8
" 2	14	12½	26½	4 7
" 3	14½	12	26½	4 7
" 4	14	11½	25½	4 7
" 5	14½	14	28½	4 8½
" 6	16	13½	29½	4 8½
" 7	15½	14	29½	4 9½
" 8	16	14½	30½	4 9½
" 9	16½	14½	31	4 8½
" 10	16	14½	30½	4 8½
" 11	16½	14	30½	4 3½

Total for 61 days 1,822½ 145 8½
 *Feed raised to 18 lbs. †21 lbs. ‡Reduced to 15 lbs.

Cattle Values.

From the great cattle producing plains of the west, and all through the cultivated lands in the east comes word that cattle are in short supply. All those who are intimately connected with handling cattle, whether for feeding or shipping, find them scarcer than a year ago. Particularly is this the case with those who are on the lookout for choice cattle for grazing. This will, sooner or later, effect the value of pure-bred cattle, on which depends the improvement and quick production of cattle suitable for the export trade. Already there has been a satisfactory demand for young Shorthorn bulls, and although the prices have not been so high as in former years, there is a steady awakening to the fact that the best beef bulls must be used, or the highest prices cannot be expected for steers, whether they are intended for feeding or slaughter. With the low prices for beef cattle, and the lessening demand that consequently attended the sales of feeders and stockers, farmers were careless in breeding and rearing calves, and prices lowered below the actual cost of production. This has had the effect of driving a very large percentage of the pure-bred herds to

the shambles, for which end they sold for more money than they would bring for breeding purposes. If this had caused a steady culling out of the worst cattle, which is as needful among pedigreed herds as anywhere else, the result would have been most advantageous to the breeding interests of the country at large. Unfortunately this was not the case. Shrinking values are universally followed by careless management, and numbers of those, among whom were new beginners, as well as old stock breeders, had become discouraged by the slow demand and low prices, and consequently neglected their herds. When prospects are bright, and sales come quickly breeders are ready to expend large sums for bulls to head their herds, which of necessity brings into demand superior cows and heifers, and slack sales of bulls are just as certain to have a contrary effect on the enquiry for females, hence the indifference found in keeping up the standard of the pure-bred herds throughout the country. It is in those close periods that the breeding of many a choicely bred herd is injured by the use of a bull that is not only defective in individual quality, but is sadly deficient in breeding, circumstances appearing to warrant a false economy through a temporary stagnation in trade. A careful scanning of the situation shows the necessity of breeders being more careful during seasons when the demand is slack. Just now due care should be given in order to replace those herds that have been weakened. We are confident that it will take several years of careful breeding to place our cattle breeding on as good a footing, as regards quality, as it was five years since. Through the last two or three years there has been too great a disposition to sell everything that was fit for slaughter, therefore the wholesale marketing of numbers of cows and heifers that should have been held for breeding.

Cattle Improvement.

[Continued from page 214.]

It seems among some to be thought that pure-breds must naturally be poor milkers; such is hardly true. Did our beef breeds get the same treatment as, for instance, the Jersey or Ayrshire, they would no doubt develop like milking qualities; but the object of breeders of any class is to obtain perfection in the animals they raise, whether beef or milk. I might mention an instance of what can be done with careful training. The dam of a Durham bull in my possession made, without forcing, 18½ lbs. of butter in 7 days. She stood challenged to beat any butter record in Manitoba, and I need hardly add the offer was never accepted. Still this cow raised a bull that will compare with any beef.

Every stockman should know exactly what he is going to do with his calf from the time it is born, and be governed, as to the method of raising it, by the object in view. Nothing less should satisfy us than a steer at two years to weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.

I anticipate some objections, the principal one being the supply of hay. Well, I think I am safe in saying that there is enough straw wasted in Manitoba to feed double the quantity of cattle at present in the province, assuming that it is chaffed and fed in conjunction with bran, shorts and crushed grain. A little long hay once a day with the above ration would keep our cattle growing all the time, other conditions being equal. There are gentlemen here who have

obtained, I believe, excellent results from the above ration.

I had no intention of touching on the question of feeding at all, but I have found it necessary to do so in order to better illustrate my arguments. One salient feature of the above course is that it would enable us to go into a system of rotation. This will soon be necessary when the land fails to grow wheat in paying quantities. Another advantage would be that of taking a great deal of our crop to market on four legs, after leaving behind a grand legacy in the shape of a doubly enriched manure pile, which, at the lowest possible estimate, would be a good offset for the labor bestowed in caring and feeding during our long winter. In dealing with this subject I have found it simply impossible to go into details; even, now its discussion must be curtailed by reason of so many other subjects engaging our attention in so short a time. In conclusion, I would say if you have only a scrub calf, feed it well, give it a good warm bed; if you see it is not growing as it should, alter its diet, give a little chop feed and ground linseed now and again. Remember a good bull is half the herd. That however good your cows, a scrub will bring their offspring down to his own mean level. That where you have one poor calf you can weed it out, whereas, if all be poor you will soon be poor, too. Read good agricultural papers, attend our farmers' meetings regularly and punctually, giving your attention to the subject under discussion. We are not here to criticise your style. We want your experience and advice in your own way, remembering that every step we advance in our pursuits brings us nearer the goal we all desire to reach.

American Berkshire Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Berkshire Association, held in the Illinois National Bank, Springfield, Ill., on the 15th of June, communications were read from absent members and patrons of the American Berkshire Record in regard to the death of Phil M. Springer, Secretary of the Association, expressing regrets at the loss sustained by the breeders of Berkshires and other pure-bred live stock. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Secretary, and it was ordered that in the next published volume of the American Berkshire Record one page be set aside in memoriam and one page for a likeness of the deceased.

Financial and other matters pertaining to the business of the Association were found in a satisfactory condition.

John G. Springer, who for a number of years has been associated with his brother, Phil M. Springer, as clerk in the office of the Association, was elected to fill the unexpired term as Secretary and member of the Executive Committee, left vacant by the latter's death.

Machine Oils, Belting, Threshers' Supplies, Etc.

All who wish to buy machine oil, grain scales, road carts, threshers' supplies, belting, etc., we would refer to the advertisement of S. Mills & Co., 91 John street south, Hamilton. We have bought considerable goods of these gentlemen and so far they have proved satisfactory. Considering the quality of the goods, the prices are low.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

The Profits of Sheep Husbandry in Manitoba and the Northwest.

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON.

It has often been asserted that no farm stock pays as well as sheep, and this is to a certain extent true, for in some localities, where the circumstances are favorable, taking into consideration the value of feed and the labor required in attending them, they may be said to be more profitable than any other stock. There are, however, some districts, especially in the northern part of the country, where wolves are a great drawback to those who are engaged in this branch of stock-raising, and will, to a greater or less extent, reduce the profits. Then, again, many farmers who have begun by keeping a small flock have got rid of them, as they found them so troublesome to look after during the summer. This may be remedied by keeping enough sheep to make it pay to look after them, for a large flock costs no more than a small one in this respect.

A good lamb, that is a lamb from an ordinary ewe and a pure-bred ram, properly raised, is worth to the butchers in Brandon \$5; further west not quite so much; in Winnipeg probably more; or good grade ewe lambs, intended for breeding stock, will bring \$5 in any part of the country. Good grade breeding ewes can be bought for about \$8 each. There are sheep to be had at a much smaller figure, but a really good sheep can be had for about that sum.

The number of lambs from a flock of ewes will vary very much, but I believe this variation will be largely in accordance with the management, and especially so at the time of mating. The crop of lambs should not be below a lamb and a-half to each ewe. We often see accounts of breeders of pure-bred sheep getting exceptionally large numbers of lambs from their ewes, but I do not remember that I have ever seen or heard of a farmer who half starved his flock doing so. Successful breeders are necessarily good feeders.

The price of wool has been so low in past years that this crop has been very secondary indeed, compared with the lamb crop, the price ranging between ten and eighteen cents, but much of it has gone to market in anything but the best condition. If the sheep were well-washed ten days to two weeks before shearing, with a clean, well-bedded yard and sheds for them to lie in at night, instead of the often-seen dirty quarters, the fleeces well-bagged and neatly put up, I think we might look for a better price for wool. In Ontario it used to be said that the wool should pay for wintering a sheep; and though the price of wool is much lower here than there the cost of wintering is much less, so that the same rule will stand good here. Of course in some localities this may not be the case, the conditions varying so much, but in my own experience the wool would amply pay for the wintering.

Another source of profit derived from sheep is the manure, which, though thought very little about and wasted by a great many, is, nevertheless, worth money, and the thoughtful farmer will look upon it as part of the returns from his flock. Sheep manure requires less handling than that of other animals, for the sheep shed does not need to be cleaned out, additional litter being added whenever required, which becomes mixed with the solid droppings and also absorbs all the liquid, thus making a manure which is more

valuable than that from any other stock under the general management. This manure if applied to the land will give an increased yield in crops which will, I believe, pay for the summering of the sheep. If, then, the wool and manure will pay for the keep of the sheep, the lambs, after making allowance for attendance (which is small in comparison with other stock) and ram service, have a very nice profit in favor of the flock.

We have in Manitoba and the Northwest one advantage in sheep-raising, which is perhaps of more importance than anything else, and that is a suitable climate. Sheep delight in dryness; it is necessary to their health, and consequently disease may be said to be comparatively unknown here. In England, where sheep are kept so largely and used so much in connection with the fertilizing of the soil, they have to contend with many diseases, which they are subject to, owing to the dampness of the climate. How much more favorable are our conditions. When the big wheat fields begin to yield less, and by degrees grow smaller, then farmers will find out that we have a country admirably adapted for sheep. When that day comes we must look for an outside market, for at present the market for sheep, though excellent, is but local; but if the Old Country will take mutton from Ontario in the shape of old ewes we need have no fear of a market if we export fine fat wethers such as this country is capable of producing.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Among recent notable sales of live stock were some 1,416 lb. steers at \$6.30; 1,270 to 1,364 lb. stillers at \$5.85 to \$5.90, and six fancy Shorthorn heifers, 773 lbs., \$5.40; 768 lb. yearling steers \$5.05; 90 lb. Texas grass sheep at \$4.75 to \$4.90; 79 lb. Kentucky sheep, \$5.30, and 115 lb. Illinois sheep, \$5.70. While there is no boom in the live stock market there is a good healthy feeling all around, and prices are good compared with last year. There are a good many persons who have for some months been looking for a tremendous boom. It may come, but if the ideas of live stock men had not been worked up so high they would certainly be in very good spirits over the present condition of the markets. Prices are fairly remunerative, and prospects are that they will not be less so for a good while to come. Calves are being slaughtered at a rate that ought to bring about a cattle famine. Six thousand a week at one market, against less than 4,000 a year ago, is quite an increase, and yet they sell well. For some years past the tendency has been among cattle and sheep men to get out of breeding and raising young stock, and handle only well-grown animals ready to fatten for market. This tendency can only have the effect of causing, sooner or later, a reaction in favor of breeding on business principles. Such breeding will pay handsomely in the future. The decrease of cattle receipts at Chicago for the first six months amounted to about 200,000 head, and as the decrease in June has been at the rate of 20,000 per week it looks as if the year's marketing would show at least 500,000 of a falling off.

At the Woodburn sale of Shorthorns the cows sold at an average of \$289.44 per head, and the bulls at \$372.20. It was the general feeling that the tide had turned, and there was more spirit and life in the bidding than we have seen at a fine cattle sale for several years. It is a long lane that has no turn, but the law of depression in the market for good, well-bred Shorthorns has commenced to turn. The market for such stock, however, is bad, and it must be confessed that many breeding herds of considerable note contain "pedigreed scrubs."

Feeding Value of Whey.

In the Canadian cheese factory system sufficient attention has not been paid to the profitable utilization of the by-product—whey. What is its feeding value? or, how can it best be handled? are questions entirely ignored as a rule. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, during the fall and winter of 1890-91, four trials were conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the value of sweet whey for pig feeding. Director W. A. Henry draws the following conclusions as the result:—

1st. We were not successful in maintaining pigs on whey alone.—

2nd. Pigs fed on corn meal and shorts with water required 552 lbs. of the mixture for 100 lbs. of gain.

3rd. When whey was added to the corn meal and shorts mixture, it produced a marked saving in the amount of grain required for good gains. This was true for mixtures varying from two pounds of whey to one of grain, up to ten pounds of whey to one of grain.

4th. It was found when using whey as a partial substitute for grain, that 760 lbs. of whey effected a saving of 100 lbs. of the corn meal and shorts mixture.

5th. Using these figures, if corn meal and shorts are valued at \$12 per ton, when whey is worth 8 cents per hundred pounds, at \$15 per ton for the corn meal and shorts, whey would be worth 10 cents per hundred weight.

6th. Shorts, pea meal and oil meal, or like feeds, should be mixed with whey for growing animals. Some corn may be fed at all times, the proportion increasing as the animal approaches maturity.

In 100 lbs. of average milk 12 or 13 lbs. are solids, the balance water. In cheese making the casein is coagulated by the rennet, so that nearly all of it is recovered; most of the fat is also supposed to go into the cheese. The albumen, a valuable food product, remains in the whey, as does most of the ash and sugar, also a trace of casein and a small percentage of fat. Though the bulk of whey is water, yet the solids which it does contain are almost perfectly digestible, according to Prof. Henry, and have a high nutritive value. Judging from its composition it is an incomplete food in itself. Hence it is necessary to combine with it other foods, as the experiment shows. Assuming 100 lbs. of milk, containing about 13 per cent. of total solids, there would be about 90 lbs. of whey remaining, 10 pounds going into the cheese. The solids contained in that whey would be about as follows:—

Casein .1, albumen .7, fat .4, sugar 4.3, and ash .6. Prof. Henry suggests, with apparent reason, that the whey fed with the meal increased the availability of the ration more than the solids of the whey added. That is, if the meal has a certain value itself, and the whey a certain other value itself, the combination of the two has a higher value in feeding than the sum resulting from adding the value of the whey to the value of the meal. At the rate coarse grains have been selling in Ontario the past season it would probably be a fair valuation to put it at 10 cents per 100 lbs. But that is in a perfectly sweet condition, and not further diluted with factory washings or left in the filthy whey tank, as is too commonly the rule, until sour, if not half rotten. The bulletin before us contains no information as to the value of sour whey, though that is the condition in which 50 out of 100 farmers use it. That its value is greatly reduced may fairly be assumed from the factory washings, if not from the souring. It, therefore, seems clear, apart from the pollution of

milk cans used for carrying home sour whey, and consequent injury to the quality of milk and cheese, that to secure the full value from whey it should be fed in the vicinity of the factory, but at such a distance and under such conditions, as will not contaminate the factory atmosphere. At the Tavistock cheese factory, now the seat of the Western Ontario Cheesemakers' Dairy School, this problem is completely solved. Messrs. Ballantyne & Bell, who own the factory, manufactures the cheese at so much per pound (2 cents), and retain the whey, with which they fatten from 400 to 450 hogs every summer. It is run through pipes to a large tank at the end of a long, well-lighted, well-ventilated, and clean swine building. Ordinarily the pigs are fed all they can drink in the morning and at 4 p. m., with a mixture of bran, shorts, ground peas, and oil cake, alfalfa (green) being also fed in season. When whey is plentiful they get a drink at noon as well. The system works very well. Cheese of the finest character are turned out, commanding a high price. The net return to the patrons for their milk last year was nearly 73 cents per 100 lbs. All the manure produced in feeding the hogs is given to the farmers of the vicinity for hauling it away. The plan is worthy of consideration by factorymen and patrons in other localities. The hogs fed are usually fall or early winter litters purchased in spring, or as the factory season goes on, and Messrs. Ballantyne & Bell, no doubt, realize a good profit in feeding them.

"Non-Exercise" of Dairy Cows.

In view of the prominence that has been given lately in certain quarters to the idea of "non-exercise" for dairy cows, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE deemed the question of sufficient importance to secure an expression of opinion regarding it from a number of our readers. City milkmen may deem it profitable to run a cow simply as a milk-producing machine without special regard to the ultimate effect of continuous housing upon herself or her progeny. Farmers and breeders must view the case from a different standpoint, and in order to present the subject before our readers in the light of practical experience as far as possible, the following questions were sent out:—

1. Do you practice "non-exercise" of dairy cows, and to what extent?
2. From experience or observation, what has been the result?
3. Considered as breeding animals, and also for use in practical dairying on the farm, do you approve the continuous housing of dairy cows? If so, under what conditions?
4. Can the daily exercise of a cow in pasturing be considered as a safeguard against possible evil effects arising from being tied in stable continuously four or five winter months?

At the time of this issue going to press the following replies had been received, indicating that the question is likely to excite no little interest, but no more than its importance warrants. Whatever may be said *pro* and *con*, this much is certain, that the constitution of the cow must be well-guarded, for if that be destroyed her usefulness, either for breeding or practical dairying, is gone. We bespeak for these letters a careful perusal:—

MRS. E. M. JONES, JERSEY BREEDER, BROCKVILLE.
I am so situated that I have no opinion in the matter whatever. My pasture is a great deal too far away, added to which it is not very good, but I have no alternative but to use it.

1. I do not believe total absence of exercise conducive to the health or well-being of a dairy cow, nor do I practice it.
2. Have had no experience, as I always turn my cattle out every day in winter that weather will admit, and while in stable they are so tied as to allow them the utmost possible freedom in the way of moving about.
3. Not approving of the continual housing of cattle, I have not tried it. I do not mean that my cattle are out all the time, far from it. In summer they are out day and night; in spring and fall are out all day and housed at night; in winter are all out once a day to stir round and exercise their limbs. This period of exercise varies from half an hour to three or four hours, according to weather.
4. The summer's exercise of a cow going to pasture should not be considered a safeguard against absolutely close confinement all winter. It would be a feast or a famine. Cows do not require

much exercise, but they do need some. I think, however, that most people walk their cows to death. If pasture is so very good that cows can soon fill themselves they can afford to go a longer distance to it than to a poor pasture where they have to keep on their feet all day hunting for food.

R. J. GRAHAM, BELLEVILLE, SECRETARY CREAMERIES ASSOCIATION.

In reply to yours of 6th inst. would say have had some experience with dairy cows in nearly every form. *Re* "non-exercise," I am not in favor of it, but prefer during the housing season to let my milking cows have exercise in the yard every fine day for about two hours. Do not allow beefing cattle out at all. A milking cow will not have the same bright, healthy appearance, nor will their appetite be as good when constantly housed, also they will become stiff in front, and their hoofs will get long and sometimes break off up in the quick of the foot. Have tried soiling cows against pasturing; divided herd equally (20 in each) for one season. The cows that were soiled were kept considerably cheaper, but did not thrive or milk as well, and I have discontinued the practise. Can not say from personal knowledge whether a cow would fully recover on pasture from six months confinement or not, but certainly would prefer not to get her in that condition.

JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, MONTREAL, Ayrshire BREEDERS.

1. I always let my cows out in winter on fine days once a week from half an hour to an hour, according to the weather, but give them no water outside.

2. From experience I find that they are much healthier and feed better when they get a little run out.

3. For breeding I believe in giving them a good deal of exercise, but not on too cold days. They don't require so much exercise when giving milk. I do not approve of continuous housing, for I do not consider they are so healthy nor the milk as healthy as when getting a little exercise and fresh air once or twice a week on fine days.

4. I don't think that the exercise cows get on pasture is a safeguard against any evil that may arise from cows confined for four or five months in winter.

SMITH BROS., CHURCHVILLE, ONT., HOLSTEIN BREEDERS.

1. We have practiced non-exercise of dairy cows with some half dozen head for a period of from two to four months at a time.

2. The results in producing milk and butter were better than we ever obtained with exercise. However, we prefer exercise in a comfortable, well-ventilated place.

3. We do not approve of the continuous housing of breeding animals or of dairy cows, because (1) it requires too much work in summer when so much other work must be done; (2) it is not so healthy, as stables in summer are not so easily kept clean and sweet; (3) it tends to lessen the breeding qualities of cows.

4. Some cows are of a roaming disposition, and with such confinement is injurious, and pasturing for some months can make up only in part for the injury received while continuously stabled. Others stand it without any noticeable injury and seem contented and satisfied, and the pasturing seems to make up fully any injury they may have received. Good pasture with plenty of shade, fresh water and pure air, with the privilege of quietly roaming about is far the healthiest place for any kind of animals.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., ROCKLAND, ONT.

1. Our dairy cows are Ayrshires and Jerseys. We put them in stables in November, and do not let them out at all during the winter excepting for an hour or two a day on very fine days.

2. The result is that our cows milk very much better than if allowed to run out every day irrespective of the condition of the weather.

3. Our reason for letting our cows out for a short time on the very fine days is because we keep them better than if allowed to run out every day irrespective of the condition of the weather. Our opinion is that breeding cows are the better of some exercise when it can be had. If we need our cows for dairy purposes only we would tie them in at the time of regular housing in the autumn and would not let them out till spring, and we are sure, with much greater profit than if we allowed them to go out daily.

4. We cannot see how summer pasturage and the exercise resulting therefrom could overcome the evil results of being tied up for five or six months in winter. But our opinion is that there are no evil results, except, possibly, on the score of breeding.

JOHN GEARY, "BLI BRO STOCK FARM," LONDON, ONT.

1. Yes; during the past five years I have kept from 100 to 150 dairy cows continuously housed from November 1st to middle of May.

2. In favor of the course which I have been pursuing.

3. Yes; in comfortable, warm, clean and well-ventilated stables. Each animal ought to have plenty of room to lie down comfortably, well-bedded, and I consider it essential to health that the curry comb be used at least three times a week.

4. Yes.
We would be pleased to hear from other readers of the ADVOCATE who have had practical experience bearing upon the foregoing questions. Make your communications to the point, and brief, such as the foregoing.

Starting a Creamery.

In starting a creamery the first point to be secured is a sufficient supply of milk or cream within a reasonably limited area. Whether run by an individual or a corporation the question of plans and cost must then be considered. For this purpose it is well to take ample time and make the fullest enquiry. Within a few years Canada will doubtless see many butter-making establishments started, and to aid our dairy readers in that work we present a plan prepared by Prof. J. W. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner. It provides capacity for the milk of from 500 to 700 cows to be handled on the centrifugal separator system, which in Denmark and elsewhere has demonstrated its utility in a most remarkable manner.

For a creamery such as set forth in the plans Professor Robertson gives the following list of utensils:—

One skim-milk tank of 6,000 pounds capacity. One inspirator or pump for elevating skim-milk. Probable cost, \$3,000, including the building.

As to the site, it should be: 1. Suited for easy and effective drainage; 2. Supplied with an abundance of pure cold water; 3. Easy of access by good roads. Where the cow population is very scattered the cream gathering plan might be more economical, but all points considered the separator plan has most to commend it. A study of Prof. Robertson's plans and furnishings, valuable as a starting point, indicate that additional suggestions on the part of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE may be useful.

We believe it would be prudent to equip factories both for the manufacture of butter and cheese, at least till such time as a steady and remunerative export butter trade be established. With a possible glut of summer butter, prices may drop to 15 and 17 cents for butter, and if at the same time cheese goes from 8 to 10 cents,

plan would likely be found too warm for working the butter, but "E" could be used for that purpose, being kept at about 50 degrees.

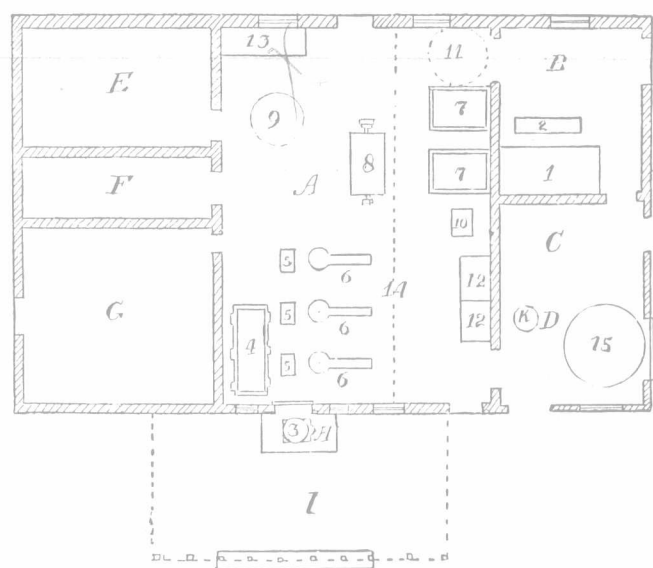
Instead of the three heaters marked "5" a large can arranged to be heated with steam and suspended over the milk vat, might be found an improvement. A small tin pump will readily elevate the milk from the vat to this heating can, from which, when at the proper temperature, the milk will run by gravity to the separators. The can should have three taps.

To cool the cream *en route* from the separators to the cream vat, run it through a conductor with a corrugated bottom holding ice underneath.

In order to avoid any interference with the perfect working of separators through jarring of the engine, set them on posts that run through the floor deep into the ground.

An improvement might be made by turning the rooms "E" and "F" the other way, putting a window in "E" and a door between the two. Each would then have ice against the end partition.

In a combined factory the receiving vat must be kept reasonably low down for cheese-making,

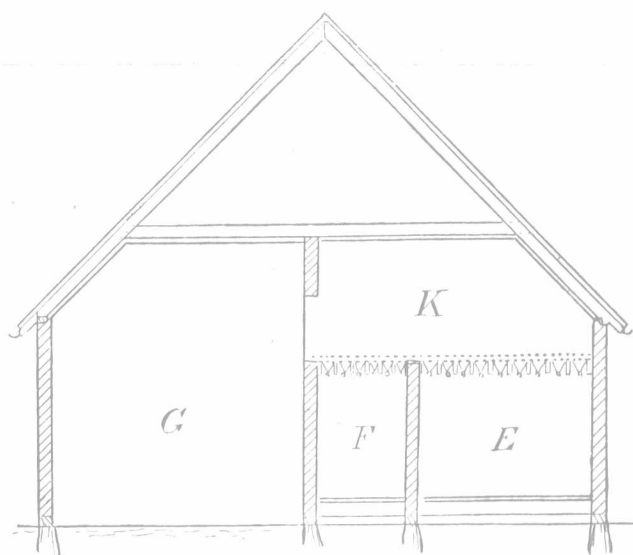


GROUND FLOOR.

- A.—Working Room, 36 ft. x 26 ft.
- B.—Boiler and Engine Room, 16 ft. x 14 ft.
- C and D.—Shed for fuel and Skim-milk Tank, 19 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft.
- E.—Butter Store-Room, 18 ft. x 12 ft.
- F.—Refrigerator Room, 18 ft. x 6 ft.
- G.—Ice House, 18 ft. x 17 ft.
- H.—Milk-weighing Platform, 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. high.
- I.—Covered Roadway.

- 1. Steam Boiler; 2. Engine; 3. Weighing Can and Scales; 4. Milk Receiving Vat; 5. Heaters; 6. Centrifugal Separators; 7. Cream Vats; 8. Churn; 9. Butter-worker; 10. Milk Tester; 11. Water Tank, placed overhead; 12. Hot and Cold Water Tanks; 13. Table; 14. Line in floor towards which it falls from both sides; 15. Skim-milk Tank; 16. Buttermilk Tank in D.

CENTRIFUGAL CREAMERY PLAN.



END VIEW.

- E.—Butter Store-Room. F.—Refrigerator Room. G.—Ice House (no floor). K.—Ice Box over E and F.

NOTE.—The ceiling in E and F is 7 ft. 6 in. high and is finished with joists, 2 in. x 10 in., placed 12 inches apart; between the joists, V-shaped galvanized iron troughs are laid; they are soldered over the top of every joint to prevent leaking; to the troughs at the lowest points are attached small troughs, 1½ in. wide, to receive the drip from the condensation of water which takes place on the E and F side of the galvanized iron; the troughs all have a fall of 1 inch to one side of the building, where the water from melted ice, and the water from the drip in the small under-troughs is received and conducted out. One door between G and K serves for the putting of ice into the Ice Box K. The partition between E and F prevents the butter in the Store-Room E from being affected by the changes in temperature, which are consequent upon the frequent openings of the door, between F and the Working Room, during working hours.

- Steam boiler of ten horse-power.
- Steam engine of ten horse-power.
- Water injector.
- One weighing can of 500 pounds capacity.
- One milk conductor.
- One milk receiving vat of 3,000 capacity.
- Centrifugal cream separators of total capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per hour.
- One Babcock milk tester, or one Fjord's controller.
- Strainers for cream vat, for churn, and hair sieve for buttermilk.
- One churn of 200 pounds capacity.
- One butter worker.
- Weighing scales—one pair platform scales for butter, one pair of counter scales for butter, one pair for salt.
- Two butter spades, butter paddle, two butter ladders.
- Two thermometers, two floating thermometers.
- Butter printers.
- Graduated measuring glass, 8 oz.
- Stencil plates and brush for branding.
- Butter trier.
- Three tin pails.
- One large dipper, one small dipper, and one strainer dipper.
- Shafting, belting, steam pipes and water pipes connected with hose.
- Two floor brushes and rubber scraper.
- One water tank of twenty barrel capacity.
- One cold water tank, one hot water tank, and one buttermilk tank.
- One skim-milk heater and cooler.

then it is a losing game to put milk into butter. Some of our creamery men have found that out before now. Hoard's Dairyman estimates that 17-cent butter means about 52 cents net per 100 lbs. milk containing 3.75 per cent. butter fat, and cheese at 9 cents from the same grade of milk would mean 75 cents net to the patron. Therefore, the maker who is going to do the best for his patrons must be prepared for the emergency of low prices in butter, because for the farmer to part with his milk for 52 cents per 100 means a dead loss. There is no reason why first-class cheese and first-class butter cannot be made in the same establishment and by the same man. About \$300 would supply the extra furnishings. The capacity of the 3,000 lb. receiving vat should be doubled, besides which a curd sink, gang press, curd grinders, knives and other articles would be needed, together with a small curing room.

For summer making the room "A" on the

hence there is a special reason for the suspended can over the vat and the small pump.

A word in conclusion: Aim to produce as much butter in winter as possible. It is easier handled then and brings the best price. Summer butter is always plentiful.

Manitoba and Northwest Breeders' Register.

The following are the registrations for the month:—

- No. 1.—Sharper, ch. stallion; foaled 1882; by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, dam Lucy Sharpe; record, 2.19¼.
- No. 2.—Jent le Pepper, by Mambrino Rattler 1356; chestnut mare; foaled 1885; dam Gritmare.
- No. 3.—Ebony Wilkes, by Sharper 7001; blk. h.; foaled 1890; 1st dam Minnie.
- No. 4.—St. Regis, by Tramp 308; ch.; foaled 1871; 1st dam Yellowbird, dam of Trampoline; record, 2.23.
- No. 5.—Compwood, by Compeer 492; b. h.; foaled 1884; dam Fashion; record, 2.35.

This is the way Hunter Nicholson, Dairy Editor of the Jersey Bulletin, aptly puts it:— "The better the blood the better care it deserves, and the better feed it will pay for."

Instruction in Butter-Making.

Recognizing the great necessity of, and the advantages that may arise from an improvement in our Ontario butter, the Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, has suggested a plan and given instructions towards its being carried out, whereby it is hoped that much good will result. He has planned what may be called a travelling dairy department, a practical butter school or institute. Prof. H. H. Dean and an assistant will, towards the end of June, start out from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, equipped with a set of tested, simple butter-making apparatus. They will go to such dairy sections as may desire their presence, meet in some suitable place the farmers, their wives and daughters, and by addresses and practical experiments give instruction in the best methods of handling milk, cream and butter. Those who are interested and desirous of having such a meeting or convention should at once communicate with President Mills or Prof. Dean at Guelph, as only a limited number of sections can be visited. This is of course an experiment, a venture, but we believe that the farmers will co-operate with the Hon. Mr. Dryden in this effort, by providing suitable quarters, plenty of cream for the experiment, a large crowd of interested learners, and not turn a cold shoulder upon the enterprise with the remark, "What can they teach us about butter-making?" Good butter-makers can meet and compare notes and make friendly suggestions, indifferent butter-makers can improve, and these who may recognize their ignorance can certainly pick up valuable information. If successful this year the scheme will be more fully developed next year. The success of it, to a great extent, will turn upon the co-operation of the farmers and their wives. Here is the opportunity for the women of our Farmers' Institutes.

The Influence of Foods.

Interesting feeding experiments with three Jersey and two native cows were conducted during two years past at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. It was found that when fed hay alone the yield of milk, and butter as well, was always lowest. The addition of eight pounds of corn meal per day increased both the flow of milk and the yield of butter over that of hay alone, but the butter fat did not increase in proportion to the milk yield. The substitution of five pounds per day of linseed meal for six pounds of corn meal, making the grain ration two pounds of corn meal and five pounds linseed meal, gave a smaller yield of milk than when corn meal alone was fed. The yield of butter fat, nevertheless, was increased in every trial with linseed meal, and in the case of two cows with the same relative increase, would amount to more than 70 pounds of butter per year for each cow. Replacing the five pounds of linseed meal with eight pounds of wheat bran, the milk yield was rather less on the whole, but in one case more than when linseed meal was fed. The yield of butter was considerably diminished. The substitution of oats for linseed meal was followed by less milk and less butter, but of superior quality to that from linseed meal. With ensilage the chief difference noted was the more efficient recovery of the fat in butter-making, and the butter under cotton-seed meal was of much better quality than when linseed meal was fed. Some of these butter experiments were not of a sufficient number of trials to warrant definite conclusions. Oats and grain trials tried, gluten meal gave the large flow of milk, but the fat percentage was correspondingly low.

Dry feed (a waste product from the manufacture of starch and glucose from corn) ranked next to gluten meal. Corn meal followed these for producing flow of milk. Linseed meal gave the largest amount of butter, but the quality was not of the best, being too soft. Oats gave the best colored and hardest butter, but somewhat crumbly. One obvious conclusion that might be drawn from these results is that a combination of foods would be the most satisfactory butter ration, and experiments tried so proved. Summing up, Director Collier says: "We find that the character of the food *did largely influence both the yield of butter and the quality.*" This strongly verifies conclusions reached by other experimenters and the experience of many practical dairymen in feeding their herds. Much depends, however, on the individual cow. Some respond much more noticeably to generous feeding than others. That the butter yield can be increased by judicious feeding admits of no doubt; but there is a question as to the extent of the possible increase and the relative profits when the cost of food is taken into account. As far as the record of the Geneva experiments before us indicates, that most important consideration (the profit) does not appear to have been determined, and it is the profit that the dairyman is after. The good dairy cow should greatly enhance the value of what she consumes to her owner, and whether she will best do this on a "high," "medium" or "low" ration is a problem demanding the most accurate study.

Dairy Observations.

The sudden death of Col. F. D. Curtis at Cuba, Allegany, N. Y., where he had gone to conduct a dairy school, removes one of the most gifted and steadfast friends of progressive agriculture, live stock breeding and dairying in America.

Germany is said to have about 700 co-operative creameries in operation.

It is not enough to have a large flow of milk, the quality must be there also when the farmer aims at winter butter-making and summer cheese-making.

By a judicious system of feeding, with practically the same herd, Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Greene Co., N. Y., in five years reduced the quality of milk required to make one pound of butter from 39.3 to 21, or about one-half what it did at first. The amount of butter increased in the same proportion.

Danish butter is sold in England at an average of a shilling per pound, while the average selling price of butter produced in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated by the Agricultural Gazette at under 11 pence.

Having thoroughly tested the Babcock method of determining the fat percentage of milk, Mr. Frank T. Shut, Chief Chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, reports as follows: "We may safely conclude that when the Babcock test is made according to the instructions given with the machine, *strictly reliable results are obtained*, and that the percentage of fat so found, allowing for the greatest error possible under such circumstances, will be well within one quarter of one per cent. (.25) of the amount of fat actually in the milk."

The Great Northwest.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON PRINCE ALBERT AND RED DEER.

Those of our readers who are thinking of establishing a home in the Canadian Northwest for themselves or their boys will be interested in hearing something about two new districts which until recently have been to most people little more than geographical expressions, but which, owing to the construction of new railways, are now brought within easy reach. The first of these districts is that lying between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river, extending from Saskatoon to the Forks, and includes the Prince Albert settlement. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry., which was completed to Prince Albert last year, runs through this district, and round some of the stations, which are situated at every nine miles or thereabouts, small towns are being formed. Prince Albert of course has been an important point for several years, but now that it has at last got the long looked for railway facilities its prospects are greatly enhanced, and its business men are confident of a most prosperous future for their town, which is beautifully situated on the banks of the mighty Saskatchewan. This district comprises some forty townships, each of which contains thirty-six square miles, and is in general admirably adapted to the requirements of mixed farming, having good soil, good water and plenty of it, and bluffs of timber, affording an abundant supply of fuel to the settlers.

The second district referred to is in Alberta, and lies between Calgary and the Red Deer river, and has recently been opened up by the construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway which was completed to the Red Deer last fall. The district thus opened up is an exceptionally fine one. It is situated at the foot of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and is watered by numerous streams which rise in the mountains and flow northeasterly. There is abundance of fuel here, and the climate is much less severe than in Manitoba. The soil is rich and fertile, and as for the grasses, Alberta is famous the world over as the finest country out of doors for stock-raising purposes.

In both the above districts we understand that free homesteads of 160 acres can still be obtained within a few miles of the railways, the even numbered sections being all reserved for homesteading purposes by the Government. A number of land hunters are going into these districts this year. The odd numbered sections belong to the railway companies, and Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, of Winnipeg, who are the general agents for both roads, are doing all they can to get these districts settled up by a good class of men, and are always ready to give any assistance and advice to any one making inquiries concerning them, whether their intention is to take up a homestead or to purchase railway lands. We are trying to make arrangements to have articles descriptive of these new fields for settlement written by men residing on the spot, whose information and advice may be relied upon, as we think such articles will be useful to many of our readers, and instructive to all.

It is proposed to have a working dairy of 300 cows at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Dairying.

[Read before the Crystal City Farmers' Institute on May 30th, 1891, by Mr. James Smith.]

Dairying will be one of the most important branches of agriculture in this country before long, as grain-growing is very uncertain, and dairying is very sure. Although we may not get very high prices for dairy products they will not freeze. To make it a success, we must have cows adapted for the branch of dairying we intend to follow. Some cows are very little use for butter-making, as there is not enough fatty matter in the milk to make it pay. Such cows' milk, if milked at all, should be sent to a cheese factory, as cheese does not require as much fat as butter. The best thing to do with cows like that is to let their calves run with them, if you must keep them, but it would be far better to sell two poor cows and buy one good one. The good one with good care may make more butter (if that is the branch you intend to follow) than two poor ones. To make good butter we must see to it that our cows have the best of food and water it is possible to get, as musty food of any kind, or stagnant water, will affect the milk, and even confined air in stables, through the cow breathing it, is carried through the system, and then is taken up by the milk; therefore, to make a good article of butter we must be very careful where we feed and what we feed. Most of you know how to milk, so on that I have very little to say. To do it right you must do it as quickly as possible without hurting the cow, and do not change hands any oftener than it is necessary, by which I mean that the same person should milk the same cow as often as possible. To care for the milk after it is taken from the cow; it should be strained into a creamer can as soon as possible, for the quicker you get the milk cooled the better the cream will rise, and is not so liable to take up odors after it is cooled. Skimming should be done very carefully so as not to take up too much milk. Milk won't hurt the cream if it is not allowed to sour too much. Thick sour milk can not be washed out of butter, which is one source of bad butter. If any thick milk gathers in the bottom of your cream can, better throw it out to the pigs than put it into the churn.

Care and Ripening of Cream—Cream can be ripened in twelve hours if you keep the temperature between 65° to 70°, providing you stir it well each time you skim it. It takes some time for fresh cream to mix with what has been gathered for some time, therefore, fresh cream should not be put into the can on churning day.

Churning.—The cooler you can churn without waiting too long the better; you will have better tasting butter, and it will keep longer than butter churned from cream heated to 64° or 66°. The right temperature depends on the state of your cream; if very sour it can be churned at lower temperature than when rightly ripened or sweet. Some may ask, "How do you know when it is ripe?" It is hard to point out a rule to go by; so far as I know it is just when it is on the turn. There is a difference between ripened cream and sour cream. You will get a greater quantity off sour milk, but you won't get the quality. When the butter is in grains, about the size of wheat or less, there may be some cold water put into the churn to cause the butter to harden, and the buttermilk will draw off better. To get the milk off properly, it is best to have a strainer of some kind, cheese cloth or butter cloth will do, which saves any butter that is likely to pass off with the buttermilk. The advantage of leaving butter in granular form is that it can be washed cleaner and more easily. To wash butter properly there

should be as much water put into the churn at each washing as there was cream. In warm weather it will need three waters to wash it clean, but in cold weather two are plenty. Butter, at the best, will contain more or less buttermilk, and the more there is of it the harder it will be to keep any length of time without spoiling. Salting is a very important part of butter-making. You must be very careful not to over salt, as it will spoil the flavor of the best butter made. It is not prudent to go by guess, far better to weigh butter and salt. This can be done with those small spring scales, which will be more correct than guessing. Put one ounce of salt to one pound of butter for packing. To work salt into butter you must not rub or scrape, but press it in with lever or butter spoon, or what you have at your disposal. Be careful not to work it too much till the salt is dissolved, for the sharp gritty salt is likely to spoil the grain of the butter. It is a good plan to roll the salt with a rolling pin to break it up as much as possible before putting on butter. A better way is to salt it in the churn when the butter is in a granular form at a low temperature and very moist. In this way the salt will dissolve better than in mixing it in, and does not spoil the grain, as the churn may be rocked back and forth till the salt is well mixed through. It can be worked three or four hours, then worked and packed. Butter should be carefully packed, and as solid as possible. To do this you can make a butter packer out of good, solid oak in the shape of a potato masher, make it square on the end, and you will find it much easier than pressing it with a butter spoon, also more solid and fewer air holes. Butter will spoil more quickly, even if well made, when it is poorly packed, than that which is poorly made and well packed. To show you the difference in setting milk in different degrees of temperature to make one pound of butter, I will give you the experience of a practical butter-maker.

At 36 degrees	it requires	21 to 22 lbs. milk.
" 39 "	"	23 to 24 lbs. milk.
" 48 "	"	25 to 26½ lbs. milk.
" 52 "	"	27 to 28 lbs. milk.
" 57 "	"	28 to 32 lbs. milk.
" 72 "	"	34 to 36 lbs. milk.

Some of the Wants of Manitoba.

BY JAMES ELDER, HENSALL FARM, VIRDEN, MAN.

I propose in a series of articles to call attention to some of the wants noticeable on most of our Manitoba farms, believing that almost every reader will find that one or more of these wants exist on his own farm.

The first want which I would notice, and one which is realized by most of us, is the want of money, a want which is very hard to overcome, and one for which men are often not to blame, and one which is commonly used as an excuse for a great many of the other wants to which I will refer. But I question if in many cases the order should not be reversed, and if I succeed in proving this to be the case my labor will not be in vain.

The next want I would refer to is the want of thoroughness. How often do we see jobs badly or only half done? Even the ploughing, which lies at the very foundation of successful farming, is often done in a manner of which the workman ought to be ashamed. When the plough strikes a stone and jumps out of the ground, how many take the pains to pull it back (much less take the stone out) and then go ahead, doing the work as it ought to be done? Do not most people, without even stopping the team, simply get the plough in again as soon as possible, in most cases missing from five to ten feet? If you remonstrate with them the ploughman, if he is breaking, will tell you that "it will be taken in backsetting and do just as well." But this is all nonsense, and he ought to know it. The fact is, that when

you find a spot missed in breaking on account of a stone, in nine cases out of ten it is missed in backsetting also, and that same stone, which could have been removed in five minutes, will cause that same spot to be missed year after year, till the stone is loosened or raised by the plough or dug out as it should have been when first struck. The excuse, of course, is want of time. Well, look at the other side. Every time that stone is struck the share is damaged, the horses' shoulders are bruised, and, perhaps, the ploughman's ribs poked. Besides, that spot grows no crop, and on that account the hot sun dries out the soil around, so that there is a piece of land of double the size of the original spot which is unproductive; and, moreover, this is just a splendid spot for couch grass to start in, the rooting out of which will cost five times more work than it would have cost to remove the stone at first. Now, honestly, is not the order reversed in this case? Would it not have been money in pocket to have removed the stone and had the land properly ploughed at first? The same remarks apply to scrub. The same want of thoroughness is to be seen in the summer-fallow field. In many cases we find the practice still followed of only ploughing once; some do this believing it to be the best, but in most cases the object is to save time. Now, with regard to the first mentioned, I would say that whatever objection there may be to two ploughings there certainly can be none against stirring the surface of the ground early in the spring with either the Randall, spade or common harrow, and thus securing the growth of thousands of weed seeds, which in a dry season will lie dormant on the surface, and be buried by the plough to grow at some time in the future. The expenditure of this small additional amount of labor would have done much to prevent the deplorable condition into which so many farms have fallen. But with regard to the once ploughing, I fail to see how the couch grass is to be killed by this system, and certainly this most formidable enemy is gaining ground very rapidly, and unless a more thorough system of summerfallow is adopted thousands of acres will soon become unproductive. But whether the one or two ploughing system is adopted we often find a great want of thoroughness. In many cases we find that the tall weeds are but very imperfectly covered, the tops of hundreds being allowed to project and ripen their seed, after which the land is harrowed and the seeds scattered and harrowed in. Verily the last state of that field is worse than the first. Now with the use of the chain, and the exercise of a little pains, most of these weeds can be covered, and if a few remain exposed it would pay much better to go over the land after each day's ploughing and pull these by hand and remove them than to allow them to reseed the field. If it will pay to spend three or four dollars per acre to make an imperfect job, surely it will pay to spend twenty-five cents additional to have a thorough job. We are of the opinion that in this case also the want of money is more frequently the result than the cause. But perhaps the most striking example of this want of thoroughness is to be seen in the matter of wells. As we drive through the country, how common a sight is the caved-in well with a new one dug a rod or two from it. What does that mean? It means that the owner from want of thoroughness failed to stone up the first one immediately, and consequently it soon caved in and he had to dig a new one, which we rather think he stoned up before he left it. His excuse, in the first case, was, of course, "want of time," but his neglect cost him four times as much as it would have cost to make a thorough job at first. Whether was want of time the cause or the effect? I verily believe that the want of thoroughness has more to do than any other cause with the disappointments and failures of the farmers of Manitoba. Of course we have our fall frosts, but that we cannot help; this we can.

Manitoba Studs, Flocks and Herds.

BERESFORD FARM.

The morning of the 12th of June dawned bright and fair, after a grand shower during the night which had lengthened the wheat, and shortened the faces of the farmers. Nine o'clock found the editor of this paper bowling along the trail from Brandon to Beresford Farm, a distance of fifteen miles, in an elegant Gladstone, with Mr. Jno. E. Smith and his amiable wife for company. After an unusually pleasant drive of about two hours the Beresford herd, consisting of seventy-four pure-bred Shorthorns, and nineteen choice Herefords, appeared in sight, quietly grazing, in charge of a herdsman. The original stock of

HEREFORDS

is from the celebrated herd of Mr. R. H. Pope, Cookshire, Quebec, and J. Walter M. Vernon, Waterville, Que., but several have been bred at Beresford, and altogether form a herd of which Mr. Smith has just reason to be proud, even though the Shorthorn was his first, and as yet, his chief love. The whole herd is in fairly good beef condition, and some choice, although Mr. Smith says they wintered entirely on straw. The following animals comprise the herd:—Sauce Box 2nd [291], Downton of Eastview 3rd [292], Favorite of Eastview 2nd [293], Tushingham 5th, Lady Tushingham 2nd, Charmer 4th, Victoria 2nd, Fairy 3rd, Queen 3rd, Lady Belle 2nd, Lady Bella, Lady Ella, Victoria 4th, Fairy 4th, Beresford, Beresford Crown, Beresford Monarch, and Lady Beresford. The Herefords are pre-eminently grazers, and under favorable conditions will probably make more beef from the same grass than any other breed of cattle.

THE SHORTHORNS

are decidedly in the ascendancy, so far, at any rate, as numbers are concerned. The herd consists of the following animals:—

Bulls—Windsor (imp.) (5671), red; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland. Windsor was awarded first prize at the London Provincial Show, also first at the Toronto Industrial, as a two-year-old, in 1889, first prize in Toronto as a three-year-old, in 1890, also first in the class three-year-old and over, at Ottawa, and was shown in the herd awarded gold medal, twenty dollars and diploma at Ottawa, in 1890. Sunrise = 6093—, red. Royal Scott = 13556—, also red. Star of the West = 11167—, and eight bull calves under one year old.

Cows—Lady Irvine = 9516—, Urgent (imp.) = 11092—, Claretta (imp.) = 11009—, Lady Langtry = 9545—, Rose May = 10637—, Rosalie 3rd = 14016—, Duchess of Fairview 2nd = 14100—, Queen Esther 4th = 10439—, Dora J = 14190—, Matchless of Elmhurst 11th = 12151—, Lady Booth 4th, Lady Booth 5th, numbers not allotted; Cleodora, Claudia 4th, Clara, Queen Anne, Forest Queen 2nd, Rose of Autumn, Mina Lass, numbers not allotted; Beauty = 5758—, Queen Esther 3rd = 10138—, Beresford Flower = 15439—, Miss Raspberry = 10139—, Lady Irvine of Beresford = 17929—, Lady Emma = 6597—, London Mary 2nd = 6991—, Lucy Grey = 3711—, Lily = 9830—, Beauty of Beresford = 17273—, Primrose = 1291—, Silver Spray = 1278—, Lady Jones = 17296—, Lady Aikens = 13294—, Lady Glass = 15291—, Lady Greenway = 14735—, Lady Cleveland = 15292—, Beresford Rose = 15290—, Beresford Belle = 15197—, Matchless of Elmhurst 3rd = 3881—, Beresford Bud = 13198—, Beresford Rose 2nd

= 16399—, Medora = 12519—, Lovely of Beresford = 16657—, Rosalie of Beresford = 16658—, Royal Maid of Beresford = 17282—, May of Beresford = 17350—, Matchless of Beresford, Ruby of Beresford, Primrose of Beresford, Nora of Beresford, Queen Esther of Beresford 2nd, Lily of the West (numbers of the last not yet allotted); also ten heifer calves under one year old, making a total of 74 pure-bred Shorthorns. Of these animals the following are worthy of special mention: Windsor is one of the finest bulls in Manitoba to-day. He is a strong, thick-fleshed animal, with a front end that is seldom equalled, an excellent top and bottom, and although his hindquarters are not all that could be wished, the bull that takes a prize from him will of necessity be a good one, and if any breeder has decided to walk away with the red ticket at the Brandon Summer Fair he must note this fact. Sunrise, for some time the stock bull at Beresford, is also in the pink of condition, and will put in an appearance at said fair, but second place will necessarily be the best he can hope for. In Royal Scott Mr. Smith has a promising youngster, and with proper attention he will probably at some future time crowd Windsor very hard. He might be clearer cut around the throat, but is, on the whole, a grand young animal. Among the cows may be especially noticed Lady Irvine, a grand cow, by Barmpton Hero; Urgent, a cow with a wealth of flesh, and in the right place; Claretta, a fine, large animal, of great merit. Lady Langtry, a light roan of great merit, bred by Adam Armstrong, Speedside, near Guelph, is certainly a grand animal, and while a little more stylish setting on of the neck, and a little better carrying out of size to the rear would be an improvement on her, she has enough quality to win in pretty good company. Rose May is another daughter of the renowned Barmpton Hero, and does no discredit to her illustrious sire. She is a light roan with a wealth of flesh, grandly sprung ribs, level top and straight bottom line, short legs, and an elegant head and horns. Rosalie 3rd is another nice cow, light roan in color, and also from the great Barmpton Hero. Queen Esther 4th is a fine, straight, thick-fleshed white cow, carries her size well back, has a good body and fine head. This cow is a daughter of old Abbottsburn, and a sister of Colonel Moberly's celebrated young Abbottsburn, champion of all the beef breeds in the American shows last season. Dora J is a fine all-round cow, and a producer of choice calves, being the mother of the yearling bull that won 1st at Brandon last summer. London Mary 2nd is a plain cow of good size that has been very profitable, producing, in the last five years, stock that has sold for \$650, and a nice bull calf yet to realize on. But space will not permit personal mention of more, although there are others equally meritorious.

There is also a lot of good

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

The stallions are Lord Randy (imp.) [1011] (5174), Sir Donald A. [1224], Beresford Darnley [1615], Protection [1617], Lord Russell, Lord Beresford, Bravery, Royal Salute, numbers not allotted. The mares are Rosilee (imp.) [541], Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. X., page 334; May Flower (imp.) [408], Lady Kenmuir (imp.) [406], Lady Seeldon (imp.) [407], Maggie of Richmond Hill [98], Maggie of Richmond Hill 2nd [358], Beresford Flower [831], Maggie Hood [925], Star = 297—, Lady Beresford [1075], Rosa [256], Rose [1554], Black Bess [1553], Queen and Pansy, numbers not allotted. There are in all twenty-three pure-bred Clydesdales on the farm, and fifty grade horses and colts. Time and space forbids further notice here, but in the near future a description of some of them will be given in these columns. Persons visiting Brandon Fair on the 22nd and 23rd of July will have an opportunity of inspecting a large number of these animals, as Mr. Smith purposes exhibiting in full force.

It is just as much a law of the Lord that a man's herd and heart shall grow by giving them healthful, vigorous, moral exercise, as that the mechanic's arm shall grow strong through wielding the tools of his trade.

Spring Operations on the Manitoba Experimental Farm.

Thanks to the early opening of spring, work at this date is well advanced on this farm. Although the area under crop is much larger than formerly, and the number of plots increased, the grain was all sown in good season, and at this date promises well. A total of 250 plots have been sown to grain. A number of varieties having been tested for two years, and found unsuitable for this province, have been rejected and their places filled by new and more promising varieties. Among the new varieties of oats being tested are White Cave, Sandy, Webb's Challenge, one of great promise from England; Webb's Prolific Black, Tartarian, and Victoria Prize. The following are some of the new barleys undergoing test: Webb's Kniver, a strain of two-rowed that has taken first prize for several years at the Brewers' Exhibition in England; California Prolific, also a two-rowed variety, introduced by Mr. Darroch, of Minnedosa. The various experiments in connection with thick and thin sowing, selected against unselected seed, broadcast against press and common drill, are continued, and a more complete test of early against late sowing has been undertaken. Two varieties of the three leading grains have been sown in adjoining plots every Saturday for six weeks, commencing from April 4th. It was noted that the early sown plots were considerably injured by wind and May frost. At the request of a number of farmers a series of experiments in connection with sowing wheat on stubble has been undertaken. For comparison five adjoining half acre plots have been sown with Red Fife in the following manner: Plot one was sown on spring ploughing. On No. 2 the stubble was burnt off and the grain sown broadcast and disc harrowed in. No. 3 was drilled in on burnt stubble, without harrowing. No. 4 was disc harrowed, without burning off the stubble. No. 5 was drilled on fallow land. So far the spring ploughing has the best appearance, being darker in color, more even and higher. To test the various modes for fallowing land, last year one acre was ploughed once in June, the adjoining acre was ploughed once in July, and the third acre was ploughed twice. All were sown to Red Fife on the same day. At present the twice ploughed makes the best showing, but may possibly go too much to straw.

GRASSES AND FODDER PLANTS.

Among the grasses under test the natives take the lead, with Hungarian Forage Plant a good second. The latter is a new importation, and has wintered well, is early, and would already cut a good swath. Kentucky Blue Grass has again wintered well, but is getting somewhat matted. There is now no question as to the hardiness of this excellent pasture grass. The Fescues have also wintered well, but are not suitable for hay. Among clovers Sainfoin has proved hardy, has already made a good growth, and is said to be very nutritious. Mammoth Red Clover has done fairly well, but the other clovers are more or less of a failure. Several acres of the native grasses have been sown broadcast, and farmers will have an opportunity of seeing how these thrive under ordinary conditions.

Mr. Bedford, the superintendent, reports an increased interest in the work of the institution, as evidenced by the large increase of visitors over last season. In my next I hope to touch on the several experiments undertaken in connection with fodder plants, roots, trees, etc.—COM.

A Useful Farm Gate.

Mr. Alex. Urquhart, Portage la Prairie, Man., is the maker of the best iron gate that has come under our notice. The frame is constructed of gas pipe, stayed and braced with iron; the intermediate bars are of strong galvanized wire in twisted strands. It is strong, cheap and durable, and can be made in any desirable size. We can recommend this gate to our readers.

Turf Matters.

In introducing to the readers of this journal the light harness horse, the writer is aware of the fact that almost every agriculturist of any pretensions have in their possession an animal in which they pride themselves on as being a good stepper, or that with a small amount of training could trot a mile in three minutes. This description of animal, bred in a scientific manner, has produced great speed at the trot, and still better things are looked for by nearly every American breeder.

In our own province we have magnificent specimens of this class, of which the foremost in speed is the chestnut stallion Sharper 7001, by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, son of the mighty George Wilkes 519, record 2.22, and sire of 65 in the 2.30 list. Sharper's dam was Lucy Sharp, by Joe Downing 710. He is owned by J. L. Benson, L. D. S., of Winnipeg, and has a record of 2.19½ in a race, and that he will produce speed is unquestioned, and his own record is not by any means the limit of his capabilities. The first of his get are two years old, and those that are being driven show that they are not strangers to speed at the trot. This grand horse and several of his get are registered in the Manitoba and Northwest Breeders' Register, where their pedigree can be examined.

Mr. James Fullerton, of Winnipeg, is the owner of Neumedian, by Happy Medium; dam Susan Brady, by Cassius M. Clay, jr. He is a beautifully formed, solid bay horse, and his record of 2.31½ stamps him as a trotter. His crop of colts this year are a good looking lot, and most of them carry the mark of their grand sire, Happy Medium, viz., star and snip. They will undoubtedly do their sire credit on the track and on the road.

Compwood 8085, by Compeer, dam Fashion, by Blackwood, is a rangy brown horse, and is no doubt a candidate for 2.30 honors; he is credited with a mark of 2.35, which he can lower whenever he is called upon to do so. He is being handled and driven by Mr. G. M. Webb who, as a trainer and driver, is to Manitoba what Marvin is to California, and were he where his talent would be brought into requisition he could command a princely salary.

Messrs. Christie & Fares, of Emerson, have the seal brown stallion Wildmont, by Egmont, son of Belmont, by Abdallah 15; dam Advance, by Administrator. For beauty of formation, style and carriage he stands without a rival. He has a record of 2.27, but has shown his ability to lower that considerably. The colts from this horse are a remarkably strong, healthy, fine

looking lot, and, if looks go for anything, will make handsome horses.

The Manitoba Turf Club hold their Summer Meeting July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and in next issue will appear a short account of their meeting, and the horses participating. EBONY.

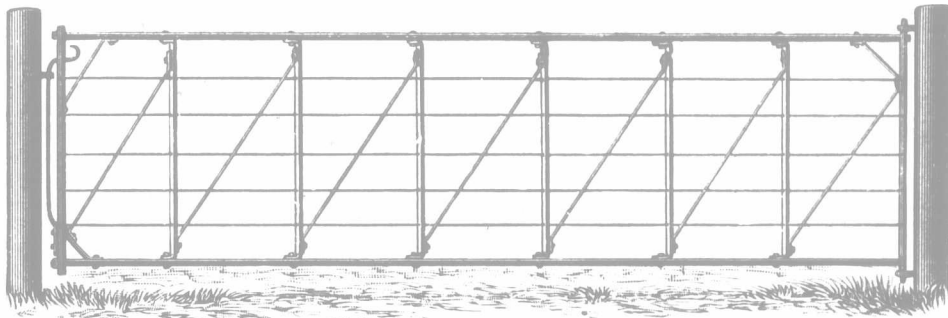
BRANDON RACES.

The spring meeting of the Brandon Turf Club was certainly a success, if good horses, weather, good attendance and good feeling are the essentials, as all obtained to a remarkable extent. The first, a three minute trot, was won by the chestnut stallion Right Eye See in 50, 48 and 52, Avon Girl, owned by Cable & Scott, of Qu'Appelle, winning one heat. Avon Girl of course took second money, taking second place in the remaining three heats. The second race, running half mile heats, three in five, was won by the grey gelding Grey Eagle, owned by Lassels, Moose Jaw, in 55, 54, 54, Cleo Martin, a chestnut mare, owned by Beckton Bros., Cannington Manor, winning second place, with Jubilee, a black mare, owned by A. Yeandle, Birtle, third place. Jubilee acted badly or she would have stood nearer the head of the list. Cleo Martin had a genuine English jockey, a new importation, on her back, but was nothing the better for it, in fact both judges and spectators seemed to think she could have done better with an average young Canadian to handle her. The pony race, half mile heats, best two in three, was won by Effie, a bay mare, owned by Marley, of Rounthwaite, in 56, 55 and 57, with Zulu, a grey gelding, owned by Saunders, of Killarney,

Brandon Farmers' Institute.

A very successful meeting of this institut was held in the city hall on Saturday, June 6th, President Bedford in the chair. After routine Mr. D. F. Wilson gave an excellent paper on mixed farming, which appears in another column of this paper. Mr. Doran gave the experience of some Dutch farmers in the vicinity of Ottawa, Ont., who grew barley for years, selling it at about a dollar a bushel, and thought they were making money easily and rapidly. Later on, however, when the land became exhausted, they began dairying, and found that they could improve their land and make more money at the same time, than when following barley growing continuously. Mr. Doran gave instances of sections of Ontario and the States where the land, exhausted by grain-growing, had been renewed by butter-making, and thought it would be wisdom on our part to consider this matter before the land became exhausted, and not wait until it was no longer possible to grow grain before beginning to economize in plant food. He concluded by advising every man to follow that line of farming for which his land was best adapted. He thought the Brandon district admirably adapted to mixed farming. Another gentleman, whose name our representative did not catch, said he followed grain-growing for some time after coming to the country,

but later went into mixed farming, and found it much more profitable. "More mixed farming," said he, "and less wheat and mortgages." Mr. Henry Nichol, one of the best farmers in the district, found wheat-growing and raising horses to work very well together. He thought doing a moderate amount of work with the mares,



A FARM GATE, MADE BY ALEX. URQUHART, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

second, and Leper, a knuckled, spotted broncho, owned by Beckton Bros., third. The open trot, mile heats, three in five, was declared off as it did not fill. The green trot, three in five, was won by Baldy, owned by T. A. Kelly, Brandon, in 2.57, 3.00 and 2.57, with Little Maud, owned by J. Lauder, Griswold, second, and Modesty, owned by C. T. Card, Brandon, third. Up to this time there had been no event of special merit, and not much amusement, but when the open mile run was called and four grand animals came forward there was considerable excitement. It is not often that four finer animals start in one race than Ralph B., bay gelding, owned by Beckton Bros., Cannington Manor; Robin Hood, brown gelding, owned by A. Yeandle Birtle; Malina, bay mare, owned by Lassels, Moose Jaw; and Thankful, owned by Scott, Qu'Appelle. After one or two false starts they got away fairly well together and kept so right up to the end of the race. Even up to the last half of the home stretch it was almost anybody's race, except that Ralph B., who carried the English jockey, was handicapped by his inefficiency, and kept pretty well to the rear. Malina, however, won first two heats and the race with Thankful close up to her, Robin Hood taking third place. About \$800 was taken in at the gate, and the grand stand was crowded to its utmost capacity. In addition to this the entrance fees amounted to a snug sum, so that from all outward appearances the Association is in a healthy financial condition.

The first Derby was run 111 years ago this season and was won by Diomed. He was afterwards exported to the U. S., and died in Virginia in 1808. His blood is said to be the source from which Lexington and Eclipse derive their speed and staying powers.

and handling them carefully, did not hurt them in the least. He would keep the land up by summerfallowing and green crops. He thought it unprofitable to raise cattle in the Brandon district. Mr. Simpson was in accord with Mr. Nichol, and thought that only in exceptional instances would mixed farming pay. He found it profitable himself, as he had considerable low land. Mr. Yeomans formerly followed mixed farming for a time, but lost money at it, and now grows wheat with better success. He thought the market for butter limited. Mr. Boles came to Brandon five years ago, and bought a farm in the Brandon Hills. He had \$228 when he arrived and bought three cows which had yielded him \$200 a year ever since. He is now selling \$7 a week of dairy products, besides using what milk and butter was required for his family, which is a large one. President Bedford considered peas a substitute for clover for green manuring. J. W. Bartlett, of the ADVOCATE staff, claimed that peas, although a legume, would not by any means prove a substitute for clover for green manures, as their roots are so small, and questioned Mr. Nichols being able to find a profitable crop for green manuring in Manitoba. He referred to Mr. Yeoman's remark that there was an unlimited market for wheat, and a limited market for butter, saying that No. 1 hard wheat sold readily, while feed wheat was a drug in the market, but that if we made No. 1 hard that an unlimited market and good prices would be found. Mr. Van Tassel made a few remarks on the necessity of manures, and the feeding value of straw. The meeting then adjourned.

exceed one dollar per day. These allowances only to be made to delegates from Subordinate Granges. Delegates from Division and Provincial Granges shall not be entitled to any allowance from the funds of the Dominion Grange.

Section 8.—The Maritime Provincial Grange, or any Provincial Grange hereafter to be organized, shall have the control of its own affairs, including the framing, altering, or amending its own Constitution and making its own laws, but shall not change the Manual, the names of the officers, or the unwritten work; shall pay no capitation tax or initiation dues to Dominion Grange, but shall pay the nominal sum of two dollars for each charter granted for the organization of Subordinate or Division Granges within its jurisdiction, and shall procure its Manuals from Dominion Grange, at a price that will cover the cost of printing and binding the same, and may send one delegate to the Dominion Grange.

ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.

Their Duties, Powers and Privileges.

Section 1.—The officers of the Dominion Grange shall consist of and rank as follows, viz.: Master, Overseer, Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward, also two Auditors and an Executive Committee of three members, one of whom shall be the Master.

Section 2.—The officers shall be elected annually, at a regular meeting of the Dominion Grange. All nominations and elections shall be by ballot.

Section 3.—Vacancies by death, resignation or otherwise, to be temporarily filled by the Executive Committee until the first meeting of Dominion Grange, when an election shall take place.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at all meetings of the Dominion Grange or Executive Committee; to see that all officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties, to see that the Constitution, By-Laws, Principles, Rules and Usages of the Order, and also the resolutions of the Dominion Grange, are observed and obeyed, to properly take and announce the results of all ballots and other votes of the Grange, to sign all orders drawn upon the Treasurer subject to instructions of the Grange or Executive Committee, and to perform all other duties usually devolving upon a presiding officer.

Section 5.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of Dominion Grange; to keep a just and true account of all moneys received by him, and to pay over to the Treasurer monthly, taking his receipt therefor; and to make a full report of all transactions to the Dominion Grange at each session; he shall also prepare and issue a quarterly circular containing all items of information from the reports from all Granges reporting to Dominion Grange and all other matters of interest to the Order, and publish the same in such form as the Executive Committee shall direct; he shall conduct all correspondence of the Dominion Grange and Executive Committee; he shall keep the account of all Granges reporting to Dominion Grange, and a complete register of the names, numbers and locations of all Granges under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Grange, with the names and addresses of the Masters and Secretaries of each, and perform all other duties pertaining to such office as required by Executive Committee or Dominion Grange.

Section 6.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay all orders drawn upon him, by the Secretary and approved by the Master; to keep an accurate account of all moneys received and paid out, and present a detailed statement of the same to the regular meetings of Dominion Grange, showing the balance on hand; he shall keep his books open to the inspection of the Executive Committee and Auditors at all times, and shall deliver up at any time all moneys, books, papers or other property pertaining to his office, in his possession, upon the order of the Master, under the direction of the Executive Committee, and shall be the custodian of all moneys and other assets of the Grange.

Section 7.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Order, having authority to act on all matters of interest when the Dominion Grange is not in session; may appoint deputies and business agents as occasion requires, and shall direct

the payment of all moneys from the Dominion Grange Treasury; and shall present a detailed account of their acts to the Dominion Grange on the first day of its Annual Session.

Section 8.—It shall be the duty of the Auditors to audit all books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, and report the same to the regular meeting of the Dominion Grange, on the first day of the session; and shall report oftener to the Executive Committee should it be deemed necessary, having authority to inspect said books and accounts at any time; and shall report any irregularities in the same to the Executive Committee.

Section 9.—The duties of the Overseer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward, shall be the same as the duties prescribed for those officers by the Constitution of Subordinate Granges, Article IV., Sections 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Section 10.—Such compensation for time and services shall be paid to the officers of Dominion Grange as the Grange may, from time to time, determine, and other persons in the employ of the Dominion Grange, as the Executive may, from time to time, determine, unless otherwise provided for by the Grange.

Section 11.—All questions of Administration or Jurisprudence, arising in and between Provincial, Divisional and Subordinate Granges, and appeals from the actions and decisions thereof, shall be referred to the Master and Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange, whose decisions shall be respected and obeyed until overruled by action of Dominion Grange, whose action thereon shall be final.

Section 12.—That all ex-members of any representative Grange, Division, Provincial, or Dominion shall continue to be honorary members so long as they remain members of the Order, in good standing, and be at liberty to take part in all its deliberations; and all fourth degree members in good standing who may be present at the meeting for the election of officers, shall be eligible for election to any office in any representative Grange. NONE BUT DULY ACCREDITED DELEGATES SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE IN ANY REPRESENTATIVE GRANGE. None but duly accredited delegates shall be paid any portion of their expenses in attending any meeting of any representative Grange, unless they hold the office of Master, Secretary, Treasurer or Member of the Executive Committee.

Section 13.—The Secretary and Treasurer of all Granges, Dominion, Provincial, Division and Subordinate, shall give bonds to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee or the Grange, for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall present their reports to the Grange upon the first day of each annual session.

Section 14.—It shall be constitutional for the Dominion Grange to elect a standing Legislative Committee, not exceeding five members, whose duty it shall be to carefully watch the Legislation of the country affecting the Agricultural and Horticultural interests, and act under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange and report from time to time, to the Executive Committee, or the Dominion Grange in session, or those functions may be discharged by the Executive Committee themselves.

Section 15.—The duties of the Dominion Grange shall be to deal exclusively with questions effecting the interests of Patrons of Husbandry generally throughout the Dominion of Canada, or any matter coming up from Granges of any of the provinces; and to carry into effect the desires and wishes of any province or provinces having no Provincial Grange, as directed by their delegates in Dominion Grange assembled; and to revise from time to time the constitution of all Granges of the Order, subject to the control of Dominion Grange, provided always constitutional notice of such changes shall have been given.

ARTICLE III.—CHARTERS.

Section 1.—All charters shall be issued directly from the Dominion Grange upon application of deputies or direction of the Executive Committee of Dominion Grange, and shall contain a blank for the names of the parties who have applied for the same.

Section 2.—Nine men and four women having signed an application, and paid the required fee,

shall, if application is approved, receive the four degrees and be entitled to a charter.

Section 3.—Applications for charters must be signed by persons applying for same, accompanied by a fee of (\$20) twenty dollars, and shall be made direct to Secretary of Dominion Grange, with the accompanying fee, in the Province of Ontario or any province or territory having no Provincial Grange, but to the Secretary of Provincial Grange in provinces or territories having a Provincial Grange, and through him to the Secretary of Dominion Grange.

Section 4.—Deputies organizing Subordinate Granges shall be remunerated by the Grange to which they make their returns, upon order of the Executive Committee.

Section 5.—Charter members are those whose names are upon the application, the fees being paid at organization. Charters shall be issued to Subordinate Granges by Dominion Grange, upon application of the deputy, and where Provincial Granges exist the application shall be made through and endorsed by the Secretary of such Provincial Grange, accompanied by the necessary fee.

Section 6.—When it is desired to form a Division Grange in any section where there are five or more Subordinate Granges and no Division Grange, application for authority must be made to the Executive Committee of the next superior Grange under whose jurisdiction the proposed Division is situated.

Section 7.—In case of forfeiture or suspension of a charter, the members have a right to join any other Grange in the province by producing satisfactory evidence that they were members of the defunct Grange, without any additional fee, but must submit to a ballot.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.

Section 1.—The Dominion Grange shall meet annually at such time and place as the Grange may from year to year determine. Should the Dominion Grange adjourn without selecting the time and place of meeting, the Executive Committee shall appoint the time and place and notify the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, who shall give at least 30 days' notice to the Secretary of each Provincial Grange, and all others entitled to a voice in proceedings of Dominion Grange.

Section 2.—Special meetings of the Dominion Grange may be called by the Executive Committee, one month's notice of such meeting being given to all members of the Dominion Grange and others entitled to a voice therein.

Section 3.—The Dominion Grange, at its annual session, shall frame, amend or repeal such laws as the good of the order may require, provided notice shall be given of any of the desired amendments six months previous to the annual meeting. All laws of Provincial, Division and Subordinate Granges must conform to the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the Dominion Grange.

Section 4.—No delegate shall be allowed to leave until the Grange finally closes its sittings, without special permission, and shall forfeit his expenses by so doing.

Section 5.—The actual and necessary disbursements only of members and officers entitled to payment under Sec. 12 of Art. II., attending sessions of Dominion Grange shall be paid by Dominion Grange funds.

Growing Strawberries.

The growth of strawberry plants in Manitoba is looked on with much interest, and the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be glad to know something of the success of those who have attempted their growth. In growing these delicious fruit producing plants, many have found difficulty in bringing them through the winter, and causing them to produce every season. Mr. J. A. Brock, photographer, who owns an estate within the city of Brandon, has for several years cultivated a nursery of ash-leaved maple trees, and in a space, sheltered by these growing trees, he has some 50,000 strawberry plants. He says he has found shelter absolutely necessary, and would recommend currant, raspberry or gooseberry bushes as the best for this purpose. These he would plant in rows three feet apart and place the strawberries between. The bushes break the wind from the plants and runners and allow them to take root, they also catch the snow and hold it thoroughly, protecting the plants in winter. It is very important to cover the plants in the fall when the ground becomes thoroughly frozen and will remain so, say about November 12th, with a coating of coarse manure or straw. This covering renders the most service the following spring, by retarding the growth of the plant, and preventing it from coming in bloom till all danger of frost is past. Past experience would show that the last of May is not too late to allow this covering to remain on the plants. He considers the Wilson as the best variety for the country. Mr. Brock has had good success in growing spruce, and is trying the horse chestnut, having now a number of trees grown from the nut. He has just recently returned from California, where he has an orange orchard of ten acres now two years old.

Mr. H. S. Westbrook.

There is probably not a man in the province with a greater number of personal acquaintances, or more thorough knowledge of the various sections of the province, than the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in the county of Brant, province of Ontario, where he spent the greater part of his early life. Mr. Westbrook came to Manitoba fourteen years ago, and shortly after entered into a partnership with Mr. Frank Fairchild, under the name of Westbrook & Fairchild. This partnership was dissolved four years ago, since which time Mr. Westbrook has been continually engaged in the implement business. In 1886 he was Mayor of the city of Winnipeg, and has always been one of the most philanthropic and enterprising of her citizens. Among the implements handled by him may be mentioned the J. I. Case threshers and engines of various sizes and prices, Ajax American engines, White's threshing engines, the McCormick all steel binders and mowers, Whitman's hay press, Moline and Wilkinson Company's plows, Rushford wagons, grain drills, Stearn's wind-mills, and all the smaller articles usually found in a first-class implement warehouse. One of the most useful machines in the establishment is the American Champion Road Machine, which is a great acquisition to a new country like Manitoba, where so much road making is necessary. Of a recent trial of this machine near Carberry, the Manitoba Free Press says:—"There was quite a stir in the town when the municipal council of North Cypress, and a large number of farmers and others turned out to see an exhibition of grading by the American Champion Road Machine, manufactured in Kennet Square, Penn. The machine was exhibited by H. S. Westbrook, agent for the manufacturers for Manitoba. It did excellent work, and gave such good satisfaction that the council bought it at once. This machine will be a great boon to a new country like this where so much grading is required."

The Percherons at Brandon.

I rely on your fairness for publishing, in your July issue, the following in reference to an article which appeared in the *Nor'-West Farmer*, entitled "A Big Blunder," in their issue of June: Allow me to take the liberty of saying that they committed "a big blunder" themselves. The fact is the government has not bought the Percheron stallions now at the Brandon Experimental Farm. Any impartial reader will discover easily that the writer is prejudiced against the Percheron, a French horse, as they will not allow him to stand on trial as well as the Clyde or the Shire. Don't they know that our neighbors, the shrewd Yankees, buy and import some three thousand head of these Percherons every year; that they do not import a quarter of that number of Clydesdales or Shires, their pets; that Germany, at the State Haras of Tacknem; Austria, at the State Haras of Kisber, and Russia, the richest country in horses in the world, at the Haras of Chranosuo, breeds from imported Percheron stallions in preference to any other foreign draught horse. How very queer! But the "plain spoken" (and well known to me) calls Percheron colts "a lot of dungbills," and they must be so! Poor Farts! States, and Austria, and Germany, and Russia, and the French Haras, who in olden times bred a thousand Percherons! With such "dungbills" I will not argue; but for his own sake, I will let him know that I have an offer to sell to him a Percheron stallion, two or three years old, and as a guarantee for their services, stand by me, and call them "dungbills." I can handle them on my own terms, and they will be worth more to you than they are now. I will let him know that I have an offer to sell to him a Percheron stallion, two or three years old, and as a guarantee for their services, stand by me, and call them "dungbills." I can handle them on my own terms, and they will be worth more to you than they are now. I will let him know that I have an offer to sell to him a Percheron stallion, two or three years old, and as a guarantee for their services, stand by me, and call them "dungbills." I can handle them on my own terms, and they will be worth more to you than they are now.

Handiness.

BY IOTA.

(Continued from Page 236.)

It cannot be too often repeated in every business that anything that is worth doing is worth doing as well as possible, that things that are worth mending should be repaired just as well as the skill of the mender will permit, and that things not worth mending should be taken to pieces, the useful parts put away, and the useless parts broken up into kindling. Never, upon any account, allow your yard to become littered up with old machinery that continually reminds you of "change and decay," and of the trouble you had in making payments on it. Your land, dear sir, is a farm, not a museum nor a charnel house, and if this old trash absolutely refuses to be got rid of in any other way, take it out behind the barn and bury it. If you leave an old Johnston reaper (is there one yet above sod?) in the corner of your yard, every time the hired man passes it that old corpse of a machine will incite him to think that if your present harvester is such an advance on what was in use a few years before it was made, why not run it into a gate post purposely—accidentally, so that you might get one of the latest kind, which must necessarily be an advance on your present machine. I don't say he ever yields to it, but I say this is the general effect upon you and he and all the rest of your household.

One of the parts of this subject of handiness is that of handling a paint brush. You may never become a sign writer or a carriage painter, but any man not blind or insane can learn to spread paint on a thousand and one things to lengthen their span of life, to make them more useful, and to have a good effect—a cheering impression on the mind of the user and beholder. Paint has virtues almost as numerous as charity. It not only covers a multitude of sins, but it prevents evils creeping in. Your gates, your machinery, your buildings, your door steps, in fact almost anything that will split and shrink and sliver will be the better for a little paint. And a first cousin to paint is oil, while white lead is, of course, a blood relation. These things put on machinery in the fall will keep money in your pocket next spring. Nor must I neglect to mention that a little harness oil will make your harness last longer, and, besides, make \$10 difference in the appearance of your team.

To return for a few moments to ways and means. I would say that having got what tools you have sharpened and polished, get some room to keep them in, have a bench, a window and a stove in that room, and in it keep all things that are intended for the repair of any articles you can mend. You will be surprised to find how your stock of bolts and nuts and screws will grow, and how useful that room will soon become to you. Then as you feel you can use them, and as you need them, buy other tools, letting each be a good article, and keep them here. Have a place for any pieces of wood that you may pick up suitable for making repairs, and these may be here seasoning until you need them. I do not advise on the room save that it be dry, and warm enough to let you work with comfort on cold days. Here, too, you may keep your account books, and on a shelf within easy reach put your old copies of your farm journal. If there is anything a man will learn from a good farm journal it is the art of being handy, and a dozen *FARMER'S ADVOCATES*, where they can be got at when wanted, are worth more to you than a library full of works on political economy.

Lastly, if you can discover how to be handy about the house you will add five years to your wife's life, and bring a new happiness into your own. You must remember that she and you are going through life for the last time, and if you can make her life and your own brighter by a few minutes spent in driving nails and turning screws you are a born fool if you don't do it. We live in the little things, not the great acts

of our lives, and between the life of the man who, through a little acquired "handiness" gets things to run smoothly and well, and that of his helpless, butter-fingered neighbor, there is all the difference between a field of clover in early June, and an August summerfallow of Canadian thistles.

The Cattle Shipping Trade.

A few months since, while the enquiry was going on relative to the treatment of cattle during ocean transit, the *ADVOCATE* spoke out freely as to the manner in which the carrying trade was being conducted. Those that were familiar with this trade well knew how necessary, for the well being of this industry, that a change should be made. Since that writing steps have been taken that will naturally assist the better arrival of Canadian cattle at British ports. This much good has been attained by the agitation brought about by Mr. Plimsol who, although considered a crank in these matters, has considerable knowledge of shipping in all its branches.

The bill lately brought before Imperial Parliament through the interference of the Marine Insurance Co. of Canada will have a good effect as far as the fitting up of the vessels engaged are concerned. The further management while on board, in which a vast difference is to be found, in the captains employed, some of which take every pains during heavy weather so often encountered. By laying too for a short space of time, or changing the course of the vessel, a whole cargo may often be saved from disastrous loss. Parliament is the only body that can deal with matters of this kind, and it is only through bringing these measures before the House that the representatives of the farmers that advantageous changes can be made.

The same is also true of our railway accommodation; in the hurry of loading at the different ports each of the railway tracks should in all cases run close up to the wharfs, and cattle yards and sheds situated as near as practicable. The bulk of Canadian cattle are shipped in the hottest weather, and driving cattle a distance before loading on shipboard, not only occupies a lot of valuable time, and entails unnecessary expense, but the cattle are heated to such an extent that when subjected to their allotted space on board the heat is almost unbearable, and the cattle are in bad shape at the very outset, and in anything but a proper state to commence their voyage across. This trade deserves the best accommodation that can be accorded to it. Millions of money annually, and the welfare of the whole of our farming operations, depend on fostering this industry. Canada has the inside track if those in authority choose to keep it. Further relief is necessary, in order that the detentions that several cargoes have already been subjected to on their arrival at British ports, thereby discouraging and crippling those engaged. That there is not the slightest trace of infectious disease among our cattle is to be accounted for by the stringent quarantine measures, that, although irksome to those that are importing, are perfectly necessary to the life of the export trade. Our cattle are steadily gaining ground and becoming more popular in British markets, and too much attention cannot be paid to assisting those who are engaged in this commercial work.

Give us the butter that is lost by poor skimming of milk and poor churning in that state, and we will pay the debt on every mortgaged farm in Kansas.—[Rural New Yorker.

Lansdowne E. D. Farmers' Institute.

At a meeting of the above institute, held at Rowan School House, on Tuesday, May 5th, papers were read on Mixed Farming. Mr. Thos. Speers, Vice-President, in the chair, and W. J. Hudson, Sec.-Treas.

Mr. Thos. Speers opened the discussion in favor of mixed farming, declaring it to be the safest and best in the long run. When a man had all his energies and capital centered in wheat-growing, it entailed large expenses in machinery and labor, the fruits of which might be destroyed by one slight frost; whereas, in mixed farming, he had something to fall back on. Experience had shown him that those who went into mixed farming years ago are in good, comfortable circumstances to-day, which cannot be said of the majority of those who went exclusively into grain-raising. We had in Manitoba every facility for stock-raising. The prairie supplied us with sufficient pasture to feed five times the amount of stock raised, and he never saw a year in which there was not plenty of rough grain suitable for feed. Oats and barley were far more profitable used as feed than sold at cheap rates. On a farm without stock much grain was wasted.

Mr. Geo. Clendenning believed in mixed farming wherever it was possible, but he believed it would pay every farmer, first of all, to sit quietly down and consider what his farm was best adapted to. Before we could depend exclusively on grain-raising we required more mills and manufacturers in the country, and he thought immigration agents would do well if they secured a proportionate number of mechanics as well as farm laborers, and help to stock the factories and make machinery cheaper.

Mr. Joseph Darragh coincided with the last speaker in that respect, and he thought the prospect for the growth of mills and factories was improving. The Southwestern would soon supply plenty of coal, and the rest would eventually follow. He had great faith in mixed farming, but to make even that a success it was necessary to keep good stock and avoid scrub. In case of a crop failure \$300 worth of stock could be driven to market in one trip. Mixed farming, however, would require more fencing; but when a man could realize at least \$20 a head from his cattle in butter, besides raising calves, he could keep his purse fairly well lined. We have had bad crops and seen grain sold as low as 25c. per bushel which would have been far more profitable converted into beef, etc.

Mr. John Parr thought that grain-raising had been a craze with us, and that we must eventually go into mixed farming. Some years, when crops were remarkably good, the grain-raiser's profits might possibly surpass those of the mixed farmer, but taken year in and year out, and failure with success, the mixed farmer would stand the longest. It would pay us to be prudent and economize in horses and machinery. We must study our account sheets more, and find how best to make both ends meet, instead of taking such delight in gazing on broad fields of grain which had sometimes proved bad speculations. Successful mixed farming undoubtedly required good stock, herds judged from quality not quantity. At one time he had misgivings that his own herd was degenerating into antelopes. He thought more lessons might be learned from our forefathers than we were prepared to give them credit for. We were only passing through the same transition stage that they had been through, and manuring and feeding the land must certainly be practised at perhaps no very distant day.

Couch Grass.

[Read by J. W. Bartlett before the Virden Farmers' Institute, on Saturday, June 13th, 1891.]

On receiving an invitation from your Secretary to be present and read a paper at your meeting to-day, I began to consider what subject would be most appropriate for the occasion and locality. I wrote your Secretary and asked for a suggestion. His reply was, "I think if you can give us some authoritative advice for the extermination of couch grass, you will be conferring a great benefit." As the chief benefits of such a meeting as this are to be derived from the discussion, I have not taken up time by elaborating to any extent on the different points, but endeavored to put a maximum of matter in a minimum of space. Now, Mr. President, we have in this country two varieties of grass called couch grass—one a sweet grass, with a broad leaf, bright green in color, and ripening its seed in May; the other has a narrow leaf, inclining to a bluish cast in color, and ripening later in the season. While these differ in appearances above ground, their roots are the same, as are those of the Ontario grass known by the same name, and all which requires thorough cultivation to eradicate. This grass, as most farmers know to their cost, is perennial, growing from the roots as well as the seed, and wherever a particle of root is deposited it soon becomes a plant, and a strong healthy one, too. There are two means of exterminating this grass, viz., by bringing every particle of the plant, root and branch, to the surface, at a time when it will be exposed to hot sun and thoroughly dried, or else to keep it down so far beneath the ground that it will smother out for lack of light, or, as an old Scotch farmer once said to me, "dinna let it get the dew o' heaven and it is bound to dee." Mr. Van Tassel, a farmer near Brandon, says, "Summerfallow, ploughing only deep enough to go beneath the roots, few if any of which will be found below four inches, and most of them less, harrow down and cultivate with some such an implement as the spring-tooth seeder, giving the teeth as much hook as possible so that they will get beneath the roots and bring them to the surface." This requires, however, thorough cultivation, and at the right time, as insufficient or slipshod summerfallowing only strengthens the plant and makes it worse than before. I once bought a small place in Ontario that had quack or couch grass nearly all over it, and cleaned it thoroughly by hoe crops. Here, however, this is not practicable, but thorough summerfallowing is, which will answer the same purpose. Mr. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, says that when he came to that farm there was a portion of the flats thoroughly matted with this grass, and an adjoining portion entirely free from it. The line of demarcation was so distinct that he felt curious to know the cause. On asking Mr. Stuart, the former proprietor of the farm, he learned that at one time the entire field had been thoroughly seeded with the grass, but that on one occasion a part had been ploughed late and sown to barley, which seemed to smother or choke the grass entirely out of existence. Mr. H. C. Graham, M. P. P., at the western extremity of the Brandon Hills, had a similar experience with a part of his farm, which he was obliged to plough late for barley. The above gentlemen, Messrs. Bedford and Graham, are thorough-going, intelligent men, and as such men always are, good farmers. On this ground I have no hesitation in at least recommending their method to your careful consideration. I am an unbeliever in the "can't-be-killed" cry.

There is not a plant in existence but what can be killed. True, there are possibly farms not worth the cleaning, and others that are worth it that will require years of constant labor and care; but no farmer need be filled with consternation or alarm on account of a small patch of vile weeds or grass of any description, and the instances are rare indeed where this cannot be destroyed without the land lying idle more than our best farmers now consider necessary to kill our common weeds and develop the latent plant food in the soil. But there is a requirement to success along this line, and that is thoroughness and application, and without it nothing can be accomplished.

Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, WINNIPEG.

I have lost several sheep lately by a peculiar disorder. They are taken suddenly ill and eat nothing, lie around for a few days and then die. Some people tell me they loose their cud, and I tried remedies for that, such as giving them a piece of fat pork, and other things. When opened after death the stomach contains a lot of hard, round balls of different sizes, with a lot of greenish liquid. If you can inform me of the cause of this trouble, and give me a remedy, you will greatly oblige

W. M. H. HOLMFIELD.

The symptoms you have mentioned are too few and not sufficiently definite to enable me to form a correct opinion regarding the ailment of your sheep. Suspension of rumination (loss of cud) is not a disease, but is merely a symptom of disordered digestion, or some other abnormal condition of the system, and all such remedies as you mentioned are entirely useless. If your sheep have been poorly fed and badly housed during last winter, and are now getting an abundant supply of marshy pasture, the disease may be hepatitis (inflammation of the liver), an affection, under such conditions, which sheep are very subject to. The symptoms of this disease are indicative of feverishness; the sheep is dull, it hangs its head, is unwilling to stir, heaves at the flank, and the bowels are usually constipated. Rumination is arrested; the skin assumes a yellow tinge and the eye is suffused with the same color. By pressing on the right side the animal will usually evince pain. In treating this disease, remove the animal from rich to short and dry pasturage. Give the following drench:—Sulphate of magnesia, six ounces; nitrate of potass and ginger, of each one drachm; dissolve in half a pint of water, add four ounces of treacle and give in one dose. Shear the wool closely from the right side of the abdomen and rub mustard poultice well in. When the bowels are acted upon by the above aperient, give the following three times a day until the symptoms of disease disappear:—Chlorid of ammonia, half a drachm; bicarbonate of potassium, one drachm; water, four ounces.

Elkhorn Farmers' Institute organized June 20th with a paid-up membership of one hundred and twenty. Much of the success is due to the energy of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Cushing.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Board has just now realized that their work thus far has been somewhat irregular from the fact that the Manitoba Dairy Association was not accorded representation as provided by the act of incorporation. The copy of the act given them by their solicitor had some of the clauses written in, this one having evidently been overlooked.

Virden Farmers' Institute was organized on Saturday, June 13th, with Mr. James Elder as President, and Mr. G. H. Heally, Secretary-Treasurer. At the first meeting there was an interesting discussion on "Couch Grass," and different opinions were expressed as to its extermination. It was generally, though not by any means unanimously admitted, that it could be effected by thorough cultivation—summer-fallowing being necessary.

Family Circle.

"Don't Fret."

"Oh, I am so tired," a good wife said,
 "With washing dishes and kneading bread,
 And sweeping floors and mending clothes,
 From ragged jackets to ragged hose!
 There's Tommy has torn his coat to-day,
 And Nellie's best frock begins to fray,
 And Bennie's stockings are out at the toes—
 Dear, dear! my trials there's no one knows."

"It is sew, sew, sew, and cook, cook, cook,
 With never a minute for paper or book;
 A drudge, drudge, drudging from day to day,
 Till 'tis wearing my very life away;
 And I get so tired I sometimes sigh
 For the rest we sing of beyond the sky,
 And I almost wish—come in Mrs. Brown,
 What's the best news from your side of town?"

"No best at all, but worse than bad,
 The very thought of things makes me sad.
 Sam Bunce is still down sick in bed,
 And his wife is washing, to earn their bread;
 Mrs. Jones' baby will die, they say,
 Ned Parks was drunk all yesterday,
 And they say went home in this beastly state,
 And beat his wife at a terrible rate."

"With our healthy children, our husbands kind,
 And our homes of plenty, it seems to my mind,
 Though little vexations may daily annoy,
 We can't be too thankful for what we enjoy,—
 Your babe's such a sweet little love, I declare,
 He has your blue eyes and your soft sunny hair;
 Can't you bring him along, please, and call very soon?
 I must really be going now, good afternoon."

The good wife, left alone, sat with down-drooping
 head,
 And mused on things that her neighbor had said,
 Till somehow her burdens appeared to grow light,
 The day seemed less weary, the sunshine more
 bright,
 And next morning the good wife arose with the
 day,
 And she sang and she smiled as the work rolled
 away,
 And was filled with surprise, at the set of the sun,
 To think with what ease all her tasks had been
 done.

Said her husband one day, "Will you tell me, my
 Kate,
 What makes you so young and so handsome of
 late?
 For a long while, a month or six weeks, I should
 say,
 You've grown younger and handsomer every day."
 "I believe," she said smiling, "to tell you the
 truth,
 I've discovered the fount of perpetual youth;
 In the vale of the soul, like a well spring 'tis set,
 And contains equal parts of 'Be patient,' 'Don't
 fret.'"
Harriet A. Chute.

IT WAS REVERSED.

"Jack, Davy and I went out for bear once," said
 my friend Bob Arcaster, as we reclined on a bed of
 boughs watching the stars through the light cloud
 which rose from the camp-fire. "Never told you
 about it, did I?"

We had been talking about our two young friends,
 who had a day or two before left home to take
 places in the East Indian Civil Service. Bob had
 seen more of them of late years than I, and had
 been amusing me with stories of their adventures
 together. So it was with the expectation that I
 had something to tell worth listening to that I re-
 plied, "No, what about it?"

"Well, we went out for bear once," he repeated,
 and began in his peculiar, slow way to poke the fire.
 "You said that once. Did you get any bear?"

He had an annoying way of beginning a story,
 and breaking off without the slightest warning.
 He paid no attention to my question, but went on
 with his occupation with provoking slowness.

When he had completed this performance to his
 satisfaction, he lay back upon the boughs, closed
 his eyes, and remained silent so long that I had
 almost forgotten that I had asked him anything.
 After a long interval he answered, "Oh yes, we got
 one," and relapsed into silence.

There was no use in trying to get him to tell a
 story except when he was in the mood for it, and
 then he would not be stopped. So I held my peace
 until such time as it might please him to go on with
 his story. It came at last.

"Jack, Davy and I went out for bear once. You
 remember what Jack was like when he left college.
 Green! he knew every thing about Greece, Rome
 and such places, but about real things, such as
 salmon, trout and bear, he knew no more than a
 baby."

"Why, he was greener than Davy, and he had
 never been out of sight of a clearing until we went
 out for bear. And conceded!—there's no use in
 denying it! He was a thoroughly good fellow, but
 he had the experience that has since made him
 manly, stong and modest."

"Well, we were up in Madawaska, and a French-
 man told us that bears were as plenty as black-
 berries up Green River. Jack, who had a beautiful
 Winchester with him,—we were just loitering
 through the country, you know, fishing here and
 there in the streams, and had brought our guns
 along more for their company than for any other

reason,—Jack, I say, was impatient to get were he
 could shoot a bear.

"Davy was not quite so eager. In fact the little
 fellow seemed more than half-afraid, but when I
 climbed in with Jack, he made no further objection,
 and we got a Frenchman to pole us up the stream
 in his canoe. Ever been on Green River?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, I need not tell you what a splendid
 stream it is, and what trout-fishing we had. At the
 close of the second day we reached the ground
 where the bears were said to be waiting to be shot.
 Selecting a nice, grassy spot, we built a lean-to hut
 with poles and bark, made a fire, and had supper.
 "We were a jolly party, although I noticed that
 Jack did not seem to care about going far from the
 fire, and he questioned the Frenchman very closely
 about the habits of bears in general, and Green
 River bears in particular.

"The Frenchman did not know much more than
 Jack, but taking it for granted that I knew as little
 as the others, he bestowed upon us a marvellous
 mass of misinformation. According to our genial
 guide, we were in imminent danger of being charged
 upon at any moment by a dozen or so of ferocious
 bears of assorted sizes and patterns, and the boys
 were about half-frightened out of their wits.

"I interrupted Jean Baptiste's flow of horrors
 with a vehement denial of the state of things.

"Ah!" said he, "I only mak' de little fun."

"Reassured, the boys consented at last to turn
 in, but, as you will understand, it being their first
 night in camp, they did not go to sleep very readily.
 There was an owl somewhere near us, and it kept
 up an unceasing hooting. Of course, when its dis-
 mal notes first came out of the darkness, the boys
 were startled. Jack's teeth chattered, and little
 Davy, looking as pale as a ghost in the fire-light,
 got up and seized his gun.

"Come back to bed Davy," I said. "It's only
 an owl."

"Yes, that's all, Davy," said Jack; but his voice
 had its tremolo stop on, whereat the Frenchman
 laughed.

"You know the thousand and one unaccountable
 noises you hear when you are in a strange place
 and can't get to sleep, especially if it is your first
 night in a camp.

"The boys heard them all, and kept up a constant
 fire of, 'What's that? What's that?' until after
 midnight, when they fell asleep.

"Next morning they were up bright and early,
 feeling like old campaigners. It is wonderful how
 one night in camp seasons you, isn't it?"

The Frenchman started off down river after we
 had breakfasted, promising to come back in two
 days, and we set out to look for bear.

We did not see any, though we found some
 tracks, some of them quite fresh. The fresher the
 tracks, the less anxious were the boys to go on.
 This was especially the case with Davy, who frank-
 ly owned that he should much prefer fishing to bear
 hunting.

"I knew perfectly well that we might tramp
 about for a week without coming in sight of a bear,
 unless by pure accident, for one seldom sees bears
 when he is looking for them; so I readily agreed to
 Davy's suggestion that we should return to the
 camp.

"It was quite early in the afternoon when we got
 back, but the boys were tired and lay down to rest,
 while I went down alone to the river, seated myself
 on the root of a green birch tree, and dropped my
 flies over a little pool just below.

"I had not been there long, and had just hooked
 a fine fish, when I heard a shout. Being busy land-
 ing my trout, I did not look to see what was the
 matter, and it was only when I turned to find a
 place to put my fish that I noticed Jack climbing a
 small maple tree as if for his life.

"What is it Jack?" I shouted. "Where's Davy?"

"He made no reply.

"Davy!" I called, without getting an answer.

"Springing up the bank, I saw what at first
 seemed very amusing.

"Before the camp was a small fire, and within
 the hut, at the corner, was our bag of provisions.
 The front of the hut was not more than four feet
 wide; and across the entrance, busily engaged in
 testing the quality of our larder, was a huge black
 bear!

"Jack was, as I have said, well up in the branches
 of the maple; but Davy was nowhere to be seen.

"Where's Davy, Jack!" I cried.

"Jack had by this time recovered his presence
 of mind and answered, in a tone of horror:

"In the hut?"

"Then the brave fellow began to descend from his
 perch. He was somewhat given to boasting, per-
 haps, and was very excitable, but he was full of
 real pluck. The way he came down the tree
 showed the stuff that was in him.

"Looking within the hut, I saw that Davy was
 there, and likely for the present to stay there. The
 only place where the roof was high enough for a
 person to stand up was now occupied by the bear,
 who had forced himself part way into the hut.
 Davy was crouched at the back part, with a look
 upon his face that I shall never forget.

"He was badly frightened, but the look was not
 of fright only. He told us afterward that although
 he expected every moment to be engaged in a life
 and death struggle with the bear, he could hardly
 keep from laughing at the way Jack had dis-
 appeared when the brute poked his nose around the
 corner of the tent.

"It seems that the boys had been talking about
 what they would do if they saw a bear, and Jack,
 with his Winchester in his hand, was telling just
 how he should bring him down with a shot.

"Under the ear, Davy," he said, "is the vital
 spot."

"At that moment the bear's head had appeared,
 A better chance to try the affect of a bullet behind
 the ear would probably never occur again; but
 Jack was better in theory than in practice.

"Dropping his rifle, he gave a scream, sprang
 over the fire and took to the tree, while the bear,
 without so much as a glance toward him, stalked
 slowly across the front of the hut and began help-
 ing himself to our pork.

"But Davy was really in danger, and we must
 help him. I called to him to crawl out under the
 back of the hut. But that was more easily said
 than done, for the poles were very close together,
 and must be moved before he could get through.
 Moreover, there was no telling what our four-footed
 visitor might do if his attention was especially
 drawn to Davy, as it would be if the latter began
 to move about the hut.

"Tell you what, Bob," said Jack, who had joined
 me, "you go behind the camp and move the poles,
 while I occupy the brute's attention in front."

"The suggestion was as good as any that could
 be made, and I ran around to the back of
 the camp, while Jack went off to one side
 and stood directly in front of the bear, not more
 than twenty feet off him. The bear eyed him, but
 went on eating the pork.

"I was not long in moving the poles so that Davy
 could get through, and had told him to hurry and
 come out, when to my utter amazement he reached
 for my hunting knife, which was sticking in the top
 of the hut, and seizing it firmly, gave the bear a
 fierce thrust in the side. Then he sprang out
 through the hole I had made.

"The bear gave a frightful growl, and seeing Jack
 straight before him, leaped directly upon him.
 Jack was watching Davy so intently that he did
 not think of running until it was too late. When
 we came from behind the hut, poor Jack and the
 bear were lying in a struggling heap together.

"He has killed Jack," cried Davy, "and it's my
 fault!"

"Before I could stop him, Davy sprang toward
 the struggling pair and began to kick Jack's
 antagonist. I ran into the hut, picked up the
 Winchester, and made toward the group.

"The bear was lying upon its left side, and
 endeavoring to tear Jack with his hind feet, but
 the boy was too close to him for that. The ex-
 pression upon Jack's face was no longer one of
 fear. He had a firm grip upon his huge antagonist,
 and kept his head well below the terrible jaws.

"Shoot him, Bob!" he cried. "I'll take the
 chances."

"As Davy still continued his kicking, and con-
 sequently was in the way, I told him to get to one
 side, and drew near so as to make my aim certain,
 when suddenly the bear's struggles ceased. His
 hold on Jack relaxed, and he rolled over, dead.

"Jack was on his feet in an instant, little the
 worse for his tussle. There was amazement in
 every line of his countenance, but he was no more
 astonished than the rest of us.

"What had killed the bear? Could it have been
 Davy's thrust with the knife? It did not seem
 possible, yet it might be so. Before proceeding to
 investigate, to make assurance doubly sure—or as
 Jack put it to show him that there was punishment
 after death for stealing pork—I placed the muzzle
 of the Winchester close to the bear's forehead,
 and sent a bullet into his brain.

"Clearly it was a cartridge wasted, for there was
 was no sign, in even the slightest tremor, that there
 had been a spark of life remaining.

"Where did you stab him, Davy?" asked Jack.

"Just behind the foreleg."

"What did you do with the knife?" I asked.

"Left it sticking in the wound. I did not think
 he'd appreciate an effort to remove it as a favor."

"Here, boys!" I said, "let's turn him over."

"We seized the legs, turned the body over from
 the left side to the right, and found the knife buried
 to the handle in the animal's body.

"Here was the explanation of the sudden collapse
 of the enemy. What Davy's arm had not been
 strong enough to do, the struggles of the beast had
 completed; and the knife, left in the wound, had,
 by the animal's own weight, been pressed into his
 heart.

"So it was Davy's bear, without a doubt. We
 did not give the Frenchman more particulars than
 were necessary. Jack, looking at the maple tree,
 said there were certain features of the adventure
 which possessed no special interest to the public at
 large.

"When we returned to the settlement, the
 Frenchmen told the story in his own way, and
 spread the fame of little Davy's achievement far
 and wide, with sundry embellishments."

Ivy poisoning can be cured by bathing the
 parts two or three times per day with sweet
 spirits of nitre.

Little Edith—"Mamma, did you say that we
 should all know each other in heaven?" Mam-
 ma—"Yes, my child." Little Edith—"You
 can play that you're out, though, can't you,
 mamma, when people call that you don't want
 to see?"

"Mother," said a prattling child as he climbed
 upon her knee—"mother, who was Lo?" "Lo
 was a poor Indian," replied the mother, as she
 stroked the little one's hair back from the beau-
 tiful high forehead. "Mother?" "What is it?"
 "Were High, Jack, and Game poor Indians
 too?"

Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Patience goes a long way towards smoothing the rough places down. In home life we are called upon to exercise it almost every step we take. If not, what is the result? Tart replies, abrupt answers, and actions that speak louder than words, cross faces and wounded feelings. In the proper performance of our duties it is most essential if we wish to do them well. In sewing, crooked seams, buttonholes and buttons awry, shirts hanging in scollops and every part betokening haste and carelessness. I am sure after contemplating such a piece of work we feel deeply regretful we had not more patience and done it right, even though it would have taken longer, for every time we behold it it is a vexation. In dusting our room we feel impatient to go into that bright sunshine to set out our plants, so we give a wipe here and a flop there. Lo! a visitor comes in the afternoon, and in the bright sunlight our carelessly done work of the morning is exposed to her gaze. Does not the mortification we feel make us vow it shall never be done so badly again. A few minutes more would have done it properly, and made our pretty parlor look, as we intended it should, a pretty, dainty, lady-like abode. In cake-making we are apt to become impatient to see the results. We hurry over the whisking of the eggs, and hurriedly stir the other ingredients together, rush into too hot an oven to "hurry it up." What is the result? A blue smoke and suspicious smell issues from the oven. Our cake is burning, and running over the pan on the floor of the oven! We feel angry and disappointed, for that cake was to be *par excellence*; but far from it. It is a one-sided horror. Not a thing of beauty by any means. Now we are sorry so much haste was indulged in, but too late. Never think time is lost in preparing materials for food. Any waste of food is sinful, and should be avoided. Never put up your hair "just any way" to come to breakfast in. The "just any way" will most likely be left so for the whole forenoon, and what a slovenly, unloveable object you do look to be sure; and you must feel so as well. An untidy head of hair betokens lack of personal neatness, and we can glance from the head to the foot, and there behold a holey stocking or a stringless shoe. Speaking of hair, I shall leave off scolding to tell you how you may have soft, glossy hair with little or no trouble. Never wash your hair with soap; it renders it harsh and dry. Boil one quart of bran in two gallons of rain water for half an hour, strain through a kitchen towel, and wash the hair in the bran water while hot, rinse in more, wipe well and dry in the sun or before a fire. Your hair will be soft and silky, and will not turn grey so soon. Once each month will be enough.

Does not the bright summer sunshine make you long to be out of doors? And well we have so much to occupy us in flower garden and poultry. Here again comes in our exercise of patience. The little waddling ducks cannot advance quickly, so we must let them take their own time. And poor wee chickens are easily scared, and will waste more of our time gathering them together again than if we had exercised a little patience, and not hurried them.

How poor are they who have no patience!

When would you ever hear of a farmer's wife?

—Minnie May.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best essay upon "Travelling as an Element." All subscribers are to be invited to send in their essays by the 1st of August.

Kitchen Furniture.

By kitchen furniture I do not mean chairs or tables, but some of those labor-saving articles that should be in every woman's kitchen. The first on the list must come the washing machine, a real labor-saver, for the washing of a family is no small matter, taken with the other work of the busy housekeeper. Many makes are on the market, but do not buy until you have tested it, for half of them are worthless as cleansers.

Then comes a carpet sweeper. Get the best from a reliable hardware man, and the original expense will be the only one, as the brush can be renewed when worn out; the frame will last for years. This is another labor-saver of aching arms and back, besides being a time-saver, doing the work in half the time of a broom.

A small shovel, with a short handle, should hang by every stove, to shovel out ashes when lighting the stove.

Chain dish-cleaners are the most useful accessory to the sink, and pots, pans and gridirons can be readily cleaned with them, saving the scouring with sand or salt, which always is so difficult to clear away.

A meat-mincer is an essential in a kitchen; with it can be made numbers of dainty dishes, from cold-meat croquettes, rissoles, and such like.

A small wire basket for boiling eggs; larger ones for boiling potatoes and vegetables.

Whisks—A large one for cake, a small one for eggs.

Toast-forks, with large handles.

A basting spoon.

A steamer, one of the most useful of modern inventions.

These are necessary to the comfort of every woman who cooks, be she amateur or professional.

Our Library Table.

A departure from the monthly journals lies on our table this month; it is a copy of a new book, "A Teacher's Life", with extracts from diaries, essays and letters. The "Teacher" was at one time a contributor to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and much that came from her gifted pen will be interesting, if not a blessing, to the readers of the book. It is in clear print, on good paper, and the author has spared no pains in making it a readable book. Price \$1.25. Address, Miss H. M. Robertson, Strabane, Ont.

The Quarterly Register of Current History, published in Detroit, at the small sum of \$1.00 per year, contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. The Behring Sea dispute is presented afresh in all its aspects, both British and American. Italian politics are discussed in all their subtlety, and one gets an insight into almost all the political workings of every country in Europe. The Quarterly Register is just the reading for train, boat or summer holiday.

Good Housekeeping for this month is as welcome as ever, and will always furnish the way out of the many difficulties housekeepers find themselves involved so often. Such contributions as Maria Parloa is sufficient to recommend it to all. Published in Springfield, Mass., for \$1.00 per year.

Deer's Family Magazine, price \$2.00 per year. A beautiful colored picture adorns the first page of this number, besides numerous

illustrations on fashions. Summer out-door games, badminton, tennis, and the new game of "colors" are all explained at length, and the rules given for playing. China painting is being explained in a series of articles. Kindergarten work is given for home teaching. Hundreds of recipes for making dainty dishes, and numbers of hints how to beautify our homes. This "daisy" of a household can be had from the publisher in New York.

L'Art de la Mode contains all the latest styles in dresses for morning and evening. Dinner and theatre toilettes are shown in all materials, and some are most artistically colored. Mantles, bonnets and hats are profusely illustrated, and fully described besides. No lady can be badly dressed who takes this beautiful fashion paper. It is published in New York for only \$3.50 per annum.

The Girl Who is Ever Welcome.

The welcome guest is the girl who, knowing the hour for breakfast, appears at the table at the proper time, does not keep others waiting, and does not get in the way by being down half-an-hour before her hostess appears.

The welcome guest is the girl who, if there are not many servants in the house, has sufficient energy to take care of her own room while she is visiting; and if there are people whose duty it is, she makes that duty as light as possible for them, by putting away her own belongings, and in this way not necessitating extra work.

The welcome guest is the one who knows how to be pleasant to every member of the family, and who yet has tact enough to retire from a room when some special family affair is under discussion.

The welcome guest is the one who does not find children disagreeable, or the various pets of the household things to be dreaded.

The welcome guest is the one who, when her hostess is busy, can entertain herself with a book, a bit of sewing, or the writing of a letter.

The welcome guest is the one who, when her friends come to see her, does not disarrange the household in which she is staying that she may entertain them.

The welcome guest is the one who, having broken the bread and eaten the salt of her friend, has set before her lips a seal of silence, so that when she goes from the house she repeats nothing but the agreeable things that she has seen.

This is the welcome guest, the one to whom we say good-bye with regret, and to whom we call out welcome with the lips and from the heart.—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

Cover a nail with soap and it will drive in hard wood easily.

Creaking boots may be prevented by driving a peg into the sole.

The fumes of a brimstone match will remove berry stains from the fingers.

Bee stings can be relieved by applying soda, either baking soda or washing soda, ammonia, or vinegar.

Disinfect all drains, sinks, and places where stagnant water lies with lime water, salt, or copperas; dissolve the copperas in hot water and pour into privy-pits, or any places where bad odors may come.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Are the Mental Faculties of Women Equal to Those of Men.

BY MISS ALICE CASSELLS, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Why doubts still exist upon this subject will ever remain a mystery, but so it is, and ever will be, one of those subjects that cannot be settled to man's satisfaction. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the mental capacity of women equals man's, and when put in competition often surpasses them; but the bare assertion will not prove it.

As wives' and mothers' awful responsibilities are given us, and few have been unfaithful to the trust, and in guiding and governing a household requires intellect as well as peculiar executive ability. In the bible a sufficient number of names of women are mentioned to show they took no insignificant part with the Apostles in the great work of Christianity, and they were acknowledged as a power.

Ancient history records enough of woman's deeds to show they were not inferior in mental force to the men of that time; and the last century seems to have been particularly calculated to bring women to the front in many different ways. A few names will suffice: Madame de Stael, the literary wonder of that period; the gentle, learned and patriotic Madame Roland; the brave Grace Darling; Madame de Maintenon, who worked so hard for higher education; Maria Lousia of Austria, of masculine intellect, with all the womanly attributes of gentleness and mercy; Louisa of Prussia, almost chivalric in the cause of her country; Lady Norton, of brilliant literary attainments; the pious and studious Elizabeth Burnett; Queen Elizabeth, with all the strong characteristics of right and wrong, good and bad; and Charlotte Lordery, who saved France from a civil war by her daring assassination of Marat. This list will compare favorably with the masculine celebrities of that day.

In the present century their does not seem to be the same need for women taken such an active and conspicuous part, owing to better national and civil government, but did the need arise they are just as willing to give their best services as then, and man cannot do more. Many will adorn the pages of future history by the influence they have wielded for good, by their quiet courage and determination in the cause of right. The mighty moral works of Charlotte Bronte will be read where English language is spoken. George Eliot has been an educator of the human race in every line she has written, and the influence of her last work was apparent in the return of thousands of Jews to their native land.

Few of the works of women but are written for an object, either to correct an abuse, expose an oppression, or adjust some existing wrong, social, moral or national, and draw public attention to it. Mrs. Stowe's works had the effect of removing one of the blots on the escutcheon of the public, and Helen Hunt Jackson brought the attention of civilization to the abuses the Indians were suffering. It is by intellect the world is governed, and surely it may be claimed woman does possess her share.

Since opportunities have been offered women of obtaining better education by opening universities for their admission, they have come

rapidly to the front showing they can absorb the higher branches that have been so long reserved for men alone, and they make diligent students, coming well to the front in examinations, and surpassing the men in many of them, as the result at Cambridge last year proved it could be done.

In arts, sciences, professions of all kinds, business which women have engaged in, a proportionate amount can be pronounced a success, which is as much as can be claimed for men.

In literature thousands besides those I have mentioned can claim that they have honorably won a place in the world's army of busy workers.

Some Tested Recipes.

FIG PUDDING.

One-half pound figs, one-half pound suet, one-half pound bread crumbs, all mixed very fine; half a cup of sugar, a spoonful of salt, a handful of flour; treacle enough to mix the ingredients; boil one hour and a-half. To make the sauce put one tablespoon of sugar in a small sauce pan; stir until it boils and turns brown; add half a pint of boiling water, a teaspoonful of corn-starch mixed smooth with water and a squeeze of lemon.

APPLE PUDDING.

Make a batter with a pint of milk, three eggs, a teaspoon of baking powder and flour enough to thicken; peel six apples; pour the batter into a pudding dish, and put the apples in it; bake in a slow oven. Serve with sugar and butter beaten to a cream.

LEMON AND TAPIOCA.

Put one cup of tapioca to soak for one hour, then boil thoroughly until no white grains appear; stir in a little sugar, and squeeze one lemon in; stir, and serve in a glass dish. Serve nice sweet cream with it.

DRESSING FOR SALAD.

Beat together three raw eggs and six table-spoons of cream; three table-spoons of melted butter; one teaspoon of salt, one of mustard, one-half of black pepper, and one teacup of vinegar. Heat, stirring it constantly until it thickens like custard. Do not let it boil.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

One quart of sifted flour; a teaspoon of salt; a tablespoon of sugar; a level teaspoon each of soda and cream tartar; six ounces of butter rubbed into the flour. Mix all well together; make a hole in the centre and stir it up with sour milk or cream, with a knife; do not make it too stiff; divide in two, and bake in a slow oven. When done, split through the centre and butter; cover with strawberries; put on plenty of sugar; lay the cover on and cut through six times before sending to table.

WEDDING CAKE—(BY REQUEST).

Eight pounds of stoned raisins, 2 lbs. of currants, 3 doz. eggs, 3½ lbs. butter, 3¼ lbs. of sugar, 1 tin of mixed spice, 1 pt. treacle, 1 cup sour cream, 1 cup whisky, 3 lbs. of almond nuts, 2 lbs. mixed peels, 1 dessert spoonful of soda, and flour to stiffen; blanch the nuts and slice the peel and nuts rather fine. Put in the tins in layers of cake, peel and nuts.

WHITE CAKE—(BY REQUEST).

Two and a-half cups flour, one and a-half cups sugar, one scant cup sweet milk, whites of three eggs, four table-spoons butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.

1 cup white sugar, 1 cup flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat two eggs in a cup and fill it up with thick, sweet cream; flavor to taste.

Fashion Notes.

Lace capes are so cool and suitable for warm weather every woman should have one of those stylish garments, and when you buy a pattern and make it at home the cost is about one-half what it would be to buy it ready-made; and all the directions are written on the pattern so plainly there can be no going astray.

Parasols which are no longer "first best," can be made quite dainty by covering with fish-net. Gather it close around the top and tack at each point, leaving about three inches to hang for a flounce; do not hem it.

The five-gored skirt will be found useful for cutting a dress over by. There being no back drape on it, the drape of your old dress will cut over for the breadths. Face the bottom. Do not bind it, and you will find it neat-fitting and comfortable. It may be trimmed down each seam if desired.

Hose have at last made their appearance cheap, and of a serviceable variety, black and colored, but black looks always the best, and the quality now shown washes beautifully.

Embroideries of all varieties make effective trimmings for washing-dresses, and small washing-buttons are shown of several colors.

Prints are made up in all styles, from the most elaborately trimmed to the plainest; but velvet on print does not accord, and it is in better taste to finish in embroidery or a serviceable lace of crotchet or knitting.

Hats and bonnets are not different from the spring styles. Flowers are the favorite garniture, combined with all kinds of fancy net, ribbons, or gauze. Gold cord is seen in some, but flowers, flowers everywhere. And what can be prettier, from the lovely rose to the long wreath of daisies and grass?

Gloves can be had of so many serviceable textures, from grey and brown to black, and are cool and suitable for warm days. The popular taste in dress materials seems to be cashmere, and there are scores of different textures to choose from, all pretty. Some delicate shades are too pretty to last the wear and tear of sun and weather, so would not be a discreet investment.

Harm From Decayed Teeth.

Incalculable harm is done to both the health of a child and to the integrity of a second set of teeth in allowing the temporary teeth to become decayed and abscessed, carrying pain and suffering, and frequently indigestion and all its accumulated evils.

Girls in Alaska.

In Alaska a girl is ready for society as soon as she enters her teens. It does not require many years in that country for a girl to grow up. The dress of the average Stickeen river maidens is not very elaborate. A plain cotton garment, long and loose, envelops her person, and a Turkish bath towel is wound about her head. When she goes out a blanket of bright colors is thrown around her shoulders. The wife of a missionary in that section says the young women often go bare-footed, but that after they see the boots and shoes of the white women their great desire is to have a pair.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

The long June days have gone forever away for 1891, and July, with burning sun and occasional shower, is ours. The school door is closed and all around looks dead. The grass, so lately trodden by little feet, is growing up again; the teeters and the swings are still; the bell is quiet; the wind, among the leaves of the tree by the window, makes its moving embroidery on the empty desks and across the floor, but all is quiet—quiet. Teacher is away for vacation, and the boys and girls, where shall we find them? As they pass the school-room, and that feeling of loneliness steals over them, do their thoughts go forward to the days when they shall be strangers to that familiar room, when they shall have taken on them the work of life—this one, *only life*—which no one gets a second chance to live? But now, where shall we find the little busy-bodies? Some, fathers' help in the weeding and the haying, going with messages, carrying cool, fresh water from the spring, or picking berries in the garden, driving home the cows, washing milk pans or creamers, sweeping to make home tidy, ironing the clean clothes—smelling as pure as the country air and water cleanses; baking for the coming picnic. Yes, a variety of things I see them at, busy as the bees, and improving, like time, I trust, each sunny hour. Not that I would have them work all the time. O, no, Uncle Tom has not forgotten the old rhyme, nor does he wish his young friends to forget to practice it:—

"Work while you work, and play while you play,
That is the way to be happy and gay."

Go to your work with your whole heart. Half-hearted work with one's thoughts on something else, how it wastes time! A spirit of unrest gets into boys and girls, men and women, and they want a change or a rest or a holiday, and they begin to pity themselves, and that is enough to make anyone miserable. They look through blue spectacles, or else they manage to find the dark side of everything, especially the work they are at. If a room is gloomy, and the sunshine comes in and falls on one spot, making it warm and shiny, a dog will go there and rest and be happy. Some of my boys and girls do not always show so much good sense. They think their work dull, their home quiet, their fields rough, their machinery old-fashioned, their organ out of tune, their—well, a grumbling spirit makes everything wrong. Now, Uncle Tom likes a sharp hoe, and a good fork, and a fine barn, and all the improvements which make farm work a pleasure; for all that, there is no use in letting things, which cannot be remedied at once, shut one's eyes to the beauty of field and tree and sunset if we shut their ears to the singing birds and merrily laughing bees, or to the music of living voices all around us. And in these things there are no pleasures as the boys and girls of the farm. Think long and well before you decide to leave it and the home ones. Do some city chaps who come to the country for a day or two call you "pious"? Do not mind that. They are *green* about you, and will still delay longest, manly work, and will stand strong limbs and sinewy muscles, far beyond perspiring behind a counter trying to please customers, with weary limbs and aching head. No, if an honest opinion could be obtained from

the boys who have gone to the city they would say, stay where you are, you are more independent. We all look to you for our support. Without you we could not live. So you see the rest of the world are to the farmers what those lichens are which in our northern woods swing from and live on the trees, drawing their nourishment from them.

"Ho, ye, who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plough,
Who bend beneath the summer sun,
With burning cheek and brow,
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth
From olden time till now.
O, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labor long hours through,
Remember, it is harder still,
To have no work to do."

UNCLE TOM.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

My First Visit to Westminster Abbey.

BY MISS JESSIE BYFORD, WIMBLEDON, SURREY, ENGLAND.

One bright April morning in the year 18— I visited for the first time that grand and imposing building—Westminster Abbey. For centuries it has stood, its solid walls secure from the elements. To ensure its preservation continual additions to the walls and roofing are now made. It stands on the site of an ancient temple erected to the honor of the Roman God Apollo. It was consecrated about the year 1066.

I had long wished to see the famous Abbey, and at last my desire was gratified. Crossing Westminster Bridge, I caught the first glimpse of the sacred building, and a few steps farther brought it in full view. The bell was tolling for morning service, and I, accompanied by a friend, entered with the rest of the congregation. As we walked up the aisle I noticed the numerous statues. The interior of the Abbey consists largely of woodwork, beautifully carved, testifying to the skill and patience of those whose hands had helped to raise the noble and beautiful structure. Certainly they, with the modern poet Longfellow, believed that "nothing useless is or low," and in every detail of their work a scrupulous care is very noticeable. As we waited for the commencement of the service thoughts of the good and great buried within the walls filled my mind. While the Abbey stands their memory will be kept green in the hearts of those who frequent the building. Soon the mellow notes of the powerful organ pealed forth, and with slow and measured steps the surpliced choirsters and clergy entered and took their places noiselessly. Then the familiar words of the beautiful English liturgy came to our ears. The Abbey was filled with a reverent congregation. A peculiar sense of peace prevailed, partly the result of the silence which fitly reigned. Then in a hymn of praise the voices of the congregation soared upward, led by the well-trained choir. I was attracted by the face of one little fellow, whose whole soul was apparently in his work. This was followed by a short sermon. As the preacher pronounced the words of his text, his tones echoed through the building. At the conclusion of the service, during a beautiful voluntary on the grand organ, the congregation dispersed. My friend then led the way to the outside of the building known as the cloisters. Here the clergy and other officials connected with the Abbey reside, and in the vicinity is situated the famous Westminster

School. That part of the building containing the precious relics of bygone ages was closed. It is open to the public certain days of the week. The windows of the Abbey are very beautiful; on them are depicted various scriptural scenes. The walls are in certain places decorated with similar illustrations. One special feature in the management of the Abbey pleased me greatly, namely, that the seats were free and open to all. After spending a short time in the cloisters I returned home, desiring at some future time to make further acquaintance with the beautiful edifice. On describing my various impressions to one who has resided during the whole of his life in the vicinity of the metropolis, he declared the Abbey to be "the pride and glory of London."

SECOND PRIZE STORY.

Pete.

BY JOHN B. DUNLAP, LANGUALE, MANITOBA.

This is about a sandhill crane captured by a party living near here, and a very interesting bird he was. He was called Pete, because this is what he was all the time saying, interrupted now and then by the loud croaking call which every boy in Manitoba is so familiar with. Pete was rather ferocious when taken, but being young he very soon became so tame that he would follow his owners around like a dog, and, indeed, he seemed even more attached, as he would fly around (quite high in the air) till he espied those for whom he was searching, even when five miles distant from home, when he would immediately alight close beside them with a triumphant shout. His favorite pastimes were pecking and splashing around in a stream or pond of water, and going through various gymnastic feats with a small piece of wood or a stone. He would sometimes continue these amusements for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time. Being particularly fond of mice, he would very often go with the men to the hay-meadow, where he sometimes succeeded in catching a dozen or more in a day. His food was principally composed of bread (which he always soaked), mice and insects.

Pete did not like children or dogs at all, and if a child was allowed out in the yard alone he (the crane) invariably made for him. I never saw a wild bird so tame as Pete. He would remain in the house half the time if allowed, but he was very meddlesome, wanting to have a hand, or rather a beak, in everything done. Very often when the family were at their meals, Pete would march up to the table, and without the slightest ceremony be off to his water-trough with a piece of bread or potato.

This crane was one of the more common kind, rather more slate colored than brown, but he was very large, being about four feet high. At the end of two years Pete was accidentally killed, and his owners were very sorry, they missed him so much. He was valued so highly that his owners had refused the price of ten dollars for him.

A Calamity.—Mr. Bingo—"I have terrible news. While I was in Cousin Flint's hardware store to-day getting a mouse trap, he said that the old homestead had been burned, your Aunt Maria had perished in the flames, and the children were coming down to the city to live with us." Mrs. Bingo—"You don't mean to tell me that you have seen a mouse in this house!"

Cows and Sheep.

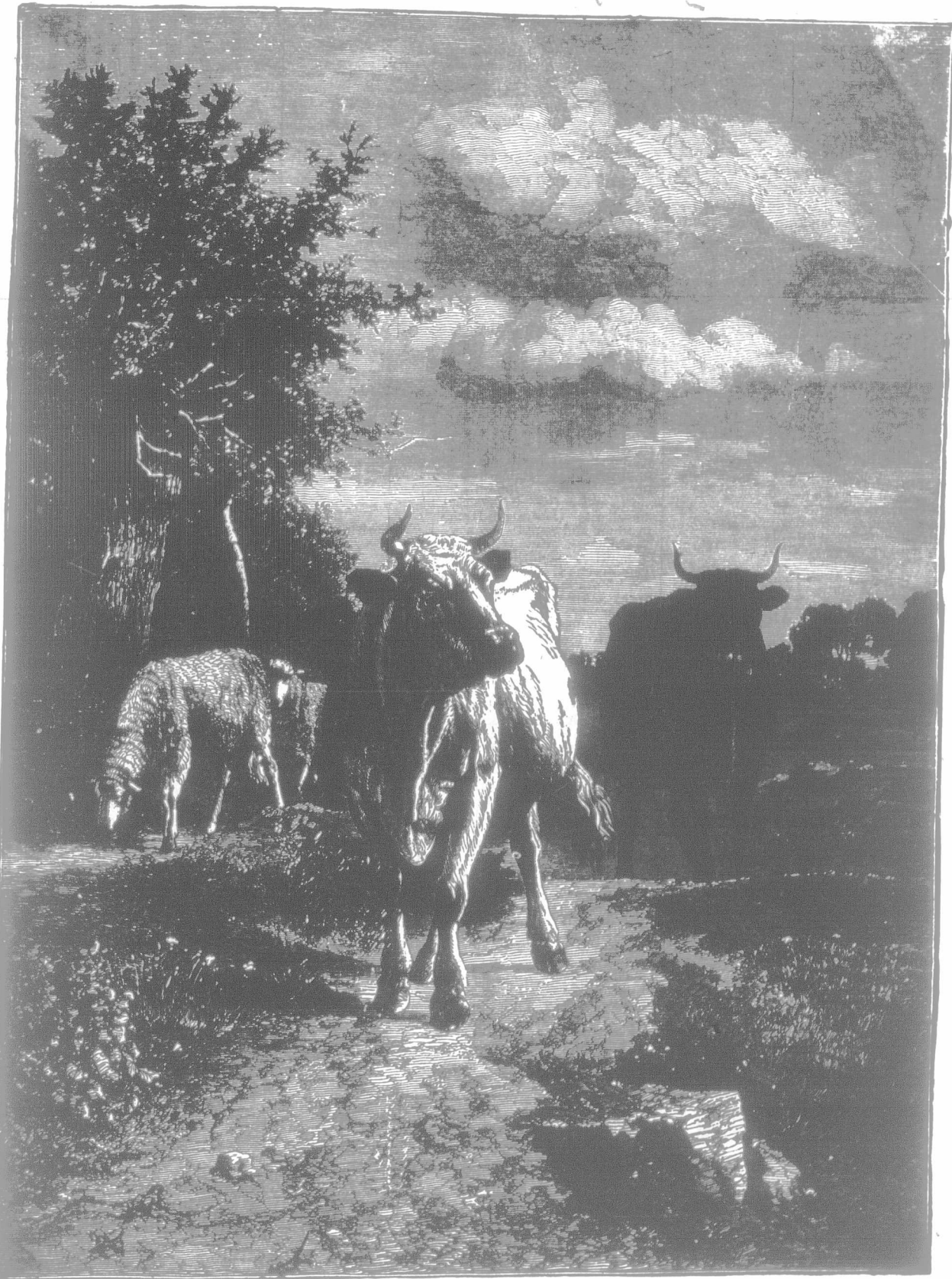
Jerome K. Jerome has written on *cats* and *dogs*. Burroughs has studied *birds* and bird language so well as to make his readers find new friends and new interests in every country walk. J. Fennimore Cooper has woven *bees* in with his history of early Canada, when the waters of our

quieter thoughts, or more feeling than the picture before us? The quiet country scene, the shady trees, the fresh, green grass, the gurgling stream, to which the sheep and cattle come to slake their thirst or to stand in its cooling flow.

When Longfellow sought for a simile to express the sweetness of Evangeline's breath, he

They are thought of, cared for, patted and petted; they give the milk, and the butter is made, not only for use, but often to supply the wants of the house.

The dear old cows of the farmer, what memories* they bring with them as they come the homeward path at the milking time down



COWS AND SHEEP.

lakes were strangers to steamboats and white men. Others have followed on monkeys, parrots, hens, beetles, butterflies, and a thousand other of the living things around us; and what school boy has not written a composition on the horse?

To anyone who has a love of the pastoral in their hearts, what can call up sweeter memories,

found it thus:—"Sweet was her breath as the breath of kine that feed in the meadows." Swiss maidens wreath their cows' necks with flowers, and even little Canadian maidens put their arms around their necks and scratch between their horns. How gentle and patient, loving and kind they are when treated gently. In many homes the cows are next to the people.

the long, quiet lane, or by the narrow, well-worn path through the bush. How quietly they come one after the other, now stopping for a bite of grass or a few sweet leaves, to lick or scratch a side where some fly has bitten, but ever homeward treading. On they come to the stream, get their drink, and then back again to the milking place. One more weary than the

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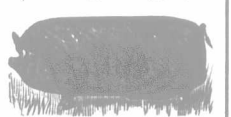
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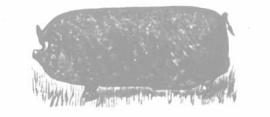
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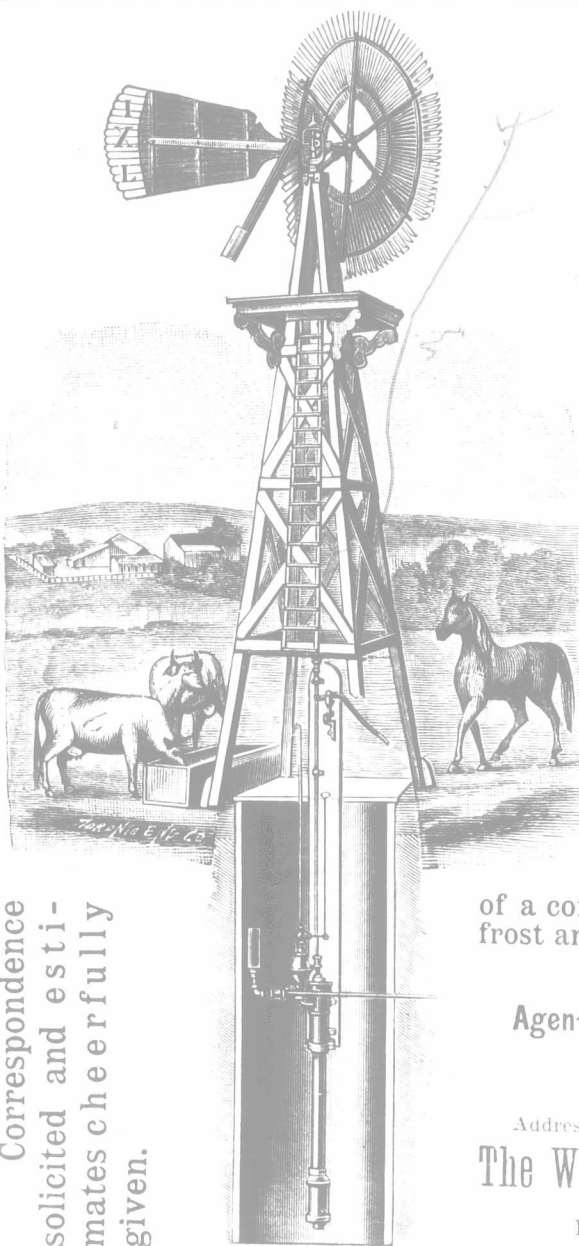
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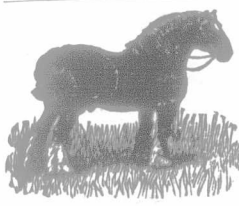
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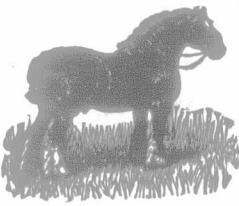
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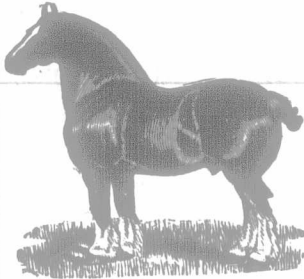
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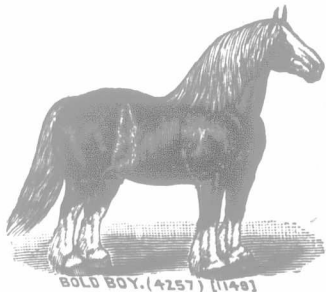
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Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.
 Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies. Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros. stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. **T. M. WHITESIDE,** Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 304-y-OM

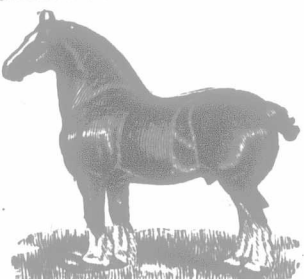
D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.,
 Breeders and Importers of **FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES**



We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.

ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,
 -IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF-
 Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

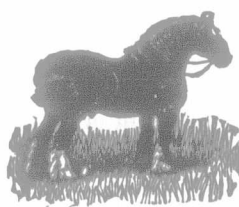
I have still a few of the twelfth yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably - James Arthur (5888); sire Macgregor (1457); sire of dam Prince of Wales (673). Machemie (7009); sire Macgregor (1487), own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macalium and Energy. Yorkshire Coachers. Seven imported mares from Druid, Darnley, etc.; four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchasing direct from the breeder myself, neither acting agent in Scotland or here, and paying cash, I am prepared to sell on any terms agreed upon. Quality and pedigree of the best. Give me a call. The farm is situated 40 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station on the farm.



303-y-OM **ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., Que.**

IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.

BEATTIE & TORRANCE, Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale. 304-y-OM



ROSEDALE FARM
 HIGHFIELD P. O.,
MALTON, - ONTARIO.
Jas. Cardhouse & Son
 Importers & Breeders of Shire and Clyde Horses and Shorthorn Cattle.
 First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM



Imported and Canadian bred **CLYDESDALES.**

We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mares of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mares, colts and fillies of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

PROUSE & WILLIAMSON,
 297-y-OM Ingersoll, Ont.

ELGIN STOCK FARM



We are one of the largest breeders in the Dominion of **CLYDESDALES**
 And have for sale a lot of imported and home-bred Clydesdales—male and female.

Durham and Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Chester White Pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep.

A. & J. BELL,
 303-f-OM Athelstan, P. Q.

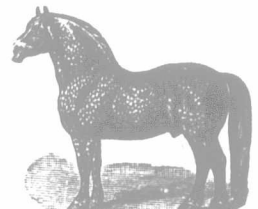
- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES. -

J. G. WARDLOWE, Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y

HON. LOUIS BEAUBIEN, Pres., MONTREAL.
BARON EDEGRANCEY, Vice-Pres., PARIS, France.

30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

LA COMPAGNIE
DU HARAS NATIONAL



NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS
 306-l-OM Canadian Horses.

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS
 Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (12447), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. **A. M. Vansiele,** Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

INGLEDALE FARM, WINONA, ONT.

J. CARPENTER, Prop.
STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, including the produce of such sires as Almont Wilkes (1242), 2,224, Gen. Stanton (2545), and Superior (3780), out of registered mares by Brown Douglas (10377) and Winfield Scott (1319). Two stallions of the choicest breeding now for sale. **JERSEYS** of the choicest butter strains. All the young things sired by the sweepstakes St. Lambert bull, Nell's John Bull. Young stock for sale. Prices and terms reasonable. Also a choice fruit and stock farm for sale. 307-y-OM

A GRANDLY BRED ROAD STALLION!

JACK DILLARD, bright bay; a few white hairs round one hind foot; three years old July 10th; a grand, big, open-gaited colt; winner of the colt stakes at Stoney Creek, 1890, as a two-year-old. Whoever gets him gets a mover. Sire Dillard Wilkes, by Red Wilkes. Service fee, \$500. Dam by Harkaway; 2nd dam by Caledonia Chief; 3rd dam by Old Royal George. Price right. Come and see him. Also an A.I. Jersey Cow; bred at Oaklands; registered A.J.C.C.; a grand pedigree and a good milker, for less than half her value. **J. W. JARDINE,** Vine Vale Farm, Hamilton, Ont. 307-c-OM

CHOICE SHORTHORNS



Mr. John Ackrow & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P.O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young bulls and heifers of the richest breeding for sale at reasonable figures. Our cattle are the smooth, short-legged, beefy kind. Imported Scotch bull Reporter heads the herd. Station and Telegraph, MALTON, ONT. 307-y-OM

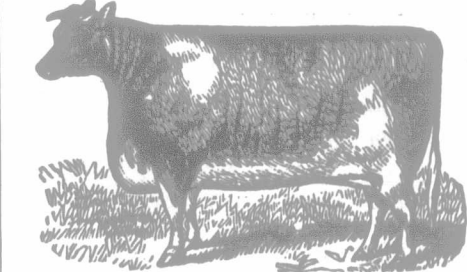
BOW PARK HERD

-OF-
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS—
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
 303-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
 Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.
 New Catalogue for 1891 now ready for delivery. Send for one; they are sent free.
 My motto: "No business no harm."

Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on C. P. R., or Fleckerling Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-1f

GALLOWAY CATTLE!



A FRESH LOT OF **Young Bulls and Heifers** will be imported early in the fall. Intending purchasers will do well to place their orders early. Buyers will be met at Morris, C. P. R., or St. Jean, N. P. R.

J. G. BROWN, Manager,
 13-y-M Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

Shorthorns, English Berkshires & Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine. Some choice Shorthorn Bulls from six to sixteen months old, the get of "Roan Prince." A number of first-class Berkshire Boars fit for service; also young pigs six weeks old, good quality and from imp. stock. Also Improved Yorkshires of same age and from imported stock. Prices reasonable. 305-y-OM **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**



NEIDPATH STOCK FARM.

We breed Scotch Shorthorns, founded on choice representatives, from the famous Aberdeen herds of Duthie, Marr and E. Cruickshank, headed by the Cruickshank Victoria-Nonpareil bull **INDIAN PRINCE**. Produce only for sale. Address—



THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON
302-y-OM STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.

JOHN MILLER & SONS
Brougham, Ont.
Extensive breeders and importers of **Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires.** Business established in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported, and home-bred animals. A visit, or correspondence solicited. 306-y

SHORTHORN BULLS

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED
Shropshire Sheep.
The imported 2-year-old **Aberdeen Hero**
And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.
SHORE BROS.,
WHITE OAK, ONT.
298-y-OM



SIMMONS & QUIRIE
IVAN, ONT.

Shorthorns, Berkshires.
Representatives of the Scotch families are **MINA'S & STRATHALLAN'S**. The sires in use are the Sweepstakes Silver Medal Bull **SIR CHRISTOPHER** and **RED KNIGHT**, winner of 1st prize at Toronto and London in 1888; also, prize-winning Berkshires. 297-y-OM



SHORTHORNS
-AND-
COTSWOLDS

FOR SALE.
My Shorthorns are well bred, good colors, and have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 families and a large number of bull— from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times, satisfactory guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.
JAMES GRAHAM,
290-y PORT PERKY, ONT.



"SHORTHORNS ARE LOOKING UP,"
But times are hard, and money still scarce. I will sell a few well-bred bulls and heifers of Bates blood, and an aged bull at hard-pan prices. Write me, or come and see them. **M. G. Ireland,** Meadow Lawn Farm, COPETOWN, ONT. 306-y-OM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
My Shorthorns are bred from stock imported by such noted breeders as Arthur Johnson, J. C. Snell and Green Bros. I have a few choice heifers for sale. My Improved Large Yorkshires were imported directly from the famous herd of C. E. Duckering, Kirton, Lindsay, England. I have some young pigs imported in their dam, for sale. Prince Regent, bred by Snell Bros., heads my Berkshire herd. Times are hard and my prices are right. Write or call. **A. F. MCGILL, Hillsburg, Ont.** 302-y-OM

LAKEHURST JERSEY STOCK FARM,
Oakville, Ontario.

T. E. BRAMELD, Proprietor, offers for sale, at very reasonable figures, choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys from his prize-winning herd; also a few extra good high-grade Cows and Heifers, and registered Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Write for prices. P. O., Station and Telegrams, Oakville, on G.T.R. 302-f-OM

Riverside Farm.
PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS
-AND-
ESSEX PIGS.

Prince of Oaklawns (imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows.
Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction **J. H. SCARLETT, Streetsville, Ont.** 297-y-OM

Jerseys for Sale.

Some of the finest heifers and calves I ever bred, and at lower prices than I ever offered before. Registered, and express paid by me to any reasonable point. Herd headed by the famous pure St. Lambert bull, Canada's Sir George, prize winner every time shown, son of Allie of St. Lambert, 2634 lbs. butter in one week; Massena's son, pure St. Lambert sire, dam the great Massena, one of the wonders of the Jersey world, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in one year and eleven days—actually yielded 9,069 lbs. milk in one year and eleven days; Signal of Belvedere, inbred Signal, dam the celebrated prize cow, Miss Satebella, 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, on second calf only.

MRS. E. M. JONES,
303-y-OM Brockville, Ont., Canada.

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



GURTA 4th (1181)
Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address
THOMAS GUY,
290-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES
FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep bodied and of a large size. Both cows and heifers for sale at low prices on hand.
MAGGIE OF ROCKTON

JAS. McCORMICK,
293-y-OM Rockton, Ont.

Imported and Canadian-Bred



AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES
FOR SALE.

I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

THOS. BROWN,
298-y-OM Petite Cote, P.Q., near Montreal.

PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull **ROB ROY (3971)**, which is at the head of the herd.

JAMES DRUMMOND,
302-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs,
MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 76, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH,
298-y-OM Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.

HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.
I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses. 297-y-OM **WM. SHUNK, Sherwood, Ont.**

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and heifers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades.—**JNO. A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont.,** Richmond Hill Station. 304-f-OM

Holstein Friesians

are the most remarkable families and greatest performers. Stock of all ages for sale at the lowest possible prices. Railway Stations—Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T.R. Post Office Cassel, Ont.
H. & W. F. BOLLERT.
306-y-OM

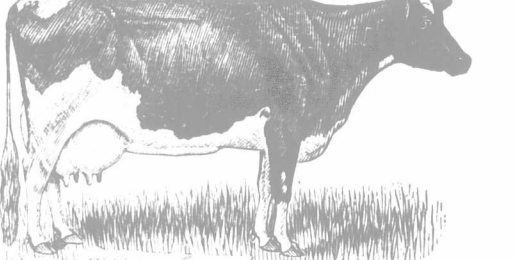
BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.
Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.
R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor,
295-y-OM ANCASTER P. O., ONT.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,
(24 miles west of Toronto)



MINK 492, H.F.H.B.
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. 291-y-OM

RICHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

When we founded our herd our motto was "Quality and Breeding," and as a result we now offer for sale some choice young things rich in the most fashionable strains of blood. Look for our herd at Toronto Fair. **J. C. McNIVEN & SON,** Lansdowne Farm, WINONA P.O., ONT. 307-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

R. HOWES CRUMP, Masonville, 300-y-OM near London, Ontario, Canada.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

JOHN TREMAIN, 302-y-OM FOREST, ONT.

Holstein-Friesians

My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station. 306

S. D. BARNES, - Birnam P. O.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

A. KENNEDY, 298-y-OM Woodbine Farm, Ayr, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.

Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 306-y-OM

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

DAWES & CO., LACHINE, P. O.

—Importers and Breeders of—

THOROUGHbred & SHIRE HORSES

HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS and JERSEY CATTLE

BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.

The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303 y-OM

HILLHURST HERDS

ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,

—AND—

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.

M. H. COCHRANE, 298-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., O.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggle tribe, heads the herd.

HUGH McCAUGHERTY & SON, 297-y-OM Walnut Hill Farm, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Lougherew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood, Eavens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale first Wednesday in September.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

Apply to **J. DIXON,** Lougherew, Oldcastle, Co. Meath, Ireland. 307-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs from Imported Sire and Dam.

Prices lower than the lowest.

SHORE BROS., White Oak, 298-y-OM

PURE-BRED : REGISTERED : SHROPSHIRE!

I can sell six dandy Shearling Rams and some choice Ram Lambs, bred direct from imp. stock, at prices to suit the times. Come and see them.

305-y-OM **W. G. PETTIT,** FREEMAN P.O., ONT.

SHROPSHIRE! SHROPSHIRE!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales,

I am now in England

BUYING

for the **Fall Trade.**

I hope to secure a lot equal to my former importations as regards character and size.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH, ONT. 291-tf-OM

SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.



This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

F. BACH & SON, 289-y Onbury, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

SHROPSHIRE

—AND—

Improved Yorkshire Pigs.



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

Yorkshire pigs from last year's prize winners.

W. MEDCRAFT & SON SPARTA P. O. and Telegraph Station 297-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Imported Ram Lambs, Shearling Rams, Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ewe Lambs imported or bred from imported sire and dam.

W. E. WRIGHT, 307-y-OM Glanworth.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

DAVID BUTTAR,

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM



PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS

—AND—

Shropshire Sheep

Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcasses



and good fleeces. None better in the Dominion. Write for prices. Address— 289-tf **JOHN DRYDEN,** Brooklin, Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS!

My sheep are imported from the flocks of Henry Webb, Geo. Jonas, J. J. Coleman and W. Toop. Will now sell a few ewes from the above in lamb to imported rams, also a few ewe lambs of my own breeding.

DAVID H. DALE, Glendale, Ont. 296-y-OM



TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

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

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR, — I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 306-y-OM

LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT
MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS

offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages, from their well-known flock, which has taken over 2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence promptly attended to. 307-y-OM



TAZEWELL & HECTOR,
Importers and breeders of Dorset Horned Sheep and improved Yorkshire Pigs. JOHN TAZEWELL, Indian Village farm, Port Credit, Ont. THOS. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Pl. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 298-y-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.

These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.

THOMAS CHICK,
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England. 296-y-OM

LINCOLN -- SHEEP



I always have for inspection and sale a large flock of pure Lincoln Longwool Sheep, including many prize-winners, having taken eighty prizes the last two years at the Royal and other shows, for both rams and ewes, also the first for the best collection of Lincoln fleeces of wool at the Royal Windsor show last year, which proves the character of this flock, which is most famous for their great size and 120 years' good breeding. Also breeder of

WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS

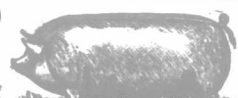
Address—**HENRY DUDDING,**
Riby Grove, Gt. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. 307-y-OM

Pedigreed -- Improved -- Large -- Yorkshires.

Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby & Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires, and is prepared to book orders for young stock.

ADDRESS:—**G. S. CHAPMAN,** The Grange Farm, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. 304-y-OM

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.



Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported: specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not taken. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 300-y-OM

YORKSHIRES ONLY!

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P.O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 302-y-OM

Improved Large White Yorkshires, Pedigreed.



We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to **Wm. Goodger & Son,** Woodstock, Ont. 308-y-OM

J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON, ONT.
Ridling horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 273-y

IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT MODERATE PRICES, FROM

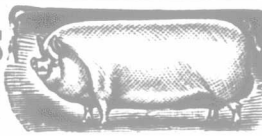
C. E. DUCKERING,
THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England,

the oldest and most successful herd in the country, having gained since 1856 nearly 3000 prizes. All pigs supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the herd book. 300-y-OM

IMPROVED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES!

One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since founded. Choice stock for sale. **JAS. FIELD & SON,** Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES



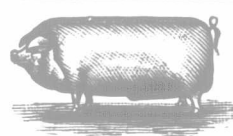
We have animals of all ages for sale, of good breeding and excellent quality.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, - ONT. 301-tf-OM

A Good Pig with a Straight Pedigree at a Fair Price.

The Pioneer Herd of Improved Large Yorkshires still sticks to its old motto and maintains its old reputation for good stock and square dealing. A few very nice young sows, bred to imported boars, and some excellent May pigs, just ready to wean, for sale at reasonable figures. First come, first served, so write soon. Address—**J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S., Grange Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ontario.** 307-y-OM

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Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. First-class stock for sale in pairs not akin. Also a fine two-year-old Carriage Stallion for sale (sire imported). Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. 301-l-OM

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6 Boars, 4 to 6 months' old, fit to head any herd. Pairs not akin. Chesters a specialty. Prices right. 305-y

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES

A few grand pigs of both sexes, just weaned, from a first-prize sow. **A. D. ROBERTS,** Walmer Lodge, ANCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

A number of pedigreed Berkshire Sows, of capital quality and breeding; old enough for coupling.

THOS. BRETTELL, GREYSTEAD, ONT. 307-a-OM

BERKSHIRES

—AND—

COTSWOLDS.

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Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations. Now is the time to secure young pigs from choice imported sows, and got by the renowned imported boars "Enterprise [1878]" and "Perry Lad [1878]." "Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading fairs in Ontario last year. He weighed just after landing from England 850 pounds. His pigs are coming fine, and are particularly well marked. We have for sale a grand lot of Yearling Cotswold Rams and Ewes which are well worthy the attention of those in want of such. Will be pleased to have visitors come and see our stock. Write for prices. 298-y-OM

POLAND CHINAS

All pure-bred and registered. From the very best strains in America. First come first served. Write for prices. I mean business. 298-y-OM **W. S. HARRIS,** Homer, Michigan, U.S.

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshires of the choicest strains. The imported boars Royal Standard and Prince Albion (1113) head my herd. My Sows comprise some of the best specimens that money could buy from such breeders as Snell Bros. and Geo. Green. I guarantee every pedigree, and furnish to register. Write for prices, and you will find them and the stock right. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304-y-OM



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Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. **Charles Brown,** Drumquin P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM

EXCELSIOR HERD

40 HEAD PURE BRED IMPORTED AND PEDIGREED

Poland-China Hogs

Champions and favorites in the U.S. Best pork for food consumed. Docile, mature quick, always fat even on grass. Coming hog of Canada. They must predominate on merits. Best hog in the world for profit. 500 head for sale this season. **G. M. ANDERSON,** Tynside P. O., Ont. 296-l

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES

JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm,

L'AMAROUX P. O., ONT., offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 304-y-OM

JNO. OUGHTEN,

Willow Brook Stock Farm,

CRYSTAL CITY, - MAN.,

BREEDER OF

Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs (Snell's and Green's), Ohio Improved Chester Whites, Stock registered. Bronze Turkeys and White Wyandotte Fowls. Birds for sale.

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FOR SALE. 17-y-M



SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY MAN.,

—BREEDERS OF—

Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A choice lot of males or females for breeding purposes always on hand, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to see stock met at the train. 16-y-M

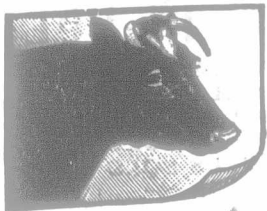
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For HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS and POULTRY.

A delicious combination of Tonic, Stimulant, Nutritious and Fattening Food, which Purifies the Blood, prevents and cures Disease, and improves the health of all animals by its use. One trial will prove its usefulness and economy. Send for testimonials, prices, &c., &c. 238-y-MO



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

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

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 303-y-OM

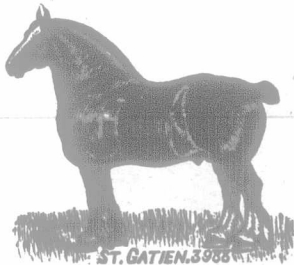
Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of Scotland and Canada,

AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRES

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

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ROBT. BEITH & CO.

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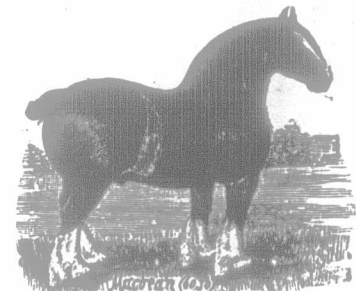
Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 204 west of Montreal. 289-y

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STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES**. Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

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Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 305-OM CLAREMONT ONT.



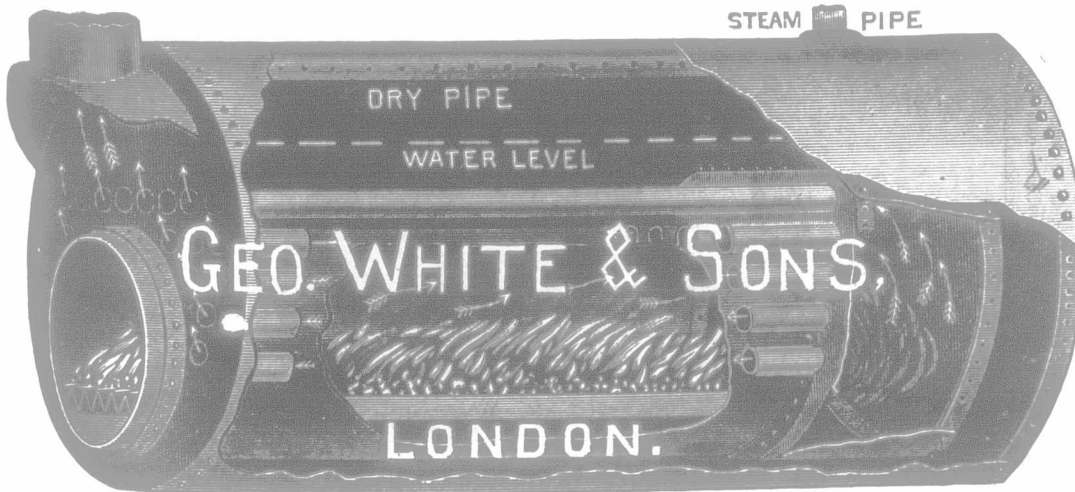
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

— AND —
COLLIE DOGS.

A choice lot of Ewes bred by Mr. David Buttar, Couper, Angus, Scotland; two Shear Ewes, imported last season, and their produce. Also Collie Dogs just imported. 296-y-O-M **W. E. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ont.**



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This style of boiler is used with all our threshing engines, enabling our customers to produce abundance of steam with long, rough, cheap wood. We utilize water space surrounding and at back end of fire-box in connection with our improved internal straw burner.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE WHITE & SONS, London, Ont.**



"Rogers' Peerless Machine Oil" is specially manufactured for Farm Machinery, for lubricating Pitman's Shafts, and all parts of Binders, Mowers, Threshing Machines, Etc. It is most economical. Also Peerless Axle Grease for Wagons and Gearing. Sold by dealers everywhere. 306-d-OM

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(ONE, TWO AND THREE-HORSE)

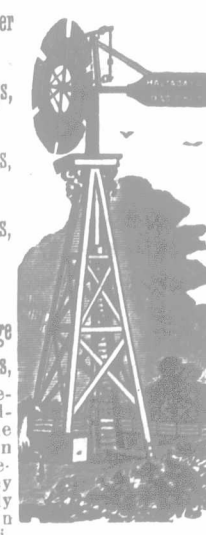


Guaranteed to be "the best" Tread Horse-power Threshing Machine made, and takes the lead wherever introduced. Agents wanted. **JOHN LARMONTH & CO.,** Manufacturers, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. **E. G. PRIOR & Co.,** Agents, Victoria, B. C.; **W. F. BURDITT & Co.,** St. John, N. B.; **G. A. LEBARON,** Agent, Sherbrooke, Que. 306-f-OM

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For supplying constantly pure and fresh water for the following purposes, viz.:-

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These celebrated Windmills are made from one man to forty horse-power. They are perfectly controllable in gales, and uniform in speed. Catalogue and Price Lists with references mailed free on application to

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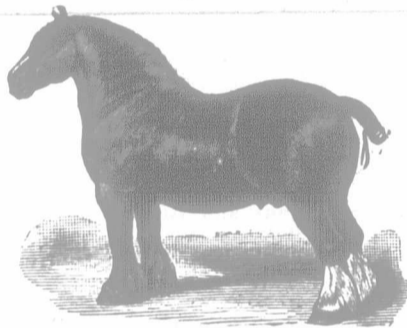
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A constant supply of
HORSES - ALWAYS - ON - HAND.
Correspondence invited with all desiring to buy or sell horses. The stables, are new and fitted with every convenience, and situated on Sixth Street, having large and well ventilated stalls and boxes capable of holding over 100 horses.

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J. D. McGREGOR & CO.,
Box 183, Brandon, Man.,
Direct importers of
ENGLISH SHIRES
Cleveland Bays, Hackneys, Suffolk Punch
and Thoroughbred Stallions.



Our next importation will arrive about September 1st, and will comprise a large number of choicely bred young stallions of the above breeds and a few specially selected Mares and Fillies. Foal-getters guaranteed. Terms easy. 16-y-tf-M.

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JOHN S. ROBSON,
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SHORTHORN CATTLE
A choice lot of young Bulls & Heifers now on hand.
Correspondence solicited 13-tf-M



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I handle all kinds of Horses, and make a specialty of Western Mares and Foals, either Single or in Bunches.



CLYDE STABLE 9th Street,
Midway between N. E. & C. P. Depots.
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SUGDEN'S COMPOUND TAR PILLS
— CURE —
Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, etc. Warranted purely vegetable with a direct action on the bowels. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.
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PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOX OF 100 PILLS.

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2,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1886
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More than have been sold by any 10 factories in Canada put together.

Over 4,000 Bagging Attachments now in use.

Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The elevator cups are also attached to endless chain belt that cannot slip nor clog.

The Mill is fitted with screens and riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and seed, and is sold with or without a bagger.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

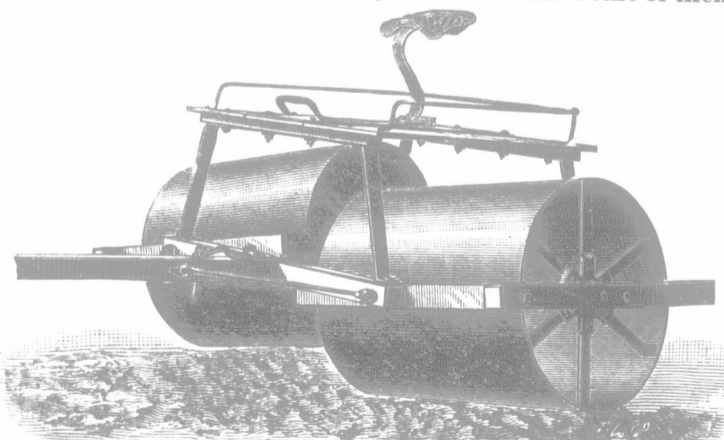
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PERFUME & TOILET ARTICLES,
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THE DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER

(Patented.)
A STEEL ROLLER, THE DRUMS OF WHICH OSCILLATE ON PIVOTS AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE UNEVENNESS OF THE GROUND.

Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:



The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost.

It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily rolled between the drums.

THE DEMAND IS STEADILY INCREASING. IT IS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THOSE FARMERS WHO HAVE USED IT. Orders are now being booked for the fall trade. Description and price furnished on application to.

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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882

MRS. R. E. CARR, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
"AMERICAN ART GALLERY," 574½ MAIN-ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Children's Photos a specialty. Diploma and Medal awarded at Colonial Exhibition, London
19-f-M

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD!
Send Twenty-five Cents for large Life-size Picture.

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Books and Stationery, 532 Main Street, Winnipeg.
P. S.—WILL PROCURE ANY BOOK PUBLISHED. SHORTEST NOTICE. 19-y-M

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Bankrupt Stock Dealer, Appraiser of Stocks, Furniture, Real Estate, Mortgage and Trade
Sales Conducted in City or County, at MODERATE RATES. Satisfaction Insured.
Correspondence solicited. Office and Sale Rooms,

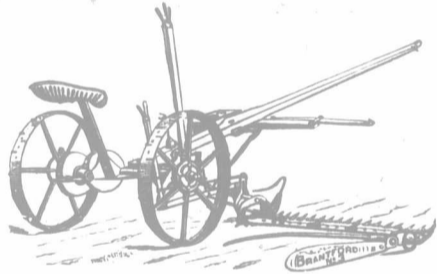
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FARMERS!

DON'T BUY A MOWER UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED OUR

New No. 3 Brantford

See Samples with all Our Agents in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The best is always the  Cheapest in the End.

CHOICE OF 2½ OR 3 INCH SECTIONS.

AS A COMPANION TO THE ABOVE WE OFFER

THE ROYAL SULKY RAKE

Both of which we can confidently recommend as capable of doing their work RIGHT, and give you no trouble.

A. HARRIS, SON & CO.

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FIRE PLACES AND MANTELS!

Marbleized Slate Mantels, Grate and Tiles Complete, \$25 and Upwards, f. o. b. Cars Hamilton.

Hardwood Mantels, Finished any Color, with Grates, Tiles and Overmantels with British Mirror Plate, \$35 (complete) and Upwards, f. o. b. Cars Hamilton. Send for Photographs and Estimates.

PLATE GLASS, AND ALL KINDS OF FROSTING AND STAINED GLASS.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

Mention this paper. TELEPHONE 241. 8E-2y-OM

STOCK GOSSIP.

Nasbitt Bros., of Rapid City, have a few young bulls for sale.

Shanks' Bros., of Rapid City, have had good increase in their Durhams, and have for sale a number of young bulls.

Moyle & Ball, who are located a few miles north of Beulah, have twenty brood mares, and will increase their stock of improved ponies as fast as possible.

Enclosed please find one dollar for your ADVO-CATE for one year. We have looked over the one you sent and like it well. No thrifty farmer should be without it. Yours, John D. Garnett, Minniska, Man.

Dr. Young, V. S., Manitou, has a mare, "Old Mink," that has just dropped a fine filly foal, at the extreme age of twenty-nine years. Mink is by Royal Revenge, and the filly by Wildmont. The doctor thinks that if blood counts for anything in speed that he will have a flyer.

Patterson & McLeod, of Elkhorn, have had good success with their imported Clydesdale mares, two of them dropping healthy foals from Glenburn. Nancy dropped a filly foal May 24th, and Jean McCrea a colt foal May 12th. Their mare Daisy will foal June 10th. All their horses are doing well, and they purpose placing the entire stock on competition at the Brandon Exhibition, July 22nd and 23rd.

Birtleside is the name given to the farm of General Wilkinson, a short distance below the thriving town of Birtle on the Bird Tail creek. The General, although not to the farm born, seems to be an enthusiast in agriculture, and is satisfied with nothing but the best stock. There are at present on the farm a few good Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle and Shropshire sheep. This stock was recently reinforced by purchases at the Binscarth dispersion sale. Among the animals of note bought there was the Shropshire ram Binscarth Hero, imported by the Hon. Jno. Dryden, which brought one hundred and five dollars. The crops at Birtleside are very promising, one field of wheat of some forty acres being equal to any in the province.

NOTICES.

Galbraith & Co., Market street west, Winnipeg, makes a specialty of purchasing farmers' produce and selling teas, coffees and general groceries at wholesale prices. We are happy to see a business house try and meet the farming community—this is a good kind of reciprocity.

It is very pleasant to be in possession of a good portrait of our friends and relations. Mrs. Carr, of Winnipeg, who has been in business in the city over nine years, appears to be making rapid strides in the art of photography. She holds a diploma and medal awarded at the Colonial Exhibition, London.

Mr. T. J. Mitchell, Main street, Winnipeg, is one of the leading artists in the line of photography in the city. He is very successful in securing good photos of children, in which line he is a specialist. He also takes great pains in developing and printing for amateurs. Mr. Mitchell is justly entitled to be termed one of the leading photographers of the province.

Coltart & Hendry, two highly respected young men, have opened out on their own account under very promising circumstances, with a large and well assorted stock of groceries, etc. Their place of business is on Main street, Winnipeg. Commercially they stand A1. We hope their good reputation will be maintained, and that they will have a prosperous career. They seem determined to catch the farmers' trade by adopting the motto, "Small profits and quick returns."

DRY GOODS.—Our friends, the farmers, will notice Mr. Wm. Bell's advertisement of dry goods. Mr. Bell has been in business over twelve years. His place of business is opposite the N. P. Passenger Depot, Main street, Winnipeg. He makes no great show, but always has a large and varied stock on hand. He caters for the country trade, and sells at prices consistent with quality. As a business house it ranks equal to any dry goods establishment in the city of Winnipeg.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—It is pleasing to note the starting of a boot and shoe factory—542 Main street, Winnipeg. Home industry ought to be encouraged, when good reliable articles can be got at reasonable prices. Orr & Christie, proprietors, claim a specialty for hand-made boots and shoes. They disclaim any connection with any other firm. We hope they will take their place in the front ranks of the industries of Winnipeg.

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.—Amongst other questions of interest to farmers, is the not unimportant one of the best market for the purpose of harness. The lowest priced article is not necessarily the cheapest. The market is flooded by cheap machine stitched harness, which, when tested by actual work, the reins and traces stretch, the collar probably chafes the horse's shoulder, and the whole affair begins to go to pieces, entailing loss, annoyance, and in some cases accidents. Farmers, as a rule, promote their own interests, save time, temper and money by avoiding "cheap harness," and by purchasing only good, reliable hand-stitched. The writer, felling the importance of this, visited Mr. W. A. Pierce's establishment, James street west, Winnipeg, and satisfied himself as to the kind of work turned out by him. Mr. Pierce has been in business over twelve months. All work turned out is hand-made. The harness and saddlery in stock were of the finest and best quality; prices most reasonable, and in our opinion a perfectly reliable house to do business with.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.
Made of steel, lighter, stronger, cheaper, more power, ever-lasting and competition distanced.



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P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,
Dederick's Works, Albany, N. Y., or Montreal, P. Q.

Graduated Prices. Recently Furnished.

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Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets,
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297-7-OM

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You can rest and get a good lunch with a nice cup of **TEA, COFFEE, MILK, TEMPERANCE DRINKS** or some of the finest **ICE CREAM** made, after which you can purchase some of the finest fruits grown to take with you for home consumption by calling at **W. P. HUFFS, 464 Main-St.,**

19-y-M (Opp. Post Office), Winnipeg.



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Be sure and get the Boss Mower and Sickle Sharpener, nothing surpassing it in Canada. The Mowers, after being ground by the Sickle Grinder, works with perfect ease. Testimonials from all parts wherever used. Send for prices or other particulars to

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ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,
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HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP

Also importers of Montana, Oregon and Washington Territory Horses, Sheep, etc. Farmers going into stock breeding, and can take stock by carload, will find it to their advantage to call on or write us; also parties wishing to dispose of stock. Will either buy straight or sell on commission. Ponies for ladies or children, broken to saddle or harness, for sale. Horses, oxen, cattle and sheep for sale, wholesale or retail. All kinds of cattle taken in exchange or part for horses. Correspondence solicited. Ranch address, Clandeboye, Man.
G. B. Anderson, Manager. 14-f-M Office and Stables, Princess St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOHNE SMITH

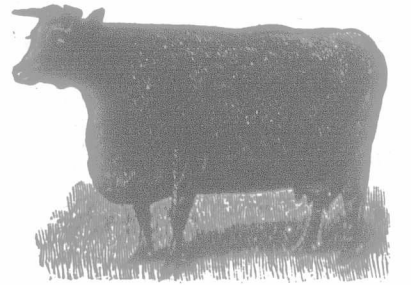
Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.

We have a carefully selected herd of Shortborns, and can supply our customers with animals of any age or sex. Sometimes we are sold out, the demand is so great, but all parties can depend on getting what they require, as we import when the demand exceeds the supply. Come and see the stock. Wire or write.

19-y-M

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SUCCESSORS TO BEST & CO.

Having improved their Studio equal to the best, are prepared to do all work in their line in the Best Style and Finish. **LIFE-SIZE AND CHILDREN'S PHOTOS A SPECIALTY.**

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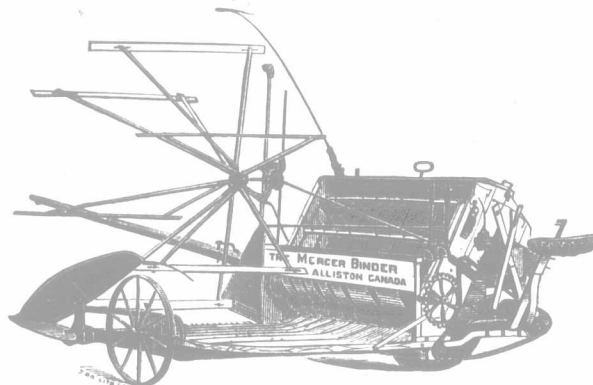
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Besides a general stock of all implements required on a farm.

Farmers and Intending Purchasers would do well to call and see our Samples.

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A full stock of all Elliott & Sons' repairs always on hand. 18-y-M

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, ONT., SEPT. 17 to 26, 1891.

CANADA'S FAVORITE LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION!

Arrangements are completed for a larger and more attractive exhibit than ever. Exhibitors should make entries as early as possible. Space and stabling will be allotted in the order received. **ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 12th.** Manufacturing in the Main Building will be exceptionally interesting this year. Special attractions, including speeding in the ring, will surpass anything before offered to the public. For Prize Lists and information apply to

CAPT. A. W. PORTE,

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FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND

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The construction of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz. the valleys of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

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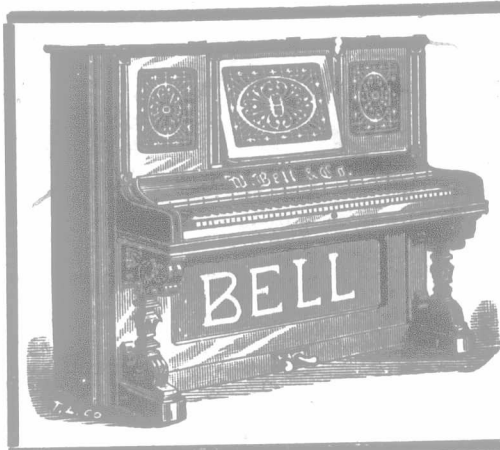
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 MANUFACTURERS OF
Portable & Traction Engines and J. I. C. Separators,
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THE ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESS.
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THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,
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**THE GENUINE BELL
 PIANOS AND ORGANS**

New Williams, White and Household
SEWING MACHINES

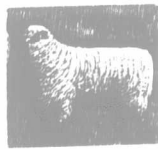
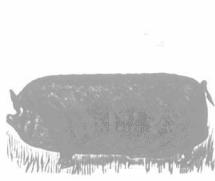
Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.

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**SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS
 FOR 1891**

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.



For 150 new names a Shorthorn Bull or Heifer, 15 months old, from a prize-winning Manitoba herd.
 For 50 new names we will give a pure-bred registered Shropshire Ram Lamb, bred by Mr. John Oughten, Crystal City, Man.
 For 5 new names we will give a setting of 13 eggs from the yards of Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ont., one of the most successful breeders in the east, from any of the following varieties: White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks, and Aylesbury Ducks. 17-tf-M

For 35 new names we will give a pair of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, Man.
 For 35 new names we will give a pair of pure-bred registered Berkshires, bred by Weld Bros., Winnipeg.
 For 5 new names we will give a setting of 13 eggs from choice Light Brahmas or Plymouth Rocks, bred by W. W. Dayton, Kildonan, Man.
 For 8 new names we will give a Collie pup, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. I. O. Lecloux, of Oak Lake.
 For 18 new names we will give a Berkshire Pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, male or female, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. R. L. Lalug, of Oak Lake.

**Northern Pacific
 RAILROAD
 TIME CARD**

Taking effect Sunday, March 29, 1891 (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.		
Fr't No. 121 Daily ex. Su.	Passenger No. 111 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger No. 118 Daily.	Fr't No. 122 Daily ex. Su.
12.55p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	3.00a
12.40p	4.17p	3.0	Portage Junct.	11.28a	3.15a
11.17a	3.28p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.18p	4.58a
10.09a	2.48p	40.4	Morris	12.52p	5.22a
9.43a	2.39p	46.8	St. Jean	1.07p	6.53a
7.50a	1.40p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p	8.30a
12.28p	9.40a	161	Grand Forks	6.00p	5.40p
3.15p	5.50a	226	Winnipeg Junct.	10.00p	3.00a
	1.30a	343	Brainerd	2.00a	
	8.00p	453	Duluth	7.00a	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	9.35a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Fr't No. 142 Mon. Wed. and Friday	Pass. No. 108 Tu. Thu. & Saturday	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 107 Mon. Wed. and Friday	Fr't No. 141 Tu. Thu. & Saturday
6.00p	12.55p	0	Morris	3.00p	10.30a
4.00p	11.48a	25.9	Roland	4.00p	12.22p
2.55p	11.15a	39.6	Miami	4.35p	1.25p
1.21p	10.20a	62.1	Somerset	5.27p	3.13p
12.55p	10.05a	68.4	Swan Lake	5.42p	3.40p
11.15a	9.07a	92.3	Balder	6.40p	5.29p
10.38a	8.45a	102	Belmont	7.08p	6.13p
9.07a	8.03a	120	Wawanesa	7.46p	7.55p
7.00a	7.00a	145	Brandon	8.45p	9.30a

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mxd No. 148 Daily ex Su.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mxd No. 147 Daily ex Su.		
11.40a	0	Winnipeg	4.90p		
11.28a	3	Portage Junction	4.42p		
10.20a	21	White Plains	5.45p		
9.10a	42.1	Oakville	6.56p		
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p		

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.
 Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California.

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SOUTH,
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 14-y-M

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We call attention of Threshers throughout Canada, who are close SPOT CASH buyers, to the following list of supplies. The rubber goods which we offer below are made by the well-known Canadian Rubber Co., of Montreal and Toronto. They need no recommendation from us as their goods are first-class in every respect. We give prices right here. Our terms are very simple. We send no goods unless the money is sent with the order. Send money by registered letter or P. O. order. Our system of doing business is very exact, but our prices are correspondingly low.

Rubber Drive Belts.

100 feet 6 inch 4-ply Extra Star Belt	\$25
100 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless)	\$27
110 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless)	\$28
110 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless)	\$30
120 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless)	\$32
110 " 5 " 4 " " " " (endless)	\$27
110 " 5 " 4 " " " " (endless)	\$27
120 " 5 " 4 " " " " (endless)	\$30
110 " 5 " 4 " Extra Heavy Star Belt	\$32

2 inch 4-ply hard rubber suction hose, in lengths of 12 1/2 feet, price \$8.75 per length; 1 1/2 inch 4-ply hard rubber suction hose, in lengths of 12 1/2 feet, price \$7 per length; 3/4 inch 4-ply suction hose, in any length, 18c. per foot; 1 1/2 inch 2-ply rubber carrier belting, per foot 5c.; 2 inch 2-ply ditto, 7c.; rubber packing, 25c. per lb.; hemp packing, 20c. per lb.; asbestos packing (wicking), per ball 15c.; asbestos rope packing, 50c. per lb.; babbitt metal, 12c. per lb.; best lace leather, 65c. per lb.; best cut belt laces, 75c. per lb.; copper rivets and burrs, 35c. per lb.; tinned rivets and burrs 25c. per lb.; goggles in wire, white, green or blue glass, at 7c. per pair; belt punches (for No. 8 rivets), 13c. each; blue clout nails, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4 inch, 12c. per lb.; turned clout nails, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4 inch, 15c. per lb.; black oil, per barrel, \$4; best American machine oil, by the barrel (about 48 gallons), 30c. per gallon; American machine oil, in 4 gallon cans, price (can included), \$1.75; cylinder oil in four gallon cans, price (can included) \$3.50 each; small machine oilers, 15c.; best threshers' oilers, 50c.; double jack chain for carriers, standard size, 9c. per yard; extra heavy, 11c. per yard; very best threshers' feeding mitts, made of calf skin, for 60c. per pair; best leather belting, per foot, 1 1/4 inch, 8c.; 2 inch, 11c.; 2 1/2 inch, 13c.; 3 inch, 16c.; 3 1/2 inch, 20c.; 4 inch, 23c.; 4 1/2 inch, 26c.; 5 inch, 30c. Try the experiment of buying goods cheap for spot cash. No goods sent unless the money is with the order. We ship promptly, and all goods put on board cars at Hamilton without charge. We pay no freight and allow no cash discount. Send for catalogue of \$16 road carts and 1,000 lb. scales for only \$12.00 each.

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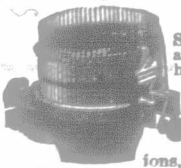
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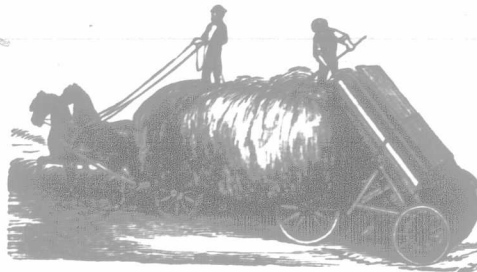
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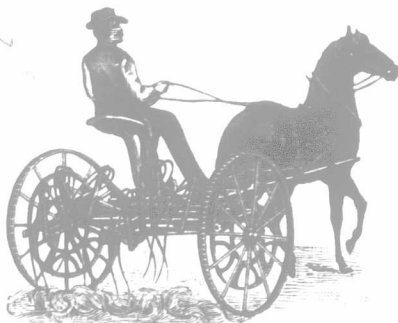
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No fixed number of persons is required to operate the Loader, but it may be handled by one, two or three, to suit the circumstances. If a man is without help, he can load with the machine as fast as if he had a man pitching on by hand. If he had a boy to drive, he can load as fast as if three men were pitching on. If a third person is at hand, two men on the wagon can (with the machine) load a TON IN FIVE MINUTES. In fact, the speed of the Loader is only limited by the ability of the men on the wagon to place the hay.

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