

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



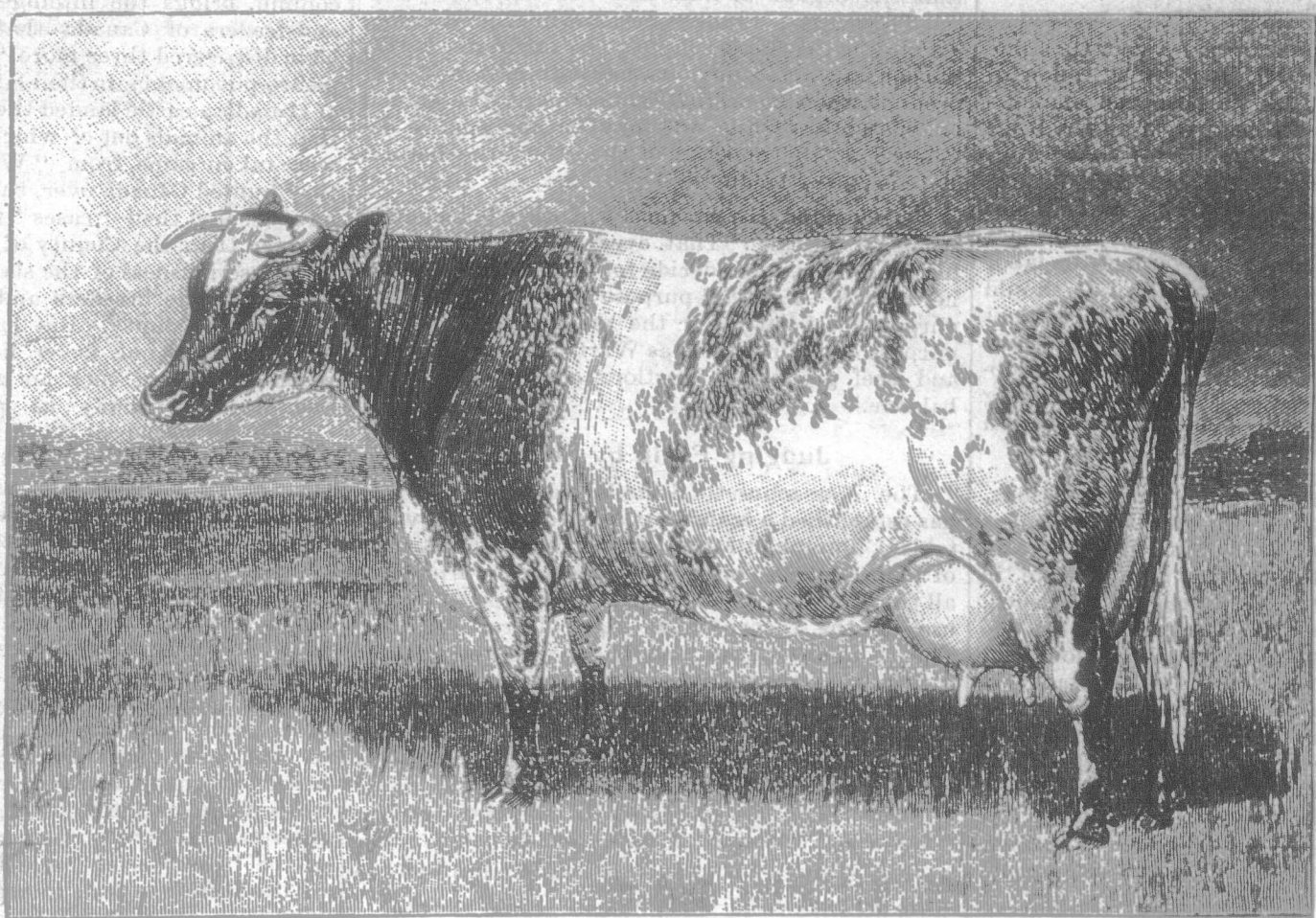
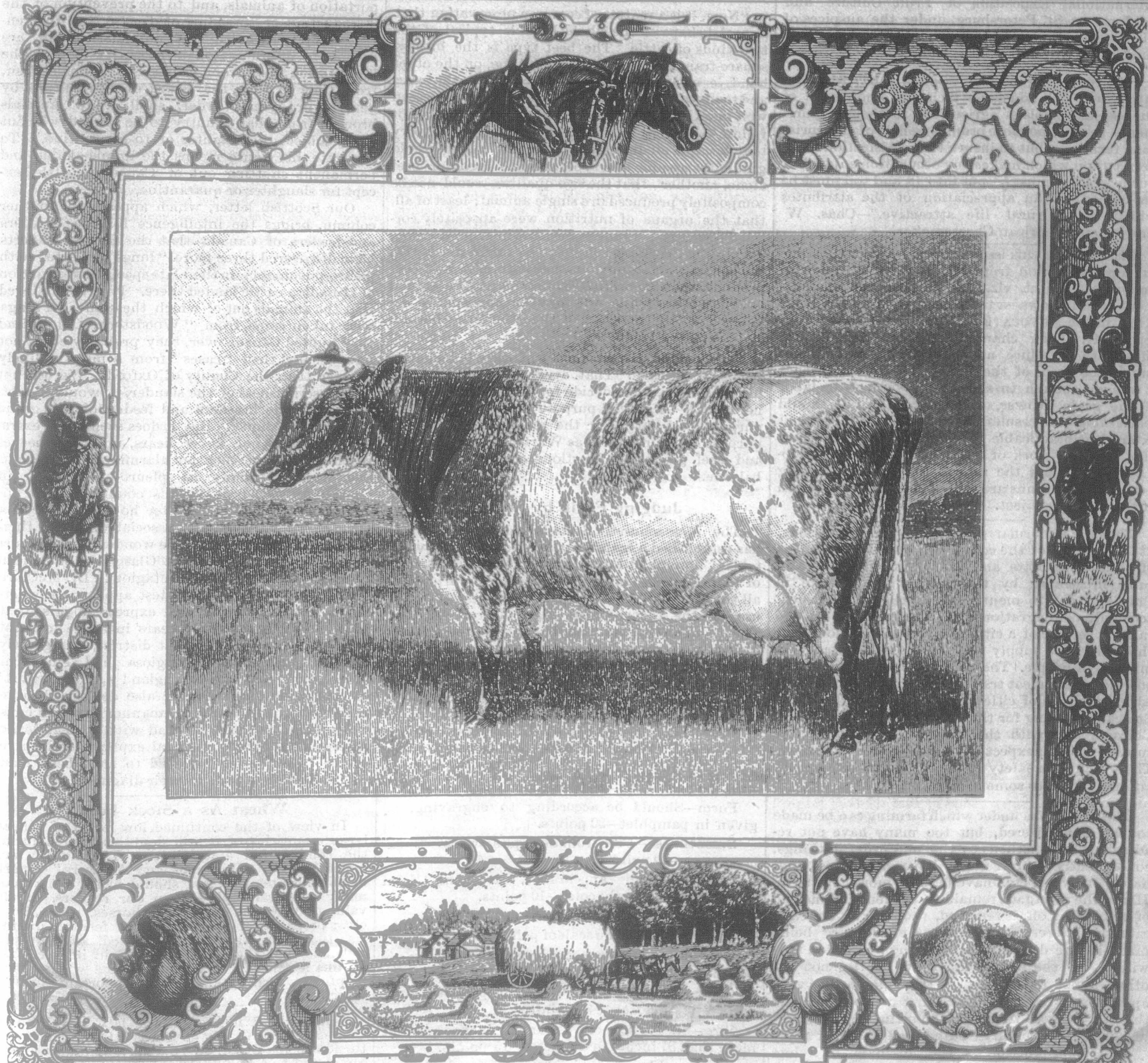
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*

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VOL. XXIX

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No. 363



A FAMOUS ENGLISH SHORTHORN DAIRY COW, DOWAGER III.  
THE PROPERTY OF MR. CHARLES A. PRATT, RUSHFORD, EVESHAM, ENGLAND.

### To Our Agents.

The large annual exhibitions, fall fairs and agricultural shows generally will soon be taking place, and promise to be as well, if not more largely attended than ever. In the past, many of our agents have been most successful at these gatherings, and we would again remind them to be prepared for the opportunity. Let us know what fairs you wish to attend, so that we can assign them to you, and have you supplied with the necessary outfit. We will supply the FARMER'S ADVOCATE from now till December 31st, 1894, for 35 cents. We prefer our present subscribers, their sons, or those heretofore acting, to undertake the work of securing subscribers. We are prepared to offer liberal inducements. Please write us at once for terms and sample copies.

In England a Royal Commission has been several years investigating the subject of bovine tuberculosis, but their report has not yet made its appearance.

Sixty delegates from various parts of England waited upon Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, asking for more stringent regulations in the effort to stamp out swine fever. He promised them a new Order.

The Russian Government proposes to hold an International Exposition of Fruit Culture and Products at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of His Majesty the Czar, beginning September 22nd, and closing November 12th, 1894.

"To the young man or woman, fairly well educated, who will add some technical knowledge of our special schools of agriculture to their requirements, there is no more promising field of enterprise than farming; but to insure that satisfaction in its prosecution which makes any occupation enjoyable, business spirit must be put into it, and toil must be sweetened by an appreciation of the attributes which make rural life attractive."—Chas. W. Garfield, in American Cheesemaker.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a very thoughtful communication from Mr. J. O. Snell, upon an important subject, viz., the purpose and management of fall shows—a topic dealt with by Mr. R. E. King, in the ADVOCATE for June 15th. In vigorous terms Mr. King charged that our agricultural shows are a failure as "educators" and do not supply the needs of the times. He contended that it was not enough to show the results of the labor of the grain grower, or breeder; the fair should teach how the results were attained. To what extent is it practicable to embrace in the functions of a fair the work of a farmers' institute? Substantially, that is the reform for which Mr. King asks. Our columns are still open for the discussion of this timely subject.

That the abnormal growth of city populations, at the expense of the country, contains an element of peril to the State and individual life was painfully illustrated by the recent great strike in Chicago. Not to mention the perils of bloodshed, accident, conflagrations, etc., the paralysis of the railway service of a city may in a few hours cut short the food supply and means of subsistence of millions of people. The centralization of the monopolistic dressed meat trade at one or two points resulted in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the States depending for their daily supply of meat on Chicago, and with the railways all tied up, the supply was unexpectedly and suddenly cut off. There is greater safety to the State in a large population devoted to some form of husbandry.

The conditions under which farming can be made to pay have altered, but too many have not readjusted their methods to the new order of things, consequently their returns have grown less, but habits of living, etc., have become more expensive. Hence the mortgage remains a burden, and instead of being paid off, is renewed, probably at a heavy rate of interest. Tremendous efforts are being made in the direction of securing legislation that will insure the farmer fair play, but let not the other side be neglected. As the Ohio Farmer very aptly put it recently, one thing can be done, and that is "to meet the reduction of income by a corresponding reduction of outgo, and this must apply to cost of production as well as habit of living. When the 'good time coming' gets here we can again take up our discarded luxuries and expensive methods."

### Our Illustration.

Our front page illustration (reproduced from the London (England) Live Stock Journal) represents Dowager III., a Shorthorn dairy cow. She was bred by and is the property of Mr. C. A. Pratt, Rushford, Evesham, England; calved February, 1887. She was winner of the first prize at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Warwick, in 1892, and at Chester, in 1893, as best Shorthorn dairy cow by actual test. She has also taken many prizes at other exhibitions. Her last year's performance at the "Royal" was 44 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk in one day, from which 1 lb. 10½ ozs. of butter was made. This is the type of cow the Canadian farmer is in need of at the present day, and if care is given to breeding and training, there is no reason why we should not see many herds of them throughout the country. Almost every Shorthorn herd has some excellent milkers, and if these are developed and given the attention which strictly dairy breeds have received, what may we not expect as a result? Heretofore the ideal in the mind of breeders, as a rule, has been the show ring or beef types. Few Shorthorn breeders have given the dairy qualities of their herds the attention due them, yet we occasionally find a cow of that breed comparing favorably with even the best of special purpose dairy cattle. It certainly becomes every Shorthorn breeder to give due attention to this matter. As experienced a breeder and as conservative an authority as Wm. Warfield puts this subject as follows, in his standard work on "Cattle Breeding":—

"Now, it is a matter of common observation that a special shape of the whole beast is typical of the two kinds of cattle. The beef type is the blocky, square-framed animal; the milk type, on the other hand, is wedge-shaped, with the base to the rear, and tends to angularity. In these types are to be seen well-marked types of correlation. But it does not follow—and here was the fallacy of the old theory that because an animal bred for milk alone would gradually assume one type, and one bred for beef alone, another—that the two qualities could not be compositely produced in a single animal; least of all, that the organs of nutrition were appositely correlated with the organs of beef and milk production, which was the thesis sought to be maintained. On the contrary, it is obvious that both milk and beef production are co-ordinate functions of the animal body, and that while one may be abnormally developed at the expense of the other, the natural state is one of balance."

To our mind, the conclusion of the whole matter seems to be this: That every man, according to his conditions, must decide for himself whether his herd shall be special purpose dairy cattle, special purpose beef cattle, or the much abused general purpose cattle in which, as Warfield put it, the milk and beef producing functions are in a "state of balance."

### Judging Fruit by Points.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture has established a scale of points for judging vegetables. Pamphlet forms, containing cuts and scale of points for two or three of the finest varieties of all the different vegetables, are being issued for the use of the Incorporated Agricultural Societies. This is one advance needed by all agricultural societies, as very often men are appointed to judge at shows who differ very widely in their ideal of a perfect specimen, and by having an authorized scale of points to guide them, much less unjust decision will often be given. As an example of their plan, we give scale of points given for "Beauty of Hebron" potatoes and tomatoes:—

Size—Should be 4½ inches long and 3½ inches wide for perfection—30 points.

Form—Should be according to engraving, as given in pamphlet—30 points.

Smoothness—Free from deep pits, warts or excrescences—30 points.

Quality—Fresh appearance, freedom from coarseness and bright color—10 points.

Total—100 points.

The following is the scale of points for tomatoes:—

Form—Should be according to engraving—40 points.

Color—Should be bright red or purplish pink, according to variety—30 points.

Size—Should be not less than 2½ inches and not more than 3½ inches in diameter—15 points.

Quality—Firmness, ripeness and freedom from green spots or cracks—15 points.

Total—100 points.

### Another Turn of the Screw.

The British embargo against foreign live cattle being pretty firmly established, another agitation is now under way. A deputation has been before Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, urging the Government to assume the function of detecting and prosecuting cases of selling foreign dressed meat as of home production; but the herculean nature of the task evidently staggers the Minister. The country is doubtless being flooded with foreign dressed beef. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has repeatedly pointed out that shutting off live beef would be playing into the hands of the dressed meat magnates. The free trade beef eater of Britain is, however, not specially concerned about the source of his meat supply, but he wants it good, and, of course, cheap. Neither does he care where his wheat comes from. It is all one to him—whether grown by the paupers of India, the Russian serfs, the people of the Argentine, or the loyal colonists of Canada. It is just about the same with regard to his meat. However, it is not the consumer who is now worrying about "foreign meat," but the British beef cattle producer. This new agitation is, therefore, a very natural sequel to the scheduling order. A demand is now being made for a repeal of the fourth paragraph of the Fifth Schedule of the Act of 1878, which directed that when the Board of Agriculture was satisfied, "with respect to any foreign country, that the laws thereof relating to the importation and exportation of animals, and to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals, then, from time to time, the Board of Agriculture, by general or special order, shall allow animals brought from that country to be landed without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine." To abrogate this clause means the unmissable and permanent shutting out of Canadian cattle, except for slaughter or quarantine.

Our Scottish letter, which appears in another column, brings the intelligence for the breeders and feeders of Canada that the English experts have discovered three more "lungs" affected with pleuro-pneumonia, in their late special investigation of Canadian cattle landed there. It is also alleged that the animals out of which these affected lungs were taken came from "Woodstock, Ont." Had they hunted Canada over, they probably could not have secured their "cases" from a more unlikely quarter than the County of Oxford. Were it not for the seriousness of the slander, it would doubtless amuse the breeders and feeders of that grand agricultural county. But it does seem most extraordinary that one never hears, until our beaves reach Britain, of such an alarmingly contagious and deadly malady as pleuro-pneumonia, in Oxford or elsewhere in this country, nor in the course of shipment, no matter how many or how closely the animals are associated. And, then, strange to say, two of these wonderful cases turn up at Liverpool and one at Glasgow; but all the rest miraculously escape contagion! Dr. McClure, V. S., whose energetic protest appears elsewhere in the ADVOCATE, may well express surprise that, notwithstanding over ten years' intimate acquaintance with the herds of that district, this greatly-dreaded pneumonia contagiosa had eluded his observation, escaping to England "unbeknownst" to everybody. The Doctor also deals with other aspects of this subject in a manner that will cause his communication to be read with a great deal of interest, notably the rational explanation he gives of the "discoveries" alleged to have been made by the British experts in their diagnosis.

### Wheat As a Stock Food.

In view of the continued low price of wheat, large quantities of it will doubtless be fed during the coming fall and winter. The note which appears in our "Questions and Answers" department indicates this, and should bring out a good many practical replies from our readers, on the value of wheat as a food for horses, cattle, hogs, etc.; preparation and methods of feeding, quantities that may with safety be used, and any precautions that should be observed in its use. The lessons learned in actual experience will be most helpful in writing upon this important feeder's topic.

The total attendance at the late Royal Show, Cambridge, for the six days was 111,658, the largest turnout being 63,981, on Thursday. The gate money amounted to £8,306 7s. A loss was expected, but according to our latest advices, a substantial profit was counted on. The previous show at Chester netted a profit of £3,000.

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- We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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Gloomy Reports from Western States Corn Fields.

What with drought and hot winds, followed in some sections by widespread and destructive forest fires, the outlook for the Western States corn crop is gloomy indeed at this writing. At the great market centres orders to buy corn have been coming in very freely. Wheat has gone so low that it is being used for feeding purposes; but it can never take the place of corn in the great hog and cattle feeding districts. A short corn crop means a short hog crop, and that means higher prices for provisions. Many dealers look for a sympathetic rise all along the line, though recently wheat touched the lowest point ever known on the Chicago market.

The English Jersey Cattle Societies' butter tests are interesting, in so far that they show the progress going on with this breed. Prior to 1880, none of the competing cows gave 2 lbs. of butter in one day. In 1893, 17 cows gave 2 lbs. in a day.

From Ontario to Manitoba.

At 4.15 a. m., July 14th, we boarded the C. P. R. train, en route for Toronto; at 8.15 a. m. we reached the latter city, and a few minutes later were on our way to Owen Sound, where we arrived at 1 p. m., and found the splendidly-equipped C. P. R. vessel awaiting the arrival of the train. Before 2 p. m. we were all on board, and the vessel was fairly under way. The scenery, as we pass through the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, is romantic and beautiful. At 8 a. m., Sunday, the 15th, we arrive at the "Soo," and almost immediately pass through the locks. Here the scenery fairly passes description. On the one side it is wild and picturesque in the extreme; on the other side is the peaceful town, its inhabitants, with few exceptions, dressed in Sunday attire. Many vessels are in sight,—some passenger, more freighters; some loaded with lumber, others with ore; still others, with grain from Manitoba's overflowing warehouses. The trip across the noble Lake Superior, from the "Soo" to Fort William, was a most enjoyable event. The waters of this mighty lake were peaceful. The scenery, as we left the "Soo," continued imposing. Soon we lose all sight of land, except now and then a glimpse of some distant island. At 6 a. m., Monday morning, we arrived at Fort William—all too soon to please the passengers. Each looked back with pleasure to their trip across the great lake. The air was invigorating; the conduct of the elements all that could be desired. To these conditions were added the comforts of a splendidly-equipped boat,—the Alberta, one of the steel-clad fleet, owned by the C. P. R., which ply between Owen Sound and Fort William. The equipments of these vessels are luxurious; the tables are supplied in a way that equals, if not surpasses, any hotel in Ontario. The attendants, from the captain to the humblest hand, are courteous and attentive in every detail. Too much praise cannot be given the captain, the purser, the steward and stewardess, for their kind thoughtfulness to the passengers, one and all. No reasonable wish remained ungratified. No room was left for even a thought of complaint. Loud were the expressions of praise on all sides. Arriving, at we did at Owen Sound, after the usual dinner time, we expected to buy our dinners before we went on board, but we were met at the train and courteously informed that dinner was waiting on the boat. Such a sumptuous dinner, and such waiters, are seldom found. As we arrived at Fort William so early in the morning, we naturally supposed, since we had been treated so graciously and liberally at the starting point, we would be expected to shift for ourselves at the terminal, especially as several fine hotels are very near the landing; but no, Captain McAllister was not done with us yet. At an early hour we sat down to a capital breakfast, and were told, as the train did not leave for Winnipeg until 1 p. m., that we could stop on board as long as we pleased. Many of us reluctantly left the boat and her jolly captain at about 11 o'clock, and enjoyed our dinner at the C. P. R. Hotel, situated near the station. At 1 p. m. we boarded the train for Winnipeg, where we arrived at 8 a. m., Tuesday.

The City of Winnipeg is growing substantially; the population is now about 36,000. The public buildings are very fine; better than in any Eastern city of similar size. Many fine residences have been erected within the past two years. The city presents the appearance of thrift and comfort.

F. W. H.

Summer and Fall Fairs of 1894.

- Meadow Lea, Oct. 2.
  - Pilot Mound, Man., Oct. 2 and 3.
  - Springfield, Man., Oct. 3 and 4.
  - Souris, Man., Oct. 3 and 4.
  - Killarney, Oct. 4 and 5.
  - Gartmore, Man., Oct. 3.
  - Manitou, Man., Oct. 4 and 5.
  - Minnedosa, Man., Oct. 5.
  - Viriden, Oct. 5 and 6.
  - Baldur, Oct. 5 and 6.
  - Wapella, Oct. 9.
  - Neepawa, Oct. 9 and 10.
  - Regina, Oct. 9 and 10.
  - Russell, Oct. 10.
  - Oak Lake, Oct. 11 and 12.
  - Austin, Man., Oct. 3.
  - Red Deer, Alba., Oct. 11.
  - Belmont, Oct. 1 and 2.
  - Saskatoon, Oct. 3 and 4.
  - Melita, Oct. 3 and 4.
  - Deloraine, Oct. 2 and 3.
  - Clearwater, Oct. 11 and 12.
  - Broadview, Sept. 27.
  - Shoal Lake, Oct. 3.
  - Wolseley, Oct. 4.
- Secretaries are requested to send in dates of fairs to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A Scottish farmer complains that foreigners receive advantages in handling meat which home butchers are denied. It appears that the Glasgow Harbor Trustees have provided a chilling apparatus for dressed meat. Knowing that, several of the butchers handling home meat sent it down to have it chilled, being of course willing to pay the ordinary charges for the use of the apparatus; but they were very much astonished to find themselves shut out from participating in these benefits, because the apparatus is only for the use of those who purchase and kill American meat in the lairages provided.

Brandon Farmers' Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING.

This meeting was held on Saturday, June 16th, S. C. Doran in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Nicol spoke on behalf of the Market Committee, stating that so far the market had been fairly successful, though the city people had not turned out in its support as well as the farmers. He thought that the prospects of making it a success were good.

Mr. Bedford said he was pleased to see the part the local press had taken in the matter, and proposed a vote of thanks to them, which was carried.

Mr. Middleton spoke of the need of copper currency, and said the farmer was a great loser for want of it, in buying small articles, while, as he sold most of his produce in large quantities, he did not benefit by the want of it as retailers did, and he moved a resolution: "That, in the opinion of this Institute, copper coin should be brought into common use in this Province." Carried.

The secretary read the annual report, which was adopted.

The auditors' report showed a balance in hand of \$51.65.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected: S. A. Bedford, Hon. President; Fred. Smith, President; J. A. McKellar, Vice-President; R. E. A. Leech, Sec.-Treas.; T. O. Lambert, R. Smith, H. Nicol, W. Middleton, W. Anderson, S. C. Doran, Directors; T. M. Percival and R. W. Earle, Auditors. H. Nicol and W. Postlethwaite, delegates to the Central Institute.

SOURIS.

The annual meeting of the South Brandon Farmers' Institute was held on June 16th. The attendance was somewhat small, but the business of electing officers was proceeded with in the usual way, and the following were elected: Wm. Sharman, President; Wm. Hull, Vice-President; Wm. Saunderson, 2nd Vice-President; R. I. Crisp, Secretary. Directors: Benj. Trayer, Jno. Sharman, Jno. Orr, T. Dickie, R. F. Miller, J. H. Kinnear, Auditors: J. H. Hartney, J. Y. Bambridge. A resolution was passed making the remuneration of the Secretary the same this year as last, \$15.00. A number of accounts were laid on the table, which, after being examined and found correct, were passed. Mr. Wm. Saunderson was appointed delegate to attend the meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute at Brandon next month. The President is *ex-officio* a delegate as well.

NIVERVILLE.

Annual meeting of the Niverville Farmers' Institute was held on June 23rd. The attendance was only fair. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. Wallace, Niverville; Vice-President, Hugh Street, Niverville; Sec.-Treas., R. W. Greig, Otterburn. Directors: C. H. McWatt, Glenlea; John McVicar, Otterburn; John Wade, Otterburn; Albert Wittick, Niverville; Wm. May, Niverville. Auditors: J. R. Marsh and Frank Black, Niverville. Delegate to Central Farmers' Institute: Geo. H. Greig, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, and President Wallace.

OAK LAKE.

The annual meeting of Oak Lake Farmers' Institute was held June 15th, and was largely attended. Officers elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, W. J. Helliwell; Vice-President, Thos. Speers; Sec.-Treas., J. M. Hacking. Directors: A. L. Lang, J. J. Arsenault, Arch. Leitch, D. Cameron, D. W. Rowand and R. K. Smith. Mr. Bedford, Manager of Experimental Farm, addressed the Institute, giving a review of his experiments on the Farm, from which much useful information was gathered; and the meeting adjourned, after spending a very enjoyable as well as profitable time, to meet again July 20th, when Mr. Thos. Speers will address the meeting; subject: "Ideal Cow for Dairy Purposes."

Portage la Prairie Fair.

The twentieth annual fair at Portage la Prairie was held on July 19th and 20th, being the first summer fair ever held by this Association, and the first held in their new home on the "Island;" and a very beautiful "home" it is, by the way. Whether the season had anything to do with the success of the show or not, it was certainly one of the best local shows we have yet attended in the country. The turn-out of stock was very creditable, with lively competition in nearly all classes. We regret that for lack of space we are unable to report the exhibition fully in this issue.

GLENBORO.

Glenboro Agricultural Society has also tried the summer fair, holding their 1894 exhibition on July 19th. We hope to publish a report of it in our next issue.

A curious story comes from Swift Current. The manager and a friend were watching a flock of sheep go past them towards the C. A. C. ranch, when Mr. Rutherford felt his hand touched by one of the lambs. While engaged in taking notice of the little animal, the shepherd, a Scotchman, came up leading his pony, and asked them to wait a minute and he would show them something. Taking the lamb in his hands, he touched with its fore-legs the hind legs of his pony, a mare, whose colt had been recently weaned. Immediately the mare stood steady and allowed the lamb to suckle her. The shepherd stated that the lamb had lost its mother and had been reared on the mare's milk.

### No "Pleuro" Here—A Vigorous Protest.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I am surprised to find that in the recent special examination of cattleshipped from Ontario to the Old Country, especially those purchased from the district around Woodstock, where I have practised for over ten years, that the veterinary experts who examined this shipment pronounced three cattle affected with *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*. Now, while I have every respect for the opinion of gentlemen appointed by the Home Government for the inspection and prevention of cattle being shipped into the motherland suffering from this terrible malady, yet, from my knowledge of nearly every herd in this district, for several years past, and knowing intimately Mr. McCulloch, who shipped these cattle (and who had been shipping similar cattle from these same breeders previous to my residence here), I am thoroughly convinced that the parties who made this inspection have made a serious blunder in their diagnosis of the disease. Over a year ago, when this craze first started, I was instructed by Prof. McEachern, Dominion Inspector, Montreal, to make an examination of the herds from which Mr. McCulloch had then made a shipment, and I found every herd healthy, strong and in fine condition. Nevertheless, these inspectors find animals suffering from *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*, although only separated a few days. When men are looking for trouble, it is not long before they are satisfied they have found it. While I do not doubt but that the lungs and pleura of the animals examined showed a very serious and inflammatory condition, yet when the circumstances of their transit are enquired into, no man of ordinary intelligence would expect to find anything different. Mr. McCulloch, shipper, is a shrewd, careful, conscientious buyer, and I am satisfied, as far as he is concerned, no animal is purchased by him for shipment unless it is in the very pink of condition and perfectly healthy. Now, I will give my solution of the whole trouble. The animals shipped from this section, as far as I have observed, are certainly prime cattle. They are carefully fed, groomed and well looked after by the stablemen, in large, roomy, well-aired and comfortable stone stables. More pride is taken in having the bovines clean, slick, healthy and comfortable than the equine species, because these canny Oxford Scotchmen can see a cent a pound more in beefsteak by doing this for their cattle than they can command for horseflesh just now. When a shipment is made these animals are driven for a considerable distance to the railway centres, and being unused to such exertion, they become heated and exhausted considerably, and are then driven at once into an open box-car, and packed as tight as it is possible to put them, to go by rail to Montreal. Thus, with the crowding, jamming and uncomfortable surroundings, to which they have heretofore been unaccustomed, several of the animals, no doubt, contract a mild form of pneumonia. In this critical condition they are placed on board the vessel and subjected to all the discomforts of an ocean voyage. What wonder is it they find the lungs and pleura of the animals slaughtered soon after landing in a very serious condition. Nevertheless, there is not a particle of *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa* affecting these same animals, I care not who examines them. These inspectors have got to find something to keep the importance of this inspection before the eyes of the members of the Home Government, in order that their positions may become secure, even though we have no disease here. To show that my explanation of this trouble is correct, I shall give the following coincidence: About four years ago, Col. Collier, of the 21st Hussars, England, shipped the thoroughbred stallion Leontes, of which I am at present the owner, accompanied by 28 brood mares, to my stables in Woodstock. Now, several of these mares were affected with a heavy discharge from their nostrils, due to contracting cold while being shipped, which caused many to refrain from purchasing them. Had these mares been slaughtered then, and an examination made of their lungs, they would certainly have been found in a terrible condition. Mr. John Smith, farmer, near Beachville, purchased a pair of these mares, and they continued to discharge freely for nearly one year before fully recovering, and while in this condition they remained thin, and did not thrive well. Since that discharge ceased they have become fat, healthy, and one of the finest pair of mares in the locality. Had these Old Country Inspectors examined these mares, they would have at once shouted, "Another case of *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*!" Now, this is the experience of nearly every importer of horses, and if horses are affected in this way, surely it is not too much to expect to find the same trouble affecting cattle, which are subjected to more hardships during shipment than horses. Again, the cattle shipped from this district were purchased from four men, who grazed them together on the same farm during the summer months, and afterwards fed them in the same stable during the winter months. Now, although coming in such close contact during all this time, only three animals are found affected with this terrible contagious disease, all the rest being reported healthy. Such is the report of these inspectors! Such logic is too silly to be considered seriously, and I am surprised at Englishmen permitting such a hallucination to enter their minds. If these inspectors would come to Canada and observe the maturing and shipment of a herd, I am satisfied they would arrive at the same conclusion as I have, that not a particle of this disease, *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*, exists in the district around Woodstock.

Now, before closing, I think all will agree with me that, as a precautionary measure for our own protection, a very close and careful examination of each animal should be made by a competent veterinary in Montreal, appointed for this special purpose by the Dominion Government, and no ailing animal should be permitted to leave this port.

The apple industry of Canada was nearly ruined one year ago by shippers allowing rubbish and culls to be packed with those of the highest grade. The result was it ruined several, financially, engaged in the apple trade, and nearly spoiled the reputation of Canada for growing first-class keeping fruit. Let a young country like Canada ship only prime articles in cattle, apples, cheese, horses, etc., and soon all this *pleuro-pneumonia* clap-trap will be a thing of the past. W. P. McCLOURE, V. S. Woodstock, Ont., July 20th.

### Our Scottish Letter.

It is so long since I addressed the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that many of them may be disposed to think that "Scotland Yet" has ceased from troubling. There was a time when matters in this country were full of interest for the citizens of the West, when Canadians formed a large proportion of our visitors, and at all our shows and fairs they were present in numbers. Now, however, a change has come over our spirits, and the Canadian is conspicuous by his absence. He was a fine fellow when we knew him; a buyer of Short-horns, Shropshires and Clydesdales; keen for a good Ayrshire too, on occasion; but now all is changed. He does not want to buy; he very much wants to sell. Horses, mutton and beef, dead or alive (the mutton or beef only), he can supply in lots to suit purchasers, if we would only allow him. Well, we like him. He is our brother and companion. The same throne rules over him, and there is a solid magnanimity about him which seems to indicate future eminence amongst the nations. Canada we regard as in many ways the brightest jewel in the British crown. She has her problems to solve—some of them stern enough—but there is a something which says that she will solve them. Down Quebec way there may be trouble; up in Manitoba all may not be well, yet the Anglo-Saxon race is still coming, and the ark of the Covenant is with her. Now there may be troubles, but some day these will pass away, and if she would, even now, not ask us to accept it that there is no cattle disease within her wide domain, we could believe that all will be well. However, this need not disturb us. There will be no Canadian stores for the British market this summer, and maybe our poor breeders at home will get a chance to handle a few sovereigns.

The examination by experts of all cattle from Canada slaughtered at the ports of landing has, with us, come to an end. The Glasgow staff went home to London during the past week, and the corps of commissioners was disbanded. Three diseased lungs, we believe, have been found during the period of probation; two at Liverpool and one at Glasgow. The official report is not yet published, but it is said to be the opinion of experts that if the disease in these cases was not contagious *pleuro-pneumonia*, then contagious *pleuro-pneumonia* does not exist. The cattle, it is further alleged, came from the neighborhood of Woodstock, in Ontario. The official report on these cases should be interesting reading. No doubt the experts will differ; they always do differ. A celebrated judge of the Court of Session said that there were three grades of liars—the pure specimen; the d—specimen, and the professional witness, the expert. We agree with him. There are certain members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in this country, who never by any possibility agree on a single subject. They are certain to differ. If the one says two and two are four, the other says that there is a shade of doubt as to whether the points in dispute are two and two. If the one says a horse is lame, the other says he is sound; if the one alleges that inoculation is an ascertained cure for *pleuro-pneumonia*, the other vows that inoculation is a demonstrated failure. Altogether, he is a wise man who places no dependence on the statements of either of the parties. The judgment of a sober-minded member of the profession is best worth attending to. If the veterinary advisers of the Board of Agriculture in this country do not know *pleuro-pneumonia*, no one else does. They may make a mistake, being fallible, but they know their business, and where they err no one need be sure.

Up to the middle of summer, until the 20th June, we had most unseasonable weather. Frost in May and extreme cold in the early weeks of June, so that neither fires in parlors nor winter underclothing on the individual could be discarded, were experiences one does not care to have repeated too frequently. Now, however, a change has come over the atmosphere, and magnificent summer heat and glowing skies are being enjoyed. Last year our English friends had cause to grumble at the miserable character of the season. The drought burned up everything. This year they can crow. We have just returned from the Royal Show at Cambridge, and a rare good time the farmers down there seem to be having. They are reaping magnificent hay crops, and ingathering it as they seldom have done. Generally hay in England is harvested much greener than in Scotland. With us the crop would not keep if it were put up as is done in England. The effect of the slight heating which takes place in the large stacks made in England is merely to sweeten the

fodder. If it were so to heat with us, the hay would be rotten. Very often the uncertainty of the climate in Scotland causes the hay to be whitened and bleached before it can be stored in the stacks, and the whole effect is to take the greater portion of the sustenance out of the crop. The English system makes the hay much more palatable to the animals, and the effect cannot but be highly beneficial to stock.

Shows have been the order of the day since last we wrote. Every day and more we have had a show. The Royal was the last big one; it closes to-day. Perhaps we have seen a better show of Scottish stock at the great English Show; indeed, we are confident that we have; but yet the display at the great show of the English Society is always of the first order. This year, meeting in Cambridge, the breeds of East Anglia were most in evidence. There were Suffolk horses, Red-Polled cattle, and the Black-faced Hornless Short-wooled Suffolk sheep in abundance. Those are most interesting breeds, but neither occupies a first place in its department. The horses are great pullers; can shift a dead weight with the best; but somehow, except locally, they have never become fashionable. Red-Polled cattle are a fine breed—a medium between the Galloway and the Aberdeen-Angus—and in their creation and evolution there can be no doubt that the Galloway has played an important part. They are a good, fresh, milking breed, and, perhaps, of all the Polled breeds, the Red-Norfolk is the only one which deserves to be called a dairy cow. Suffolk sheep are a queer breed, showing some affinity to the Down breeds, but having quite as distinctive characteristics as the cattle and horses of the East of England. Norfolk Hackneys were also strongly in evidence, and altogether the show of 1894 was a most interesting event. SCOTLAND YET.

### Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Prices for live stock and hog products are somewhat lower than a year ago. At present best beeves are worth about \$4.90, or 40c. per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago. Best heavy hogs, \$5.20, against \$6.00 a year ago; best light hogs \$5.15, against \$6.20 a year ago. Lambs selling around \$4.50 for the best, or over \$1.00 lower than in 1893. Wheat sold at the lowest prices on record this week: July, 52c. or 15c. lower than a year ago. Lard, for September delivery, closed \$3.25 lower than a year ago, at \$6.82½, and September short ribs, \$6.52½, or \$1.90 lower than a year ago.

The quality of hogs this week was the poorest of the year, there being a much larger proportion of grassy stock and comparatively few desirable heavy corn-fed lots. The supply of good light bacon grades was somewhat smaller than the demand, which was active, owing to the improved shipping and export demand for meats. It looks as though good light will command a greater premium over heavy inside of the next few weeks.

No Western range cattle have arrived yet this season, but several trains are expected soon. The season is about a week later than last year. From reports the range cattle are in splendid condition this year; better, in fact, than they have been for several years past. Good rains have produced a luxuriant growth of grass, and ranchmen seem well pleased at the outlook. Prices, however, may not be as high as some anticipated.

Chicago's receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were very materially effected by the labor troubles, which were so bad here earlier in the month. Estimating the remaining portion of the month, the total for July, 1894, will reach only 145,000 cattle, 325,000 hogs and 130,000 sheep, or a total of 600,000 head, against 1,015,000 head for July, 1893. Compared with a year ago, cattle decreased 121,000; hogs decreased 104,000, and sheep 100,000. The worst of the strike is over; in fact, no further trouble is expected in connection with live stock receipts.

The quality of Texas cattle received here the past week was the poorest in a long time for this season of the year, and prices have ruled very low, whole train loads of 750 to 900 lb. steers selling as low as \$1.50 @ \$2.00; while the best 1,100 to 1,200 lb. steers are worth around \$3.75.

The horse market of late has been on the mend, smaller receipts and a better general demand causing a stronger feeling without any quotable advance in prices. Good to fine drivers lately sold at \$120 @ \$157, with a choice driving team at \$300. Smooth, sound, 1,300 lb. chunks sold at \$100 @ \$120, while plain, common workers continue slow at \$45 @ \$65.

### Blanching Early Celery.

"American Gardening" advocates hilling up only in case of single rows, and even then blanching might be accomplished by simply setting boards (about 10 inches wide, and of any length), slightly slanting, up against the row from both sides. In good growing weather, plants can be bleached fit for use in from ten days to two weeks' time. When blanched, the celery is gradually taken up for use or sale, and the boards moved to other parts of the row or the other rows not treated in this way. The claim that it requires contact with earth to "remove acid properties" of the celery is not well founded. Brittleness and nutty flavor are acquired by quick growth in a favorable, moist and cool atmosphere.

**The Manitoba Central Institute Convention.**

The annual convention of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, in Brandon, on July 17th, 18th and 19th, was decidedly the most successful meeting yet held. The programme that had been arranged was an excellent one, and the able secretary had all the business in good shape, so that little or no time was lost. A directors' meeting was held the morning of the first day, at which the secretary-treasurer's report was read and other business transacted. As is the custom at the Central Institute meetings, all sessions were opened with prayer. The President's address was delivered at the opening of the first session. He reviewed briefly the work that had been attempted and accomplished during the year, expressing satisfaction that the Provincial Government had acceded to many of the requests made by the Institute, and he was sure the Government felt disposed to assist the Institutes in every way in their power. He paid a high tribute to the services rendered the Institutes by Mr. S. A. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, and then dwelt on the importance of the work that lay before the Institutes. In conclusion, he trusted every member would do all in his power to expedite the business of the convention.

The Credential Committee, consisting of Messrs. Underhill, Dale and Baril, reported 44 delegates on the list, of whom the following were present: F. Obee, Glenboro; Wm. Glass, Belmont; J. B. Clapp, Melita; W. B. Underhill, Melita; Eden Evans, Napinka; Wm. P. Johnstone, Wawanesa; Wm. Ryan, Ningsa; Albert Henry, Hartney; Jos. Young, Hartney; Jos. Baril, St. Jean Baptiste; Jno. Hettle, M. P. P., Boissevain; Jas. Elder, Virden; Geo. H. Greig, Niverville; C. E. Ivens, Virden; J. B. Lang, Oak Lake; W. F. Sirrett, Neepawa; D. Munroe, Neepawa; John Renton, Deloraine; W. H. Danbury, Deloraine; A. B. Wilkie, Douglas; D. McKeand, Douglas; S. A. Bedford, Brandon; R. E. A. Leech, Brandon; Thomas Sissons, Portage la Prairie; Wm. Kitson, Portage la Prairie; Jas. Dale, Glenboro; H. Nichol, Brandon; Wm. Postlethwaite, Brandon; D. W. McIver, Kildonan; Wm. Sanderson, Souris; A. G. Preston, Little Mountain; R. Waugh, Little Mountain; S. Thompson, Blyth; J. Riddington, Blyth; Jno. Brown, Morris.

Committees were appointed on Legislation, Railways and Navigation, Correspondence, Dairy Industry and New Business.

The President then called on the delegates from local institutes to report on the standing of their institutes, and to briefly mention any matters that had been receiving their special attention. Nearly all reported satisfactory work being done; some were flourishing; some found considerable difficulty in keeping up the interest; and a variety of suggestions were made as to maintaining and stimulating the work. It was evident from the reports given that in spite of all difficulties great good had already resulted from these organizations.

The Secretary's report and financial statement were read and adopted.

At the evening session the Mayor of Brandon (Dr. McDermaid) and the President of the Brandon Institute (Mr. Fred. Smith) delivered addresses of welcome to the visiting delegates, to which Mr. Jas. Fleming, of Whitewater, responded in a pleasing manner, after which the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Minister of Agriculture, delivered an interesting address, stating that it afforded him much pleasure to attend this convention of the Central Farmers' Institute. He was pleased with the work done by the institutes, and referred in terms of highest commendation to the Central Institute. He strongly urged mixed farming, and said it was incomprehensible to him why the C. P. R. should charge so high a freight rate on lumber, when they must know that lumber was an indispensable article in stock raising, as people must provide comfortable quarters for their stock. He then referred at some length to the dairy industry, describing the work done by the Travelling Dairy, and hoped to do more along that line another year. He paid a well-merited tribute to the Brandon Experimental Farm, and especially to the superintendent, Mr. Bedford, the value of whose services were inestimable in carrying on the institute work. He also dealt with the noxious weed question, showing what the Department were trying to do in that regard.

At the morning session of the 18th, Mr. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, spoke on the "Hog Industry," giving statistics showing to what an extent this industry might be developed. An animated discussion followed, after which Mr. Thos. Sissons, Portage la Prairie, read a short paper on "Farmers' Elevators," which was much appreciated, and called forth a hearty discussion.

The first business of the afternoon session was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, Jas. Elder.  
Vice-President, S. A. Bedford.  
Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. A. Leech, re-elected unanimously.

Directors: T. Sissons, Portage la Prairie; Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Wm. B. Underhill, Melita; Jos. Baril, St. Jean Baptiste; Jas. Dale, Grund; W. F. Sirrett, Neepawa.

Auditors; Albert Henry, Hartney; J. Young, Hartney.

A paper on the "Winter Care of Stock" was read by George H. Greig, after which Mr. Bedford explained what he considered the best system of summer-fallowing, which was most instructive. Prof. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who had come up on purpose to attend the

convention, very lucidly explained the theory of summer-fallowing in this Western country, and a number of other interesting points.

F. W. Hodson, Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in London, Ont., then read a paper on the "Founding of a Herd or Flock," which drew forth a lively discussion.

At the evening session Mr. Jas. Fisher, M. P. P., read an elaborate paper on "Our Canals and Waterways to the Sea," after which Prof. Saunders addressed the meeting, describing the work done on the several Experimental Farms. The committees completed their labors before the last session opened, and it was devoted exclusively to business, and though discussion on some subjects was somewhat restricted on account of the lack of time, still considerable business was got through with, of which the following is a brief synopsis. Resolutions were past as follows:

1. Favoring the teaching of Agricultural Education in the schools, and pledging the hearty support of the Institute to attain that end.

2. Votes of thanks to the Dominion Government and to the Local Government for the valuable work done during the present season by the Travelling Dairies.

3. Urging the establishment of several creameries in suitable sections of the country by the Local Government.

4. The appointment of a dairy expert to assist and advise in the establishment of factories, and also in the home dairy work, and generally assist in furthering this most promising industry.

5. Urging upon the Government to increase the grant to the local institutes, and also to the Central Institute.

6. That the present protective tariff be removed, and a tariff for revenue only substituted.

7. That the duty be taken off cream separators and all dairy supplies.

8. That more energetic measures be taken regarding noxious weeds; that rag-weed and Indian Head tumble weed be added to the list, and that more information be disseminated among the farmers on the subject of noxious weeds; that colored engravings of weeds, in all stages of their growth, be placed in all school houses and other public buildings, so that every resident of the Province may become acquainted with the weeds most troublesome.

9. That a Royal Commission be appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the charges of discriminating freight rates, and that this institute be allowed to name at least one member of that commission.

10. That arrangements be made by the Government with the C. P. R. to give very cheap excursion rates to farmers, so that it would be within the reach of all farmers to visit the Experimental Farms during the growing season.

11. Favoring the deepening of canals from Lake Superior to the sea.

12. Defining the position of the Farmers' Institute in relation to the political parties.

13. That compensation be given to owners of cattle or horses destroyed by order of the Provincial Veterinarian, as being affected with tuberculosis or glanders, respectively.

14. That the Dominion Government have reports of the Experimental Farms (especially the Brandon Experimental) printed and distributed at an earlier date.

The afternoon was spent very pleasantly and profitably at the Experimental Farm, where, after viewing all the interesting sights, all gathered in a fine grove of trees to hear addresses on "Agricultural Education," by Rev. Prof. Bryce, and on the "Work of the Experimental Farms," by Prof. Saunders; both of which we hope to publish at an early date. Many of the farmers of the district attended the picnic in the afternoon.

Mrs. Bedford and Mrs. R. E. A. Leech provided sumptuous lunches for the visiting delegates, and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves throughout the afternoon.

**Tuberculosis.**

A great deal of misconception prevails in this country regarding the prevalence and nature of tuberculosis. Now, as has before been pointed out in these columns, this disease has existed among cattle in almost all countries and all ages, and is probably not much worse now than it has been for some years past. In Canada our cattle are affected about in the following percentages:—Dairy cattle, 5%; bulls, 1%; store cattle, 2%. Whereas, in the Old Country the percentages are very much greater: Dairy cattle from 5% to 25%, and in some sections every animal tested proved diseased. Store cattle, probably 5%. Tuberculin, the recently discovered diagnostic agent, is a substance to be obtained only in small quantities at considerable cost.

We believe the Department of Agriculture, through its Veterinary Inspector, is doing all in its power to investigate any suspicious cases in the Province. No good can possibly come from raising a "scare" about the matter, and we regret to see sensational editorials on this subject in journals that should have sense enough to confine their attention to those subjects with which they are acquainted.

D. M. Ratcliffe & Co. have sold milch cows and heifers to the value of \$4,000 at Red Deer. The cows were about equally divided between the Red Deer and Lacombe districts. This sale has by no means depleted the stock at Big Hill Springs.

**The Fall Show.**

BY J. C. SNELL.

The article in a recent number of the ADVOCATE, by R. E. King, on the above subject, presents food for serious thought, and calls attention to a very interesting theme. There is, no doubt, good reason for his complaint that our agricultural shows fail to give the practical education which they should do as a return for the public money expended upon them. All thoughtful people deplore the tendency in these times to make the agricultural fair a mere holiday occasion, in which special attractions of a light and frivolous nature distract the attention of the people from the useful and the practical.

We confess we are not without hope that this will in time, to a great extent, work its own cure; that the people will gradually be brought to see the mistake they have fallen into, and will seek for better things; but in order to bring about such change without loss of valuable time, thoughtful minds should be at work seeking to devise the best means of remedying the evil as soon as possible.

The time was, in this country, when the people patronized a purely agricultural show in sufficient numbers to make the gate receipts pay expenses. The old Provincial Exhibitions brought representative farmers from all sections of the Province, and the agricultural productions displayed received the undivided attention of all classes of people attending the fair. The Royal and other leading agricultural exhibitions in England are yet largely attended by the people who go to see a purely agricultural show, and there influential people manifest a real interest in the success of the fair. This is seen in the fact that amongst the exhibitors at the Royal Show this year, in the live stock classes, were the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Lord Roseberry, the Premier. But even in England very little has been done in connection with these exhibitions in the direction which Mr. King indicates—that is, in making known the methods by which superior animals, grains or articles are produced. The nearest approach to this idea that we have known has been accomplished by the managers of the American Fat Stock Show, at Chicago—who are the Illinois State Board of Agriculture—where full information has been required from exhibitors, where animals have been carefully weighed, both before and after slaughter, and statistics have been compiled, showing results, such as gain per day from birth to slaughter, with cost of production, which has served to give a tolerably correct idea of the gain or loss in the transaction.

The practicability of Mr. King's idea has therefore been demonstrated. The difficulties in the way of expanding it and bringing it into more general use are many and somewhat serious, but should not be regarded as insurmountable. The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario has shown a ready willingness to encourage anything and everything calculated to educate the farmers of the Province along the lines of improved methods, as evidenced by the liberal grants given to Agricultural, Stock-breeding and Dairy Associations, as well as by the institution of the Travelling Dairy and the encouragement given to Farmers' Institutes; and we have no doubt that he would gladly assist in carrying out any well-planned scheme to make the agricultural shows more practical and more useful.

Suggestions are now in order, and the man who will propose a plan to meet the needs of the times may prove himself a public benefactor.

It is easier to complain than to propose a remedy, and Mr. King does not say how he would go about the work of reform. One thing is certain, the work must, in order to be successful, be undertaken by earnest, practical men, and the most important thing will be the selection of properly qualified men to manage the scheme.

Whether any of the existing organizations may safely be entrusted with such a work is a question to be considered. Government assistance would, undoubtedly, be necessary to the success of the scheme, as it could not reasonably be expected to be self-sustaining. In that case, the Government would be held, to some extent, responsible for the outlay.

The Board of Agriculture would seem to be the proper authority to conduct a Provincial Exhibition, as the State Boards of Agriculture do in the neighboring country. The difficulty seems to be in the plan of election of the members of the Board of Agriculture in Ontario, which renders possible the election of men who are not advanced farmers, nor representatives of the most progressive elements of our agricultural population.

This is a matter which we think should claim the serious consideration of the Minister of Agriculture. A good system of election or appointment of a properly qualified Board, and the selection of an energetic, thorough-going secretary, who should be the general manager of the enterprises of the Board, are the first essentials to success in such a reform; and these we believe can be found, and their services secured, to the lasting benefit of our country. In the meantime, this is one of the most important subjects which can claim the consideration of the agricultural press, of Farmers' Institutes, of Patron Lodges, and of individual farmers who have the best interests of agriculture at heart. Let the discussion go on, and let all who can give expression to such suggestions as they think will bring about the desired result, for in the "multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

### Horse-Breeding Viewed from a Farmer's Standpoint.

BY "CLAUGHBANE."  
(Continued.)

I have nothing to say against the standard-bred trotter as a breed, when used for the purpose for which they are intended, for they are a wonderful example of what man's breeding and art can accomplish, but they are totally unfit to mate with farm mares unless the farmer owns a standard-bred mare and is sufficiently well off to risk the chance of raising a fast colt, for when a standard-bred mare is mated with a standard-bred horse the percentage of fast colts is, I believe, only one in forty-five. If this is the percentage with such matings, what must it be when unregistered or ordinary farm mares are used, and as the sire has no pretensions to beauty, if the colt has not speed he is not at all likely to have anything that will make him valuable? Consequently, he is an unprofitable animal. I not long ago saw a very nice specimen of a grade Clyde mare, a really good one, that was in foal to a standard-bred horse, and, if I am not mistaken, that horse was unsound. Now, what, in the name of common sense, did the owner of this mare expect to get by this mating? I know of a standard-bred horse that was last year serving a large number of farm mares, the service fee to insure being \$35. It is quite likely that a large number of these colts will not be worth more than that figure at a year old. But some farmer may say: "The trotting horse I bred my mares to was a handsome animal." So he might be, but that does not say he will beget handsome stock, for by the law of atavism the colts got by him will probably show some of the plain points of his progenitors. It is quite possible that some passable looking colts may be raised that are sired by a standard-bred trotter. What I condemn them for is that when mated with farm mares they are not likely to beget a really valuable colt, and valuable colts should be the aim in breeding.

The most valuable class of horse that a farmer can raise is the weight-carrying hunter, but at the same time it is the hardest to breed, which accounts for its value when raised. It may be urged that if these horses are so hard to breed, there will be so few turn out what was intended that there will be no profit in them; but this is not the case, for if the colt fails to be a weight-carrier, there is a chance of his being a hunter, anyway, and a good hunter of any kind always commands a good figure. Failing to make a hunter, the colt may turn out a handsome hack or carriage horse; not being stylish enough for this, if sufficiently large, he may make what is known in the Old Country as a van horse; and if he fails in this, he will probably make a serviceable horse on the farm.

A weight-carrying hunter should be a horse that has the appearance of being somewhat low and long. His head should be neat, but not too small for his size, broad between the eyes, the muzzle rather small, but the nostrils large and open, and the whole head having that bright, intelligent look which is a characteristic of the thoroughbred, and which denotes courage. The neck will appear to be a lit le long, but the length is from the ears to the withers; it should be short and arched underneath, with a clean throat; the shoulders should slope well back, with a chest that, while not by any means narrow, should be rather deep than wide, giving the animal great heart girth; the back must be short, with strong loins; the hips broad, and from them to the tail should be very long; the quarters should be very large and muscular, wide across the stifles, with the muscle running well down to the hocks. The legs of a hunter are, as in most other horses, all important: The arm should be comparatively long, with broad, bony knees and hocks to correspond; from the knees and hocks to the fetlocks needs to be very short, with bone that measures as much as that of a draught horse, but of a quality approaching that of the thoroughbred. The distance from the front to the hind legs should be very great; this is owing to a long quarter and a sloping shoulder, for, be it remembered, the back must be short. A weight-carrier must stand certainly not less than sixteen hands; more than this would be better; and when we look at such a horse, standing such a height, and having the appearance of being rather low, it will be easily understood that he is an animal of tremendous substance, although his great quality will make him look very much smaller than he really is.

Now, although I have described the weight-carrying hunter, it is a very difficult thing to tell how to breed him, for, though numbers of mares and horses that would appear to "knick" well for the purpose were mated, it may be said that only a chance colt has the required size and the necessary quality. Still, as I said before, if we mate with a view to getting a weight-carrier, we are failing this and breeding in the right direction to get a valuable horse, as a little size always increases its value very materially over a smaller animal, provided they are equal in quality. There are on farms in Canada quite a few mares that may be considered suitable for raising large hunters. These mares have probably one or two crosses of draught blood in them, and are of good size, weighing 1,400 lbs. and upwards; mares that have lots of snap and good action, good legs, with plenty of bone and that of good quality, with barrel large and roomy. These mares are not likely to be perfect for the purpose, they probably having some, if not all, of the following faults, although none of them must

show to extremes: A little thick in the neck, a little long in the back, and a little short in the quarters. One thing mares for this purpose should be, is good mothers giving lots of rich milk. The sire to mate with these mares must be a blood horse (not a trotting horse, for you might just about as well expect a jackass to beget a weight-carrier); he must be an animal that has lots of substance, differing somewhat from the racing type. At the Toronto Industrial Show there are now two classes for thoroughbreds, the second class being for thoroughbreds suitable for getting hunters and saddle horses, which shows that the directors of this institution appreciate the advantages to be derived by raising high-class light horses. In selecting a stallion for breeding hunters, remember it needs a horse with long, powerful quarters, broad across the stifles and muscular down to the hocks; but this is one of the points in which the blood horse excels the mares with which he would be mated; and for this, with other points for which the thoroughbred is noted, namely, the short, strong back, good neck, high courage and great quality, the sire must be depended on to reproduce in the progeny, and being exceedingly prepotent, the get of the thoroughbred is nearly sure to partake of most, if not all, of these good points to a considerable extent.

#### Timely Notes for August—No. 1.

REMARKED AT THE TRAVELLING DAIRY MEETING.

That the best sample of skim milk submitted contained 0.7 or some 13 ozs. of butter in every 100 lbs. of skim milk; most of the samples showed far higher losses of butterfat. That the separator skim milk showed just a trace of butterfat, thus proving that the separator gets practically all the fat out of the milk. That the night's milk can be safely kept till morning, and then warmed up to 80 degrees and run through the separator, thus saving a lot of time in busy seasons, and without any appreciable loss of butterfat.

That the Alexandra hand-separator is easy to turn and as good as it claims to be,—others may be as good; perhaps they are better, perhaps worse,—and that, practically, there is no "wear out" to the machine.

That the Babcock tester is more effective in many instances in making patrons supply honest milk than the Bible or the Adulteration Act. That a cow giving less than 15 lbs. a day average for 300 days or 10 months, with a percentage of at least 3.5 of butter, is unprofitable to keep.

That in the near future, if the dairy crusade is only fairly successful, home dairy butter will be a drug on the market, and will follow wheat, beef and pork into the "depressed industries." The creamery and cheese factory are the beacons to profitable dairying.

That to make butter with a certainty of securing a fine article every time, a thermometer, scales, fine salt and absolute cleanliness are essential. No haphazard methods can be depended on.

That the only profitable dairying of the future will be all the year round dairying—preferably cheesemaking in summer and buttermaking in winter. The old reliable joker with his samples of "strippings" was there, the man with sweet-cream butter theory, the granular butter advocate, the "doubting Thomas" of every new idea or fact, the man who still makes butter from curdled cream, "et hoc genus omne." I hope most of them were converted from the error of their ways.

#### BEEF PRODUCTION.

"The man in this age and country, to prosper, must avoid as much hired labor as possible, and supply other power and brains." Thus says C. D. Gilfillian, a well-known feeder of Minnesota, and I am convinced the truth of the remark is emphasized in Manitoba by the prices during the past spring and summer for all kinds of fat stock. Prospects for all kinds of stock were never better than at present, and I fail to see any ground for hope of improvement during the fall; hence, we must try and make all the meat possible on the grass, and in the fall on the breadth of summer-fallow sown to rape or white turnips, or coarse grains, with a little extra grain until the weather gets cold enough to slaughter without fear of thawing. A good many last winter killed their fat cattle in early December, and kept them hung up frozen until March, when they sold.

Pastures are a coming necessity here, and at present I know of nothing more reliable than the Muhlenbergia grasses. They are natives, hardy and nutritious, and yield well. Next in order comes Austrian Brome grass, timothy, blue grass, and a little Dutch clover. There is still money in stock if they are well-bred, preferably Shorthorn grades, and they are fed almost entirely on grass, or a few turnips and a little—a very little—grain added. Sell at 30 to 34 months old, and be sure to sell by weight, without any five per cent. or other deduction.

#### GENERAL.

The Colorado or potato beetle is abroad in the land. Dose him with Paris green—a few ducks would not be amiss in your potato patch; but don't put the insecticide on the potatoes if you want the ducks to eat the beetles.

This year has again demonstrated that mature hens mated with cockerels have given best results—an average of ten strong, vigorous chicks per setting. Nothing to "beat the record" with, but a good paying return.

Those genial philanthropists, the pork-packers, I see, are still advising us to breed those long and

lean pigs. And they have been so generous as to cut the price down, I understand, 3½ cents per lb. live weight, with 5 per cent. off. Why don't they go the whole hog at once, since they want the whole hog, and ask us to pay them something for taking our pigs off our hands. In this connection, it may be as well to point out that from the Experimental Farms' report, it appears that the large White Yorkshires got outside more food and gave less return for it than any other sort tried. This is one of the kinds recommended by the packers. A word to the wise is sufficient. However, it is only just to point out also that the Tamworth, one of the other kinds recommended, showed up well in the same test.

"INVICTA."

#### Brandon Summer Fair.

To say that the summer fair held at Brandon on July 12th and 13th was an unqualified success would be putting it rather strong. The directors had gone to special pains to provide attractions and entertain the people, and so far they were successful, as the gate receipts showed a substantial increase over previous years.

Brandon has always had a good turn-out in the stock classes, especially of horses and cattle, but this year both these sections were conspicuous chiefly for their emptiness.

In the Clydesdale class, the old war horse from Douglas, owned by Mr. Colquhoun, was again to the front, looking just as fresh as ever, Smith & Harkness' Sir Arthur making a strong second, while another good horse from Douglas, owned by Mr. Greenwood, was also exhibited, and, while a capital, strong-boned horse, was not in condition to compete with the two veterans. Henry Nichol showed a number of excellent Clydes and took the most of the prizes in this class. He also took some of the honors in the light horse classes.

The diploma for best light stallion was won by a beautiful standard-bred, owned by Mr. Jas. McFarlane.

John Myers, of Souris, had forward a Hackney stallion that was much admired.

Alex. Nichol, of Alexander; A. McPhail, T. E. Kelly and others showed good horses, and won a share of the "glory."

The Shetland ponies shown by T. Kelly, B. Trotter and T. Lee were greatly admired.

In beef cattle, J. D. McGregor & Co.'s Polled-Angus were the only ones forward, with the exception of a couple of Shorthorns belonging to Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield.

W. H. Acton and J. Empey showed Holsteins, and James Henderson, a Jersey—and a good one at that.

The exhibit of grade cattle was good.

In Sheep—S. Coxworth, of Claremont, Ont., as advertised in previous issues of the ADVOCATE, had shipped in a fine lot of Cotswolds, and although meeting no opposition, well deserved the prizes won.

J. A. S. McMillan, of Brandon, exhibited a few of his large flock of Shrops, including two magnificent rams.

In Pigs—S. Coxworth again swept the decks in the Berkshire classes, he having forward some grand specimens of the old favorite breed. His big boar, weighing well up to 800 lbs., attracted a deal of attention. The illustration of this hog in the advertising columns of the July 5th issue of the ADVOCATE scarcely does him justice, not giving him length enough. Alex. Nichol also exhibited some good Berks. Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, took the prizes in Yorks, and J. D. McGregor & Co., in Tamworths.

The show of poultry was better than usual, and this department was full of visitors all day long, showing that considerable interest is being taken in the hen.

The Agricultural and Horticultural display was very fair, and the Dairy exhibits were very good, though a refrigerator is badly needed for the latter section.

The Experimental Farm exhibit, occupying the entire centre of the Main Hall, was very attractive and interesting, comprising grains and grasses in sheaf, grains in bottles, and vegetables and fruits of many varieties.

The Ladies' Department was well patronized, and many beautiful things were to be seen on the galleries of the Main Building, the centre of which was occupied by a fine exhibit made by Fleming & Sons, which attracted much attention.

#### For Breachy Cattle.

We have very little sympathy for farmers who have not provided for dried-up pastures; but now they are caught in a trap, they will, in all probability, have a few breachy cows struggling for an existence. However, our good nature will not allow us to withhold any good thing even from those improvident ones. The Practical Dairyman and Dairy Stock Journal recommends a plan which ought to be effectual:—

"Procure an ordinary five-ring leather halter and surcingle, and put them on the offender. Then get a stick five feet long and of a size not easily broken, bore a hole in one end and another from two and a half to three feet from it. Fix the end to the surcingle and fasten the other to the leading ring of the halter with a string, long enough to keep the stick about level when the cow has her head up. It will project about two feet in front of her, and effectually keep her from getting over fences, and at the same time be of no hindrance in feeding and drinking."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Legal.

SUBSCRIBER:—"A sells farm to B, and secures himself by mortgage on farm, which he assigns to C for an old debt. B fails to meet his payments for two years, and mortgages coming crop to D. B then rents farm to E for half the crop. 1. Can A close mortgage at once and claim growing crop? 2. Can D claim this crop in preference to A? If so, how can A secure himself? 3. Can a man legally sign his property to his wife, there being no judgments against him?"

1. Yes, unless paid the amount due. 2. No. By issuing a writ of ejectment A can put all others out of possession and go into possession himself of the farm and growing crop. 3. Yes. If there is not a real valuable consideration, however, the conveyance might be attacked in the future by the creditors of the husband.]

J. E. YORKTON:—"1. In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of March 20th, 1894, I find a column headed 'Legislation for the Farmer.' Does the said Act extend to the Territories, or apply to Manitoba only? 2. Does the wife's property need to be registered if said property is live stock?"

1. To Manitoba only. 2. No, it does not need to be registered.]

Miscellaneous.

MILKING MACHINES.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Taylor Village, N.B.:—"Will you please inform me, through your valuable paper, if there are any good milking machines made. If so, where and for what price can they be obtained?"

[Up to the present date no sufficiently reliable milking machines to authorize our recommendation have come before our notice. There are milking machines manufactured, but of their practical value we know nothing. Sometimes a cow with one tough teat can be milked with a milk syphon or milking tube, but even the use of these is discouraged by veterinarians. A valuable breeding cow, that is tough to milk, can be made useful in suckling a couple of calves; or, if this is not practicable, she had better be fitted up for the butcher.]

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR STOCK.

ARTHUR SPENCER, Brooklyn, Ont.:—"Would some of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, who have had experience in feeding wheat, kindly give what they consider the most successful methods of feeding it to horses, milking cows and hogs?"

[We invite correspondence in reply to the foregoing query. Practical letters on this subject will be helpful to many of our readers.]

PRODUCING COCKERELS OR PULLETS AT WILL.

J. B. T., Taunton, Ont.:—"Would you kindly inform me, through your Questions and Answers column of the ADVOCATE, whether there is any reliable method of producing pullets or cockerels at will, by the selection of eggs?"

[The selection of eggs is guided by the fact that eggs producing pullets are almost invariably smooth and shorter in proportion than such as produce cockerels, which latter in nine cases out of ten are distinguished by a wrinkled appearance at the small end of the shell. Repeated experiment has satisfied me as to the correctness of this rule.

REV. J. H. HARRIS, Brooklyn, Ont.]

REMEDY FOR GRASSHOPPERS.

D. T. J.:—"Would you kindly inform me, through the medium of your paper, whether land plaster would have any effect in checking the ravages of grasshoppers on turnips?"

[Land plaster alone would have little or no effect on grasshoppers. One pound of Paris green, mixed with fifty of plaster and dusted over the turnips, would have the desired effect. It would be well to have it done when there is dew on the leaves, as the powder will then stick better. The most convenient way of applying this powder is to make a bag of cheese-cloth, or some other light material which will let the powder through easily, and put about two pounds of powder in the bag, leaving enough slack at the top to allow it to be shaken freely.

JAMES FLETCHER, Entomologist, Ottawa.]

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA.

DUNCAN MCKENZIE, St. George:—"I enclose a twig for identification and nature. When can it be transplanted?"

[This plant belongs to the order Myricaceae—an ornamental, hardy, deciduous shrub, requiring peat earth and a shady situation; propagated by layers, which should be put down in autumn. Flowers are in whitish catkins, which come out in April; leaves are simply alternate, having tooth-like edges; grows from 3 ft. to 4 ft. high. The shrub is commonly known as Sweet Fern, although it is not a fern at all. It has a place, in scientific classification, near the birches, and it is a close relation of the bay berry or wax myrtle, and the sweet gale. A fluid extract of the plant is used for diarrhoea.

JOHN DEARNESS, I. P. S., London.]

Telegraphic advices from Winnipeg state that twenty-one head of cattle on the Brandon (Man.) Experimental Farm, originally stocked with pure-breds from the Central Farm at Ottawa, have been slaughtered, owing to the existence of tuberculosis.

Dentition and Dental Diseases of Farm Animals.

BY DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO.

(Continued from page 284.)

PART IV.—THE AGE OF THE PIG.

The pig's mouth is very large, the fossives extending backward, the upper lip blends with the snout, forming the nasal disk, sometimes called the button, from the two holes or nostrils; the under jaw is short and pointed; and it is one of the few existing animals which retain the typical number and variety of teeth, forty-four in number, consisting of 12 incisors, 4 canines and 28 molars, 12 pre-molars and 16 true molars. The 6 incisors differ from each other in a remarkable degree; the two central and two lateral in the upper jaw resemble the horse, by having a date cavity or infundibulum, while the corners closely resemble those of the dog, having a fleur-de-lis shape; they are isolated and small in proportion to the other four. The incisors in the lower jaw are long, nearly straight, project forward, somewhat resembling the teeth of the rodent or incisors of the hare; the lower corners are isolated, but smaller than those of the upper. The canine teeth, temporary and permanent, are well developed, especially in the male, having the character of true tusks. They are generally miscalled tusches; the lower are the largest and curve outward, forward, upwards and backwards; the upper tusks pass outwards and downwards; are three-sided, destitute of enamel on the posterior surface, and by reason of this wear obliquely to a point.

The molars vary in shape, gradually increasing in size from the first to the last, which is large and strong; they resemble more the teeth of the human subject, being mixed between herbivorous and carnivorous. The first on each side are permanent; the next three are temporary, and the remaining three permanent.

Although there are some few exceptions to the rule of the development of the teeth of farm animals, the exceptions are always in favor of the exhibitor, but of all animals none are so free from dental irregularities as the pig, and the evidence of age, which a skilled observer may obtain from a careful examination, may be accepted as free from any suspicion of error; but we have met with many who think that they know all that can be taught on this subject and then be in error.

We saw a pig entered at the last Toronto Exhibition as being only one year old, with four central permanent incisors well up and laterals just developing. He did not win a prize, so that it was of no consequence.

The teeth of the pig as indicative of the age: He is born with eight teeth, four corner incisors and four tusks well developed, as may be seen in figure 24.



Fig. 24.

They have very much the appearance of small tusks, are situated at the side of the mouth so as not to injure the nipple of the sow when suckling. (See figure 24).

The tongue of the young pig is fringed along its border, and, as in the act of sucking the organ it is doubled along the middle, these fringes overlap and grasp the nipple so hard that when the sow rises the young pig will be often seen hanging to the teats. This arrangement probably protects the teats of the sow against injury from the pointed teeth of the young. At one month the temporary second and third molars are well developed, whilst the central incisors and first molars are being cut. At two months signs may be seen of the lateral incisors, when they should be weaned from the dam. At three months the temporary teeth are fully developed, although not quite level. The corner

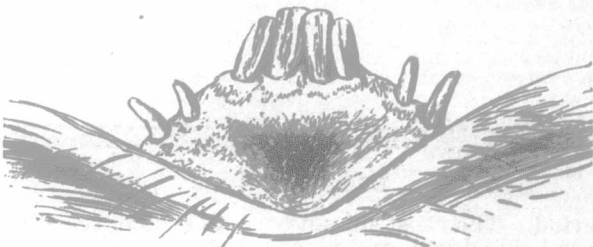


Fig. 25.—Three months.

teeth and tusks are further removed than at birth, owing to the growth of jaw. At five months there are signs of cutting the pre-molars, as well as the fourth, which is remarkably regular in its appearance. At nine months the corner permanent incisors are well up and the tusks may be through the gums. If these are well up, quite free, and the animal described as only nine months old, look again, and disqualify if the molars are cut, for at ten months old the fifth molar is cut. (See Fig. 26).

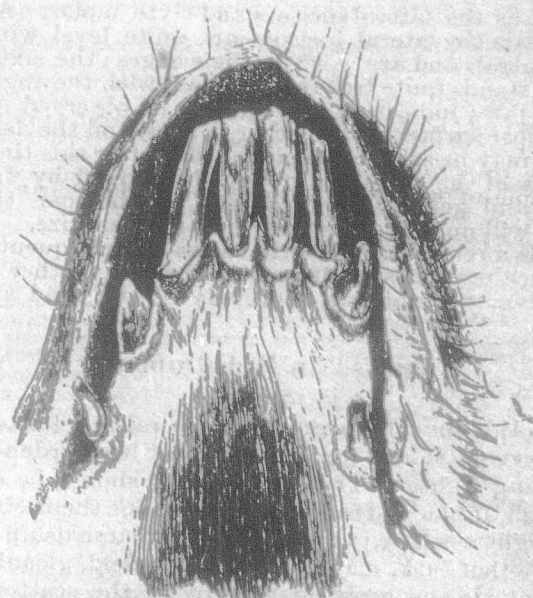


Fig. 26.—Nine months.

At one year old the central incisors are said to be cut by many breeders, but we have often found the temporary teeth in position, and always carefully look for the anterior temporary molar.

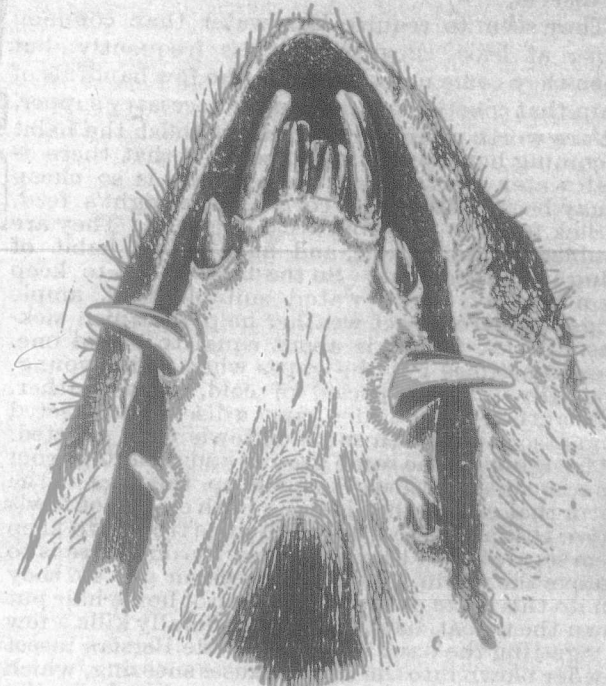


Fig. 27.

Central permanent incisors and tusks of pig at 1 year

At one year and three months the first, second and third molars are up, but their sharp points have not become worn; these teeth offer confirmatory evidence in all cases of doubt, where the incisors are too fully developed for the recorded age.

At eighteen months the sixth molar is cut, the lateral temporary incisors are being changed for permanent, although they frequently remain until the animal is one year and six months old.

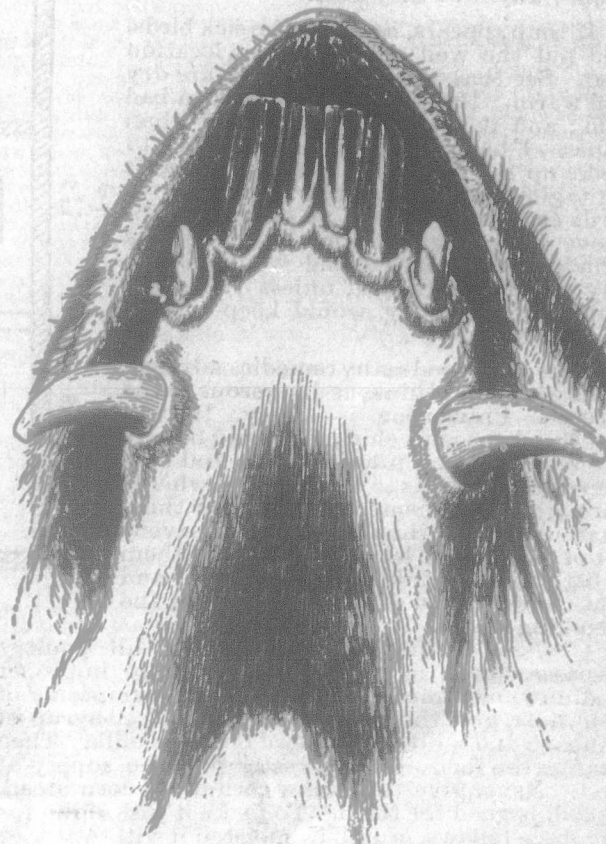


Fig. 28.—One year and eight months.

Animals are entered at shows from twelve to eighteen months; it is therefore necessary to note the condition of the central incisors, anterior molars,

as well as the lateral incisors and sixth molar. At two years the lateral incisors are quite level with the centrals and are worn at their edges; the sixth molar stands quite free from contact with the angle of the jaw; indication of wear may be observed on the upper surface of the other molars, and the dentition may be said to be completed. After this time the age of the female can only be judged by the wear and general appearances. In the boar the tusks will not have attained their greatest size.

It is a remarkable fact that sows more frequently produce monsters of deformity than any other of our domestic animals, especially of the head and teeth.

### "Turks" in Midsummer.

BY E. JOHNSTON.

By this time, the woman who is raising turkeys for revenue should begin to feel that her burden is growing lighter. The young birds should be old enough, if hatched early, to look out for themselves in bright weather, and, under the marshalship of the mother turk, may be found far afield, gleaming the stubble and growing rapidly on the scattered grain and insects they pick up. A flock of turkeys is the best grasshopper destroyer that can be imagined—beats the Western "hopper gatherer" out of sight. The turkey is worth its board on any farm, simply on account of its insatiable appetite for insects.

They seem to require less water than common hens; at least, they seek it less frequently, but when they come up at night for the few handfuls of grain that constitute a perhaps unnecessary supper, yet are worth giving in order to establish the habit of coming home every night, see to it that there is fresh water convenient. Now wheat is so cheap it may be substituted for corn for the night's feed.

Sick fowls of any kind are a nuisance. They are troublesome to handle, and have a bad habit of dying in spite of you. So the best way is to keep them healthy. Pure water, suitable food, ample range and care in wet weather help to banish sickness. A sick turkey is about equal to a dead one. They sometimes get the gapes when quite young, especially during a period of cold, damp weather. Most authorities consider gapes a disease contracted from association with common fowls thus affected. By foraging on the same ground and drinking from the same dishes, the turks pick up the eggs of the worm that causes the disease. Both classes of fowls thrive best apart, so it is worth some trouble to keep them separate. If they get gapes, the only cure is to remove the worm. Some poultrymen get so they can do this quite deftly with a loop of horse-hair put down the throat, but the novice generally kills a few in "getting the hang of it." A little Persian insect powder blown into the throat causes sneezing, which dislodges the worm, it being paralyzed by the powder. I have not been troubled with gapes in my flock but once. At the first appearance (I may say I visit the broods a dozen times a day, especially to see that they are all right), the two gaping ones were quarantined, and in half an hour the whole family were moved, "bag and baggage," to an entirely fresh location. The sick ones getting no better, I experimented with the horse-hair loop I had seen recommended. It is a conundrum whether the treatment or the gapes killed them; anyhow, they died.

If roup appears, separate the sick birds, and put the well ones in a new location also. See that the new quarters are dry and warm. Roup is a good deal like a bad cold; and it can be treated better than gapes. I have never been quite able to make up my mind whether the disease is contagious or not. That a number of birds are taken with it at once does not prove it contagious, for the conditions which gave one bird a cold would naturally affect others, and unless the cause were removed they would keep coming down with it.

There are a good many remedies advised; some of them, I think, as dangerous as the disease. Prevention is safety. In wet weather keep your chicks dry, and be sure the roof of the coop doesn't leak, and that there are no cracks to let the wind whistle through. Confinement is so bad for them that advantage should be taken of every bit of sunshine to let them out. Give them a little meat sprinkled with cayenne, and put a few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water.

Cholera is the most dreaded of all poultry diseases. It is most frequently due to improper and unwholesome food. At the first symptoms of diarrhoea, give them a few drops of spiced syrup of rhubarb and a little powdered chalk in milk. Then change the food entirely, restricting the supply at first. Never give turks raw cornmeal; corn bread, baked, is good for them. To make it just right for the little fellows, crumb it, moisten it with water or sweet milk, squeeze it dry as possible, and it is ready for them. As a preventive of disease, a few drops of Douglas' mixture in a little milk may be fed them every week.

No matter what disease breaks out, isolate the sick birds and remove the well ones to a new location.

Then whitewash coops and scald the drinking and food dishes. If the run cannot be dug over, sprinkle it plentifully with fresh lime.

You see, you must make up your mind that "eternal vigilance is the price of young turkeys."

### Plans for a Poultry House.

BY A. G. GILBERT, POULTRY MANAGER, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The farmer with one breed, or his ordinary barnyard fowls, will have little difficulty or expense in arranging a house so that while it gives some

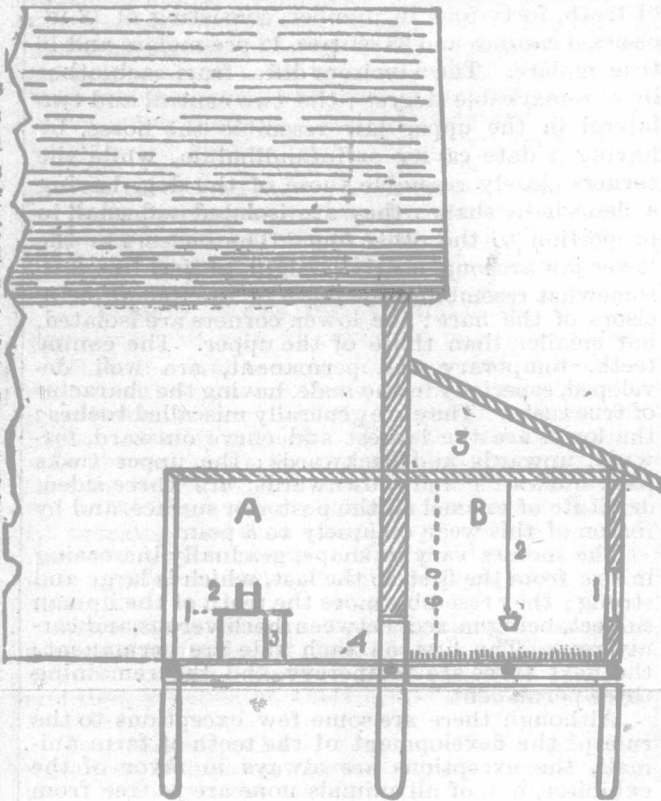


DIAGRAM NO. 1.

warmth to the layers at night, which is very desirable, it will also afford room to range, scratch and dust in during the day, and so prevent the vicious practices of feather and egg-eating.

Plan No. 1 represents a house and a addition that can be added to the end or side of a barn, facing south. A small portion of "A" of the end of the barn, is partitioned off for the roosting and laying-room. The ceiling is made low, under which is a platform and roost, so placed as to economise the animal heat of the fowls during cold nights, and keep them as comfortable as possible during that

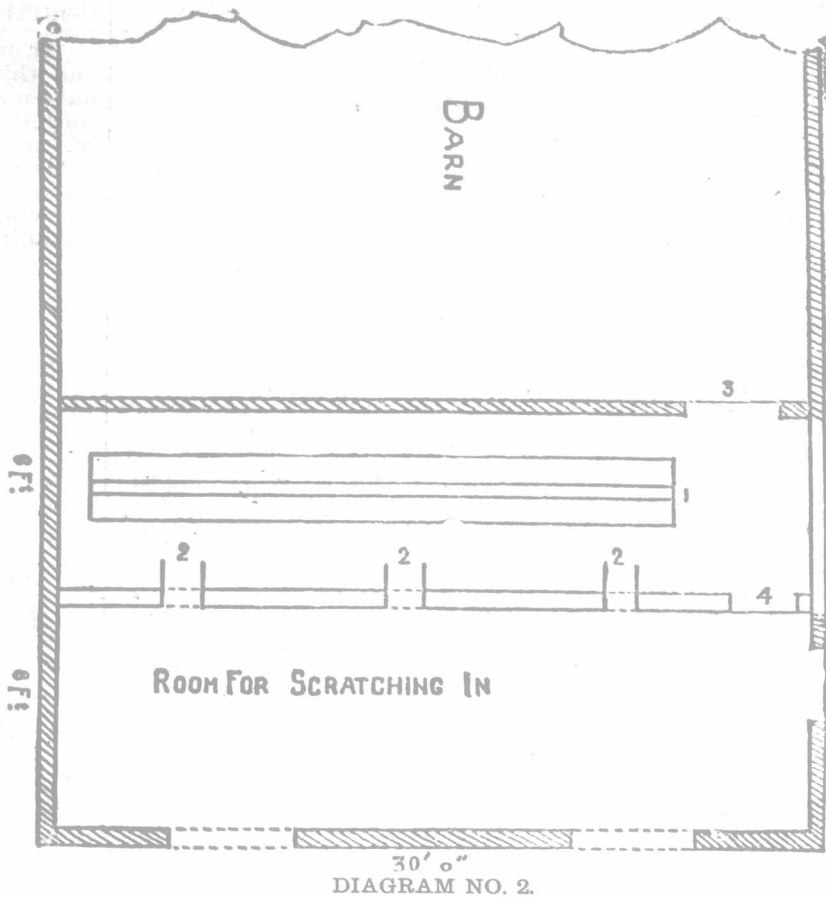


DIAGRAM NO. 2.

period. The roost should be a 2x4 inch. scantling, broad side down, and placed 10 or 12 inches over a platform, which should be 21 feet wide and 18 inches from the ground. Under this platform the nests should be arranged, so that by boarding the front of the platform the nests will be kept dark, the object of which is to offer no inducements to the hens to stay in or about them after the egg is laid, and to keep the other hens from seeing the eggs. After keeping themselves comparatively warm by scratching busily all day, the layers require some warmth during the night, and in most poultry houses that is the very time they are the coldest.

"B." This is an addition that can be cheaply

made to the barn, and should be to the south. A slide admits the fowls from A to B. On the floor of this scratching-house (B) is 2½ feet of dry sand, fine gravel, fine coal cinders, ashes, lime and grit in the shape of ground oyster shells, broken mortar or plaster, pieces of old crockery broken up, and any other substances calculated to make the conditions as like those of the outside run, of the open season, as possible. The floor should be of boards or earth, but it must be kept perfectly dry. A narrow trough, 2 or 2½ inches wide, should be attached to the wall, from which soft feed can be properly fed. The object of this scratching-house is to keep layers busy all day and as much as possible out of the house, A, where they are only wanted to go to roost in and to lay. A fair-sized window or windows should be in the south wall, so as to admit as much sunlight as possible.

The houses can be made as large or small as the number of hens require, always allowing four square feet for each hen, at least, in the scratching-room, and 8 to 10 inches roosting room for hens of medium and small size.

- A—1. Platform.  
2. Support for roosts, with notch.  
3. Entrance to nests under platform.  
4. Slide door to scratching-house.

- B—1. Window facing south.  
2. String with cabbage attached.  
3. Space for straw, sand, gravel, etc., and to be let down below.

Diagram No. 2 shows ground plan of end of the barn, with the roosting and laying-room and scratching-room attached.

1 is the platform and roosts, with the nest boxes underneath. This platform need not run all the length of the room. Indeed, the room might be made smaller and warmer at night by making the platform into smaller lengths and running them crossways, or from north or south.

2 are the sides to allow access to the scratching-room. In a smaller house, one or two might do. 3 and 4 are doors opening into the apartments. 5 is a side door to get in and out of the room for scratching, to clean up, etc. If this door can be done without, so much the better, as every opening admits cold.

The back of the platform should have a hinged lid, from which the eggs can be taken from the nests.

Mr. B. Brown, Frankville, asks whether a hen house should have a loft. We would recommend quite as much loft room as is shown in Diagram 1, 3, and more would do no harm, as in such a case the building will be much less susceptible to sudden variations of temperature.

### Continuous Showing and Its Effects Upon the Birds.

In the first place, birds that are intended for continuous exhibition should be kept for the time from the breeding-pen. Their comfort and health should

be watched over with the keenest attention. Extra stimulating food will be required, and a little artificial treatment necessary. As the illness of poultry, especially show birds, generally commences suddenly, it will be well to be prepared with the necessary remedies from the commencement. Tonics, diarrhoea and roup medicines are essential, and sulphate of iron for their drinking water—which should be given at least twice weekly—must not be forgotten. Exhibitors should never go to a show without crushed shells and grit, as many show societies, although professing to carefully feed and attend to the birds, often neglect this essential item.

Green food, such as lettuce or cabbage, the former preferred, should be given when the show lasts over one day. These can invariably be procured in the neighborhood where the show is held, and should not be forgotten. Only a small supply of hard grain should be given, as the birds being kept in close confinement their digestive organs are not so strong as when at liberty.

Another matter of importance is to prevent the birds catching cold, either on the journey to or from, or when in the show; therefore, well-lined, secure hampers should be provided for them to travel in, and when at the show the exhibitor should notice the position of the pen his bird is placed in, and should it be near an open door or other draughty place, he should at once take steps to have it shaded by a piece of canvas or something of the kind, as many a good bird has been lost through catching cold in this way.

In spite of these precautions birds will occasionally show symptoms of the effects of over-showing, become dull and listless, and gradually lose bloom and brightness both in face and plumage. In such cases the bird should be immediately taken from the show pen for a spell or holiday, and specially fed for a while as follows:—Give soaked bred and milk, squeezing out the milk as much as possible from the crumbs, with which mix a raw egg, breaking up the shell and all, and adding a little ginger and sugar, with a sprinkling of maze meal.—Australasian.





Story from the Diary of a Doctor.

BY THE AUTHORS OF "THE MEDICINE LADY."

WITHOUT WITNESSES.

In the October of 1890 I went to pay a short visit to my friends, the Brabazons, of Penporran, in Cornwall. I could only spare a week out of town, and looked forward to my visit with the pleasure which a busy man must feel when he can relax his labors for a short time.

Brabazon was an old college friend, and on the first evening of my stay we had many memories to revive and many friends to talk over. We sat until the small hours in his smoking-room, and it was early morning before we retired to bed. Just as I was leaving the room, he said to me:

"By the way, you will find some disturbing elements at work here. I know you are fond of attributing everything to some psychological cause. I wonder what you will say to the love affairs of Randall, Carleton, and Miss Farnham."

"I naturally asked what my host meant. Randall and Carleton are both desperately in love with the same girl," he replied. "Did you not notice the state of affairs this evening at dinner?"

"I naturally noticed Miss Farnham," I answered at once. "It would be difficult not to be attracted by so striking a personality."

"Barbara Farnham is, without exception, the most dangerous girl of my acquaintance," replied Brabazon, with a slight laugh. "Before her advent on the scene, Randall and Carleton were the best possible friends. Now they are at daggers drawn."

"I confess I did not particularly observe them," I answered. "Oh, they are just ordinary good young fellows," replied Brabazon. "I am sorry for Carleton, of course, for I don't think he has the ghost of a chance with Miss Farnham. He is not particularly good looking, and he has the misfortune to be poor."

"Randall is a handsome lad, and has considerable expectations. His father is Lord Hartmore. But the fact is, I don't think the girl means to marry either of them—she is simply playing one against the other for her own ends. She is a handsome witch, and a dangerous one. She plays as carelessly with edged tools—as carelessly and unconcernedly—as a baby with its rattle."

I said nothing further. Brabazon conducted me to my room, and wished me good-night. I sat down by the fire, and thought in an idle manner over the events of the evening. There was a large house party at Penporran. Shooting was going on vigorously, and cub-hunting had begun. Some of the guests were acquaintances of mine. In short, I looked forward to a pleasant week in this genial house. As I laid my head on my pillow I thought again, but without any specially keen interest, of Brabazon's story about the disturbing elements which were now agitating the air of this otherwise peaceful mansion.

Two young men were in love with the same girl. Surely the situation was a very ordinary one. Such a complication happened daily.

I wondered why Brabazon should have troubled himself to mention such an ordinary event, but as I was dropping off to sleep, I saw rising up before me, in my mind's eye, the proud, beautiful face of Barbara Farnham, and a kind of intuition told me that these commonplace incidents might assume the form of tragedy in her cruel and careless hands.

I dreamt of Miss Farnham that night, and came down to breakfast the next morning with my curiosity considerably aroused about her.

She was in the room when I entered, and was idly helping herself to a cup of coffee, which she carried to a distant window where a small table was also laid for breakfast. She sat down, and, sipping it leisurely, looked around with a careless glance. Her eyes fell on me—she smiled and motioned to me to approach.

"Pray bring your breakfast to this table," she said, in a light tone. "I was immensely interested in you when I heard you were coming. I adore doctors, particularly if they are clever. Are you going to ride this morning?"

I answered in the affirmative, and asked her if she was fond of horses.

"Fond!" she replied, a flash of added warmth lighting up her peculiar red-brown eyes. "I am going to whisper a secret to you—I never could compare horses and human beings. I consider the horse the infinitely nobler creature of the two."

I laughed, and we entered into an animated conversation. While we were talking, Carleton came into the room. He was a squarely-built young man, with deeply-set dark eyes, and a determined chin and mouth. His figure was slightly above the middle height; he was extremely spare, but had good shoulders and was well set up. As soon as ever he appeared in sight, Miss Farnham, by an almost imperceptible movement, slightly turned her back to him, and her talk with me became even more animated and full of wit than before. Her gay, light laugh must have reached Carleton, who came straight across the room to her side.

"You are in your favorite seat," he said.

"Yes," she replied, "and Dr. Halifax is having breakfast with me."

Then she turned to continue her conversation with me, while Carleton stood perfectly erect and silent by her side.

"Why don't you eat something?" she said to him, presently.

"There is time enough," he answered.

Finding he would not go away, she tried to draw him into conversation, but he was evidently not in humor to make himself agreeable. His answers were confined to monosyllables, and to some of Miss Farnham's remarks he did not reply at all.

I confess that I began to think him an unmitigated bore. A change was, however, quickly to take place in the situation. Randall, the other lover, appeared on the scene, and his coming acted like a flash of sunshine. He was a gay, handsome, debonaire-looking young fellow. He had good teeth, good eyes, a genial smile, a hearty manner. His voice was musical, and he knew well how to use it. He nodded carelessly to musical, and he knew well how to use it. He nodded carelessly to one or two acquaintances when he entered the room, and then came straight to Miss Farnham's table.

She shook hands with him, and he nodded a cheerful good morning to Carleton and me.

"That is right," he said, smiling brightly at the handsome girl; "you promised to reserve a seat for me at this table, and I see you have kept your word. Have you done breakfast, Carleton?"

"I had something an hour ago," replied Carleton. Randall went to a sideboard to help himself to a generous portion of a dish which was being kept hot with a spirit lamp. On his return, our conversation became gayer and more lively than ever.

I must confess that I saw nothing to object to in Miss Farnham's manners. I could not imagine why Brabazon spoke of her as a dangerous witch. She tried to be polite to both men—rather, she was polite without effort, but there was not a trace of the flippancy in her manner or bearing. Her beauty was undoubtedly of a remarkable order. Her eyes were her most striking characteristic. There was a great deal of red in their brown, which was further accentuated by the red-brown of her

long eyelashes. The eyes were capable of every shade of expression, and could be at times as eloquent and as full of meaning as those of that bewitching creature, the collic. Her eyebrows were dark and delicately pencilled. Her hair was tawny in shade—she had quantities of it, and she wore it picturesquely round her stately, statuesque head. In some lights that brilliantly colored hair looked as if a sunbeam had been imprisoned in it. Her complexion was of a warm, creamy whiteness. Her figure was slight and graceful. But for her eyes she might have been simply remarked as a handsome girl; but those eyes made her beautiful, and lifted her completely out of the commonplace.

We had nearly finished breakfast, when I was startled by seeing Randall suddenly press his hand to his eyes, and turn so white that I thought he was going to lose consciousness. He recovered himself almost immediately, however, and so completely that no one else remarked the circumstance. Miss Farnham rose from the breakfast-table.

"I am going to ride with you, Dr. Halifax," she said, nodding brightly to me. "I shall come downstairs in my habit in half an hour."

She was crossing the room to speak to some of the other guests, when Carleton came up to her.

"I want to say something to you," he said—"can we go to some room where we shall be quite undisturbed?"

His words were distinctly audible, not only to me, but to several other people in the room.

Randall in particular heard them, and I could see that he was waiting anxiously for the reply.

"I want to ride this morning—I have no time for private confidences," replied Miss Farnham, in a distinctly vexed tone.

"I won't keep you long," replied Carleton—"what I have to say is of great importance, at least to me."

"I will give you ten minutes after lunch; will that suffice?"

"Five minutes now will do better. I am very much in earnest when I make this request."

"Very well," said Miss Farnham, in a light tone; "important people generally have their way. Come into the conservatory—there is a rose there on which I have set my heart; it is too high for me to reach."

She left the room as she spoke, and Carleton quickly followed her. As they disappeared, I noticed more than one guest looking significantly after them. Carleton's pluck was distinctly approved of—I could see that by the expression on some of the ladies' faces—and one, as she passed close to Randall's side, was heard to murmur, audibly:

"Faint heart never won fair lady."

Randall came up to me and asked me to join him in a smoke on the balcony. As we walked up and down, he talked cheerfully, and whatever anxiety he may inwardly have felt, was careful not to betray a trace of it.

In less than half an hour Miss Farnham joined us. She was in a dark brown riding-habit, which toned perfectly with her rich and peculiar coloring. Her spirits were gay, not to say wild, and the warm, creamy whiteness of her face seemed to glow now as if with hidden fire.

"Are you not ready for your ride?" she said, looking at me with a certain reproach. "The horses will be round in less than ten minutes. It is a splendid morning for a gallop. You are coming, too?" she asked, turning suddenly to Randall.

"I only waited for you to invite me," he said. "Of course I shall come, with pleasure. But I thought," he added, in a low tone, coming close to her side as he spoke, "that you arranged to ride with Ronald Carleton this morning?"

"That is off," she replied, in a light tone. "Mr. Carleton has, I believe, another engagement."

The balcony on which we were walking led round to one of the entrances to the house. At this moment a groom was seen leading a smart mare up to the door, and at the same instant Carleton ran down the steps, and sprang lightly into the saddle.

"Where are you off to?" exclaimed Randall, bending out of the balcony to speak to him. "Miss Farnham, Dr. Halifax and I are all going out immediately. Won't you join us?"

"Not this morning," I think said Carleton, constraint in his tone, gathered up the reins, and the mare began to prance about.

"You are holding her too much on the curb," exclaimed Randall.

"Thanks, I think I know what I'm about," replied Carleton, with evident temper. "Quiet, you brute, quiet," he continued, vainly endeavoring to restrain the movements of the impatient animal.

"I tell you, that mare won't stand the curb," shouted Randall. "Give her her head, and she'll do anything you ask her. I know, for I've often ridden her."

"When I require a riding lesson from you, I'll inform you of the fact," answered Carleton, in a sulky voice, which was rendered almost ridiculous by the frantic movements of the mare, now almost thoroughly upset.

Miss Farnham, who had been standing in the background, came up at this juncture, and took her place conspicuously by Randall's side.

"Mr. Randall is right and you are wrong," she exclaimed. "It is absolutely cruel to ride that mare on the curb."

Carleton looked up with a scowl, which anything but improved him. He would not even glance at Miss Farnham, but his eyes flashed an angry fire at his more fortunate rival.

"Of course, Randall is right," he exclaimed. "All the odds are in his favor."

"Nonsense," retorted Randall, with heat. "Come, come, gentlemen, pray don't quarrel on this lovely morning," said Miss Farnham. "Mr. Carleton, I wish you a pleasant ride."

She left the balcony as she spoke, and Randall and I immediately followed her example.

We had a splendid ride over an extensive moorland country, and returned to lunch in excellent spirits and in high good humor with each other. Carleton had not yet come back, but his absence did not seem to depress anyone, certainly not Miss Farnham, whose bright eyes and gay, animated manner made her the life of the party. Randall was radiant in the sunshine of her presence. She was confidential and almost affectionate in her manner to him; and he undoubtedly looked, and was, at his best.

I did not feel inclined to pursue the subject any further with this somewhat garrulous lady. After a pause, I remarked: "Miss Farnham looks tired, and does not seem in her usual spirits."

"Miss Derrick shrugged her thin shoulders. "What else can you expect?" she answered. "Barbara is a creature of moods. She was quite *exaltée* all the morning; now she will be correspondingly dull until a fresh wave of excitement raises her spirits."

At this moment the signal for the ladies to withdraw was given. After their departure, Carleton and Randall found themselves sitting closer together. I noticed that neither man spoke to the other, and also observed that after a time Carleton deliberately changed his seat for one at a distant part of the table.

We did not sit long over wine, and when we came into the drawing-room a lady was playing some classical music with precision and sufficient brilliancy to attract several musical men to the vicinity of the piano. Her place was quickly taken by the droll man of the party, who entertained the company with comic songs. The evening dragged on in the usual manner. For some unaccountable reason, no one seemed quite in good spirits. As for me, I found myself constantly looking in the direction of the door. I heartily wished that either Carleton or Randall would come in—I acknowledged to myself that the presence of one at least of these gentlemen in the room would give me relief.

An hour and more passed away, however, and neither of them appeared. I glanced towards Miss Farnham. She was standing near the piano, idly playing with a large feather fan. I thought I read both solicitude and expectation in her eyes.

The funny man was trollying out a sea song to which a lively chorus was attached. Brabazon came up and touched my arm.

"When that is over," he said, in a low voice, "I will ask Barbara Farnham to sing."

"Can she sing?" I asked.

"Can she!" he reiterated. "Yes, she sings," he replied, emphatically. "Wait—you will hear her in a moment. Her voice is the most absolutely sympathetic I have ever listened to."

Soon afterwards Miss Farnham went to the piano. She played her own accompaniment. One grand sweep her hands seemed to take of the instrument, as if they meant to embrace it, and then a voice, high, full, sweet, magnificent in its volume of melody, rose on the air and seemed to fill the room.

Brabazon was right, Barbara Farnham could sing. As the words fell from her lips, there was no other sound in the listening room.

I jotted those words down afterwards from memory—they seemed to me to be a fit prelude to the scene which was immediately to follow:

Thou hast filled me a golden cup  
With a drink divine that glows  
With the bloom that is flowing up  
From the heart of the folded rose.  
The grapes in their amber glow,  
And the strength of the blood-red wine,  
All mingle and change and flow  
In this golden cup of thine  
With the scent of the curling wine,  
With the balm of the rose's breath—  
For the voice of love is thine,  
And thine is the Song of Death!

The voice of the singer sank low as she approached the end of her song. The final words were in a minor key. I looked full at Miss Farnham, and her dark eyes met mine. They were full of apprehension. A kind of premonition of coming sorrow might well have filled her breast from the look in their depths.

There was a noise and sense of confusion in the outer drawing-room. People stood back to make way for someone, and hurrying steps came quickly towards the piano.

Miss Farnham sprang to her feet, the last notes of the song arrested on her lips.

Carleton, an overcoat covering his evening dress, his hair dishevelled, his eyes wild, had come hastily to her side.

"You will think that I have killed him, Barbara; but, before God, it is not true!" he said in a hoarse whisper; then he grasped my arm.

"Come, I want you," he said, and he dragged me, as if he were a young fury, out of the room.

"What, in the name of Heaven, is the matter?" I asked of him when we found ourselves in the hall.

"Randall has fallen over the cliff down by Porran's field," he gasped. "I have found the—the body. Oh! no, no; what am I saying? Not the body yet—not a body when I left it—breathed—it just breathed when I left. I tried to drag it up here, but it was too heavy. Come at once, for the love of Heaven."

Other people had followed us out of the drawing-room. I encountered a glance of fire from Miss Farnham's dark eyes—her face was like death itself. Brabazon, in a tone full of authority, as befitted the host, began to speak.

"Come!" he said. "Accident or no, there is not a moment to be lost in trying to help the poor fellow. You will lead us to the spot at once, Carleton. Come, Halifax; what a blessing if the you happen to be on the spot!"

"Get some brandy and something which we can improvise into a lilter or shutter," I exclaimed. "I am going to my room to fetch my surgical case."

I ran upstairs. A moment or two later we were on our way to the scene of the accident. Every man of the party accompanied us, and several of the ladies. The foremost of the group was Miss Farnham herself. She had hastily flung a shawl over her head, and the train of her rich dinner-dress was slung across her arm. She looked at Carleton, and with a peremptory gesture seemed to invite him to come to her side. He did so, and they rushed on—too quickly for many of the rest of the party to keep up with them.

It was a bright, moonlight night, and we had scarcely any need of the lantern which Brabazon was thoughtful enough to bring with him. We had to go some distance to reach the spot where poor Randall was lying, but by-and-by we found him, stretched partly on his back, partly rolled over on his left side, on a little strip of sand which gleamed cold in the moonlight.

"Yes, it was here I left him," exclaimed Carleton. He fell on his knees as he spoke and looked intently into the poor lad's face.

"Thank God!" he exclaimed, looking up at me, "he can't be dead. I dragged him as far as this, and then left him lying on his back. See, he has moved—he is partly on his side now! I motioned to Carleton to make way for me to approach. I felt for the pulse in the limp and powerless wrist. I laid my hand on the heart—then I gently raised the head, and felt along the region of the skull."

"You will give him a little brandy," exclaimed Brabazon; "here is the flask."

Miss Farnham took it out of Brabazon's hands, unscrewed it, and began to pour some into the cup. As she did so, she knelt also on the sand. I looked at her and felt that she would probably need the stimulant which could avail nothing now to the dead.

"It is all over," I said: "he is dead, poor fellow!"

As I spoke, I stretched out my hand and took the brandy flask from Miss Farnham. She looked wildly round, glanced at Carleton, gave a piercing cry, and fell forward over Randall's body. She had completely lost consciousness. I laid her flat on the sand, and, applying some restoratives, she quickly came to her senses.

The body of the dead man was lifted up and laid on some boards which we had brought with us, and we returned slowly to the house. Brabazon gave his arm to Miss Farnham, who truly needed it, for she staggered as she walked. I looked round for Carleton. There was a wild expression in his eyes, which made me anxious about him. I saw, too, that he wished to linger behind the others.

To be continued.

## THE QUIET HOUR.

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace,  
Whose mind is stayed on Thee,  
Because in Thee he trusteth."  
"The staid in purpose—  
The purpose propped by leaning on Jehovah:  
For him Thou wilt keep peace—peace,  
For in Thee he is trusting."

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

"Perfect Peace!" What is this supreme gift? Joy expresses less fully the perfect state of God, for joy is fitful, impulsive, and often transient. It is like the play of waves that rise and fall, advance and recede, while *peace* reminds us of those lower depths which are never disturbed—the "cushion of the sea," thousands of fathoms down, which rests in eternal quiet upon the ocean bed.

Let us hear what St. Paul says of it: "Be careful for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God, and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." Here God's own peace is represented as a divine sentry, or camp of soldiers, guarding the soul as a garrison. The *whole man* is surrounded by this heavenly host, which is van-guard and rear-guard, on the right and on the left—"heart and mind;" that is, the whole nature kept within this holy garrison that keep off the foes of our peace.

Who has not known the heart and mind devoid of peace? The peace of the *mind* is found in *fixed convictions*. There can be no peace where there is unsettled belief. We have all seen a bit of paper, or a feather, borne on the wings of the wind, tossed to and fro, up and down, resting a moment on the ground, only to be caught up and whirled hither and thither, having not enough weight to settle anywhere, and having nothing with which to hold its place even when it finds a resting spot. And so is the man who has no settled belief, who is doubtful, uncertain, caught by every caprice of men, every new notion and strange doctrine, and tossed to and fro by the unresting wind of changing doctrine.—(Eph. IV., 14.) The peace of God, first of all, keeps the mind of the true believer by guarding his faith. He may not know much, but he knows whom he has believed, and is "persuaded that He is able to keep what he has committed to Him against that day." He has learned to believe something, and to believe intelligently, firmly, immovably. His mind is at rest, anchored to the truth as it is in Jesus.

This is an age when doubt is not only common but fashionable, when to question is regarded as one mark of an inquiring mind, and faith is to many only another name for credulity. Science deals largely in conjecture, and some would have us believe nothing as certain, except that there is nothing certain to be believed. Agnosticism sets up its altars in the modern Athens, with the inscription: "God cannot be known." The "first families" in the intellectual world have chosen as their device a shield bearing simply an interrogation point.

There can be no peace where the mind is not at rest in some fixed belief. If no certainties are to be found in faith, no peace is possible. *But certainty is within our reach.* There are thousands of simple-minded believers, who, amid all the doubts and questionings of the philosophers, are not perplexed or disturbed by even uncertainty. They have found Christ in prophecy, in history, but best of all, in the heart where He has come to dwell. The Holy Spirit has been their teacher, and they have learned by experience what none of the princes of this world ever knew, what the natural man does not perceive, and the carnal mind cannot and will not receive.

There is a seen and an unseen world. With the one our senses make us acquainted, with the other we cannot have any communication through these channels. But the soul has its senses, and they are far more delicate and subtle than those of the body. By them we are enabled to "look at" things unseen and eternal, to "hear" what the still small voice of

God speaks, to "taste" and see that the Lord is good, and to "handle and see" that it is Jesus Himself. Never was there a day when men were more unsettled in religious opinion, and when even professed preachers and teachers of truth seemed more busy trying to undermine the foundations of all certainty in faith. Our only hope is in such a *close walk with God as shall keep us in touch with Him.* The mind must be so "stayed" on God that we shall feel the Divine support on which we lean hard, and by which we are held up. We must "enter into the closet," and on the wires of prayer send up our messages to the throne of God, and get back the answers that prove the circuit to be complete. We must "search the Scriptures," and find their testimony to Christ; we must "do His will," so that we shall "know the doctrine"; we must so "love" Him and keep His words, that God shall come to us and make His abode with us. Then we shall find that peace of God which keeps the *mind* of the believer. Our faith, rooted in the truth, will hold us fast when winds of doctrine blow.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

## Bits of Wisdom.

A young girl once heard a bit of wisdom from the lips of a very aged woman—a woman who had rounded the full term of ninety years, and with eyes still bright and clear, looked out upon the inrolling waters of eternity. The girl was impressed by the



A DIFFICULT TASK.

emphasis with which the venerable dame said to her: "Bessie, never insist on having the last word." The determination to have the final word leads to more quarrels and more bitterness of feeling at home than almost anything else in domestic life. The fact is, that one may so control her tongue and her eyes that she may allow her opponent the pleasure of this coveted concluding thrust, and yet placidly retain her own opinion, and in the homely colloquial parlance of the up-country, where one finds strong-willed people living together in great peace, with the most pronounced diversity of characteristics, "do as she's a mind to."

## A Judge of Music.

A concert was given at a German Court in honor of some foreign prince. At its close, the illustrious guest asked for a repetition of the first item on the programme. The first piece was accordingly played over again, but the visitor failed to recognise it as the one he had liked best. Suddenly the musicians fell to tuning their instruments, during which process all the company stopped their ears, with the exception of the foreign monarch, who exclaimed, in a rapture of delight: "That is my favorite piece!"

A barrister came into court one day with his wig all awry, which caused a general titter amongst his brother lawyers and the bench; on which he turned to Curran, and said: "Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?" Curran drily answered: "No; nothing but your head!"

## A Difficult Task.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY A. MORADEI.  
(ETCHED BY P. TEYSSONNIERES.)

By a common instinct persons who excel in any work or accomplishment are prone to make light of those who are awkward in the same. A sort of professional pride pervades the whole range of arts, fine and common, and the professionals always have a superior feeling towards the untrained laity. Life itself is a great art, and success therein is a strong temptation to arrogance and superciliousness. But this all-embracing art is divided into numberless tributary arts: every industry, or trade, or regular employment becomes an art. Thus, housekeeping is an art, as new beginners often find out at serious cost. Sewing, also, is an art, and an essential feature of this art is needle-threading: if the latter is not itself an art, most assuredly there is considerable art in it. Now, the great majority of the gentle sex have training enough in this delicate task to be more or less skilled in it; but men for the most part are, for want of practice, sufficiently awkward to excite the derision of the feminine expert.

The good-natured man in our picture has rashly allowed himself to be drawn into the service of threading a needle for one of this pair of mischievous girls; or, perhaps, he recklessly accepted their challenge to essay the task. In any case, we behold him in the midst of the trying ordeal. The girls give him such encouragement as may be derived from tantalizing comments and mocking applause at his painstaking failures. But he keeps his temper, and is apparently resolved to succeed at all hazards. He is now drawing a most careful, though rather long-ranged, sight upon the needle's eye, and seems to feel hopeful that this time he may hit it. Meanwhile, the time lost by the sewers is well compensated by the fun they are having at the expense of their awkward friend.

Signor Moradei has given us a thoroughly characteristic scene.

The good-natured railery on the countenances of the girls, and the serio-comic look of the man, are rendered with rare truth and spirit.

## A Boy's Essay on Tobacco.

Tobacco grows something like cabbage, but I never saw none cooked. I have heard men say that cigars that was given them election days for nothing was mostly cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars which is glued into the Injun's hands, and is made of wood also. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and I felt like Epsom salt. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy, who comes to see her. I guess she likes Leroy. He was standing on the steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said: "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But when my big brother lighted his pipe, Nancy said: "Get out of this house, you horrid creature; the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injun meal made out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once, and then I sneezed.

## The Quiet Toiler.

'Tis not he who parades  
His deeds before the world,  
Holding aloft their worth,  
Whose memory lives imperaled  
In the hearts of a people when  
The years have died away,  
But rather the man who toils  
On quietly day by day.

'Tis he who, at his task—  
Be it high or be it low—  
Strives, with never a thought  
Of self and praise, but wholly  
Lost in the love of Duty,  
Who deems no man his debtor,  
And quietly toils each day  
To make the world ever better.

—GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

"The round moon comes from the distant seas,  
With a silvery softness in her light,  
And the dusky trunks of the forest trees  
Gleam, pillars of marble, tall and white.

"The hill crouches down 'neath the sky's cool calm,  
With its tawny mane of ripened wheat,  
Like a lion under a towering palm,  
After its chase in the desert heat."

How beautifully descriptive of "harvest moonshine" is the above quotation! And what a pleasure to be able to see, not the mere word-picture, but the more charming reality! Who can adequately describe the beauty of your country homes, surrounded now by the golden harvest? And yet how few of those so blest realize the greatness of the blessings they enjoy; how many long for the advantages of city life, while totally ignoring those of their own!

It is very pleasant to drive along where the "tawny mane of ripened wheat" is, by the almost magical touch of the self-binder, being converted into golden sheaves. The roomy old barns, the children's rainy-day play-grounds, are fast filling with the fruits of the summer's labor, and ere long the busy hum of the thresher, that all boys like so well to hear, will replace the sound of reaper and binder.

What wonderful advancement has been made in the last half century! Many of you have heard your parents tell of the time when all the harvest was cut by cradle and sickle, and then bound by hand; while now you may sit at ease and drive around, and lo! all is done at once. But they had plenty of fun in those days, for "bees" were fashionable, and these usually terminated with a dance. The husking bees were perhaps the favorites, and the "husking frolic" at night even more so.

June is called by the poets "Queen of the year," but, to her, Nature does not offer all her homage; many of her fairest flowers and much of her wealth of harvest are laid on August's altar. In the nooks formed by the homely old rail fence, flourish the gaudy plumes of the golden-rod; while the lavender of the wild phlox, and here and there a late daisy or buttercup, enhances the beauty of the scene.

The mention of golden-rod reminds me of a little legend pertaining thereto, and also the fact that one of my nieces requests me to give the legend of the rose. There are, I believe, different ones, but I know only that of the moss rose, and that I have much pleasure in giving you:

The angel of the flowers one day  
Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay;  
That spirit to whose charge is given  
To bathe the young flowers in dews of heaven.

Awaking from his light repose,  
The angel whispered to the rose:  
"For the sweet shade thou'rt given to me,  
Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."

The rose replied, with heightening glow:  
"On me another grace bestow."  
The angel paused in silent thought,  
"What grace was there that flower had not?"

'Twas but a moment—o'er the rose  
A veil of moss he lightly throws,  
And clothed in nature's simplest weed,  
What other flower can this exceed?

This is the legend of the golden rod: Once upon a time the fairies had a ball, and when Queen Titania was dancing, her cavalier awkwardly stepped on her robe of gold, and tore therefrom a piece, which fluttered down to earth, and there became transformed into a beautiful flower, which was thenceforward called "Titania's golden-rod." I shall also give you the story of the Haw tree:

A gnarly old Haw tree, ugly and dark,  
Stood in the midst of a grand old park;  
He longed for beauty and grace each day,  
His heart was heavy, he tried to pray.  
At last a fairy—the pretty dear—  
Sat down in his arms so crooked and queer,  
She fell asleep in his twisted lap,  
And took a long and delicious nap.  
When she thanked him, as was her duty,  
He begged of her the gift of beauty;  
So she tapped his branches left and right,  
And covered them thick with blossoms white.  
The Haw was happy as he could be,  
That he, at last, was a lovely tree.  
The children told me this pretty thing  
About the gift of the fairy spring,  
And I've told it to you that you may know  
What covers the Haw with wreaths of snow.

I am pleased to know that the legends in a former issue gave you so much pleasure, and I hope you will like these equally well. If any of you know any other rose legends, Uncle Tom will be glad to hear them.

The word competition has met with a warm reception, if we may judge by the number of letters piled on Uncle Tom's desk. It has not been an easy task to choose the winning one, and many who have sent good lists, but not the best, will be disappointed, as it has been a great trouble to prepare them. But those who have failed to win the prize have really gained something, as they will have learned the use of many words of which before they were ignorant.

I am delighted to see so lively an interest being taken in this competition. Perhaps later on we may think of some other instructive pastime, for, that we may not only amuse, but also improve our readers, is the wish of

UNCLE TOM.

A Coster's Version of "The Merchant of Venice."

During the run of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum, a coster, who had witnessed the production, was explaining the plot to a less fortunate confrere.

"D'yer see?" said he, "it's like this 'ere. There's a cove what's fell in love, but 'e don't like to go courtin' without bein' togged up a bit; so 'e goes to a pal and asks 'im to lend 'im a trifle. His pal says 'e ain't got no 'ready,' but is willin' to go bail for 'im."

"So they go to an old joker in the City, an' 'e lends 'em some oof. Then they says: 'What int'rest?' and he says, 'Garn away! You're all right. If yer don't pay me at all I shan't summons yer; only, if yer don't, I'll have a pound off yer chest!' 'e says, like as if he's jokin'. Then they laughs, 'cause they've got some stuff a comin' over what's bound to turn up in time for the market, as they thinks."

"But it don't turn up, an' the old fakir comes down on 'em, an' won't settle it without the pound of flesh."

"Well, this girl what was agoin' to marry the bloke, w'en she 'ears as 'e's in trouble, makes it up with the solicitor for the defence, takes his place, gets 'er 'air cut, an' appears in the trial at the Law Courts, 'cause she's got something up her sleeve."

"Then the jury gives a verdict of guilty, an' the judge says the prosecutor is a outsider."

"Up jumps the gal, an' says: 'Ain't yer goin' to give 'im a chance?"

"An' the old fraud says: 'No, I 'ate 'im!'"

"Then she says: 'Very well, go on with yer performance. But,' says she, 'this yer case don't say nothin' about the danger of the entertainment. Now, if you draw one drop o' blood we shall come on yer for damages, an' sell yer up!'"

"Well, Bill, w'en she says that, you never see Irvin' look so took down in all your life."

Compliments.

Compliments are the poetical touches which redeem the monotony of prosaic existence. In the intercourse of sympathetic and well-bred people they have a natural place, and it is as pleasant to recognize by word or look the graces and charms of our friends as it is to enjoy and profit by them. Profit we do, undoubtedly, as all that makes life fairer makes it better, and a wholesome discernment of lovely traits, either physical or mental, must add to our faith in human nature and its capabilities. Just how far we may venture in revealing these pleasurable sensations to those who inspire them is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered. Rigid moralists declare that compliments are so akin to flattery that it is wrong to use praise in any way, not alone because of its cloying, indigestible effects upon the objects of commendation, but quite as much for the unhealthy state of mind which it produces in the one who pays tribute! This is "most tolerable, and not to be endured," for all need both to give and to receive encouragement in this practical, hurrying world, and how better can the wheels of life be made to move smoothly than by comforting and upholding in every way, and by seeing and openly acknowledging the fitness and special gifts of our fellow-creatures? And, reprehensible as hard natures find it, there is a charm in opening our eyes to the attractions of others; and a warm, healthy glow accompanies the utterance of words which attest our admiration.

That compliments may degenerate into meaningless flattery, and that undue practice in the art may lead to a species of adulation, good for neither giver nor recipient, is unfortunately true, but the abuse of anything does not detract from its intrinsic merit, but recoil upon the unwise or injudicious who pervert it. A compliment ought to be the sincere recognition of some excellence in our friend, expressed in gracious, tactful words. Yet there are implied compliments which indirectly, but not less surely, carry pleasant messages; the warm welcome, the radiant smile of approval, say more than mere words can convey, and are just as significant as mathematical exactness of phrase. The compliment of listening with a responsive, silent attention is one of the surest but most infrequent of these marks of appreciation; and the pretty way of quoting the opinions or appealing to the judgment and taste of our friends is a mode of offering delightful incense.

It requires courage as well as grace to receive compliments in the right way, and to return thanks for them. One is perplexed to reconcile the good opinion of another with the proper degree of self-depreciation demanded by conventionality, and seeks to hide the glow of satisfaction beneath the veil of humility. For these delicate cases the diamond-pointed pen of Dr. Holmes has written a prescription as witty as wise: "It is the part of humility to listen with respect to the good opinions which others express of us, however exaggerated and extreme they may appear at first sight. For a man to place his own low self-estimate against the favorable opinion of his fellow-man shows that he foolishly overvalues his own judgment.—Harper's Bazar."

Do not flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into a relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become.—Wendell Holmes.

The Loom of Life.

All day, all night, I hear the jar  
Of the loom of life; and near and far  
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,  
As the tireless wheels go round and round.

Bustly, ceaselessly goes the loom:  
In the light of day and the midnight gloom  
The wheels are turning with all their strife,  
Forming at last the web of life.

Click, click! There's a thread of love woven in.  
Click, click! There's another of wrong and sin.  
What a checkered thing this life will be  
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

Time, with a face like mystery,  
And hands as busy as hands can be,  
Sits at the loom with arms outspread,  
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

Are you spinners of woof in life's web? Say!  
Do you furnish the weaver a thread each day?  
It were better, then, O my friend, to spin  
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

Say, when will this wonderful web be done?  
In a hundred years, perhaps—or one!  
Or to-morrow! Who knoweth? Not you nor I;  
But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weaver, the years are slow,  
And each is nearing the end, I know—  
Soon the last thread will be woven in—  
God grant it be love, instead of sin.

Mother's Room.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

The core of the house, the dearest place, the one that we all  
love best,  
Holding it close in our heart of hearts, for its comfort and  
rest,  
Is never a place where strangers come, nor yet where friends  
are met.

Is never the stately drawing-room, where our treasured things  
are set—

Oh, dearer far, as the time recedes in a dream of colors dim,  
Breathing across our stormy woods like the echo of a hymn,  
Forever our own, and only ours, and pure as a rose in bloom,  
Is the centre and soul of the old home nest, the mother's  
darling room.

We flew to its arms when we rushed from school, with a  
thousand things to tell;  
Our mother was always waiting there, had the day gone ill  
or well.

No other pillow was quite so cool, under an aching head,  
As soft to our fevered childish cheek, as the pillow on mother's  
bed,  
Sitting so safely at her feet, when the dewy dusk drew nigh,  
We watched for the angels to light the lamps in the solemn  
evening sky.

Tiny hands folded, there we knelt to lip the nightly prayer,  
Learning to cast on the Loving One early our load of care,  
Whatever the world has brought us since, yet pure as a rose  
in bloom  
Is the thought we keep of the core of the home, the mother's  
darling room.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—TRANSPOSITION.

He once was respected and loved by all,  
But now he's despised by great and small;  
And ONE drink was solely the cause of his fall.

He once went to church and sang in the choir,  
But now SECOND alone is his choir;  
And he never looks up to anything higher.

He once had a wife and home of his own,  
But now on the street he THREE alone,  
And her resting place is marked by a stone.

Oh! What a terrible curse is drink;  
If people only would stop and think,  
But they draw the FOUR till they cannot wink,  
And rush on to their own destruction.

CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

2—ENIGMA.

The beginning of man, his ambitions and all nature—what  
is it?  
ADA ARMAND.

3—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am a word of eight letters.  
"5678" Not imaginary.  
"574" A small animal.  
"4716" Mild.  
"29" A proposition.  
"324" A word expressing denial.  
"364" To permit.  
"74" Near by.  
"754" Cunning.  
"674" To take food.  
My whole is a Canadian city.  
IRENE M. CRAIG.

5—ANAGRAM.

A little boy one day did try  
A rabbit house to build,  
In this he did succeed,  
Although he was unskilled.

So when he'd made it snug and tight,  
And lined it well within,  
He tried and tried, but all in vain,  
To drive his DEAR PETS IN.

GEO. W. BLYTH.

Answers to July 1st Puzzles.

1—The letter A 2—Scales. 3—Cast-a-net. 4—Pig-tail.

# ROYAL GROWN SOAP

HAS NO EQUAL:

Beautiful Picture for 25 Wrappers.

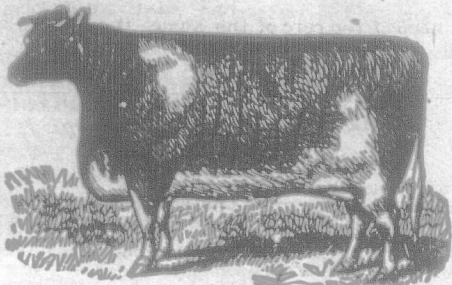
ROYAL SOAP CO'Y,  
Winnipeg.

52-y-m

### CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

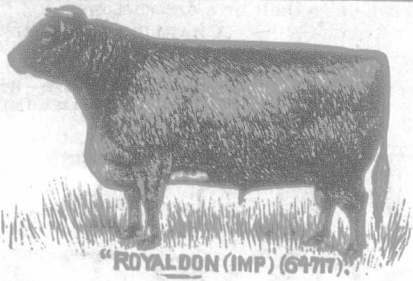
This Powder is very strongly recommended for producing a fine, smooth skin, and for bringing horses into general good condition. It gives tone to the stomach, increases the appetite, and frees the blood from all gross humors. It will be found of essential service for grass, swollen legs, coughs and influenza. A tablespoonful may be given every other night, in wash, or feed of corn. The horse may work as usual, being in a better condition for it. Family Drugs. Essence of extra quality. Seeds, etc. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HARRISON & CO.,  
Pharmacists, Neepawa, Man.



### PIONEER HERD of SHORTHORNS

WALTER LYNCH, Prop., Westbourne, Man.  
Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 46-2-y-m



THOMAS SPEERS, Lake View Farm, Oak Lake, breeder and importer of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large Berkshire Pigs, offers for sale at moderate prices some exceedingly well-bred cows, bull calves and young heifers; also some choice young Berkshire Pigs. Oak Lake Station and P. O. on C. P. R. Visitors welcome. No business, no harm. Write for particulars. 13-1-y-m

### R. J. PHIN, SHORTHORN BREEDER

A few choice young Bulls for sale.  
MOOSOMIN, 54-2-y-m ASSINIBOIA.

### JAMES BRAY,

Oak Grove Farm, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man



My place not being well adapted for sheep, I will sell my whole flock of registered Oxford-Downs, including a few choice Ram Lambs. One very choice Boar (Improved Yorkshire from imp. sow and boar, Gladiator (13). A few high-bred Jersey Bulls and Heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 50-2-y-m

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THE MAMMOTH DEPARTMENT STORE  
Of the Canadian Northwest.

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Kindly read the following list for this week:-

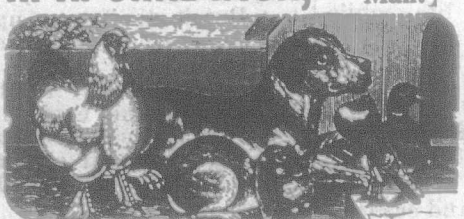
- 2 Cases Bleached Sheet, 2 yds. wide, at 18c. per yard.
  - 30 pieces Checked Gingham, at 43c.
  - 5,000 yards of Excellent Grey Cotton, at 31c.
  - 2,600 yards of Heavy 8c. Cotton, for 5c.
  - 1 Case Heavy Navy Spot Prints, 10c., worth 15c.
  - 65 doz. Turkish Towels, at 10c. each.
  - 24 Pieces Linen Glass Cloth at 5c. a yard.
  - 117 Pieces of Lovely Colored Cashmeres, at 25c., worth 60c.
  - 512 Dress Lengths, at \$1, worth \$2.25.
  - 276 Dress Length, at \$1.25, worth \$2.50.
  - 79 Pieces Dundee Waterproof Suitings, worth \$6.75, for \$2.75 a costume.
  - A line of Colored Satins, 25c. a yrd.
  - 50 doz. Ladies' Vests, at 5c. each.
  - 75 doz. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, at 25c. per pair.
  - 49 doz. Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, at 10c. per pair.
  - 76 Sets White Underwear, 3 pieces, \$1.
  - 16 doz. Ladies' White Blouses, from \$1 to \$1.50.
  - 6,310 yards Lovely Embroidery, at 10c.
  - 300 lovely China, 3-piece Porridge Sets for 25c. a sett, worth 50c.
  - 197 Nickel Alarm Clocks, at \$1.
  - 25 boxes Table Mats, at 25c. a sett.
  - 16 doz. Flannelette Shirts, at 40c. each.
  - 17 doz. White Laundered Shirts, at 50c. each.
  - 24 doz. White Unlaundered Shirts, at 50c. each.
  - 175 Men's Suits, worth \$6, for \$3.50.
  - 216 Men's Suits, worth from \$8 to \$12, for \$5 a suit.
  - 219 Men's Suits, great value at \$10.50, for \$6.50 a suit.
  - 232 pairs Men's Pants, at \$1.25; great value at \$2.25.
  - 1 Case Ladies' Capes, at \$2 each.
  - Millinery at the Lowest Prices in the city.
  - 24 Pieces Tapestry Carpet, at 25c. a yard.
  - Fine Brussels Carpet, at \$1.
  - Lace Curtains, from 35c. to \$10 per pair.
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  - 158 pairs Men's Harvest Boots, at \$1.
  - 236 pairs very good Congress and Lace Boots, at 95c.
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All my Prize-Winning Breeding Pens of Turkeys, Ducks, Rocks and Wyandottes For Sale at low figures. Must be sold this month to make room for young stock. Write for particulars. Also a grand lot of young stock, cheap.

61-y-m M. MAW, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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



Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guinea Fowls and Black African Bantams, Silver Grey Dorkings. Fowls for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 16 entries in 1891, and 10 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third in 1892, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Send stamp for catalogue and price list. 55-1-y-m

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED EARLY hatched chickens for sale. Our birds have unlimited range; 166 acres devoted exclusively to poultry raising, giving them a vigorous constitution, which is very desirable in any breeding stock. Our mating this season has proved a grand success, and we never before had so perfectly-marked birds. First-class specimens for sale for exhibition or breeding; trios, pair or single, of the following varieties, \$2 to \$10 each:—L. and D. Brahmas, P. and B. Cochins, Langshans, P. Rocks, G. and S. Wyandottes, B. Andalusians, A. Dominiques, Houdans, S. C. B. Polish, S. C. W. and B. Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, G. and S. Hamburgs, B. Minorcas, C. I. Games, B. Sumatra Games, B. B. R. Games, B. R. Games, Pit Games, R. and P. Ducks, T. Geese, and Mammoth B. Turkeys. No circulars. Write for what you want. Austin Poultry Farm, Austin, Man. A. E. Smith, Mgr.; W. Jones, Prop. 63-y-m

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS, S. LING, Proprietor.  
Breeder and importer of high-class poultry. Few choice fowls for sale. Write S. LING, Winnipeg. 10-y-m

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The Prize-Winners of the West.  
Females of all ages, also young bulls for sale at bottom prices. Nearly all the most popular families represented. The diploma bull Porna 3rd's Clothid at head of herd, whose eight nearest female ancestors have better records than average 22 lbs. 4 1/2 oz. each in seven days. Also Breed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs.  
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Breeder and importer of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-Bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale. 9-y-m

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I send out nothing but the best. Made a clean sweep in thoroughbred pigs last fall at Fort QuAppelle, Indian Head and Regina fairs. Prices low. Address,  
B. WOOLHOUSE,  
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### HENSALL FARM

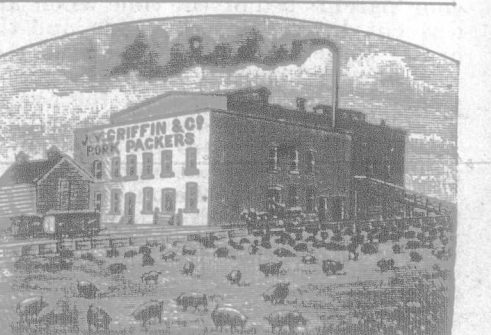
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JAS. ELDER, Virden, Man.  
Young pigs for sale. As the proprietor intends going into dairying, he will sell off the lot of Shrops cheap. Some are imported. 65-11-

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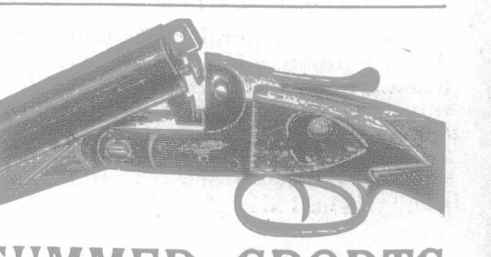


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54-y-m

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### SUMMER SPORTS

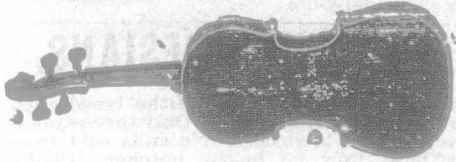
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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME TABLE—Taking effect on Wednesday, June 20, 1894.

Table with columns: READ UP, NORTH BOUND, STATIONS, SOUTH BOUND, READ DOWN. Lists stations from Winnipeg to Chicago with freight rates.

Table with columns: READ UP, EAST BOUND, STATIONS, WEST BOUND, READ DOWN. Lists stations from Winnipeg to Brandon with freight rates.

Table with columns: EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND. Lists stations from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie with freight rates.

Stations marked \* have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1; three insertions, \$3.50, in advance.

TO SELL two black and tan collie bitch pups, bred from imp. prize Winnipeg trained stock.

PURCHASER for Farm (100 acres) near to city of Winnipeg; will sell on very liberal terms.

TO SELL Pure-bred Shropshire Ram Lamb of first-class breeding and a good one.

NOTICE

The management of Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm, at Russell, will have for engagement during the summer and fall of 1894, a limited number of young men and lads who have experienced a short training in their institution.

MANAGER, DR. BARNARDO'S INDUSTRIAL FARM, Russell, Manitoba.

50,000 MANITOBA MAPLES FOR SALE.

Away down cheap for cash, also a good supply of Currants, Raspberries and Rhubarb.

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

CRADLE CHURN

It is a Labor Saver. Is Always in Order. The Easiest to Clean. The Easiest to Operate.

CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING CHURN.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS. The above cut shows the action of the cream when in operation.

For sale by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to B. R. HAMILTON & CO., Patentees, Neopawa, Man.

HORACE N. CROSSLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE SANDY BAY STOCK FARM.

Imported and breeder of SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.

The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved a unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows.

The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 12335, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London.

DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

For sale, young cows and heifers. Fair Maid of Hullet, which produced 3,590 pounds milk and 150 pounds butter in the 90 days' test at Chicago.

WESTRUTHER PARK

Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barington, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers.

JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

NOTICES.

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

TRAPPING THE HORN-FLY.

In response to our request, Mr. H. G. Guthrie of Paris Station, Ont., has submitted for our inspection the statements of a large number of farmers who have used the Horn-Fly Trap.

DEAR SIR,—Having had one of your fly traps on trial, I find I can keep my herd clear of the Horn-Fly with very little trouble.

TO THE PUBLIC.—As I draw milk to the South Dumfries cheese factory, I found that Mr. Guthrie's cows failed the least in their milk of any on my route.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received from James Cheeseman, of Southborough, Mass., a very complete report, in pamphlet form, of the Columbian Dairy Cattle Tests.

The annual reports of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations have been received. The book contains a host of splendid papers by practical and experienced men on all phases of the sheep and swine industry.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. Millidge, of St. John's, near Winnipeg, who has advertised Collie Pups in the last two issues of the ADVOCATE, has sold one to Mr. A. T. Ogilvie, of Montreal.

The American Berkshire Association, for the purpose of encouraging breeders generally to exhibit their herds at the county, district and State fairs of 1894, offers a gold medal to the owner of the herd of Berkshires that makes the best show record during the current year.

In our notes of the Springfield herd of Short horns, in our last issue, owned by Messrs. R. Rivers & Son, the P. O. address, viz., Walkerton, Ont., was omitted.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., has recently sold to Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brookville, the two high-class Jersey cows, Gipsy of Spruce Grove and Rose of Willow Lodge.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Chester White swine by Wm. Butler & Son, of Dereham Centre, Ont., in this issue.

The English Southdown Sheep Club met at the R. A. S. E. Show at Cambridge, on June 28th. The club, which consists of Southdown breeders who could not see their way clear to join the association for the breeders of those sheep, numbers 53 members.

Prize List, Brandon Fair.

HORSES.
Thoroughbreds—Filly, gelding or entire, foaled 1893—1st and 2nd, H. McFarlane.
Roadsters—Stallions, any age—1st, Wm. Wilson.

CATTLE.

Durhams—Bull, 1 year and under 2—1st, W. Chalmers.
Polled-Angus—Bull, 1 year—1st, J. D. McGregor.
Cows—1st and 2nd, J. D. McGregor.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds—S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., took all the prizes offered in this class.
Southdowns—D. F. Wilson showed alone in this class.

PIGS.

Berkshire—Boar, 1 year and over—1st and 2nd, S. Coxworth.
Boar, under 1 year, 1st and 2nd, S. Coxworth.
Sow, 1 year and over, having had pigs in 1894—1st and 2nd, S. Coxworth.

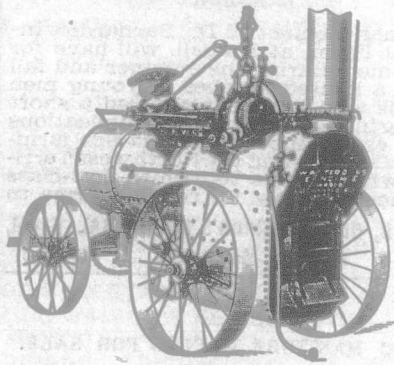
POULTRY.

Brahmas—1st, J. C. Harrison; 2nd, D. F. Wilson.
Cochins—1st, E. H. White; 2nd, A. M. Matheson.
Plymouth Rocks—1st and 2nd, Wm. Anderson.

Sheep, Hogs, Cattle, Horses & Cattle
ARE GREATLY IMPROVED BY GIVING THEM MAUD'S CONDITION POWDER MIXED IN FEED
PRICE, 25c. AND 35c. PER PACKAGE.

CHAMPION ENGINES

Over 1700 Sold.



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

Favorite with Farmer and Thresher.

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

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

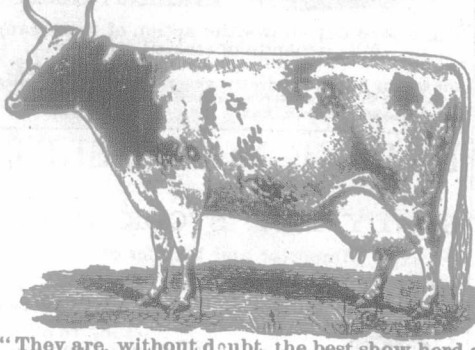
WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

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

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical large Yorkshires in America, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent.

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



Having decided to reduce our herd, we offer for sale a few very choice animals of different ages. This will give those who intend to exhibit at the fall fairs an excellent opportunity to strengthen their herds and secure fresh blood without the risk and expense of importing.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, 3,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf.

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

LINDEN STOCK FARM.

At the head of my herd is the Kinnellar bull imp. Royal George, while my cows and heifers are principally of the Wimple and Rosedale, also of Kinnellar breeding. Young bulls are now offered.

JOHN GILLSON, London, Ont.

JOHN RACEY, JR., BREEDER OF:
Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.
Stock for sale. 17-1-y-om LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Leicesters
OUR SPECIALTIES.

Choice Young Stock of Both Sexes for Sale. E. GAUNT & SONS, ST. HELENS, ONT.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES
Choice young stock of all the above breeds always on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices. W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

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

Holstein Bull For Sale.
To avoid in-breeding I must sell my stock bull, Netherland Romulus. This is one of the best Holstein bulls in Canada. He won second premium at the Industrial this year in the strongest class ever shown there. Warranted right every way, perfectly quiet, and as good as when he was a two-year-old. Price very low. R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster P. O., Ont. 13-1-y-om

LARGE IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS AND HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction, or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROS., Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville Station, C. P. R. 5-1-y-om

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

If you want the choicest of the breed, then write or visit Maple Grove. Only the very best are kept and bred here. No bulls sold from my herd, they go to the butcher. Choice young things from the great Colanthus Abbecker now for sale at living prices. Also some extra fine Berkshire pigs. Address, H. BOLLERT, CASSEL, ONT. 3-1-y-om

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The fine yearling bull Netherland Consul, a son of the silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and the great cow Polianthus imp., that gave 12160 lbs. milk in a year at two years old, now for sale. He should go to head a herd. G. W. OLESON, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 12-y-om

HEREFORDS

WRITE TO: F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand.

JONATHAN CARPENTER, WINONA, ONT. 13-1-y-om



JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves, registered and High Grading, rich breeding and good colors. Our motto, "Individual merit by inheritance." Economy of production and value of product. Pedigrees written in butter. Come and see, or address:

J. O. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 8-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

JERSEY-CATTLE

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

EXMOOR JERSEYS.

H. COOKE, Orillia, Ont.
Breeder and importer of the choicest milking strains of Jerseys. Inspection solicited. Prices right. 3-1-y-om

FIRST PRIZE JERSEY HERD.

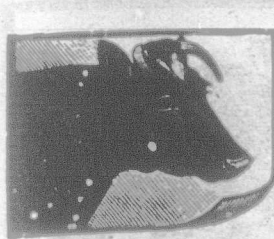
Two young bulls from first prize cows and first prize bull at Toronto. Several heifers to calve shortly, suitable for family cows. 3-1-y-om J. H. SMITH, Highfield, Ont.

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Good ones; prize-winning ancestry; low prices. Come and see them. H. & W. D. SMITH, Hay, Ont. Exeter, G. T. R., one-half mile. 13-1-y-om

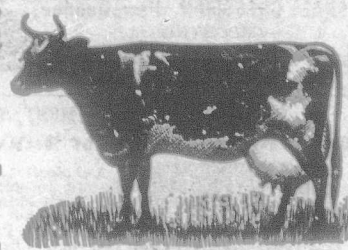
WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. Ayrshire Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 19-1-y-om

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE



# W. C. EDWARDS AND COY

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



## PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

## ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM CLARENCE, ONT.

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

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berksheires. Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and imported Berkshires.

# THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM !



I have on hand the best young AYRESDALE Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.

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

19-1-y-om

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

A. M'CALLUM & SON, Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que. PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. 13-1-f-om

## BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES Andrew Mitchell,

the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has a 1-ways on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 3-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.



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

## J. YULL & SONS, Meadows Farm, Ontario

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



## THE GLEN STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES

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



## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, Bred from imported

ling rams, and lambs of both sexes for sale. Come or write to ISAAC JOHNSTON, Ravenna, Ont. 15-c-om

## BOULDER GRANGE FLOCK

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE. Imported and home-bred stock of the finest quality and most fashionable breeding, with prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.

C. W. GURNEY, 7-1-i-om Paris, Ont. PETER ARKELL, Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-y-om



## FOR SALE.

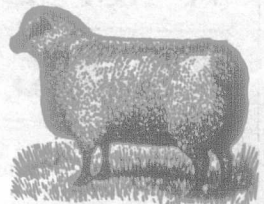
35 RESERVED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS. Of finest type and superior breeding, averaging 170 lbs. each on July 1st. Will be sold in one lot, at HARD TIMES PRICES.

Also a few Selected Lambs of Both Sexes, and a limited number of Choice Yearling Ewes. These may be seen at Maple Shade Farm.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT. 3-1-y-om

## SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om

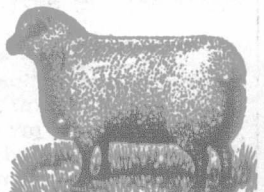


## FOR SALE. SHROPSHIRE RAMS (Registered)

AND SHORTHORN BULLS (Registered). Also a few females. Apply to C. HARLESTON IRVING, 'Bonshaw Farm,' NEWMARKET. P. O. Box 288 9-1-y-om

## IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Shorthorn Bull calf, ten months old. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P. O., Ont. 7 miles south of London. 7-1-f-om

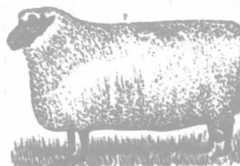


## HENRY ARKELL, Arkell P. O., Ont.

Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, winner of nine prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair. Fifty rams and ewes for sale, both imported and Canadian-bred; 100 ram and ewe lambs for 1894, from Royal and World's Fair winning rams. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R.; Arkell, twice winner over all breeds. C. P. R.; Telegraph, Guelph; Telephone, Arkell. 7-1-y-om

## Imported OXFORD AND SUFFOLK SHEEP

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



## SHORTHORNS ! CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT AND VICE CONSUL



## Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

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

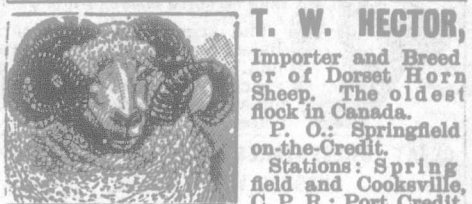
## Imported Gotswold Ewes

In lamb to an English royal winner that has proved himself a great stock sire. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from imported stock, which will make good show sheep, for sale at hard times prices. W. M. THOMPSON, MT. PLEASANT, Uxbridge Station, G. T. R. 13-1-y-om

## COTSWOLDS I HAVE FOR SALE Shearling Rams, - - Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs - FROM IMPORTED STOCK. ALL REGISTERED.

T. HARDY SHORE, 9-1-f-om Glanworth, Ont. JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. G. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep 12-1-y-om

## T. W. HECTOR, Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada. P. O.: Springfield on the Credit. Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 5-1-y-om



## VIOLINS GUITARS ACCORDEONS

FLUTES, FIFES, PICCOLOS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. We send them everywhere. We guarantee prices lower than any local dealer can give - (Violins from \$1.00 each up). We ship them with privilege of examination before paying for them. Send your name and address on a postal card, and we will send FREE our wholesale price list of Musical Instruments. Address THE SUPPLY CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

## IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,

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



Turkeys - 1st, A. M. McPhail; 2nd, W. Kelly. Geese - Toulouse - 1st, W. Anderson; 2nd, A. M. Matheson. Geese, any other kind - 1st, D. F. Wilson; 2nd, W. Anderson. Duck - 1st and 2nd, A. M. Matheson. Chicks - Brahmas - 1st, D. F. Wilson. Cochins - 1st, A. M. Matheson. Plymouth Rocks - 1st, A. M. Matheson; 2nd, A. McPhail. Leshorns - 1st, A. M. Matheson. Dorkings - 1st, J. Henderson; 2nd, A. Mutter. Bantams - 1st, A. M. Matheson. Minorcas - 1st and 2nd, E. H. White. Goslings, any other kind - 1st, W. Anderson; 2nd, D. F. Wilson. Ducklings of 1894 - 1st, D. F. Wilson; 2nd, Jas. Henderson.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 10 bushels Red Fyfe wheat - 1st, Robt. Arnett; 2nd, W. Saunders; 3rd, A. McPhail. Best 2 bushels any other variety - 1st, W. Saunders; 2nd, Jas. L. Wannop. Best 5 bushels White Fyfe - 1st, W. Anderson; 2nd, W. Fardoe. Best 4 bushels two-rowed barley - 1st, Chas. Hearn. Best 4 bushels six-rowed barley - 1st, W. Anderson; 2nd, H. Nichol. Best 1 bushel peas, large - 1st, W. Saunders. Best 6 bushels white oats - 1st, W. Saunders; 2nd, H. Nichol. Best sheaf wheat, grown 1894 - 1st, W. Nichol; 2nd, M. G. Ahey. Best sheaf barley, grown 1894 - 1st, I. W. Van Tassel; 2nd, W. H. Bradford. Best sheaf oats, grown 1894 - 1st, Jas. Bissett; 2nd, W. Mansell. Best sheaf flax, grown 1894 - 1st, J. Mansfield. Best collection of grasses, grown 1894 - 1st, Mrs. Wallace; 2nd, W. Kelly. Best collection of native hops in vine, grown 1894 - 1st, Jas. Bissett; 2nd, J. Noonan. One bushel timothy - 1st, J. Mansfield; 2nd, M. G. Ahey. One bushel flax seed - 1st, W. Saunders. Six stalks of sunflower (Helianthus), bearing - 1st, J. Noonan; 2nd, Jas. Henderson.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Firkin butter, 56 pounds - 1st, Jas. L. Wannop. Best 10-pound lot roll table butter - 1st, Jas. Davidson. Best crock (25 pounds) butter - 1st, Jas. Davidson. Best 5-pound print butter - 1st, John Ramsay; 2nd, Donald Grant. Best home-cured ham - 1st, H. Nichol.

## STOCK GOSSIP.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. W. H. Odell, of Belmont, Ont., who is now offering pedigreed Tamworth pigs for sale. Mr. Odell will be found strictly honorable in his dealings. Note his announcement.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., has recently made good sales of Berkshires, which have been ordered to fit up show herds in Kentucky, Tennessee and Michigan, as well as a number to the Provinces in the East and Manitoba. Mr. Snell expects a new importation out from England about August first.

The Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association held a general meeting in the Royal Show Yard, at Cambridge, Mr. J. Bowen Jones (President of the Society) presided, and among those present were Messrs. P. A. Muntz, M. P., J. Beach, J. Farmer, D. Buttar, P. L. Mills, P. Evans, R. Thomas, A. E. Mansell (Secretary), J. Darling, etc. The meeting regretted that the export sales for the last year had fallen off to some extent, but they looked forward to a future demand as soon as financial matters were placed upon a sounder basis in North and South America.

The National Sheep Breeders' Association of England met on June 27th in the members' tent, Royal show ground, Cambridge. Among the subjects brought up for discussion were the advisability of sending a delegation to wait on the Minister of Agriculture, along with a number of members of the Highland Society, concerning the fraudulent sale of foreign meat. Also that a committee be appointed to draw up a statement showing how unnecessary are the present 90 days' quarantine imposed upon sheep exported to the Australian colonies.

The English Shorthorn Society held their annual meeting in the show yard at Cambridge, on June 26th, with the president, Philo F. Mills, in the chair. A report of the council showed the membership to have decreased since last meeting, because of death and resignation of members. The society now consists of 553 life, and 523 annual members, making a total of 1,151 members on the register. The council strongly urge upon breeders the importance of entering their cattle in the herd book, as it is practically the best advertisement of the herd, and is particularly useful to the many foreign and colonial breeders to whom the herd book is forwarded.

Messrs. David Morton & Sons, of Hamilton, Ont., have decided to reduce their celebrated herd of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle. This will afford breeders an excellent opportunity to procure fresh blood of the right sort. Up to the present they have refrained from pricing any of their females. The herd at present exceeds fifty head, and it is doubtful if a better lot is to be found in Canada. The imported bull, Monarch, at the head of the herd has proved himself a sire of superior merit. Seldom can be seen such a fine lot of youngsters together. Donald, sired by Monarch, dam Red Rose, is eighteen months old, and one of the most promising bulls we have seen for a long time. He will doubtless be heard from in the show ring, and is fit to head any herd. Space will not permit mentioning many individuals, but we cannot refrain from noticing a few. Maggie Brown, a three-year-old, for example, shows excellent points and carries an exceptionally fine udder. She would prove a very hard one to beat in any show ring. A few days ago she dropped a fine bull calf. Sprightly 3rd is another good one, sired by Royal Chief. In April last she dropped a most promising bull calf. The Sprightly family have all given the Messrs. Morton the very best of satisfaction, as have also the Blue Bell, Beauty, Red Rose, Jess and the noted Maggie Brown strains. Any of our readers requiring Ayrshires would certainly do well to see this herd. In fact, it would be a great mistake not to do so.

To Stockmen & Breeders.  
**LITTLE'S  
PATENT: FLUID  
NON-POISONOUS  
SHEEP DIP  
AND CATTLE WASH.**

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.

JOHN DRYDEN.  
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. 7-1-y-om

**BREEDERS OF  
Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.**  
Markham Baron, the sweepstakes Barrow over all breeds at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1892, bred by us. A choice assortment of Pigs now on hand. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Locust Hill, Station. 17-y-om

**T. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT.,** breeder of high class Berkshires. Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om

**YORKSHIRE PIGS**  
Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons.  
**J. M. HURLEY & SON**  
Belleville, Ont. Box 444. 17-y-om

**IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES**  


Over one hundred and fifty pigs on hand, of different ages, of the most suitable type. Every pig guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. A large quantity of "Dawson's Golden Chaff" Seed Wheat, pure and clean. This wheat is one of the best varieties to yield of any variety grown. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.** 3-y-om

**FOR SALE.**  
A very choice litter of BERKSHIRES, true marks and model pigs; sire and dam from imp. stock on both sides. Prices very moderate.  
**H. J. DAVIS & SON,**  
13-1-y-om Spring Hill Farm, Walkerton, Ont.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not akin. 8-y-om  
**GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.**

**THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.**  
**J. G. SNELL & BRO.,**  
Edmonton, Ontario.

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

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

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

**BERKSHIRES**  
Of the best strains not connected, from a number of grand sows and three different boars. Fifty-eight prizes won last season. All ages for sale, including sows in farrow. 3-1-y-om  
**WM. McALLISTER, Varna, Ont.**

**ISRAEL GRESSMAN, New Dundee, ONT.,**  
—IMPORTER OF—  
**Large - English - Berkshires**  
4-y-om

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

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

**W. H. ODELL, BELMONT, ONT.**  
—BREEDER OF—  
**REGISTERED: TAMWORTH: SWINE.**

50 Pigs, also some yearling sows to farrow soon, and one yearling boar, for sale. Registered Pigs, 8 weeks old, \$10 each. 15-1-y-om

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

**PINE GROVE HERD  
—OF—  
POLAND-CHINAS**  
I have a few pairs of good fall pigs, unrelated, yet for sale. Send for Catalogue (just out), for description of Spring Litters.  
**CAPT. A. W. YOUNG,**  
17-1-y-om Tupperville, Ont.

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

**ONTARIO'S CENTRAL HERD OF CHESTER WHITES AND DUROC-JERSEYS.**  
We have recently added to our herd an importation of the finest specimens of Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys ever brought to Canada, including pigs from the herds of Messrs. Todd, Branch, Whinery and Bennet. Some of these are brothers and sisters, while others are sired by last year's Chicago winners. **WM. BUTLER & SON, Dereham Centre, Ont.** 13-y-om

Registered Improved Chester White Swine & Dorset Horned Sheep are my specialties. Cleveland (Imp.) No. 320, whose sire won sweepstakes at the World's Columbian Exposition, heads the herd. Young stock ready to ship, and guaranteed as described. Write for particulars, etc., to **R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co.** 19-1-y-om

**E. D. GEORGE  
PUTNAM, ONT.**  
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 15-1-y-om

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

**MUNGER'S AMERICAN STRAIN.**  
Have won GRAND SWEEPSTAKES at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1892, on grand total of 50 to 55 and over.  
Bronze Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns. 25 Years Experience in Mating and Breeding. 40 Grand Breeding Pens for 1894. Fowls and Eggs for Sale at all Times. Pairs, Trios and Breeding Pens Mated for Best Results. Write for Catalogue. Price, Plans, by Post. Name and Price sent free. The "Quality" Order Size Per Year. Sample Address **F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, Illinois**

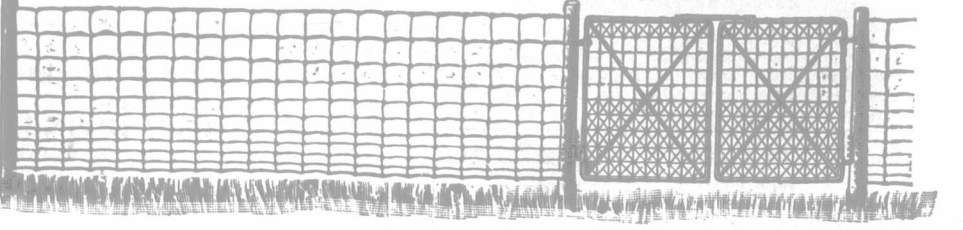
**GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont.,** breeder of Chester White Swine, Partidge Coochin, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Golden Silver and White Wyandottes, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Piled and Indian and B. B. Game Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Pea-fowls for sale; price of eggs, \$1.00 per 11. 7-1-y-om

1894  
**BRANDON'S GREAT  
FUR AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM**  
(THE LARGEST WEST OF WINNIPEG.)  
Furs repaired and refined, men's and boys' suits, odd pants, leather jackets, gloves and mitts, gents' furnishings, etc. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
53-y-m **JOHN T. SOMERVILLE.**



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**THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE**  
: : FOR 1894 : :  
Recently enlarged and greatly improved. Eighty-four columns of matter each issue. Recognized as the great family newspaper of Manitoba and the Northwest. Publishes Talmage's Sermons. \$1 per annum.  
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14-y-m


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**WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.**  
66-y-m  
—ESTABLISHED 1879.—  
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(CORNER GRAHAM.)  
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Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings always on hand. A full and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.  
39-y-m **WILLIAM BELL, 288 MAIN ST.**



**NOTICE.**  
We cannot do business without agents. We must have them. We have lots of them now, but want more. There are still many places where a man of push and energy can do a profitable business in our fencing. Only men wanted who can command some ready means, and who can devote their entire time, or the greater share of it, to the work. We would like to correspond with such persons with a view of trying the fence business. We have no "rights" or territory for sale. A man dealing in our fence, and giving it the proper attention, will soon work into a business that is valuable and will grow more so from year to year. If you are the kind of man described above, let us hear from you at once, so that if satisfactory arrangements can be made you can get the benefit of this fall's business.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO (Ltd.), WALKERVILLE, ONT.**  
15-om

**J. P. CLABROUGH & BROS.**  
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.  
1894— Hammer Guns, Hammerless Guns, Ejector Guns, Martini Match Rifles.  
Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion.  
14-j-om





**BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.**

I have several White, Silver and Golden Wyandotte, and B. P. Rock hens for sale, at \$1.00 each. They are good ones for such a low price. I have several early-hatched chicks, that will be winners at the coming exhibitions, for sale.

Canadian Agent for Webster & Hannum Bone Cutters.

For full particulars, write to  
**JNO. J. LANTON,**  
Park Farm, OSHAWA.

19-y-om

**PLYMOUTH : ROCK : CHICKS.**

... TRIOS AT \$4.00 ...

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

**2000 lbs.**

**OF Goose and Chicken FEATHERS**

**WANTED AT ONCE.**

We pay as high as 50c. a lb. for prime live Geese; 25c. for Duck. We also buy Chicken and Turkey Feathers. Write us what you have. First come, first served. It means money to you, for we pay cash.

**Alaska Feather & Down Co., L'd.,**

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7-l-om **Montreal.**



**FOR SALE—TWO DELAVAL SEPARATORS**

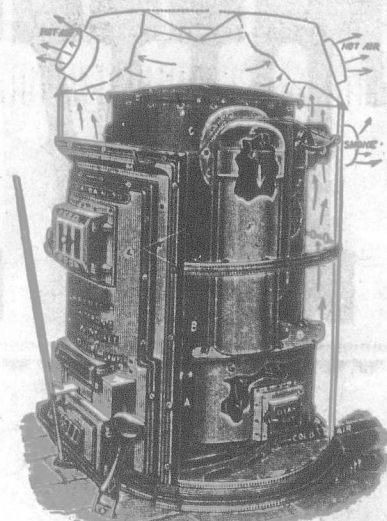
These machines are practically as good as new, they will skim eight hundred pounds of milk per hour EACH, and do it clean; one of them will do the milk for a creamery of 150 to 200 cows. Price low. For further particulars, address—**JOHN SPRAGUE & SON,** 9-tf-om Ameliasburg, P. E. County, Ont.



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

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We have many years' experience and hundreds of testimonials from all parts of Canada.

If you intend putting in a Furnace, see ours before deciding. It will pay you.

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**WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 2nd OCTOBER.**

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

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

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

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**Use Mica Roofing**  
on all your buildings.  
It is cheaper than Shingles.  
Water Proof and Fire Proof.



**Use Mica Paint**  
To Repair Leaky Roofs.  
Shingles, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

**RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.**  
Is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and cost 2 1/2c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

**HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.,**  
17-1-y-om Office—101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



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As we have a large number of the following Double-Barrel Breach-Loading Shot Guns in Stock, we will offer same at the following prices, which are below cost—No. 575, P. E., side action, 12 gauge, warranted to be a good, strong, hard-shooting gun, complete, with set of reloading tools, \$11.90. No. 750, top action, decarbonized barrels, 12 gauge, guaranteed, \$13.25.  
**THE BOWMAN HARDWARE & SPORTING GOODS CO.'Y (Ltd.), Hamilton.** 15-  
Send for Gun Catalogue—free.

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FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND. -- CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS  
**GOOD SOIL! PURE WATER!! AMPLE FUEL!!!**

The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between 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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LAND OFFICE, 881 Main St., WINNIPEG. 17-1-y-om  
Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company.

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The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder.

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**GEM STEEL WINDMILLS, Steel Towers,**

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Guaranteed to be the Best Made.

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It will Save Many Dollars in Time and Trouble if you buy a

**CHATHAM FANNING MILL**

With Bagging Attachment. It Cleans Alsike Clover to Perfection; also Marfat and Black Eye Peas.

1,000 Mills Sold, 1884  
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More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada put together and doubled.

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

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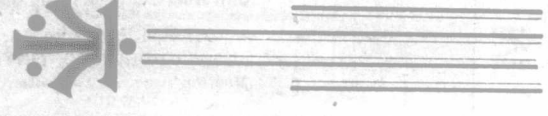
Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dundas Knitting-Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario. 17-y-om

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The Universal Verdict of the Farming Community  
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STERLING,	-	-	6½c.
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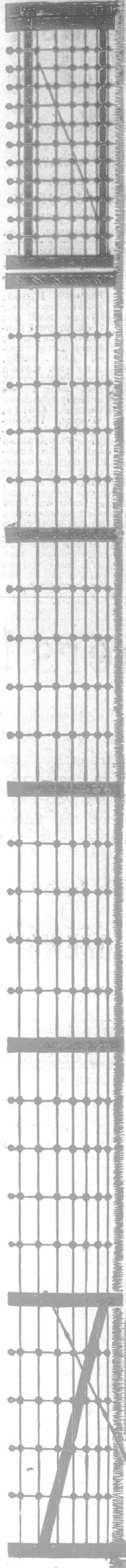
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Cash Must Accompany the Order.

 NO SPECIFICATION RECEIVED AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN 100 POUNDS.



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The accompanying out represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED-WIRE FENCE which is now built with improved corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp, a combination which is proof against the most unruly stock or designing men. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

—PERFECTLY—  
**Safe, Stronger, Better  
AND CHEAPER**  
than any other fence, and without doubt the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp on some all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value, at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Recollect, we are the only firm that is furnishing the genuine material in the form of the corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp.

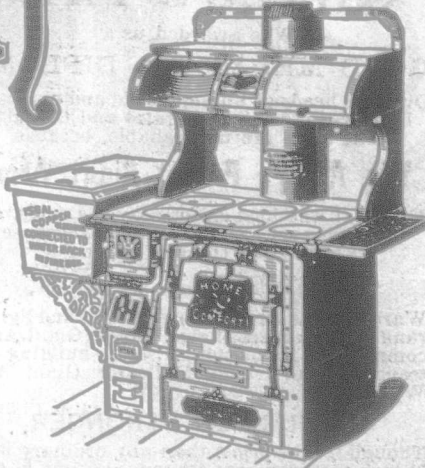
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FENCE**  
MADE FOR  
**Farms and  
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Wanted  
In every  
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Send for circulars and particulars.  
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**THE HIGHEST AWARDS**

Were received at  
**WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,**  
BY THE **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** ON

**HOME COMFORT  
STEEL  
HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.**



**CARVING AND STEAM TABLES,  
BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS,  
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This Style Family Range is sold only by our Travelling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

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

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

MADE ONLY BY **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.**  
OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY,  
**70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO,**  
and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, **ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.**  
Founded 1861. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

We have received the following goods and have them in our warerooms at the following prices, at which they cannot be secured again. Our stock is very limited. Cash has to accompany all orders for these goods. We guarantee them first-class goods in every respect. So don't delay your order if you want any of them.

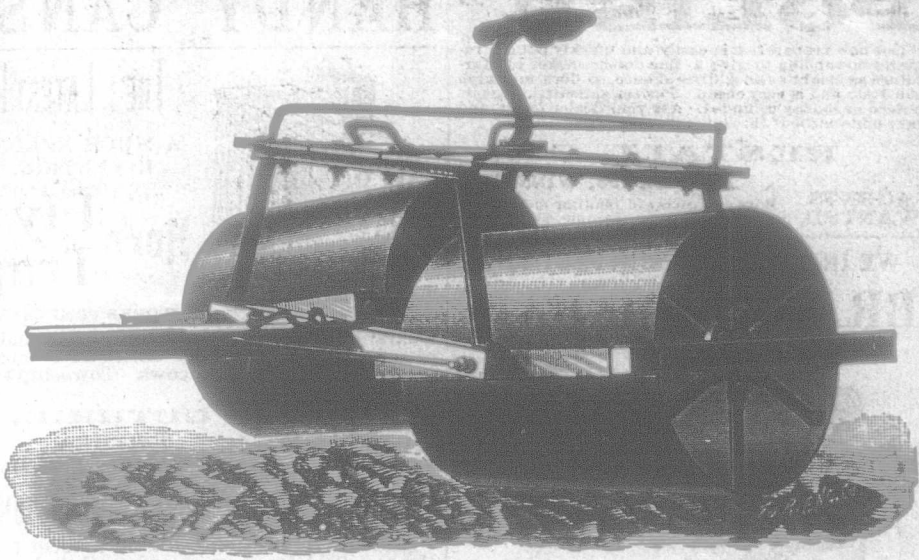
- A good, large Bell, suitable for school, worth \$16, we will send you for \$12
- A Thomas Organ, Woodstock, worth \$110 dollars, for 50
- A Karn Organ, Woodstock, worth \$150 " " " " 75
- A Mercer Grain Binder, complete, for 85
- A 14-inch Ensilage Cutter, with 10 feet of carriers, for 50
- A Large Ensilage Cutter, without carriers 45
- A Trenton Fanning Mill, No. 1, only 12

We want you to distinctly understand these are a job lot bought for much less than manufacturers' prices, and will be sold to the first buyer.

**THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. (Ltd.)**  
126 King Street East, TORONTO.

**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.



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 oiled between the drums.

If your local agent does not supply you, write direct to **T. T. COLLEMAN,** SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONT. Mention this paper. 2-om

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

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

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**Dr. Warnock's  
ULCERKURE  
FOR SORES.**

Send 10c. for large sample and Dr. Warnock's Treatment of Wounds, to A. E. WELDON & CO., Calgary.

**"Ulcerkure has wonderful healing properties."  
J. R. SUTHERLAND,  
for Barb Wire Cuts,  
Galls, Scratches,  
Cuts, Burns and  
SKIN DISEASES.**

200 applications, in a bottle, for \$1. Sold by dealers, or mailed on receipt of price.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

The great Clydesdale stallion MacClaskie (8996), at the head of the Radnor Park breeding establishment, the property of Mr. L. B. Goodrich, State Centre, Iowa, died recently, after a few hours' illness from congestion. A portrait and description of this famous prize-winning stallion appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in March, 1890, at which time he was the property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., by whom he was imported. At the spring stallion show in Toronto that year he won 1st place in a ring of eighteen aged horses, and was also awarded sweepstakes for best horse of any age. He had been a Royal winner as a yearling at Nottingham. He was a horse of beautiful finish, great substance and quality, possessing splendid underpinning and a grand, lofty carriage. He was bred by Lords A. & L. Cecil, Orchardmans, foaled April 28, 1887; being sired by Macgregor, out of Kelpie, by Young Lord Lyon. Mr. Goodrich states that he has left him a grand lot of progeny, some of which will maintain the honor and perpetuate the characteristics of their illustrious sire.

Mr. R. Robertson, Compton, Que., manager of the Compton Model Farm, writes us concerning their Ayrshires. He says they have made numerous good sales and are receiving numerous enquiries. They have some very good young bulls on hand. Two by Tom Brown, one out of Derby of Bogside, a noted showing milk cow winner in Scotland, and other good ones equally well bred. Mr. Robertson writes that he considers their present stock of young bulls the best lot he has ever seen together. Nancy, the dam of Tom Brown, is due to calve about now, also Jessie of Burnside, 1st prize three-year-old winner at Chicago, winning 3 firsts there in herds. She has only been beaten once in her life. Milking cows have been doing extra well this summer, and they have more good cows coming in this fall than ever before. Mr. Robertson is also managing a herd of grade Ayrshires, which are doing very well. Their farm of 150 acres has a creamery on it where the cream of the herd is manufactured. The average daily yield per cow for some time has been about 40 lbs. of milk.

At the recent Royal Show, Cambridge, of the total number of entries of sheep, viz., 588 pens, representing 16 different breeds, there were 427 pens contributed by the principal varieties as follows:—Shropshires, 120 pens; Southdowns, 109 pens; Suffolks, 71 pens; Hampshire Downs, 52 pens; Oxford Downs, 38 pens; Lincolns, 37 pens. Total, 427. "From these figures," writes the secretary of the Suffolk Sheep Society, "it will be seen that the hardy character of the Suffolks, and their grand mutton qualities, are rapidly bringing them to the front. Those breeders who are enterprising enough to import early will find them a mine of wealth. The statistics recently published by the Suffolk Sheep Society confirm the extraordinary fecundity of this breed. The returns received from flocks representing a total of upwards of 85,000 ewes show that during the past eight years the average number of lambs reared to June 1st has been 132.00 per 100 ewes. The returns for the year 1894 show 133.60 lambs per 100 ewes, which is the highest record since 1889, when the percentage was 134.50."

**SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS IN SESSION.**  
The American Southdown Breeders' Association met in annual session at Springfield, Ill., July 13th, 1894. The Secretary's report indicates that the conditions that have been and are yet depressing the sheep industry have affected the Southdown as well as other breeds, but the outlook for the Southdown breeder is considered better than for breeders of other sheep, because Southdowns produce the best selling wool; are the best mutton producers; bear flocking in large numbers and require less care than any other mutton or middle-wool breed; are hardy and thrive on less feed, and are therefore the best of any sheep for arid and grainless regions; are good mothers and more prolific than other breeds; are early maturers, comparing in weight at six to ten months old with the larger breeds, and because in every particular they are the best, the natural cross for fine wool-growing breeders to use in bringing their flocks into the earliest and best mutton condition. The following officers were re-elected: President, J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill. Members of Board of Directors: R. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; and G. J. Hagerty, Hanover, Ohio. The rules of entry were changed in accordance with the following resolution: *Resolved*—That on and after July 1st, 1895, the fees for recording each animal that is over two years old shall be to members \$2.00, and to non-members \$4.00, and the Secretary shall at once notify the patrons of the Record of this change in the rules. Eighteen new members were added to the roll during the past year. Cash special premiums offered by the American Southdown Breeders' Association at the World's Columbian Exposition have been paid to the following Ontario breeders: John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, \$460; T. C. Douglas, Galt, \$220; D. J. Jackson, Abingdon, \$90, and John Rutherford, Roseville, \$90. John Jackson & Sons' premium was more than double the amounts won by any two American breeders combined. Special premiums (the first four volumes of the American Southdown Record) offered at State and Provincial Fairs in 1893 were awarded, among others, to Robert Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station, Ont.; H. Teller & Sons, Paris, and John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon. For fairs in 1894 the Association offers as special premiums the first three volumes of the Southdown Flock of England (donated by the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England) for the sweepstakes Southdown ram and sweepstakes Southdown ewe at the State Fairs of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and at the Provincial (Montreal), Industrial (Toronto), and the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association Winter Show (Guelph); also at all State and Provincial fairs, the first four volumes of the American Southdown Record for two best recorded lambs—a ram and a ewe—exhibited by the breeder.

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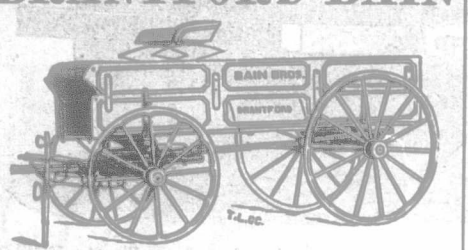
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