AGRIGULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

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VOL. IV. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 5, 1868. No. 47

SPECIMENS OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

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Ontario.

THE PROPERTY OF JOHN JACKSON & SONS, ABINGDON, ONTARIO.

Mr. John Jackson's Southdowns.

Our front page illustration of Southdowns is a fair representation of one of the finest flocks of this breed of sheep on the continent, owned by John Jackson & Sons, Woodside Farm, Abingdon, Lincoln County, Ont. This is one of the oldest flocks in the Dominion, established over thirty years, although it has been entirely renewed during the last thirteen years by importations of the best to be found in England. The Messrs. Jackson have been particular in securing the very best stock rams, both for pedigree and individual merit, regardless of cost. The same practice has been followed in the selection of the ewes. The following is a list of Royal winners added to the flock during the last ten years: 1st and 2nd prize ewes at York in 1883; 1st prize ewes at Shrewsbury in 1884; 1st prize ewes at Newcastle in 1887; 2nd prize ewes at Nottingham, 1888; 1st prize ewes at Windsor, 1889; 1st prize ewes at Plymouth, 1890; reserve number at Warwick, 1892.

The stock rams used in the flock in 1892 were as follows: Imported Norwich Beau -2919-, bred by J. J. Colman; this ram has been shown twentyfive times and has won as many first prizes, having never taken a lower place. Imported Royal Warwick -5609-, bred by E. Ellis; this ram was second prize at the Bath & West, also second at the Oxford Show, and reserve number at the Royal at Warwick, and first at Toronto and London in 1892. Imported Lodore [44], bred by Geo. Jonas; this ram was second prize at Toronto and London in 1892. Imported Bill -5614-, bred by E. Ellis-a lineal descendant of Royal Newcastle; this sheep was second at London and first at four other shows as a lamb in 1892. Imported Warnham (410), Vol. 2, E. F. B., bred by C. T. Lucas; this sheep was second prize as a lamb at Toronto, 1892. Imported Ben -5613bred by E. Ellis, was first prize as a lamb at London, 1892. The lambs of this year, although by so many different sires, are a very even lot.

The Woodside flock has been shown with great success at the largest shows in Canada and the United States, and during the last ten years have been awarded over one thousand prizes, including ten gold and silver medals, making a clean sweep of the Detroit International Show for two years in

The Messrs. Jackson always take pleasure in showing their flock to all interested in this breed of sheep. The lot selected for the World's Fair at Chicago is an exceedingly fine lot all round. Customers can be supplied with rams and ewes not akin, and when the quality of the sheep are considered the prices are as low as the lowest.

The ewe lamb in the front of our illustration, Duchess Northumberland —5615—, was bred by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Albury Park, Guildford, England. She has for her sire Ellis "117" (399), that won the champion prize for best ram any age or breed at the Bath and West, and at the Oxford shows in 1891. This lamb took first prize at Toronto and London, also at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph in 1892. The two shearling ewes on the right and left are twin sisters, bred at Wood side; sired by Norwich Beau -2919-, their dam being Royal Windsor "5" -4318-, one of the pen of ewes awarded first prize at the Royal Show at Windsor, 1889. These two ewes were first prize as lambs at Toronto, Detroit, Montreal and Ottawa in 1801; and when shown singly in the shearling class were first and second, and were in the flock that won first, the get of one ram, at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph, 1892, where they were photographed for this sketch.

Farmers who only send their milk once a day should be very careful to thoroughly stir and aerate the evening milk, for if this is not done the cream will be in flakes, which will not readily enter the pipette, and the patron will not be paid for all the butterfat his milk really contains. Do not blame the factory manager for fraud, or at least carelessness, unless you give him a proper sample to work with. Milk will also make more cheese and better cheese when thoroughly aerated.

Though it is a recognized fact that both the docking and castrating of lambs should be done while they are quite young, still many farmers neglect it until the warm weather arrives-when not only is the suffering and loss of blood greater and the re- ${\bf covery\,more\,doubtful, but\,the\,flies\,will\,be\,trouble some,}$ and unless the lambs are closely watched death \max result. If the above operations have not already been performed, lose no time about it now, while the weather is cool and before the flies make their appearance. A wether lamb will fatten easier, will not worry the ewes, can be fed later in the season, and lastly is worth more per pound.

A cheap insecticide has been prepared by B. W. Kilgore, assistant chemist of the North Carolina Experiment Station, as follows :- A mixture of one pound of the commercial white arsenic and two pounds of lime, boiled together for half an hour in from two to five gallons of water, and then diluted to about one hundred gallons of water.

The death of Joseph Harris, at "Moreton Farm," in New York State, has removed one of the best known American agricultural writers of the past quarter century. He did much to promote the application of scientific methods to farming. Among his most widely read works were "Talks on Manures," "Walks and Talks on the Farm," and 'Harris on the Pig."

Do not neglect your current bushes at this busy season of the year. During the press of spring work they are apt to be forgotten until the worms have stolen a march on the farmer and left the bushes nearly bare of leaves. Paris green may be used to destroy the first brood, but is too dangerous for use later on. Powdered Hellebore is the best remedy, either dusting it on pure or mixing with proportions of two pounds to forty gallons of water, or one part to ten of dust, ashes, or flour.

We hear that sharpers are now practising a new fraud upon unsuspecting farmers, so it will be well for them to be on their guard. A man drives up to a farmer's house in great haste and gives him a telegram announcing the serious illness of some relative. On the face of the envelope the charges are \$3 or \$5. He pays the charges and takes the first train for the home of the relative, only to find on arriving there that he has been duped. The stranger is miles away swindling some other honest tiller of the soil.

Get your spraying apparatus ready, so that when it is wanted for use you will not have to drive ten or twelve miles for a new pump, repairs to the old one, or for a supply of chemicals. A delay of two or three days at the proper season of the year will be just enough time to allow the grubs to get beyond the reach of Paris green, and the spraying will be comparatively useless. Never spray while the trees are in full bloom, for no good will be done and bees may be poisoned, but just as soon as the petals fall make the first application.

Are your trees troubled with the oyster shell bark louse? If so, now is the time to spray with kerosene emulsion to kill the young larvæ. They leave the parent scale towards the end of May and make their way to the small twigs, where they insert their tiny beaks and never move from the spot again. In a few days threads grow out from their bodies, and in a very short time they are covered with a perfect shield, when nothing but the scraping of the tree will dislodge them. Spray while in the unprotected state with kerosene emulsion, made as follows:-Dissolve half pound of common soap in one gallon of boiling water; pour into two gallons of coal oil; churn with a force pump; when cold dilute with nine parts of water.

Have the Paris green ready for the potato beetles as soon as they make their appearance. Each female killed at this time may be said to represent five or ten hundred of the succeeding generation, for if not prevented she will lay that number of eggs. The handiest way to apply Paris Green at this stage is in the dry form; take old cans, punch holes in the bottom, and dust it on the plants where the beetles are at work, in the proportion of one part to forty of plaster, ashes or flour. Later on, when you have to apply to the whole crop, mix with water, and use the force pump, and apply in proportion of one pound to two hundred or two hundred and fifty gallons of water. The combined mixture (Bordeaux and Paris green) gives good results. See last issue, page 183.

Some farmers seem afraid that the introduction of the Babcock test for the division of proceeds in creameries and cheese factories will place an undue power in the hands of an inexperienced or unscrupulous person who may be in charge of the factory. In marketing grain, the seller either watches the scales, or what is better, has weighed the load privately. Many farmers occasionally check the weight of milk credited to them by the use of their own scales. Every farmer who sends milk may have a small Babcock, and know the per cent. of fat which his milk contains. Then if any variation is disclosed by the report received from the factory, he can soon find out the reason why. Besides this, he can test his cows individually, and if in quality as well as quantity any of them do not prove themselves good milkers, they should be discarded.

Winnipeg Industrial.

Much interest is being taken in the exhibition this year, and the Directors confidently anticipate a much larger display than last year. Two large, new horse stables are in course of erection, and many improvements are being made to other buildings and to the grounds. Many special prizes are offered in the prize list, which will be out in a few days. The ADVOCATE offers a very handsome marble clock, with a bronze ornament on top, as a sweepstake prize for the best stallion any age, open to the Carriage, Thoroughbred and Hackney classes; and also a beautiful silver egg stand for the best pair of fowls in the exhibition.

Timely Notes for June-No. 1. TARIFF REFORM OR REMOVAL.

Personally I am in favor of "Removal" with a large R, but on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, I would like to indicate some of the lines on which farmers should insist on sweeping reductions. The following articles amongst others should be absolutely free:—Garden and farm seeds (25 and 10%); wearing apparel (10c. per lb. and 25%); bags of all kinds (35%, 25%, etc., etc.); Scales (35%); Bibles (5%); blankets (10c. per lb. and 20%); books (15%); corn (7c. per bush.); cotton fabrics (15%, 25%, etc.); cutlery (20%, 25%, etc.); woolen fabrics (22½%, etc.). And on agricultural machinery, barbed wire, binding twine, and in fact all the prime necessaries of the farming population, the duty should be reduced, if not altogether abolished. The duty on spirits, jewelry, wines and luxuries in general should be increased to such an extent that nearly the entire revenue might be collected from luxuries, and have the some of the lines on which farmers should insist on might be collected from luxuries, and have the necessaries free. A tariff for revenue is all that we need. Let us have more chance given the masses to acquire a competence, and less opportunity for a few to become millionaires.

SUPPLEMENTAL CROPS.

A good many this year will be backward with their work, and will be debating whether to sow after 1st June or fallow the land. If you have even a few cattle to feed it will, I think, be found profitable to sow a few acres in oats and peas, oats and millet, or a mixture of grains to cut on the green side before the grain hardens) for fodder. I know from experience that a good stack of this green-cut fodder is greedily eaten by cows, even in the middle of May, and returned with interest in the pail. I wish I had more of it this season. In summerfallowing find that the best men recommend and practice firming the soil after the first (and only) plowing. In no other way can this be done better than by growing a catch-crop of rape or strap-leaf turnips broadcast/after the last harrowing, say in beginning of August. Just sow the seed thinly over the piece and roll it in. The cattle will eat it off in the fall when the prairie grass is dry and withered, and will also press the ground solid by their tramping. GENERAL.

Carbolic preparations are better than sulphur in

a setting hen's nest.

Keep the young chicks free from parasites. An advocate of the small breeds of hens declares he gets ahead of the Brahma and Plymouth Rock men by giving less value for the same money—his eggs being so much smaller. Isn't it time they were sold by weight?

I see Mrs. Tilson criticized for her weight of eggs by a Plymouth Rock breeder, but as Mrs. T. says she has Leghorns she may still be right. My own eggs from Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and half-breds average eight to the pound.

I have kept Leghorns, Hamburgs "et hoc genus omne," but though they certainly laid, especially the White Leghorns, a great many eggs, my chief difficulty was to find them—the crows, gophers and ground squirrels got as many as I did, while my Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks lay almost invariably in the stables or hen-house, and taking the year round I fancy I get a greater number of eggs, and certainly more meat and chickens.
"Arid America," I see, is giving up the idea of rain-making, and is going sensibly to work to irrigate. They should come here and get their

moisture in the natural way.

Keep another pig instead of that superfluous dog. He will eat less, and will not bite off your

I am glad to see the Tamworth pigs coming to e fore. They certainly are prolific, and they grow ry rapidly. "INVICTA."

the fore.

very rapidly.

Crop Prospects.

Notwithstanding the lateness with which spring opened, the weather throughout May was warm, and we were blessed with several warm showers, so that vegetation is now as far advanced as usual; the seed, having been sown after the ground was warmed, came away very rapidly. Doubtless more land will be sown with oats and barley, and a much greater per cent will be followed. Which of the Much of the greater per cent. will be fallowed. fall wheat in Ontario has been turned under and resown with spring wheat. The American wheat crop is reported much below the average. Great Britain and the Continent of Europe generally have been suffering severely from drought, so that on the whole the "outlook" for wheat is good, and besides the C. P. R. promise a reduction in freight rates on wheat.

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which spring y was warm, m showers, so ced as usual; e ground was oubtless more y, and a much Much of the ed under and nerican wheat erage. Great generally have nt, so that on is good, and ion in freight The Central Farmers' Institute.

Every farmer should endeavor to attend the Central Farmers' Institute meeting to be held in Brandon on June 27th, 28th and 29th. By the programme it will be seen that subjects of an interesting and practical nature will be handled by some of the mostable men in the Province. We notice with pleasure that Mr. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is to lecture on Agricultural Education, a subject upon which few are better able to speak. Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, will also be present, and address the meeting. On the last day an opportunity will be offered to visit the Experimental Farm, which is well worth a special trip to Brandon at any time. The evening sessions will be brightened by music, etc., etc., and as Brandon City never does things by halves we predict a royal welcome and a good time to all who can attend. Reduced fares are promised by the railroads, and all who are not delegates should write the secretary for particulars.

Mr. R. E. A. Leach, secretary, of Brandon, announces the following programme:

June 27th—10 a. m.—Directors' Meeting. At 1.30
p. m.—President's Address, report of officers for

past year, election of officers, appointing commitpast year, election of officers, appointing commit-tees and transaction of business. At 8 p. m.—Ad-dresses of welcome by the Mayor of Brandon and from the Brandon Institute, followed by replies; "Agricultural Education," by C. C. James, M. A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont. June28th—9.30 a.m.—"Keeping Accounts," by Mr. H. McKellar; "Stock Raising," by a representative of the Cattle Breeders' Association: "Mixed Farm-ing," by Mr. S. A. Bedford; and "Freight Rates," by Mr. C. Braithwaite, representing the Manitoba

ing," by Mr. S. A. Bedford; and "Freight Rates," by Mr. C. Braithwaite, representing the Manitoba Patrons of Industry. At 1.30 p. m.—"Wheat Growing," by R. Waugh; "Economic Farming," by James Elder, Virden; "Tuberculosis in Cattle," by S. J. Thompson, V. S.; "Poultry Breeding," by H. A. Chadwick, representing the Manitoba Poultry Association, followed by a business meeting of one hour. At 8 p. m.—"Agriculture on Business Principles," by C. C. James, M. A., and an address by the Hon. Thomas Greenway.

June 29th—9.30 a. m.—Delegates will visit the Experimental Farm, after which the following important subject will be discussed:—"The Atmosphere, the Soil and the Plant."

phere, the Soil and the Plant."

Millet.

There are several distinct varieties of this grass, of which the Hungarian grass and common millet are the kinds most frequently sown, although German millet, which matures a little later in the season, is grown to some extent with good results. Our experimental stations are taking up this plant with the view of providing a good substitute for hay in the short years, and they have a number of new varieties which they report as being much superior to the common varieties now grown.

In this country it is grown altogether as a fodder crop, either to be fed green or cured as hay. Millet is especially valuable to supplement the hay crop in bad years, for a farmer can wait until he can determine the yield of his hay or ensilage crops before sowing, consequently he can calculate the amount of millet which will be necessary to insure the usual amount of winter feed for his stock; while nearly all other crops require an earlier sowing as well as a longer season of growth, millet can be put in quite late in the season and still give a heavy crop

of feed.

A dry rich soil is desirable, but though it will grow on thin soils it pays best on fertile land. It will grow well on any soil of sufficient richness to give a good crop of corn or potatoes. The soil should be well pulverized and harrowed, and made of feed. should be well pulverized and harrowed, and made smooth and level, so that the small seeds may not be buried too deeply. From three pecks to thirty quarts are enough, when sown broadcast; if drilled, less will be needed. After sowing the seed roll the surface. Sow after corn planting is finished, when the weather has become settled and the nights are warm, which will doubtless, in most parts of Canada,

be about the first of June. It should be cut as soon as the heads are well formed and before the seed ripens. Millet ripens very irregularly; some heads will be ripe when others are just shooting out, so it should be cut on the early side to get the best quality of feed. Cut with a mower and cure the same as common hay. One objection to the general growth of this crop is the fact that it is an annual and thus requires the ground to be prepared and the seed sown each season. Millet makes very rich feed and all kinds of stock eat it greedily, so that most growers prefer to mix it with common hay or other coarse fodder. If any of the crop has been allowed to go to seed it should be fed with great care and only in small quantities, as there is a certain amount of danger in feeding at this stage. Great care must be exercised when buying millet and Hungarian grass seed, that it is pure and free from foul weed seeds. A great deal of mustard and similar seeds have been introdeal of mustard and similar seeds have been introduced into the Northwest and Manitoba in this way; in some sections every farmer who was growing millet could be pointed out at a distance by means of the yellow mustard blossoms in the crop. Live Stock Portraiture.

There is a peculiar satisfaction in work well done that comes to the publisher in no other way. Though aiming at constant improvement in all departments, we are reminded by many congratulations that in live stock portraiture the front page illustrations of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE exhibit a distinct advance in this feature of agricultural journalism. Recognizing the existing need in past years for improvement, we are pleased to be able to place within reach of Canadian breeders a class of work that will do life-like justice to stock, the excellence of which has gained world-wide repute. The portrait of Messrs. Jackson's Southdowns, occupying the place of honor in this issue, has probably never been excelled, it indeed equalled in periodical work. It's fidelity to life is remarkable. Among others with which we hope to favor our readers shortly will be a group of Mr. John Bell's celebrated Tamworth swine, Messrs. Gibson & Walker's Lincoln sheep, and the noted Ayrshire sire at the head of Mr. Thos. Guy's herd.

Summ erfallowing.

Had our prize essayist started his fallow a little earlier in the season, and advocated only one plowing, followed immediately by thorough harrowing to retain all the moisture possible and repeat the harrowing at short intervals, as pointed out by Mr. Bedford in another column, his "process" would be much more complete. The strong points he makes in recommending the keeping of more stock to convert the large straw piles into manure instead of smoke, and the seeding down to timothy, or a native grass as soon as the Experimental Farm can recommend one which will be better than timothy, place this essay ahead of several other very good ones. Mr. James Elder, of Virden, last year, after killing several crops of weeds as above indicated, sowed wheat at the rate of half a bushel per acre on a 90 acre fallow, and so luxûriant was the growth that he was obliged to get a neighbor's flock of 300 sheep, as well as all the cattle in the district, in order to feed it all off before the snow came. This course would not only help to keep the soil from drifting and supply splendid autumn pasture for stock, but manure the land well and evenly, and firm it down so that it would be in the best possible shape for the drill in the spring, and in our opinion would be better not harrowed at all. We expect to hear later on wonderful results from this experiment. Now a question arises as to what is best to sow under this system, whether wheat, oats, barley, rape or turnips, and the quantities of seed per acre. We should be glad to hear from any who have tried any of these or other things; let us hear what you have done or what you think in regard to this important matter.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

On "The Best Method by which the Manitoba and Northwest Farms May Be Kept Free from Weeds and their Fertility Retained."

BY W. STANDEVEN, CALF MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA.

Presuming it is your wish that the essays for competition shall be such as will most readily recommend themselves to the average farmer of Manitoba and the Northwest, and will enable him to summerfallow some of his land with the ordinary conveniences he has at hand, and not enter into the treatment of summerfallowing in the abstract, I shall confine my remarks to the usual conditions, which, as a practical farmer, I find around me, for I think it would be useless for us to expect the ordinary farmer in this new country to be supplied with means to protect root crops from our severe frost until he could make profitable use of them; therefore, I will not enter into the question of a fallow crop of such, but give my own experience. We know very well that the land will soon tire of continual cropping, and if we want to keep up the fer-tility of the soil and secure good crops and clean land, then we must watch closely our fields; and when the crops begin to fall off we know the weeds will make great headway and very soon get the upper hand. If the farmer in this country was in a position, as I said before, to grow roots on some of his land which wants change, then, I know there is nothing would clean it so well as the necesy preparation and cultivation for that crop, but failing this, I recommend the fallowing process. Let the farmer use his own judgment and decide what part of his land shows symptoms of sickness. and after harvest turn his attention to the land which it is his intention to crop next year, leaving the proposed fallow alone. Then, when the spring opens there is no time for anything but to get in his crop. As soon as the seeding time is past, let him turn his attention to his summerfallow and give the field a good harrowing, either with a spring-tooth seeder or spade harrow, both ways of the field, and let the field rest for a few days, or until he thinks the seeds of the weeds on the surface

are well started into growth; let the field get green if it will, and about the first week in July plow carefully and well, turning everything down, then give it one stroke with the drag harrows, or more if it is not fine enough, and let the field rest again for a short time to give the seeds which may have been brought to the surface time to start into life—perhaps ten days; then harrow again, and after life—perhaps ten days; then harrow again, and after waiting a few days more to see if any more weeds are left to come to life, give the field one shallow plowing with the gang plow and harrow afterwards if necessary. I am well aware, Mr., Editor, that many farmers object to two plowings in one season, but I have proved that this process will give a fine tilth on the surface and a firm bed for the seed to be drilled on, and a clean field, with renewed fertility. I would strongly recommend that the wheat sown shall be very, very clean, for it would be simply ridiculous to sow dirty seed on a clean field. clean field.

The latter part of the subject of our essay is, "How the fertility of our farms is to be kept up." I would advocate, after one crop of wheat, or at most two, have been taken from a field so treated, that it be laid down to timothy grass. I say timothy because it seems the only grass we can depend on at present, but I am anxiously watching for the result of the experiments on the native grasses pend on at present, but I am anxiously watching for the result of the experiments on the native grasses at Brandon Experimental Farm. Then, let all the manure which can be got out be put on the timothy; this will help the grass and help also the crops of wheat which shall follow the hay crop and pasture. Another condition I would recommend is that more cattle be kept and more stall feeding be done, with greater care of the manure so made; and I cannot too strongly condemn that insane method followed by many farmers of burning their straw after harvest to get rid of it, and then, if the spring is late in opening they have to run around and beg a little straw of their more provident neighbors to keep their cattle alive. There is no doubt in my mind but that we shall have to bring our system of cropping out of the haphazard way in which we now indulge, and lay down a regular rotation of crops. I believe there is no better plan than for the farmer to make the summerfallow his starting noint, and in a few years he will have a certain portion of his land every year clean and in the very best condition to get a good catch of timothy, and he will also have the same quantity of strong timothy and to turn down for wheat, by doing this he he will also have the same quantity of strong tim-othy sod to turn down for wheat; by doing this he will be able to get good crops all round, and very likely to escape the frost, for it is well-known that wheat sown on timothy sod ripens several days

Before I close I must say a word or two on the subject of sowing wheat on the stubble, and I cannot too strongly condemn this practice; it is one which is, more than any other that I know of, filling the country with weeds, and instead of improving the farms of Manitoba and the Northwest is having a directly opposite effect.

Farmers' Institute Organization at Hartney.

Thursday, 11th inst., at 8 p. m., was the date on which Hartney Institute was gazetted to organize, and notwithstanding the very busy time with farmers-and night brings welcome rest after the long and weary day's toil-a large gathering assembled in the Orange Hall. The work of organization was rushed through in short time. E. Briggs was elected President; A. L. Henry, Vice-President; Jno. M. Fee, Secretary-Treasurer, together with six directors and two auditors, all well chosen.

Messrs. Bedford and Leach, or Brandon, were present to address the meeting by request of the

Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Leach being called, intimated that the present meeting, now organized as the Hartney Institute, was the result of his feeble missionary effort performed at the instance of the Executive of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute; he congratulated the institute on such live members as their President and Secretary-Treasurer, who had energe-President and Secretary-Treasurer, who had energetically pushed the preparatory organization work. His address on "Institute Work" abounded with suggestions along the line of conducting institute work, describing the advantages to be gained from commingling of thought and experience by the farming profession, and the need for employing the most improved methods in that industry.

Mr. Bedford's address on summerfallowing was full of useful suggestions. He said a man should do it intelligently; not do it because it was customary, or because it was a time in the summer when there was not much else to do, but do it to clean and

there was not much else to do, but do it to clean and rest and fertilize the land. Many "summerfallows," so-called, were made more foul by the methods of work than though they had not been touched. Last year he saw hundreds of summerfallows, but Last year he saw hundreds of summerfallows, but not more than a dozen worked right. He recommended for couch grass twice plowing, but for anything else only once plowing, harrowing close after the plow, and as often afterward as weeds showed through the ground. When the ground got worked down hard that harrows did not do the work, put on a cultivator. He liked to destroy from six to a dozen crops of annuals in the summer.

The next meeting of the institute will be held May 27th. Hartney Institute starts off with good prospects and a large membership. Our best farmers are connected with it, and seem to regard it with much favor.

it with much favor.

Among the Stockmen.

PIONEER HERD. With much pleasure we recently visited the "Pioneer Herd" of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, about four miles from the station. Nestling in a thick grove of native maple, on the banks of Rat Creek, is the homestead occupied for the past twenty-two years by the present genial proprietor. We went there expecting a good deal, but were more than pleased to find a herd of such remarkable uniformity of type and character, and all in the best possible breeding condition, not showing the least effect of having just come through one of the longest winters Manitoba has seen for many a year. The whole herd traces back to two of the original females imported by Mr. Lynch, he not having imported a female since. But by the careful selection of males, and by judicious care and feeding, not over-feeding nor pampering, he has built up a herd unequalled in the province for its average excellence, all being of that low-down, blocky, thick-fleshed sort so much prized in these practical days. At the head of the herd stands Village Hero =14342=, the red of the herd stands Village Hero =14342=, the red two-year-old purchased last year from Watt Bros., of Salem, Ont., and bred by Smith, of Hay, Ont. He is a grandson of that truly wonderful old bull Barmpton Hero, and out of Village Blossom, the dam of the world-famous Young Abbotsburn. He has thickened up considerably since we saw him at the Winnipeg Industrial last July—is particularly good at both ends, a good top, well-filled down in the flank, a full heart girth, very fine bone, and a nice head and horn; in fact, about as good as they make them, and, what is of even more importance, his calves are coming right, as evidenced by the half-dozen short legged, blocky little chaps we saw skipping around the barns.

Perhaps the gem of the herd is that lovely roan

Perhaps the gem of the herd is that lovely roan two-year-old Lady Gray, the first prize yearling last year. She is a picture with straight upper and under lines, well filled quarters, beautifully turned shoulders, full, plump bosom and neck veins, and a sweet head carried with much style.

Rosette 9th, the red calf shown last year, is a fine, growthy yearling, but unfortunately droops a little over the loins, which may deter her from making the show animal she otherwise would.

A red and white heifer calf out of the same dam, and got by Village Hero, promises, however, to more than fill her place. Among a most attractive bunch of young things we noticed a particularly sweet, red roan heifer calf out of Faith, and a handsome showy red with white marks out of Rebecca.

The grand table-topped matrons, Truth, Faith,

Silver Gem, and many others, are a living testimony of Mr. Lynch's skill as a breeder.

We cannot close this brief sketch without noting among a half-dozen young bulls still on hand, a particularly promising youngster in the six-month-old roan Adonis, got by a son of Duke of Colonus, out of Faith.

JAS. GLENNIE'S FARM.

By the kindness of Mr. Lynch, who drove us over from Westbourne to Mr. Glennie's and Mr. Bray's, we had the pleasure of looking through their stock. Mr. Glennie breeds Holstein cattle and Large Yorkshire swine. He has some very handsome Holsteins that have the appearance of being heavy milkers. A two-year-old heifer, Daisy Teek's Maid, just recently calved, was giving forty pounds of milk a day, and will doubtless improve when she gets on the grass. Modest Girl 3rd is another heavy milker, and a beautiful type of a dairy cow, besides several other grand, good cows.

At the head of the herd is the handsome young bull, Ykeyma Mink's Mercedes Baron. We think him an extra well-quartered Holstein, and one hard to beat. Several very nice, growthy calves are

also in the barns. But Mr. Glennie is particularly strong just now on Yorkshire pigs, having upwards of seventy, with several more to hear from. Parties in need of this breed to cross on small Berkshire sows, or to breed pure, would do well to write Mr. Glennie. Address Portage la Prairie. Mr. Glennie farms extensively, having upwards of 300 acres in wheat this year.

OAK GROVE FARM.

The proprietor of this beautifully situated farm, with its fine dwelling house and stables, Mr. James Bray, has gone extensively into the breeding of Jersey cattle, having, as recently noted in our columns, purchased the entire herd of Mr. McLenaghan, of Portage la Prairie, to add to those previously imported from Mr. Stratford, of Brantford, Ont. As particulars of these cattle have already appeared in these columns, suffice it to say that many are of the most fashionable strains of Jersey breeding, and all appear very comfortable and contented in their present quarters. A pure St. Lambert bull

heads the herd. Mr. Bray also breeds Yorkshire pigs, having seven brood sows and some thirty spring pigs, with several of the sows yet to farrow. He is now book-

ing orders for the pigs.

Twelve fine Oxford-Down sheep from the flock of Jos. Stratford, of Brantford, Ont., headed by a ram from H. Arkell, Arkell, Ont., also adorn the pastures of "Oak Grove Farm". Being desirous of devoting his energies more fully to the Jerseys, Mr. Bray wishes to dispose of the Oxford-Downs.

They are a choice lot of young ewes, and seven of them had dropped eight lambs when we were there. Mr. Bray has rented the greater part of his large farm, but has 140 acres of wheat and eighty of oats in this year. His address is Portage la Prairie.

THE SANFORD RANCH.

On returning to Westbourne we had time, while waiting on the train, to look through some of the stock on the above ranch, under the guidance of Mr. Geo. Davy. First of all we would note the newly Geo. Davy. First of all we would note the newly imported Hackney stallion, Marksman, a chestnut, slightly over sixteen hands high, standing on fine, clean, hard legs, and the best of feet; we did not see him move, but judge he would show a good knee and hock action. Bred to such mares as many of those on the ranch, a good carrriage horse should result. The Yorkshire Coach horse, Prince Albert, imported along with Marksman, is Prince Albert, imported along with Marksman, is also a very promising three year-old colt. Somewhere about 300 head of horses are kept on this

The 200 head of cattle were wintered down by the lake, so that we did not see them. But a thirteen-month-old Polled Angus bull just imported from Cochrane, of Compton, Que., is a right good one. There were also imported this spring several Tamworth, Berkshire and Large Yorkshire swine.

How to Keep "Separator" Skim Milk Sweet. Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The cheese factory of which I am a patron has been fitted up as a creamery for winter butter making, and should the latter prove more profitable, may be continued the greater part of the year. I am well satisfied with the results, except that the skim milk is not returned to me in good condition. True, it is not as bad as the vile whey that comes out of so many filthy, poisonous cheese factory out of so many filthy, poisonous cheese factory tanks, which makers or factorymen do not have cleaned from one year's end to the other, but it sours in a few hours after coming to my place, and the calves turn up their noses at it, and do not thrive as they did on old-fashioned skim milk. Thus far, our factory in winter has only made butter three days per week, which you see aggravates this sour milk nuisance. Cannot the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, on behalf of a host of patrons who are in this box, furnish some information that will in this box, furnish some information that will in this box, furnish some information that will in this perious trouble? R. T. G. help to remedy this serious trouble? ANSWER.

The difficulty arises from the heating up of the milk before being run through the cream separator, after which it sours very rapidly. The best remedy thus far tried is to heat the milk after

separation, so as to sterilize it practically. At the last meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association this very point was discussed as follows:— DISCUSSION.

The Chairman—One point in particular I want to question the speaker upon, and that is, how the arrangement is made for heating the skim milk of the patron, sterilizing it as it leaves the creamery, so that its feeding value is maintained for twenty-four hours in hottest weather.

Mr. Dennison—In my own creameries we use live steam directly from the boiler, to scald the milk as it runs from the separators into the galvanized iron vat, and the factory is so arranged that the milk runs from the separators into the vat, and from this vat into the tank without lifting. By turning on the steam to just such an extent as is necessary when we are using one, two or three separators, the operators may become accustomed to it, so that they can heat the milk up to 150 degrees, and it remains perfectly sweet, so far as the taste can discover, until the afternoon of the next day—oftentimes 48 hours.

48 hours.

Question—After that milk is heated up, does it separate into clots?
Mr. Dennison—Not at 150 degrees. You can separate case—Mr. Dennison—he water by heating it hotter than that. We start

in from the water by heating it hotter than that. We start it at 140 degrees, but we thought we would be on the safe side and put it 150 degrees.

Mr. Favill—What is the cost of the necessary apparatus to do this in a factory that is taking 8,000 lbs. of milk a day?

Mr. Dennison—Why, we have simply a tank; it does not cost us 15 cents to put in the apparatus to do it. Our tank is a regular skim milk tank, and we just turn the three quarterinch pipe directly into the tank.

A Member—Mr. Newton uses the exhaust steam and throws it into the pail, and it runs over into the vats, keeps heating the milk.

it into the pail, and it runs over into the vats, keeps nearing the milk.

Mr. Favill—Have you ever made any estimate of the cost of coal or steam to keep that thing running per day.

Mr. Dennison—As I estimate it, it costs us about 50 to 75 cts. a day when we are running 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk. It is merely nominal; we are glad to do it for our customers. I prefer to use the exhaust steam to heat the feed water from the boiler, rather than use it directly in the skim milk. I prefer not to interfere with the speed of the engines on account of the separators. I have in one factory a forty-horse power boiler, and in the other a twenty-horse power; and we are running from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk during the hot re running from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk during the hot

weather.

Mr. Noyes—There is a jet pump, I believe, at present, that is so constructed that you can raise your skim milk or buttermilk to any temperature you wish, and it don't take any extra steam at all. The heat that lifts it heats it.

Prof. Henry—What is the name of this piece of apparatus that does the lifting?

Mr. Noyes—It is a steam jet pump.

Mr. Deinison—The heating of the skim milk is a very valuable thing. In separated districts, like our locality, the great obstruction to our business has been that the milk became sour and unfit to feed young calves, and this arrangement has obviated that trouble.

The different brands of Paris green and the other chemicals used will often vary so much in strength and purity that it is a good practice to

spray a couple of trees, noting the result, and if any of the leaves turn brown use a less quantity next time. As the Paris green does not dissolve, merely being held in suspension in the water, great care is necessary to keep the mixture properly stirred, for if this is not done the Paris green will settle to the bottom, and the last of the barrel will be so strong that the leaves will be found to be severely

Chatty Letter from the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.) Following were among some of the noteworthy transactions on the Chicago market:-Choice 1533lb. Iowa Shorthorns at \$6.00. Nineteen choice Hereford cattle, including 7 heifers, at \$5.60. Good corn-fed Colorado steers, 1532 lbs., \$5.25. Distillery-fed steers, 1000 to 1400 lbs., \$4.75@\$5.40, the latter the top price of the year. Fancy 870-lb. heifers, \$4.60@ \$4.80. Choice 1122-lb. steers, \$5.10, with plain fat 1400b. steers at \$4.50@5.00. Export cattle, \$4.50@\$5.35. Fat bulls, \$3.00@3.90. Thin old cows, \$1.00@\$2.00. Fancy heavy hogs, \$7.75@\$7.90. Light hogs, \$7.25@7.70. Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs., \$4.25@7.25.

Shorn western lambs, 79 lbs., \$6.30. Shorn 120-lb., rearling sheep, \$5.65. Wooled Texas lambs, 79 lbs.,

\$6.00 per 100-lbs. Chicago receipts of live stock for the year to date, show a decrease of 104,000 cattle, 1,126,000 hogs and an increase of 270,000 sheep. On the whole, it will be seen the loss is quite large, and that accounts for high prices. The loss of pigs by the cold, wet spring will tend to keep hog prices up longer than many expect. The horse market is over-stocked with common kinds, but good, well-head horses wing fair wings. bred horses bring fair prices.

Prospects are, that there will be fewer range cattle marketed this year than last. There is undoubtedly a shortage in native corn-fed cattle.

The stringency of the money market has lately The stringency of the money market has lately had quite a depressing influence upon the live-stock trade. Prices were sharply lowered by the late Wall street scare, but the character of the consumptive demand was shown to be quite good, from the fact that values quickly rallied in response to a decrease in receipts. There is no foundation for a money same but the unexames may not be for a money scare, but the uneasiness may not be readily disposed of.

Geo. Geary, Goodwin Judy, and J. P. Hine recently offered 31 Angus cattle for sale at Dexter recently offered 31 Angus cattle for sale at Dexter Park, but after 10 head had been sold at \$35@\$75 for bulls, and \$30@\$100 for cows, the sale was stopped. The J. J. Hill Aberdeen-Angus cattle, lately bought by Shirley and Miller, were sold at Dexter Park, at \$50@\$140 for bulls, and \$45@\$150 for cows. The Shorthords from the same herd sold sold at \$30@\$130 for bulls, and \$35@\$150 for cows and heifers.

From Past to Present.

From the Red River cart, lumbering through Fort Garry, to the electric car, bowling along the streets of Winnipeg at twenty miles per hear; from the tallow dip to the brilliant electric light, or from the sickle to the self-binding reaper,—these are marvellous examples of development, nor are they any more remarkable than the growth of western mercantile enterprise from the days of the voyageur and the Hudson Bay trader, as he bartered for the Red Skin's bundle of pelts the products of British skill. Changes seem to have come with the quickness of magic lantern scenes. Old men recollect well the days when "The Company" did its business behind the palisades, from which has evolved that palace of trade now known as the Hudson Bay store. All that remains of the dim past, and its pioneering enterprise, is the name and adherence to honorable dealing, the very best of merchandise, and a constant policy of progress. Buying for forty general stores and some two hundred other selling points has certainly given the company an immense leverage, of which the purchaser secures the advantage. But the public realized this long ago. New comers in the country naturally enquire for these stores. It will, therefore, be information to mention the principal places: Baie Des Peres, Battleford, Calgary, Chapleau, Dauphin, Deloraine, Edmonton, Fort William, Kamloops, Keewatin, Langley, Lethbridge, Lower Fort Garry, Macleod, Manitou, Mattawa, Morden, Nelson, Pincher Creek, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Rat Portage, Riding Mountain, Russell, Shoal Lake, Sudbury, Touchwood Hills, Vancouver, Victoria, Vernon, Whitewood and Winnipeg.

In many instances the settler will be more interested in securing a farm, grazing or coal lands? Well, about seven millions of acres, or one-twentieth of the fertile belt of Manitoba and the great Northwest represent the landed interests of the Hudson's Bay Co. Under its agreement with the Crown, the Company are entitled to sections eight and twenty-six in every surveyed township, Each section consists of six hundred and forty acres, and will be sold either en bloc or in quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres each, on most liberal terms. A moment's reflection will show that choice of location from among these is practically unlimited; and a lifetime of labor and isolation may be saved by purchasing a farm which does not require years of waiting for the country to grow round it before it becomes a paying investment. When you think of buying farm lands, grazing sections, coal areas, or town and city lots in the West, you can take a short cut, and get valuable information by writing to Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, or by calling at the offices on your arrival offices on your arrival.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.

3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.

See section 11 and four following in publisher's announcement above.

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

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "Haying;" stating time to cut and describing best and most profitable method of securing a crop of 50 tons or more. Essay to be in this office by

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "Harvesting;" describing best and most profitable method of cutting, stooking, stacking and threshing say 100 acres of crop. Essay to be in this office by Aug. 5th.

Our Scottish Letter.

The month of April has in many respects been an eventful one in Scotland. Several very important shows have been held; there has been a good deal of activity in the Clydesdale world. The exhibitions of Ayrshire cattle have been largely patronized. One or two auction sales have been failures, and several animals of choice breeding have seen the light of the cattle was the large to the content was light. The first notable event in the month was the Hackney sale at Gowanbank. Strictly speaking it took place in March, but was not reported until April. Some sensational prices were realized, and altogether the sale was regarded as an unqualified success. The aged Fireaway mare Crompton's, twenty-three yearsold, drew 80 guineas and was champion at Ayr in the end of the month, actually beating the Kilmarnock champion, the fine mare Florence, owned by Mr. Morton, The twelve-year-old mare, Lady Margaret, 15 hands high, drew 130 mare, Lady Margaret, 15 hands high, drew 130 guineas, and a beauty named Ellengowan, 170 guineas. Yearling colts made 62 guineas, 80 guineas, 70 guineas, and 31 guineas a piece. Amongst the three-year-old fillies, Sweet Mary, a chestnut, drew 320 guineas, Orange Lily 125 guineas, Sweet Lullaby 65 guineas, Annie Laurie 78 guineas, Gowanlea 90 guineas, The Orphan 81 guineas, and Bonnie Doon 500 guineas. A two-year-old filly drew 285 guineas, and some idea of the general run of prices may be inferred from the averages:—10 ponies, £40 8s. 6d. a piece: 14 Hackney brood mares, £58 4s,; 6 Hackney stallions, £121 19s.; 4 yearling colts, £63 15s.; 7 three-year-old fillies, £188 17s.; 7 two-year-old fillies, £91 7s., and ninelyearling fillies, £39 11s. These prices will take rank as amongst the best ever realized at a Hackney sale, and Mr. Morton's success will be welcomed as thoroughly well-deserved. well-deserved.

In the following week, on April 6th, the annual Clydesdale and Shetland pony sale took place at Seaham Harbour, and good prices were obtained in both sections, Bidding for the Shetland ponies was brisk, and a good sale was the result. For some of the Clydesdales there was a good demand, the three-year-old-horse, Sir David 9409, drawing 515 guineas, a splendid figure. The average price of 17 ponies was £22 12s. 2d.; 22 Clydesdale mares and fillies made £80 7s. 11d., and 9 stallions ran up to the respectable average of £106 12s. 8d.

Castle Douglas Show is rapidly growing in pop-

Castle Douglas Show is rapidly growing in popular favor, and the meeting this year marked a distinct advance on the last. Galloways here naturally took the place of honour, and the famous Tarbreoch herd was well to the front in the premium lists. The class of aged bulls was a grand one, and the first prize one, Henry of Tarbreoch, owned by Messrs. Clark & Culmain, has few equals. Messrs. Biggar & Son's second bull, The Viking, is a level beast with fine top. In the class of aged cows Mr. Cunningnam fairly took the cream of the prizes with three noble cows, Scottish Queen, Madonna, and three noble cows, Scottish Queen, Madonna, and Mary Graham. Mr. Pilkington, in the class for younger cows, was an easy first with the beautiful younger cows, was an easy first with the beautiful little cow, Tidy V. of Drumlaing. Ayrshires were a great display, and the herds of Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Mr. Abram Kerr, Castlehill, Mr. Wardrop, Garlaff, Sir Mark J. Stewart, M. P., and others, sent forward animals that more than sustained the fair name of the breed. Clydesdales were prominent, as they could not well miss, being in the very centre of the Macgregor county and at a town like Castle Douglass. The champions in this class were both got by the famous Prince of Albion and bred by his owner, Mr. Gilmour, at Montrave. The champion stallion was Montrave Dudley, owned by Mr. William Montgomery, and the champion mare the 1000 guineas filly Queen of the Roses, owned by Mr. Pilkington. Mr. Andrew Montgomery's first brood mare, Daisy Dear, is by Prince Lawrence; Mr. Pilkington's first yeld mare, The Queen, is by Queen's Own; the first three-year-old mare was Queen of the first three-year-old m Own; the first three-year-old mare was Queen of Own; the first three-year-old mare was Queen of the Roses; the first two-year-old filly was owned by her breeder, Mr. David A. Hood, and was got by Balgreddan Prince, out of the dam of the celebrated Oliver Twist; and the first yearling filly was a beauty got by Patrician and owned by Mr. William Montgomery. The first yearling colt was owned by the same gentleman, and got by Macgregor. Kilmarnock Show, one of the great events of the

kilmarnock Show, one of the great events of the year, was held ten days later. This is the centennial year of the existence of the local Farmers' Society, and the executive resolved to distinguish the meeting by extending the show over two days. Certainly they ought to be satisfied with the result, for a grander display of stock of every kind could not have been looked for. The classes were all well-filled, and the attendance of the public on two days. filled, and the attendance of the public on two days in which lovely weather prevailed could not be surpassed. Hackneys mustered in large numbers, and Mr. Alex. Morton's Gowanbank stud was very successful in taking away a large share of the prize money. The best driving Hackney in Scotland is undoubtedly, however, Mr. Andrew Hunter's Lady Lofty, a superb animal in harness, with action that fairly eclipses that of almost any other living Hackney. Her hock action is perfect, and she gets over the ground in great style. Messrs. P. & W. Crawford, Eastfield House, Dumfries, showed a grand black stallion, Dash It All, a very fine specimen with many friends and admirers. A yeshines were with many friends and admirers. Ayrshires were even more numerous than at Castle Douglas, and the quality was unmistakably high. The champion cow was a brown animal owned by Mr. James Lawrie, Newton, Strathaven — unquestionably a choice example of the breed. The champion bull was a fine beast, Duke of Mauchline, a two-year-old owned by Mr. Drummond,

Craighead, Mauchline. He was also champion at Ayr. The show of Clydesdales has always been an unique feature of Kilmarnock Show, and this season proved no exception to the rule. Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, Polmont, fairly eclipsed all previous records by taking home both championships. His brood mare Princess Adino, a splendid big animal, won in the female section, and his renowned stallion, Prince of Millfield, amongst the stallions. Brenda of Kippendavie, a favorite prize winner, and looking vastly better than we have ever before known, was first in the yeld mare class. Queen of the Roses was first three-year-old filly, being followed by two daughters of Flashwood, and the first two-year-old filly was Maggie Macaulay, owned by Mr. Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, and got by that famous horse The Macaulay. The first yearling filly was a beautiful beast owned by Mr. Kean, and got by Prince of Carbury. It now has joined the Barcheskie stud.

The principal events in the third week of April were the East of Fife show at Coluisburgh and the spring show of the Royal Dublin Society. Fifeshire is a county in which the modes of farming differ somewhat from those that are popular in the have ever before known, was first in the yeld mare

fer somewhat from those that are popular in the West of Scotland. The features are the Clydesdales, for which, however, all the credit is due to gentlemen like Mr. Gilmour, of Montrave, Mr. Balfour, of Balbirnie, and tenant farmers like Mr. Anderson, Newbigging, Ceres, and Messrs. Meiklem, Begg Farm, Kirkcaldy. Several magnificent Shorthorns rarm, Kirkcaldy. Several magnificent Shorthorns may almost always be counted on at Coluisburgh, and fat stock are generally well worth studying, the district being largely a feeding one and pretty sharply divided on that account re the vexed question of Canadian stores. Hunting horses, however, always make the grandest display at this show, and this season was no exception to the rule. Mr. Gilmour exhibited some of his famous Clydesdales, and they alone were well worth looking after. By far the alone were well worth looking after. By far the best, however, was the pair of mares, Montrave Gay Lass and Tinwald Forest Flower. The two threeyear-old mares, Rance II. and Lady Muriel, were

year-old mares, Rance II. and Lady Muriel, were a great pair, and the younger ones were also good. The Dublin Show is a notable gathering, but it does not at all approach the autumn show there as a fashionable function. It is, however, well patronized by the farming community, and the display of all classes of stock indicates an advance.

The last week of the month has been a very notable one. The Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery have purchased the celebrated Flashwood, without much doubt the best living Clydesdale stallion. He is now ten years old, and has changed hands at an unprecedented figure for a horse of his age. Ayr show has been held under most faverable auspices and has proved a great success, and the Maryhill and has proved a great success, and the Maryhill show in the vicinity of Glasgow has followed suit. show in the vicinity of Glasgow has followed suit. The champion Ayrshire cow was Sloth II., owned by Mr. Steel, Burnhead, Darvel, and the Clydesdales were a splendid exhibit. The first three-year-old at Kilmarnock was the Banks horse, Belvidere, and the first at Ayr was also Mr. William Montgomery's fine thick horse, the Macmeekin. At Maryhill and Ayr, Mr. Mitchell's mares carried almost all the principal prizes, Princess Adino being champion at the latter show, while the champion horse was the great son of Sir Everard, named The Summit. SCOTLAND YET. The Summit.

Notes on Sheep Feeding and Breeding.

Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Your valuable journal recently contained a letter on sheep breeding by "Practical," of Virden, Man. He says he thinks the ADVOCATE should be in the hands of every farmer; in that I quite agree with him, but with some of his remarks I do not concur. In the first place he says half-threshed pea straw is the best feed for sheep. I consider there would be a great waste of peas in the straw, and do not think it necessary to afford as much grain as that. For instance, ten acres of good pea straw (hand threshed), with a few roots and a very small quantity of grain, should feed twenty sheep for five months, and yield two hundred and fifty bushels of peas. This half-threshed with the ground grain by peas. This half-threshed, with the ground grain he peaks of, would be too expensive feeding for profit. speaks of, would be too expensive feeding for pront. In another place he says he selected the largest ewe lambs for breeding. In that he was right as far as he went, but he should take shape into consideration, for a large sheep if not well formed will not take the eye of the judges, and should not be bred from. Now, with regard to the twin lambs, the condition of the ewes when served will have more to do with the twins than either the ram or the ewes being twins. He says he expects to get three ewes being twins. He says he expects to get three ewes being twins. He says he expects to get three or four lambs from each ewe every year. I think after he has had the three or four lambs with each ewe a few times he will be satisfied with two—at least I am—or even one, rather than three or four. R. HONEY, Warkworth, Ont.

A Home-Made Chemical Dehorner.

Dr. Salmon, the head of the U.S. government bureau of animal industry, gives this as the "chemical de-horner" used in his experiments: A mixture is prepared by taking fifty parts of caustic soda, twenty-five parts of kerosene oil, and twenty-five parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture is then placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. This cork is to rub the mixture in when a few drops are applied to the end of the coming horn of the calf, which should not be more than three weeks old. It is strong stuff and should be carefully confined to these points.

Chester Whites as Bacon Hogs.

BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONTARIO.

Many readers of the agricultural journals of Canada are perhaps not very well posted on the different breeds of swine, and having read the able articles written by parties interested in Yorkshires, Tamworths, etc., would naturally suppose that the above-mentioned breeds were the only suitable sorts to fill the present demand as bacon hogs. Let me say, in my opinion there are breeds just as suitable for this purpose that will return fully as large if not larger profits to the producer. One of these breeds is the Improved Chester Whites. I admit there are poor specimens of this breed, as among other kinds, but I do say the worst specimen of a hog I ever saw was at the last Industrial, and he was not a Chester White. The pig that will produce the largest amount of meat and lard of the best quality at the least cost, at from six to eight months old, is the most profitable pig, regardless of breed. Although I did not hear the following direct. I have it from a party not interested in any direct, I have it from a party not interested in any breed, that the foreman in a well-known packing house said a few months ago that the best bacon hog they could get was the Chester-Berkshire grade. He said they had plenty of side and better hams than grades of other breeds. The ideal hog must of necessity have a strong constitution and a vigorous appetite. If he will not feed he is of no use. The more a pig will eat and digest in proportion to its size, the more profitable it will be. He must also be of a quiet disposition; the more discontent and unnecessary motion the greater the demand on the stomach, consequently more food will be required merely to sustain the body. The best specimens may be described as long and deep in the carcass, straight on the back, short in the legs, full in the ham, light in the shoulder, head small in proportion to the body, nose not too long, face slightly dished, broad between the eyes, and especially a heavy coal of fine silky hair to protect him from cold in winter and the scorching sun in summer. The latter will blister a thin-haired pig, and in consequence it will not thrive so well. Add to the above quiet habits and an easy taking on of flesh, so as to admit of being slaughtered at almost any age, and we have what is considered a typical Chester White. I might also say that this sort seldom call their feeders before a reasonable time in the morning, as some other breeds were in the habit of doing at the time of the last Industrial Exhibition. While it is necessary for a pig to have a good appetite in order to thrive well, yet it is not necessary that they squeal themselves hungry.

Mr. Caswell, Manager of the Canadian Packing

Company, when addressing the Western Dairy-men's Convention at London, Ont., when asked by some gentleman if the Chesters were not a suitable hog, said they were too fat when fully matured, and consequently were only fit for mess pork. I would liked to have asked him (but time would not permit any discussion) if he considers the breeds he was recommending as suitable for singed bacon fully matured at from 180 to 220 pounds, the weights most in demand. If so, they should certainly be classed as small breeds instead of large, but it is classed as small breeds instead of large, but it is well-known this is not the case. I believe it is a mistake to crack up any special breed as the only suitable breed for A 1 bacon. The race we are all competing in is, "Who can produce the ideal bacon hog at the greatest profit?" A little swine feeding goes a long way if there are no profits in connection therewith. A better way would be to pay out to therewith. A better way would be to pay extra prices for the hog most suitable, or reject the ones that are not suitable, and let the producer decide what breed or breeds crossed will make the desired hog at the greatest profit to himself. The extra price paid for the best class will be of sufficient interest to the farmer to arouse him in this matter. Now, if the Improved Chester or Chester grades will produce, as they undoubtedly will, a hog at from six to eight months old, weighing from 180 to 240 pounds, with long, deep sides and especially good hams, well mixed with lean of a fine quality, what more does the packer want? or, is it a fact that some of the packers are also importers and breeders of other breeds? If so, they certainly have a twofold object in view—first, to keep their own breeds to the front, so as to sell their stock at good prices; and second, to manufacture the offspring into bacon, thereby making double profit instead of single, also giving all the credit to the Yorkshire, because the grades are mostly white, never considering that they are largely produced by Chesters. While it is necessary that we cater to the packers' wants, yet the first thing necessary is the profits on food consumed. At present prices of pork, any breed can be fed at a reasonable profit, but when prices are away down the profits are of necessity very small. Then the producer will naturally ask himself the question, Can I furnish the required quality of pork any cheaper from one breed than another? In answer to this, I might say the grazing hog of the most contented disposition, with light offals, all other points being equal, is in my opinion the most profitable pig to raise at the present time, and a good Chester White meets these requirements perhaps as nearly as any other breed. The sows are especially good mothers, being both careful and good sucklers; and as to their prolificacy the most I have had farrowed at one litter was seventeen healthy living pigs, but I read the other day of a Chester sow farrowing forty-two living pigs, one litter. Notwithstanding the fact that there are frequently able articles written in favor of other breeds, Chester Whites are still in good demand, although they are seldom mentioned, except in the advertis-

ing columns of agricultural journals. I felt it was both a duty and a privilege, as a breeder of Chesters, to say a word or two in their favor, as I know they are well deserving of a better place in public esteem than they hold in Canada. This is what prompted me to write this article.

The Farmer's Garden.

BY ROBT. BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

In my article upon "House Plants" in your issue of 5th May, I notice that I very stupidly omitted one of the most useful, ornamental and most satisfying varieties, viz., the Begonia, which should certainly have a place in every house collection, as it is what I would call a duplex plant, carrying as it does beauty in both foliage and bloom. In late years there have been great additions to this class; most of them are hardy, and are of so many different hues and colors of leaf and flower that I scarcely know which varieties to recommend, and as tastes differ so much. I think it best to allow the as tastes differ so much, I think it best to allow the growers to make their own selection.

Plants already matured or bulbs can be procured from any of the nurserymen. For my part I prefer the latter, as I know what I am getting. Put them in pots or cans, according to size of bulbs, in soil made up of one-third each of leaf mould, sand and rotten turf; soak well with water and keep them in a dark place until they sprout. For propagation purposes the begonia surpasses the geranium, the fuschia and many others, and resembles the dahlia, as you can increase your stock either by cuttings from the stems or from the roots by removing the baby or small bulbs. The begonia is certainly one of the best varieties in our floricultural classes, and is bound before very long to take the lead, as it has many advantages and no disadvantages.

Have written for your last issue upon small uits. I now take the liberty of saying something

upon large ones.

Apples.-While I have very grave doubts as to these coming to any great things in this country in my day or generation, and am positive that it is a useless and losing task to try them at all upon the open prairie, I still have hopes that some of the Russian varieties may, if properly handled, be grown to advantage in sheltered places. I supplied a number of parties with these sorts three and four years ago, and where my instructions were followed they have done fairly well; they were planted in the irgin soil without manure in the northwest corner of bluffs, and so many of the forest trees were thinned out around them as to allow them plenty of air and growing space, leaving a sufficient number to act as a windbreak to save the blossom in spring and the fruit in the fall. The ground around them was kept well cultivated throughout the season; the strong growing shoots were cut back to six eyes on hads about the middle of July which caused or buds about the middle of July, which caused them to branch out freely, and the new wood was thoroughly hardened and the buds well ripened before the frost set in. In the following and each successive spring the land was top-dressed with a liberal supply of well-rotted manure, and dug in about three-quarters of a spade deep (the manure being kept at a short distance from the trees), after the growth had started and the buds pretty well bursted. I do not believe in feeding a plant any more than a man or an animal when it is asleep, and prefer manuring my trees and bushes after they have started and are actively at work for the purpose of giving them greater strength and power for their future labor. If a tree or bush awakens from its winter's rest to find itself surrounded, or, many are, drowned with an overkindness in the way of strong food, what can be naturally expected but either of two consequences, viz., death or an over-exuberance of wood and foliage, and producing little or no fruit. However, for every apple tree that has even made a pretence of doing fairly well, there are thousands in this country that have turned out worse than badly, and have entailed only loss and disappointment to the experimenting farmers and others; therefore, I thoroughly agree with your contributor, Mr. Bedford, in his advice to the residents in Manitoba and the Northwest to be very shy about throwing away money upon the various kinds of socalled Russian apples offered by the many agents throughout this province, who are catering for business more than for the success of the trees, as the purchasers are almost sure to be led astray, more especially as very few of our nursery sales men are acquainted with or know anything of the value or habits of the different varieties they offer, and even less as to their treatment for success in establishing and propagating them. I venture to say that as we are blessed with experimental farms let us make use of them, and have our large fruits thoroughly tried there for a few years, and when varieties have been found that will succeed there. and can be relied upon as perfectly safe for this soil and in this climate, we can go ahead with our planting and grow them with some satisfaction, and possibly with some profit also. Of course, if there are any who have a few dollars to spare and would like to have home-grown apples, and who have the necessary protected situations, I would say to all such, by all means try a few of the sorts which have shown up best at Brandon Experimental Farm. Now for a few practical hints as to culture at this season to those who are fortunate to have such luxuries in their possession. I presume you have your trees pruned, if not, do so at once, by cutting back the strong shoots to six or eight eyes, and the weaker ones to two or three;

top-dress between the rows with the best of wellrotted manure, keeping it a little way from the trees, and dig or plow it in; the fibres and roots should seek out their food and come to it, and not the manure go to them; keep the land free from weeds and well cultivated on the top by frequent use of the hoe or scuffler during the entire growing and ripening season. This treatment affords the necessary breathing for the roots, and also, contrary to the belief of many people, makes the soil less easily affected by dry times than if it were hard crusted or c.ked. I agree with Mr. Franklin when he says that we may be able to grow some varieties to advantage by allowing them to become shrubby, but you would require to use the greatest of care as to how you pruned them for a year or two, as cutting them back severely would have a tendency to send them into too much wood.

Crab Apples.-I would say there may be some show for these, and in fact they have been grown in places with some degree of success. Transcendant and Whitney's Seedling, No. 20, turned out best among all I supplied. The much-praised best among all I supplied. The much-praised Martha and the Red and Yellow Siberian did not come nearly up to my expectations, and honestly I cannot recommend them. Treatment for this

class same as for apples. Plums.—I may be wrong, but my belief is that these are likely to succeed here, and be our main large fruit; but to bring that about we must plant out in shaltened spate the heat places for the out in sheltered spots, the best places for them being found in bluffs along a creek, or at the outside of a slough. The native plum is generally found in bushy, damp spots. De Soto, Weaver and Lombard have succeeded best with my clients, while the greatly lauded Moore's Arctic was nowhere. I cannot coincide with my friend, Mr. Franklin, as to hybridizing, for more reasons than one. First, the carriers of the pollen are too scarce; and in the second place our wild fruit trees are too badly diseased with black knot, a thing that growers in every country have been warring against with but little success. Manure well, cultivate regularly, and be sure to cut away all suckers, or they will cause the main stem or trunk to decay.

Pears and Cherries, so far as my experience goes, were not meant for our wounderful country. They have as yet been a complete failure; and sup pose we did get the trees to grow, I am positive the fruit, if there was any, would not be worth the pulling, as their nature demands a damp, sluggish atmosphere, and who is there that does not know that ours is far removed from that?

I would mention, in conclusion, that I have handled and experimented upon fruit trees and bushes from Minnesota, Illinois, Dakota, Ontario, and New York State, and none gave so much satisfaction and succeeded nearly so well as those from Rochester, N. Y.

Fleecing the Dairy Farmer.

Practically single-handed, for a quarter of a century the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has resisted and exposed an endless number of schemes designed to fleece the farming public. When the movement in favor of improved butter dairying set in, occasion was taken to caution persons against starting creameries without a certainty of a sufficient supply of milk within a reasonably limited area, and with out exercising the greatest possible care in the selection of plans and plant. It is no secret that there are probably a thousand creameries in the United States, which have actually cost double what would have yielded the conscienceless concerns supplying the outfits a reasonably large standing idle for lack of milk, and some have been "mysteriously burned down." We have in the past margin of published plans and given estimates of the cost of plant and building under reasonable conditions, and at the experimental dairy stations established in the different Canadian provinces practical in-formation as to every detail can be obtained. Reliable men who have been in the business in Canada for years are always ready to impart to beginners the benefit of their experience, so that when an oily-tongued agent from abroad strikes a district with his grip full of plans and golden statements of prospective profits it would be well to send him about his business and make enquiries nearer home. Usually this is not done. A little mother wit ought to tall any one that these glibmother wit ought to tell any one that these glibtalking travellers are not philanthropists, and that when a couple of "prominent farmers" are invited at "the expense of the company" on a trip of 400 or 500 miles to see a real creamery running, and are wined and dined into the bargain, it is not for their benefit nor for the benefit of their fellowfarmers who are to become shareholders. However, they bring home a glowing report, the stock is taken up with a boom, the agent gets a \$5,000 or \$6,000 contract signed hard and fast for what ought only to cost \$3,000, or when the cow population of the community would not warrant a larger expenditure than that, and then takes his departure for pastures fresh, leaving his victims to fight it out with the collector of the company. It seems necessary to reiterate previous warnings on this subject, in view of the increased attention being given to buttermaking on the factory plan. The essential facts about this business can be got quite near at home, and it can be successfully developed. just as Canadian cheese dairying was, without the application of Chicago hot-house methods. A little common sense is a very good thing on which to lay the foundation of a creamery.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V.S.. WINNIPEG. "STRAINED" OX.—SOW AND PIGS AILING.

G. COOPER, Holmfield, Man. :-1. "Working ox, five years old, always straining when standing in stable and passing oily substance; passes a good deal of wind. First, what will help him? Second, can he be cured?"

2. "Sow, farrowedsix weeks ago, good health and appetite for five weeks, let her and the young ones appetite for five weeks, let her and the young ones out one day when thawing and very wet; sow got to some refuse from slaughtered hogs. Suddenly refused her feed for two days, and only eats a very little choice food since; lays quiet all the time, and gets weaker; breathing right. She has no milk for the pigs. Young pigs begin to swell round the throat to the ears, till they choke, and die on the fourth day after affected—two, at least, dead; other six more or less affected. In dry, clean pen all the time. Feed bran, shorts and chopped barley scalded. What is the cause and cure, if any? Which is the best way to drench a sow?"

1. Your ox is suffering from a relaxed condition of the *sphincter ani*, usually termed "strained." The condition is supposed to be brought on by too severe exertion, and is often incurable. Try the following:—Nux. vomica pulv., two drachms; gential pulv., three drachms; bicarbonate of soda, four drachms. Give twice a day in food, or in drench,

for ten days. 2. A sow's digestive organs are strong and not very easily upset, but like all things mortal there is a limit to their endurance. Your sow is evidently suffering from acute indigestion, brought on by eating the decomposed and probably poisonous garbage.

Treatment:—Epsom salts, five ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, half a drachm; treacle, four ounces; dissolve in half a pint of hot beer, and give in one dose. When the bowels have responded to the purgative, give three times a day, for two or three days: tincture of gentian, one ounce; carbonate of ammonia, half a drachm; flaxseed tea, half a pint. To administer the medicine, put the loop of a small rope round the upper jaw, behind the tusks, and raise the head sufficiently high by fastening to post or beam. The pigs are suffering from malignant sore throat, which is very contagious. Infected animals should be immediately isolated, and dead ones deeply buried. Treatment:-Open the bowels by giving from half an ounce to two ounces of Epsom salts, according to age of pig; follow this up by giving three times a day from ten to twenty grains chlorate of potash, which should be placed back on tongue with spoon. Apply hot fomentations to throat. The pen should be well cleansed and disinfected.

FOWLS LOSING FEATHERS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Roseisle, Man.:—"My fowls lost the feathers off their necks and other parts last autumn. I rubbed lard on the bare places, but it did no good, and this spring they are worse, and some of them are nearly naked. Can worse, and some of them are nearly naked. you give name of disease and also a remedy?"

The disease from which your poultry is suffering is analogous to mange in cattle and other animals. The treatment consists in the application of an ointment, composed of one part sulphur to four parts of lard; this, with change of diet, pure air, and a good dusting place, will usually effect a cure. SICK OX-POSSIBLY "BLACK LEG."

B.: "While working my oxen the other day on the harrows one of them played out, and as I thought it was only sulking, I tried to make it go, but could not get it to move a step. The next day I tried them on the plough, but the ox seemed to be sick and could not work, consequently I put him in the stable, and on examining him I found that just over his left kidney and hip his hide seemed to be hollow, with water under it. Kindly let me know what is the matter and the best treatment?"

We are not able, from the one symptom you have mentioned, to determine the nature of the disease. Possibly it is symptomatic anthrax, "black leg," although that disease seldom attacks animals that are over two or three years old. If it is "black leg," what appears to be water under the hide is gas evolved from decomposing tissue. The ailment, however, may be local, and caused by mechanical injury. If such is the case, the treatment will be as follows: -Give in one dose, Epsom salts, twenty ounces; saltpetre and ginger, of each half an ounce; treacle, one pint; dissolve all in one quart of hot water. Rub the part once a day with the following liniment: sweet oil, four ounces; turpentine and strong ammonia, of each two ounces. Give the animal sufficient rest.

A "HIDE-BOUND" BULL.

Parklands, Assa.:—"A two-year-old pure-bred bull is not thriving, is hide-bound, and won't eat a quart of grain (which is chopped wheat and oats) a day; in fact, will not eat enough of any kind of food. His feed has been hay and a little chop all What will restore his appetite and put him in better condition, and what would be the best feed for him?

The trouble is probably derangement of the liver, or some other important organ of digestion. Give in one dose the following purgative: Epsom salts, fourteen ounces; ginger, half an ounce, treacle, one pint; dissolve in one quart of hot ale. When the purgative has ceased operating, give morning and evening for ten days, in mash or dissolved in water as a drench: nux vomica, one drachm; sulphate of iron and nitrate of potass., of each one and a-half drachms. Feed at first principally scalded bran-mash, with two teacupfuls of flax seed in the evening meal. As the appetite returns, give a little grain chop, and increase gradually, but do not over-feed. Allow pure air and exercise in pasture or paddock.

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

BARRENNESS. ALEX. McLEAN, Turtle Lake, Ont .:- "I have a heavy mare nine years old, and have raised two colts from her, and now I cannot get her in foal. She has been covered two years in succession without success. Can you advise any treatment likely to succeed? What can I do for her?"

We are afraid that the attempt to breed from your mare will prove unsuccessful. The neck of the your mare will prove unsuccessful. The neck of the womb is injured from her last parturition, and become too rigid and the opening too small to allow of impregnation. However, if you are very desirous of breeding her, pass the hand into vagina, and with the finger closed proceed to dilate the mouth of the womb, or procure one of Lyman's Impregnators and insert previous to the mare being put to the horse.

DISORDERED TEETH.

A. S. J., Willowdale, Ont.:—"I bought a cow a few weeks ago, and found she would not eat as though she cared for her food, and the saliva is coninually running out of her mouth. I find about a gallon in her feed box in the morning. Her coat is rough and skin seems rather too tight. Will you please tell me what is the matter, and what I can

You do not say how old the animal is. If she is from eighteen months to two years old, examine her mouth, and I think that you will find that the temporary molars have not been cast off, and will thus account for all the symptoms you describe. Anything wrong with the mouth or teeth of cattle will cause an increased flow of saliva. Remove the crown, and give a dose of laxative medicine.

MAMMITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER). JOSEPH IRWIN, Salisbury, Ont.:—"I have a valuable cow, and every few weeks in the summer her bag is caked. When I milk her the swelling is down, but it is not good milk. If you will kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, a cure for it I should be much obliged?"

This disease is known among farmers, cow-keepers and stock-keepers, as garget, long slough, caked bag, etc. It consists of inflammation of the udder, and is often of a very intractable character, especially when it takes on the chronic form. The symptoms are increased heat in the udder, attended with redness of the skin, and it becomes increased with redness of the skin, and it becomes increased in size and hard, very tender and painful to the touch, and when manipulating look out for kicks. Upon drawing the bag, instead of milk a thin, yellowish fluid will be obtained, mixed with small curds and strings of fibrin. For treatment—foment with warm water, by the application of a blanket across the loins, suspend the udder, which must be kept free from milk, and then apply some stimulating liniment: Water of ammonia, one part; olive oil, four parts; or the ordinary soap liniment from oil, four parts; or the ordinary soap liniment from the drug stores. Sometimes this disease assumes a chronic form, and instead of the active inflam-mation forming an abscess, a hard, nodular state of the udder ensues permanently. In this stage of the disease apply an ointment of iodide of potassium, one part, to eight of lard. These measures must be perseveringly employed for a length of time with discretion, and are usually attended with success.

PARASITES IN SHEEP. THOS. E. BARTLETT, Hybla, Ont.:—"I am in trouble about my sheep, as they are dying off rapidly. Last fall I had about one hundred and fifty lambs; about New Year's Day, one took sick after another, and all I could do to save them proved of no avail. They are not able to hold up their heads, nor have they strength to stand. Most of them froth at the mouth at first, then become purged and nothing would stop it. I find they have lumps under the jaw, with a bad smell just before they die. I tapped six of them with lumps, and find the swelling filled with water. do not think I will have a lamb of last year left. This spring I have had so far about seventy lambs, and only fourteen living. Some come and never move; some linger a day or two and even a week; some are strong, run and jump around, still they die.
Many of the ewes, even good mothers, drop their lambs and then leave them to die. I do not skin them, they smell so bad, and I am at a loss to know what ails them." ails them.'

I must confess this alarming state of affairs puzzles me, and without an inspection it will be difficult to locate the cause. My opinion, from the ymptoms detailed of the odema or "watery condition of the skin", points to parasites or worms in the intestines. A qualified veterinary surgeon should be at once consulted to make a post mortem of those dead or dying, and suggest remedies for further prevention. If there are any dogs around, or if the sheep have access to stagnant water, swamp

or marsh land under trees, it will be most likely due to the parasites named Esophagotoma Columbian; this will cause obstruction to the circulation of the blood and account for the dropsy. The post mortem would reveal the nodular lumps or concretions in the bowels. If this should prove to be the case, see that your dogs are treated to a dose of worm medicine occasionally, and remove the sheep from the infected area.

> Miscellaneous. BUCKWHEAT FOR FEEDING.

ALEX. McLean, Turtle Lake, Ont.:—"Is buck-wheat a good grain for fattening beef cattle?"

Buckwheat is seldom used as a feeding stuff, Buckwheat is seldom used as a feeding stuff, though it makes a good feed for poultry, and when mixed with corn is much used for fattening swine in some places. It is also fed to other kinds of stock with good results, but except in some special cases its use in this way would not be profitable, because the selling price is usually above that of other grain, while the feeding value is considerably below. For comparison, taking oats as an example, the digestible nutrients are as follows: Of Buckwheat—Albuminoids, 6.8; carbo-hydrates, 47.0; fat, 1.2; Albuminoids, 6.8; carbo-hydrates, 47.0; fat, 1.2; nutritive ratio, 7.4; value per hundred pounds, 77c. Oats—Albuminoids, 9.0; carbo-hydrates, 43.3; fat, 4.7; nutritive ratio, 6.1; value per hundred pounds,

Answers re Tread-Power Threshers.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

In reply to "Manitoba Farmer," I would say that I am an Assiniboia farmer, and have used one of John Larmonth & Co.'s (Montreal) tread-power threshing outfits for five years, and never invested my money better than in that machine. If your friends will write to me I will tell them all they wish for, or they can call and see the machine at work.

Yours truly,

Yours truly, A. L. GRUGGEN, Moosomin, N. W. T.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

work.

In reply to your correspondent, "A Manitoba Farmer," I will give my own experience with a tread-power threshing machine. His objections to getting the threshing done by hired machines are correct and not overstated, and it was these objections that induced me to buy a two-horse tread-power machine in the year 1888, and which I have used with increased satisfaction ever since. The chief points in its favor are: 1. Being able to do your threshing just when you are ready. 2. To your threshing just when you are ready. 2. To take your own time and clean the grain thoroughly out of the straw, and not "throw over." 3. When finishing a stack, to leave no waste on the ground.

4. To keep the 4c., 5c. or 6c. per bushel in your own packet. pocket.

My machine (John Abell's, of Toronto,) threshes in wheat about 30 to 35 bushels per hour; oats, about 50 bushels per hour. Threshing from the stack, four men are all that are required, and threshing from the stook five men. I find threshing from the stook is by far the best, and my method is as follows:—As soon as my grain is all in stook, I begin to thresh the first that was cut, setting the machine so as to get about 600 bushels at a setting, and for a crop of about 200 acres use 6 horses—2 horses on the power, and using two wagons for drawing to the machine, changing horses at intervals. One man with each wagon can put on his own load and keep the machine supplied with sheaves; one man feeding and cutting bands; a fourth attends bushels and, if necessary, ties bags; while a boy with a horse or an ox draws away the straw. At noon and night we just take the sides ng from the stook five men. I find threshing from straw. At noon and night we just take the sides off the racks, pile on the bags, and take our grain home with us. In this way I can, with only the same hands required for stacking, have my grain threshed and safely housed in almost the same threshed and safely housed in almost the same time that we should take to stack it. By this you will see that there is positively no outlay whatever for the threshing, except the first cost of the machine, and I consider that in two seasons I fully save the price of that. I think greater care is required in the selection of a machine of this kind than in the larger ones as, in this case, you verily want quired in the selection of a machine of this kind than in the larger ones, as, in this case, you verily want Multum in Parvo, and I have seen several treadpowers in operation that I would not give yard room. The machine that I use has always given the greatest satisfaction; the power is a level tread, that is, the horses feet are level, although they are walking up hill, and, although prejudice is they are walking up hill, and, although prejudice is to the contrary, my horses come off the power as fresh and sound as when they went on, and two that have been going on the power for five or six years, and have, in fact, done the most of the threshing, are as sound in their legs to-day as when they first went on.

Every farmer with 100 acres or more should have a machine of this description; with 200 acres or over I think a 3-horse tread-power would be

My idea of farming in Manitoba, and I speak from 11 years' experience, is, wherever practicable, to go into mixed farming, (I myself raise, besides grain, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.), and do all the work with your own machines, thus keeping everything on the farm ; with this object in view, I use all the newest implements and machines, including a hand centrifugal cream separator, and last, though not least, I have erected an all-steel Geared Aermotor Windmill for grinding grain and cutting hay and straw, etc., on one of my barns, which I consider one of my best investments.

J. E. MARPLES, Yours truly, J. E. MARPLES, Poplar Grove Farm, Hartney, Man.

Agriculture in the Public Schools. A paper read at the Teachers' Convention, at Virden, by Jas. Elder, "Hensall Farm," Virden.

A common question frequently asked is, "Why do our boys leave the farm?" and many are the answers given, all more or less correct. There is one answer, however, which is perhaps as much to the point as any, but which I have never heard given, viz.: Our boys are not taught the science of farming, and consequently they grow up with the idea that farming is a sort of low class occupation, from which, by dint of hard, dirty occupation, from which, by dint of hard, dirty labor, an ignorant, stupid, simple set of men are able to just keep body and soul together, the only spice of whose life is an occasional visit of the bailiff, whilst the city and town occupations require intellect, education and sharpness, which, when ap-plied, secure for those employed in them competence, dignity and respectability.

No doubt among those engaged in farming there are many well educated men. Educated in certain branches, but not in the branches applicable to their occupation; consequently, whilst they can talk intelligently about politics, history, geology or astronomy, they know nothing about the science of agriculture. Some of these are excellent painters or musicians, but in the business from which they expect a livelihood they are simply plodding along in the dark. They do a thing because they see some one else whom they consider a good farmer doing it, failing altogether to notice that the circumstances in his case are entirely different from those in theirs.

But perhaps some one will ask: "Is there any science in agriculture?" I answer, just as much as in any other occupation. Nay, I question if in any business there is more need for knowledge, skill, judgment and perspicuity than in agriculture, and the property I am disposed to dispute the claim to the therefore I am disposed to dispute the claim to the name "profession" with some of those occupations which now assume it. True, in the past it was generally thought that principal requirements in a farmer were plenty of physical strength and mental energy. But in these days of keen competition and improved methods, a man requires to exercise his mental even more than his physical powers; if he is to be successful in agriculture he must know the whys and wherefores, he must know the principles as well as the practice.

Yes; not only is agriculture a science, but it is the grandest science on earth. 1st. Because it is the fountain of the world's life. 2nd. Because it was the only science practised by man in his unfallen state. The sciences of law, medicine, etc., are only the results of sin. 3rd. It is the most independent mode of existence offered to man.
"Happy and free as a king is he who bows but to God alone." Therefore, we believe that the time has come for a griculture to be taught in our public schools.

As to the subjects to be taught, these are many and varied. Whilst technical chemistry is all very well in its place, at the same time I believe that, for the present, the very best text-book possible could be compiled of extracts from our agricultural journals. These are not only suitable to our times and conditions, but their practical character would make them interesting to our young people, and would impress them upon their minds in a manner impossible to the more technically written articles. A thoroughly practical, intelligent farmer should be chosen to make the selections. He would be in a position to make a much more judicious selection than a regular educationist.

A text-book of this kind could be made very interesting and instructive, and we have would in many cases be read with profit by the parents. It should embrace a wide variety of subjects, such as the constituents of soils, the constituents of plants and grains, the systems of cultivation for different soils and different plants. (I remember well, in my boyhood days, reading a series of articles in the old Canada Farmer, entitled "Familiar Talks on Agricultural Subjects, from which some excellent articles could be culled.)

Then there is the stock department.—the characteristics of the different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, also methods of feeding to best advantage, including results of experiments made at the Experimental Farm; also an article on

pedigrees of stock. Then there is gardening in all its branches, a subject so important in contributing to the variety on the farmer's table, or to cultivating a taste for the beautiful; also tree planting, the knowledge of which seems to be very limited, and the practice of which would contribute as much as anything else to make country life pleasant, enjoyable and elevating.

And last, but not least, I would include in such a text-book articles for the girls on housekeeping, cooking, dairying, etc. I am afraid that too much pains are taken sometimes to teach the girls to ape the lady under a sad misapprehension of the true meaning of that term, and not enough to teach them those things which are essential to their future usefulness, happiness and well-being; for, after all, "Life is real, life is earnest." Fancy clothing, stylish gait and simpering manners may be very fascinating to the love-sick swain, but they add but little to the prosperity, contentment and happiness of after-life. 'A well-cooked meal, clean, cheery house, well-repaired pants, and a thrifty, intelligent wife, who can talk intelligently about mutual interests, will contribute to a husband's contentment and good humor, and to the happiness of the home, long after the simpering manners have lost their

Let such a book be compiled, and I believe it would be the most interesting as well as the most instructive book in our schools.

Some will say that agriculture must be learned by practical observation. True, and do not our country boys have the practical part right before them? What they need is to be taught correct theories, and by comparing these theories with the practice they see at home, whether that practice is right or wrong, they will enjoy the very best facilities for learning the science of agriculture.

Now, as to the objects to be attained. These are both important and far-reaching 1st. I would say that the ideas caught by the children at school, and by them suggested at home, would have an immediate effect in improving the methods practised by the parents. 2nd. It would cause the children

by the parents. 2nd. It would cause the children to be more observant of farm operations, marking wherein the home practice agreed with the school theory, and vice versa 3rd. The above two points gained, I believe that an immediate effect would be een in better managed and more productive farms; better and better kept stock, and, consequently, better financial results; and again, consequently, more happy homes, because the old Scotch rhyme is true:

There's little cant and little cheer can come, Wi' duddy duplits and a pantry toume. 4th. Our young people will learn that there is something more than plod in farm life; that there is a wide field for the exercise of their intellectual being, and that the farmer's or farmer's wife's life can be as respectable as that of any other man or woman who breathes the air of heaven. 5. Some of the future results will be: Fewer of our boys leaving the farm; fewer of our girls preferring the stylish dude to the substantial, noble-minded agriculturist; agriculture placed where it ought to be, as the most independent and honorable calling open to men and women, which God speed the day.

How to Start and Stock a Hennery.

Written for the ADVOCATE by J. C. Harrison, "Brandon Poultry Yards," Brandon, Man.]

The subject of poultry keeping is just now receiving much attention from beginners who have no practical experience, and they ask for information on this important subject, to answer which privately would require too much time, so that I through the columns of the ADVOCATE desire to discuss the general principles of this subject in a public way. Poultry is kept principally for two purposes,—that of furnishing table fowls, and supplying eggs. Some varieties are best for one purpose, and some for the other. Some varieties are what might be termed general purpose fowls, combining both qualities. It will be well, then, for a beginner to first decide what he wishes to produce, and select breeds best adapted for his requirements.

Since fashion in poultry raising and poultry journalism has run so high, breeders of particular varieties have become so enthusiastic as to claim every good quality imaginable for their particular favorites. Every sensible person, however, should know that no one breed can excel in all characteristics. Some of the best layers are non-setters, and some of the heaviest table fowls are indifferent layers, and so on. In my many years' experience with the different varieties, I might affirm that they will all pay handsome profits, if furnished suitable quarters for their varying conditions and receive proper care. In order to assist the inexperienced in selecting the breeds most suitable to his purpose, I would advise the selection of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns as being the best for all practical purposes. The Brahma is a superior winter layer, the best of the Asiatics. The Plymouth Rock is a good average layer, will average about ten dozen eggs each per year; they are also excellent broilers, are also good setters and mothers; and I think that all the setting varieties will lay fewer eggs if deprived of the privilege of bringing out at least one brood of chickens. So long as the breeders of Plymouth Rocks will be content to have them occupy the middle ground between large and small breeds, and endeavor by careful selection to improve their egg-producing qualities, they will hold their position of favor against all rivals.

The Wyandotte of late has come into public notice; they are very similar to the Rocks, and are their strongest competitors. They are shorter jointed, more blocky, finer boned and closer feathered, and if they become of a uniform type they will certainly deserve all the praise their breeders give

The Leghorn is a non-setting variety, and one of the best producers of eggs, being most prolific during the warmer months, their chickens making nice, early, though small broilers, and should only be used as such, as their skin is too tough to make good roast rs. Their chief merit is, however, in eggproduction alone. They mature early, many pullets commencing to lay at five and a-half months old.

The Langshans will lay as large an egg as the Brahma, and perhaps as many of them, also of the same desirable color, but they are not considered a first-class table fowl by the Americans on account of their white skin.

The Dominique, I would say, occupied the middle ground in company with the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte. Of the many other varieties of poultry, I might just mention the Hamburg family, whose chief merit is egg-production, one gold-spangled hen having laid one hundred and fifty eggs in six months. Their meat is too dark to be desired for table use, their chickens are delicate and hard to raise, but when six or eight months old be-

come quite hardy. The different varieties of this family are gold and silver-spangled, gold and silver-pencilled, and the white and black varieties, which have been introduced more recently. The black I consider the hardiest and most prolific of all.

The Black Spanish, long known as one of the

best layers, is equal in every respect to the Leghorns, laying a larger egg than any other breed. The chicks are extremely delicate, but the matured fowls are reasonably hardy, the contrast of the pure white face and ear-lobes with the metallic green-black plumage making them a very hand-some, showy bird, but in breeding for this par-ticular marking much of their merit has been

The French class, comprising the Hoodans, Le-Flesche and Cravecœurs, while highly appreciated in France, have failed to give general satisfaction in America. I heard of one poultryman in the Southern States who has been very successful with Hoodans, and who claims every excellence for them as table fowls, besides being good layers. All these varieties, however, as well as the Polish, require warm, dry quarters, as they are very liable to roup if kept in damp pens.

The LeFlesche are the most delicate to rear of the whole race, especially in this northern climate, but I believe a good hen of this breed would lay more eggs from March to October than any other, not excepting Leghorns.

A Correction.

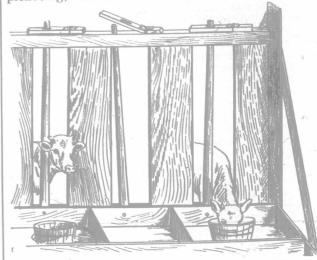
A while ago I saw a collection of statistics concerning many different kinds of fowls and eggs, wherein it was said some smaller eggs fell short of wherein it was said some smaller eggs fell short of a pound to the dozen, while larger kinds overran in varying degree. Writing on another subject than size of eggs, I absent-mindedly "lumped" and misquoted the above as requiring to a pound one dozen large eggs of the hen. How I could have done so, I cannot tell; I give it up. I knew better, for I have often wished I could sell my hen-fruit by the pound since many specimens are too large for the pound, since many specimens are too large for fitting ordinary egg-cases. Even the most accurate are human, and may err. "Homer sometimes nods," which I don't wonder at, if he had my burden and variety of spring work.

MRS. IDA E. TILSON.

Calf Feeding Pen.

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MAN.

By the time your June number reaches your readers, many will be tussling with their young calves at feeding time, now just turned out to pasture; and to save many knocks both to feeder and calves, I advise them to make a calf stanchion and build it into the fence. To make it, it requires two upright ends morticed into two blocks for feet; let these be four feet long, with the upright placed in centre. Now saw gains in uprights six inches from each end, leave one inch full of upright, now take either nicely smoothed poles, or better, strips of picketing, and nail in the gains cut in uprights.



Now you have your two end pieces standing on their own feet, and the strips, two top and bottom, nailed securely, or perhaps a half-inch bolt run through. Now any pieces of board will do for filling. The dimensions of my calf feeder are as follows, and I find it about right:—height of posts over all, four feet; between the long strips, three feet; a convenient length of feeder, twelve feet. Now this part of our machine be careful about; begin at one end, and next post put into the stanchion a strip four inches wide; now leave nine inches; now fill fifteen inches, then leave nine inches, and go on until you come to the end, always nailing filling; now take four-inch strips for your stanchion, and you have, as it were, a mortice at top and bottom, put this into the nine-inch vacancy and leave only four inches for the calf's neck; taper at the top your stanchion, so it will give your calf room to get his head in, and fasten bottom of stanchion by putting in either a bolt or oak pin. When feeding time comes all the calves that can get their heads in will be ready to fasten in, and when they are fed shove out their heads, and there will soon be another ready to shut in; to hold the pails for feeding, run a pole from one foot to the other, and between each stanchion brace to the bottom of feeder by nailing short pieces, and each calf has its own bucket, and no wasted feed or 1893

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Private Dairying in Manitoba.

BY S. M. BARRE, WINNIPEG, PRESIDENT OF MANI-TOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Dairying is taking a larger hold than ever in Manitoba and the Territories. But on account of the sparsely settled condition of the western country the greater part of the products must for years to come be made in private dairies. We should, therefore, make an effort to improve our ways in making and handling dairy butter. The following suggestions will, I trust, prove useful:-

Cleaning the Milk-House. - The first thing to be done at the beginning of the dairy season is the thorough cleaning of the milk-house, and of all utensils connected with the dairy. Take everything out of the milk-house, use plenty of scalding water and lye to clean the shelving and all the Whitewash inside and outside, to wood-work. sweeten the atmosphere and absorb moisture. Use a weak solution of copperas or sulphuric acid to clean the floors. Keep nothing but milk in the milk-house. A vegetable cellar-kitchen is no place for milk and butter. If you have no milk-house partition a corner of your best room, and keep

milk in a cool, clean place. See that the cows get a full supply of succulent food, plenty of pure water and salt at all times of the wear, and particularly during the milking

Sow a patch of corn, or of oats and peas, for soiling purposes during the hot, troublesome days of

summer. Milking and Cream Separation.—The best time to milk is immediately after feeding. Milk cleanly, regularly, quickly and completely. With less than regularly, quickly and completely. With less than eight cows use deep or shallow setting. Deep setting without ice or cold water is of no practical use in summer is defective in the fall, or at the end of the milking period, and under the above conditions should be superseded by shallow setting. Under proper conditions deep setting is far better than shallow pans in the average dairy farm. Skim before the milk is sour; so soon as the milk begins to turn, the cream has done rising; it is of no use whatever to let it remain any longer on the

milk. The Hand Separator.—With more than eight cows farmers will find it a great advantage to use a cream hand separator. The public was at first prejudiced against its use, because the hand separator was supposed to be hard to turn. This prejudice is now fast disappearing, and we are now in position to safely state that a hand separator can easily be turned by a good-sized boy. In fact, boys prefer turning this separator to milking; they claim it is lighter work. With thirty or forty cows it is best to use a larger machine, and run it with horse gear—a bull, an ox, or a pony could do the work. A tread-power is the best for this purpose, on account of securing more uniformity of speed, but hundreds of sweep horse powers are used for the purpose of turning separators, with good results, on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. The separator should be set in a clean, cool, suitable place (it needs no costly building), not too far from the cattle yard or shed. The separator is started about the time milking commences. Both operations are completed about the same time, and the warm, sweet skim-milk is ready for the calves to drink. There are no pans to wash, no cream to skim, no cold water to pump. The whole dairy operation is wonderfully simplified.

secret of making sweet, fancy butter lies in churning often, say every day when possible, and at least every second day during hot weather. If the quantity of cream is too limited for churning so often, add now sweet wilk to it in order to increase often, add new sweet milk to it in order to increase its bulk. The cream should be well mixed and stirred every time a fresh supply is added to the contents of the cream vessel. No new milk or sweet cream should be added to the contents of the cream vessel within ten hours of the time of churning. Keep the cream vessel in a cool, clean, dark place. Bear in mind that separator cream requires to be cooled immediately after separation to a temperature below 60° Fahr.—I like to cool it to 50°. This point should not be overlooked if you wish to avoid difficulties in churning, secure quality and yield of butter. The acidulation of the cream should not be left to chance and circumstances, but be so regulated as to have the cream ready for the churn at a given time. It might begin ten or the churn at a given time. It might begin ten or twelve hours before churning and be accomplished with heat, a ferment, or both, so as to produce the best results. Cream in the right condition for churning should not be too thick nor too sour, the casine should be well separated from the fat (this is indicated by the fomentation of small pellets or grains in the liquid), and it should have a mild,

clean, sour taste. Churning, Washing and Packing Butter.— Churn the cream in any kind of revolving or rocking churn at a temperature never above 58° Fahr. in summer, if you wish to obtain quality and quantity of butter. Color when necessary, and always use a thermometer before churning. When butter shows signs of breaking, add a little brine to the contents of the churching. of the churn to assist separation. When the butter grains are of the size of small shots, before taking

out the butter-milk, add water at about 50° during summer in quantity equal to about one-third of the contents of the churn, agitate a little, draw off the contents of the churn, agitate a little, draw off the diluted liquid, and repeat washing with water at 55° until the water comes clear. Well water is generally the best for washing butter. Let the butter drain a while. Salt at the rate of seveneights to an ounce of salt per pound of butter, and work just enough to incorporate the salt with the butter. Let it then stand a few hours in a cool, clean, dark place, and when hard enough rework slightly to make it uniform in color. Beware of over-working; nine-tenths of dairy butter is overworked. Always use regular butter salt. worked. Always use regular butter salt.

Three-quarters of our dairy butter is spoiled by

being packed in poor tubs, and people use them because they are cheap. This is a very near-sighted policy. Pack butter solidly in neat mountain spruce tubs, which hold the pickle. Keep the butter submerged in brine so as to exclude the air from it. This can be done by keeping a weight over the butter until the tub is full. Fill the tub up to within three-quarters of an inch of the top, place two layers of butter cloth over it, and fill the remaining space with a thick coat of salt paste. This is done by mixing fine salt with water. Soak

the tubs in brine five or six days before using.

How to Tare Butter Tubs.—1st. Weigh the empty tub. 2nd. Weigh again when full. 3rd. but in the salt cloth, cover and tins, allow an extra half pound of butter for soakage, and then tare. Then your weight will hold out if the butter is not kept too long. Keep butter in a clean, cool, dark

We cannot condemn too strongly the evil practice of packing butter, and holding it from summer until fall and winter in foul cellars, or other places unfit for storing butter. Butter is a perishable article anyway, and will not keep long even in a cold storage. I am fully convinced that unless dairy butter is shipped weekly from the farm to some reliable dealer, who could at once place it immediately, all efforts to improve private dariving immediately, all efforts to improve private dariving will prove useless.

Let us, therefore, organize cold storage trans-Let us, therefore, organize cold storage transportation on our lines of railways; the railways companies are desirous of providing such transportation. Let the farmers and country merchants ship the butter every week. Let this butter be honestly and properly classified, and paid for according to quality. Let it be at once sold and brought into consumption to make room for fresh and a great step will then have been made supplies, and a great step will then have been made in the right direction.

Summerfallowing.

BY S. A. BEDFORD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRAN-

DON EXPERIMENTAL FARM. The subject of summerfallow is just now a seasonable one, and I think we can with profit discuss it for a short time, and to do this intelligently we must have first clearly before our minds the objects aimed at, and not be satisfied with simply doing this important work because others are doing it, for the two or three succeeding crops will depend largely on whether this year's fallow has been a

success or not. We will now very shortly touch on some of the

objects to be aimed at in a successful fallow: 1st. No doubt the main object, and with many the only object, is to destroy weeds, seeds and other shrubs; to do this successfully, repeated crops of these must be encouraged to germinate, and any plan that will encourage the germination of weeds will help to make the fallow a success. For that reason I would strongly recommend the harrowing of land directly after plowing, so as to prevent the moisture from evaporating; weeds brought near the surface will then germinate at once, and give you an opportunity to destroy them. But if the land is left rough until it is thoroughly dried before harrowing, some difficulty will be experienced in getting them to germinate without a shower, and showers are often rare at this season of the

2nd. To compact soils too heavily loaded with unrotten stubble, and by this means not only making the rotted stubble available for plant food, but bringing the soil into the right condition for retaining moisture; and for this reason I would advise only plowing fallow once, unless the land is infested with couch grass, for the second plowing often undoes much of the work of the first plowing, and besides encourages an excess of plant growth the following year, and we all know by the past year's experience what this leads to.

3rd. To bring to the surface an additional inch or so of new soil, a dangerous experiment with either fall or spring plowing, but perfectly safe and advisable in fallow, as nearly a year elapses before this additional inch or two is cropped, and it has time to sweeten.

But do not forget that after getting the weed seeds to germinate, the easy time to kill them is be-fore or just as the plants are appearing out of the ground; a stroke of harrow will then destroy them by the thousand, while later on (sometimes in two or three days) they will get beyond the reach of the harrow, and the labor of destroying them will be increased fourfold, and very likely not be nearly so thoroughly done. In fact, I think a successful fallow depends largely on the wise use of the COUCH GRASS.

So far I have only spoken on the manner of destroying the annual weeds found on our farms, but we have other weeds much more difficult to exterminate than the native annual weeds, namely, what are known as the couch grasses. These two grasses, although quite unlike in appearance, habit of growth and date of ripening, are often con-founded. The one most frequently found on founded. The one most frequently found on strong, heavy soils is bluish green in appearance, has a narrow blade, a wheat-like head, and ripens in August. This grass, Agropyrum Glaucum, in its proper place makes excellent pasture and resists drought surprisingly, but when firmly established in wheatfields very quickly kills out the grain crop and takes full possession of the field. We were greatly troubled with this variety on the Brandon farm, and find that it can be eradicated either by plowing late in spring, say June 1, and sowing to barley, or by plowing the fallow twice and thoroughly dragging the roots to the surface and burning them. For this purpose we use either a springtooth harrow or cultivator, and finish up with the horse rake. Fields treated by this method three years ago are to-day quite free of couch. years ago are to-day quite free of couch.

The other variety of so-called couch grass is Holy Hay, Indian Grass, or as is commonly called here, Sweet Grass. This is light green is color, has a broad leaf and pendant head. It ripens its seed at end of June or early in July. So far we have not been troubled with this grass in the grain fields at Brandon, but I find it among our hoed crop, and with this variety also the most successful treatment is to bring the roots to the surface and burn them. I propose to undertake some experiments in connection with the eradication of this grass, and will then be in a position to speak more fully on

the question.

To enable us to thoroughly test the advisability of plowing fallow twice, a three-acre field clear of couch grass was selected in 1891, and one acre was plowed once on June 26th; this gave 301 bushels per acre. One acre plowed once, a month later, on July 26th, gave 25th bushels per acre, or five bushels less than the early plowing. One acre plowed twice, viz., in June and August, gave 28 bushels, or 2½ bushels more than the late plowed, or 2½ less than the early plowed. So you see the one early plowing gave the best, then the two plowing next, and the one late plowing the least yield. And it would appear that if the land is free of couch grass one plowing followed by thorough surface cultivation gives the best results, but we find it impossible to kill couch with one plowing.

Some of the mistakes to be avoided in summer-

fallowing:

1. Plowing so early that the weed seeds left near the surface have not had sufficient time to germinate. This, I might add, is a mistake seldom made.

2. Plowing so late that many of the weeds have seeded, and the balance are so bulky that it is difficult to turn them under, and many of these are left with their tops above the surface to seed also.

3. Plowing so late that there is not sufficient time to permit a succession of crops of weeds to germinate and be destroyed.

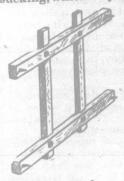
4. Not starting the harrow early enough after plowing, and so allowing the weeds to get beyond the reach of the harrow and making a second plowing necessary.

5. Leaving the ground so loose that it dries out in a season of drought, or in a moist season produces too rank a growth.

6. Making the land so fine that the crop will suffer by wind storms. We have attempted to prevent this by allowing the last germination of weed seeds to remain on the ground during the winter (taking care, of course, that they are not sufficiently advanced to produce seed), and drilling in the grain in the spring without harrowing; this plan has worked well with us.

To Prevent Cows Sucking Themselves.

Dear Sir,—Here is a good plan to stop cows self-sucking, which may be of benefit to your readers. Take



two pieces of good wood one and a-half by two inches, two feet six inches long, and two pieces one and a-half by two, one foot six inches long, and bolt them together (as shown in illustration) to fit close on both sides of the neck just behind the head. Cut a halfinch gain in the upright pieces for the long pieces to fit tight into; a good way to fit the frame to the neck is to bolt the two long pieces on one of the uprights, then place it on

the cow's neck, and put the other piece tight in position and mark where holes for bolts are required. It would be advisable to leave the long pieces a little longer than is required, until you have it fitted to the neck; you can cut so as to have the square for the neck in centre. Now put a sharp spike, one inch long, one inch from each end, so that when the cow turns her head to suck, the spike will catch her in the shoulder, and she will soon give up the sucking business. Keep it on for a month or so writish business. Keep it on for a month or so, until she forgets. Some cows may not require it on for a month, while others may require it longer. This is not inconvenient, and is sure. GULL LAKE.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Blending Atmospheres.

(From "As it is in Heaven," by Lucy Larcom.) CONTINUED FROM PAGE 194.

It is one of the perplexing problems of our being, how to find one's right relations to the natural world. In our best moods we feel, with the good medieval saint, that the sun and the moon and the elements are our brothers and sisters, children with us in the same household. We cannot believe ourselves unrelated to anything that God has made-and we are not. Yet matter is not spirit, nor is spirit matter, though neither can find its true life apart from the other. What if out of our purified human hearts are to be the issues of life to the lower natures which sur-

round us? "These material coverings which we wear, writes the author of "Foregleams of Immortality,"
"obey the law of the immortal man within them; let that be purged of evil and it will transform the whole outward nature, and make our material clothings fit to us as our robe of righteousness. Matter is neither good nor evil, except as magne-tized by the spirit within. * * * In that day when the savagery in men has been eliminated or softened down, the savagery in brute natures will be softened also, as reflecting His own nature back upon them; for there are fine, invisible nerves that pervade all the universe, and run down from man into all the lower creation, and when he is himself redeemed will draw the lower creation towards him, and harmonize it with him in one great atonement. For in just the measure that the lion in man's nature lies down with the lamb, just in the same measure will the peace be radiated on all

things about him. There is a sort of sympathy of all nature with all humanity. She copies out of man what is in him, that he may see himself face to face. And so her types beneficent will grow fairer to us, and sparkle with a more glorious beauty as we grow better and drink more largely the spirit of mercy; and her ugly deformities will grow more ugly if they become the looking-glass of our own mind.

* * * * Man's redemption is, at the same time, the redemption of all the creatures over which he has dominion, and the redemption of nature from the curse that lay upon it, for the curse is primarily in himself. Let his own heart and mind become paradisiacal and he will enter Paradise again, for its light will be on the fields, the dise again, for its light will be on the fields, the rivers and the mountains."

We are awed by the sacred responsibility God

thus lays upon us of being creators, with Him, of the new heavens and the new earth. His Spirit breathed through us shall make this sad, half-dead world feel within herself the stirrings of a living soul! His Spirit, Soul of our souls, Breath of our breath! Ah! Beautiful it is to live through Him, in Him,-beautiful both for worlds and for souls!

We feel Him around us, above us, within us, the pure exhilaration of immortality. The breath of the Spirit is like the air which is astir everywhere—choked and smothered among the fetid growths of the marsh, free and untainted on the mountain-top. We cannot live among the miasmatic exhalations of the bog, nor can we breathe naturally upon summits clad in perpetual snow. Being human, we belong in zones where heaven and earth healthfully blend their atmospheres; though we are seldom in danger, with our low earthly clinging of ascending into ether too pure. It is from the highest heavens that earth and our souls must be continually refreshed and there is no vigor like that we obtain from accustoming ourselves to the air of lofty spiritual altitudes.

Yet it is possible for righteousness to be too hard, and purity too cold. The flower will grow beneath the frowning rock, and even upon the fringe of the everlasting snows,—but not without the sun. It must have warmth as well as light and strength from the heavens. Love is the motherheart of the sun to the blossom. Love is the fusing element of all life-the tremulous, softly-defined horizon-line that at once separates and unites the spheres, terminating our human vision; the trysting-place where earth and heaven meet. Beneath

ing-place where earth and heaven meet. Beneath its tender, atmospheric suffusions all imperfections are hidden and forgotten, as if they were not. Life is at one with itself, in its incompleteness, in its aspirations and its prophecies.

The mysterious interblending of day and night in all vast, lonely expanses, appeals to a sense of deeper vastness within ourselves. Grand as nature is, it only typifles something grander in man; unconscious heights and breadths and depths within him, waiting to embosom themselves within the life and light of God. Seeking that ineffable one-ness with Him, man and nature send up together one yearning response through the holy silence: "Grant us Thy peace."

The sunset ebbs down the mountain-slopes, and village and wilderness fall asleep quietly, side by side. Twilight touches all growths with its chrismal dews. Night falls softly upon the earth, revealing to us our near and glorious companionship of stars, and leaving us to float away with them through the solltudes of heaven. Home-lights twinkle up from the darkness below with a radiance indistinguishable from the light of stars. Lifted into the overbrooding stillness, we feel only the throbbing of One Infinite Heart. All things—all souls of things

are indissolubly one in the Eternal Love. Through all the universe there is no longer any sigh of separation.

"So when for us life's evening hour Soft falling shall descend, May glory born of earth and heaven The earth and heavens blend,

"Flooded with peace the spirit float,
With silent rapture glow,
Till where earth ends and heaven begins,
The soul shall scarcely know!"

FAMILY CIRCLE

THE STORY.

Betsey Somerset.

Betsey somerset.

By Mary E. WILKINS.

Betsey also took out of a little box a small mosaic brooch which Hester had given her, which she had always gloated over with the immost joy of possession, but wore few times. There was too, a yellow letter which Hester had written her in her girlhood, when she was away on a visit; it was the only letter which Betsey had ever received. There was a scrap of blue and orange changeable silk from Letitia's first silk grown, a little pin-cushion of painted velvet stuck between two scallop shells which she had given her, and a little red rose from a beautiful old bonnet of Hester's. There were other little treasures of which nobody but the old woman herself knew the value, and which indeed had no value except in her own heart, which had stamped them, like coins, with the royal mark, to her eyes alone.

She gathered up her dark cotton apron into a bag; she heaped therein all her dearly beloved little treasures which were in any way connected with Hester and Letitia; she carried them out in the kitchen, and lifted a cover from the stove. The fiames from the wood fire leaped up toward her face; she dropped the treasures in, one after another, and put the cover on again. Then she drew a chair close to the stove, and sat down huddled over it, bent almost double.

All the afternoon the snow-water ran along the eaves, and gushed noisily from the spout at the corner of the house. The sunlight, full of watery reflections, lay upon the kitchen floor, and the old woman's dark curved back never stirred.

It was twlight when she heard the front door open, and almost at the same instant a wailing cry. She never moved. She heard the sisters' voices, full of strange cadences which she had never heard in them before, but the wail was persistent.

The kitchen door was opened, and Letitia spoke. When BY MARY E. WILKINS.

she had never heard in them before, but the wail was persistent.

The kitchen door was opened, and Letitia spoke. When that soft curl, now ashes, had hung from her childish head, she could not have spoken more timidly, with a more anxious and deprecating appeal. "You there, Betsey?" she said, peering out into the dusky room.

Betsey never moved.

"Betsey never moved.

"Betsey"—Letitia came forward and touched Betsey's shoulder, which seemed to resist her likewise—"Betsey, you are not sick, are you?"she cried out, quickly.

Betsey grunted.

The wail from the sitting-room was more peremptory. "Ask her to please be quick!" Hester's voice called from the distance.

"Betsey—"Letitia began again. Then she stopped, and fled back to her sister.

Betsey sat still. She did not stir when she heard Hester's voice close at her side. It rang more decidedly than Letitia's; there was a faint touch of temper in it. That piteous wailing had almost overcome the absolute power of her old servant. She and her sister had started off with an actual sense of guilt and shame; they had quaked at the thought of discovering their undertaking to Betsey; but now she felt suddenly courageous. She stood over Betsey, and made a little speech which she and Letitia had planned with grave dignity.

"Betsey," said Hester, "we have thought it wise and best for us to adopt a child, a little boy, whose father and mother died a little while ago over in the North village. We have brought him home to-night. We trust that you will be as fond all in as we shall, and that he will grow to be a comfort to us of him our old age."

There was not a sound from Betsey Somerset.

brought him home to-night. We trust that you will be as fond all in as we shall, and that he will grow to be a comfort to us of him our old age."

There was not a sound from Betsey Somerset.
Hester's voice, which had grown tender and tremulous on the last words, sharpened suddenly. It might almost have been Dr. John Lyman who spoke. "Betsey," said she, "please start up the fire, and make some hot porridge for the baby. He is cold and hungry.
The old woman did not move.
"Immediately," said Hester, but she quavered a little.
She stood waiting. Letitia appeared in the doorway with the weeping baby. His little red convulsed face showed over her shoulder, his little legs kicked wildly under her arm. "Betsey," she said, softly, "just look at him!" and she might, from her tone, have held a glorified cherub instead of a little mad mortal baby.

She laid her thin long old maiden hand on the little downy head which bumped her shoulder. "Betsey, just look at him," she said. "See how pretty he is. See how smart he is for only six months old. And he's hungry, poor little thing. Won't you make his porridge for him right away, Betsey?" Suddenly Betsey arose, stalked into her bedroom, and shut the door. The sisters looked at each other; Letitia's own eyes filled with tears as she patted the baby's little heaving back. "We ought to have told her," she whispered.

"It wouldn't have made any difference," returned Hester. moodily. "She would never have approved of it. I thought this was the best way."

"I thought, when she saw him, she couldn't make any objections," said Letitia. "But she never looked at him."

Hester took off the stove cover. "I am going to start up the fire and make the porridge, or the child will starve," said she, desperately. "You take him back into the sitting-room and see if you can't stop his crying. I'm afraid he'll hurt himself. Perhaps you can trot him."

desperately. "You take him back into the sitting-room and see if you can't stop his crying. I'm afraid he'll hurt himself. Perhaps you can trot him."

"I did, but he didn't seem to like being trotted," responded Letitia. piteously. "Some children don't; I heard mother say

That night the sisters elept in a bedroom off the sittingroom, which their parents had used to occupy. They kept the
lamp burning all night, and the cradle stood in full view from
their bed. The baby slept quietly, he awoke only once, and
Hester heated his porridge on the air-tight stove and fed him;
then he fell asleep again. The sisters did not sleep much; one
or the other tiptoed softly to the baby's side many a time.
Once Letitia thought he did not breathe properly, and called
her sister to see.

then he fell asleep again. The sisters did not sleep much; one or the other tiptoed softly to the baby's side many a time. Once Letitia though the did not breathe properly, and called her sister to see.

Hester listened awhile, then she put on her slippers, wrapped a shawl over her night-gown, and stole through the icy house to the old study, where her father had kept his books and medicine bottles. She came back with a bottle of croup mixture, but they did not give it to the baby, for they thought he breathed better. Still, after that, both of them slept with their ears all ready to catch the first sound of that terrible croupy cough of which they had heard, and the spoon lay handy to the medicine bottle.

Betsey Somerset, lying in her bedroom off the kitchen, knew all about it. She heard them come down stairs with the cradle. She knew they slept in the sitting room bedroom to take care of the baby. Her room was in the L, and she saw the light flash from the study windows, and Hester's figure pass before them, and knew that she was after medicine for the baby. In Betsey's veins flowed still a certain proportion of the blood of an old race that slew where it hated. It was crossed and purified by that of a race of finer principles and nobler practices; but that night the old savage blood seemed to surge over the other. Betsey opened her door a little way and listened for the croupy cough of the child.

She had not had any supper that night; she had not got any for the sisters. She knew that Hester had made a cup of tea for them. The next morning she got up as usual and prepared breakfast. She made the hot biscuits that the sisters loved, and cooked a slice of ham.

Hester came out to the kitchen looking worn but radiant. She greeted Betsey with joyful readiness, but the old weman turned the splutteringh am and made no response. She saw Hester make more porridge for the baby, and carry it to the sitting-room with some hot water. She set the ham and he hot biscuits and the sliver teapot on the table in the dinning

perceptibly.

After breakfast the sisters had what they called a serious talk with Betsey Somerset. They reasoned and argued with her; they explained with a certain dignified pathos their notions for taking the child; they fairly pleaded for her sympathy and forgiveness. Betsey answered not one word. She stood waiting until they finished talking, then she went out into the

kitchen.

She did her work and prepared the meals as usual, but she did not speak. The armed peace went on for several days. The sisters cared for and worshipped the baby in troubled happiness. They pleaded with Betsey, and worried over the matter to each other. They tried to show the baby in his best dress, with little coral clasps in his sleeves, and an attempt at a curl on the top of his head, to Betsey, and move her heart. But she was obdurate. She did not speak until they had had the baby nearly a week.

Then, one pleasant afternoon, the two sisters carried the

the baby nearly a week.

Then, one pleasant afternoon, the two sisters carried the baby back to the North village. They carried the baby, and all his little wardrobe which they had made, and they came back patient and lonely.

Betsey Somerset, standing before them grim and inflexible, had told them that morning that unless the child left, she should, and go upon the town in her old age.

The sisters had not hesitated for a moment. The old woman belonged to all their pasts. She called out all the loyalty of their conservative natures; the baby merely filled and satisfied a hunger of their hearts from which they had always suffered. They could suffer it again, but the old woman with all her sacred prior claims which had no roots in their own selfishness must stay.

sacred prior claims which had no roots in their own selfishness must stay.

So they carried the baby back. They left him in charge of a woman who would care for him faithfully; they gave her his little clothes over which they had toiled so secretly and lovingly, and arranged to pay her well. The Lyman sisters had quite a large property.

Their manner toward Betsey was just the same; there was not a tinge of upbraiding or blame in it. Betsey became more inflexibly protective than ever. She cooked their favorite dishes, and often under her eye they ate when they would fain have not. When she saw that Letitia looked paler than usual, she brought up a little of the doctor's old port from the cellar, and Letitia drank a glass three times a day. It became quite, evident that Letitia was not well. She had caught a cold, and she had never had much power of resistance. Presently the chess game was cut short, and she went to bed earlier.

They called in the doctor who had taken their father's practice when he died, and Betsey listened at the door. He said that Letitia was run down. She needed change, a little pleasurable excitement; that the cold was not all her malady. He talked quite seriously to Hester at the door, and Betsey stood in the gloom at the end of the hall and heard that.

Presently Hester came out into the kitchen and pretended to be busy about something, but it was only in order that the redness should disappear from hereyes before she returned to Letitia.

"He thinks she's pretty poorly?" said Betsey, with harsh

Letitia.
"He thinks she's pretty poorly?" said Betsey, with harsh

"He thinks she's pretty poorly! Salt Beesey, was interrogatory.

"She wasn't ever very strong," Hester replied, evasively. Then she said, as if in spite of hesrelf, "She's been terribly disheartened lately. That is at the root of the matter."

Betsey did not say any more. She made a stew of which Letitia had always been very fond for dinner, but Letitia could scarcely eat a mouthful in spite of her efforts. When Betsey carried out her plate, she tasted it herself. Then she shook her head with a tragic gesture. "It ain't the stew," she muttered.

her head with a tragic gesture. "It ain't the stew," she muttered.

Hestered tried faithfully to fulfil the doctor's instructions regarding her sister. They had always led rather a reserved life, and had not mingled to any extent with their neighbors. Although not realizing it themselves, the two old gentlewomen had a certain innocent sense of exclusiveness, and a mild appreciation of their position as old Doctor John Lyman's daughters, aside from their naturally retiring dispositions. They had always felt themselves in their youth a little aloof, by the ordering of Providence, from the other village girls. Then, too, their education had been superior. They had read Bacon and Young when the other young ladies had read the story page of a religious newspaper, and even the almanac. Their pencil drawings of boquets of roses, and fine landscapes, wherein churches and castles and winding rivers were sweetly represented, hung on their walls instead of samplers. They had played chess instead of checkers; they had even played the piano, for which in their early girlhood there was, indeed, no parallel. Probably Dr. John Lyman had been somewhat reresponsible for this half-unconscious pride of his daughters, and it was the reflection in their obedient natures of a like unacknowledged quality in him.

But now Hester invited two ladies, her old schoolmates, with their husbands, to tea. She took out the best Indian china and

places.
At six o'clock Betsey has had not returned, for Hester had kept a sharp eye on the window as she read. The sisters were in the dusk, Hester had laid down her book and was wondering, with growing alarm what she bad better do—whether she had better go to the neighbors or set out in search of Betsey herself. Suddenly she gave a start of relief. "There she is,"

Letitia sprang up from the sofa and threw her arms around Betsey, and wept hysterically upon her shoulder. Betsey stood stiff and straight, her arms hanging at her sides like a soldier. Hester was soothing the baby. "He knows me, I do believe he knows me!" she cried in a rapture.

Betsey disengaged Letitia's clinging hands, and urged her toward the sofa. "You'd better lay down again now," said

she.

"You dear, blessed woman!" sobbed Letitia.

"I've always thought more of you two than anything else in the world," said Betsey in a slow voice. "I ain't never wanted anything else. I'll go out now, and make his por-

ridge."

Betsey Somerset as she made the porridge saw no reflection of herself in her own thoughts. Her hand slipped as she poured out the boiling milk, and she burned it severely. But she carried in the porridge before she bound it up, that the sisters might not know. She even stood for a moment and watched the baby eat. Then she went back to the kitchen, bound an old linen rag around her hand, and got supper. The flery smart of a martyr shot through her whole body from her hand, but the triumphant peace of a martyr was in her heart.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT

Our Irish Letter.

Day" celebration. As a rule, I avoid Sunday celebra-

tions—I do not care for them, but this is one which cannot take place any other day; the laborers must be unemployed in order to take part in it.

(Grafton), the procession must pass on its way from St. Stephen's Green, where the muster took place, to the Phœnix Park, where platforms had been erected to enable the different speakers to

speak from above the dense crowds which were ex-

pected. My husband went straight to the park, and I waited in town to see this procession. Thirty-six trades took part in it—I counted each as they pass-

ed; they were each headed by a carriage, in which the big-wigs of the particular trade sat supporting their huge banner, with the trade's union signs on

it, and a picture representing the trade painted in glowing colors. Some of them were lvery pretty. Each had their band, and as one ceased playing the

next in rotation took it up. It was a most orderly respectable crowd, and quite pleasant to look at

Not so pleasant the news which a little newsvender

attracted me by calling out: "Extra Sunday Edition!
Attempt to blow up the four courts!" My friend

got a paper and we saw that during the night some wretched miscreant had attempted to do so, fortun-

ately failing. This friend went straight to view it

for me, and indeed found the news too true, Every

pane of glass in the immense building had been shattered; somewhere about sixteen pounds will

have to be expended on glass alone before it can be used. Fortunately no lives were lost, or other dam-

age done. It is thought to have been a mild reminder of the Phoenix Park assassinations, which

that day was an anniversary of,—a kind of gentle "here we are again" business. I should think they

meant to do much more harm than they actually

succeeded in, because some canisters were found

which should have ruined the entire building, had

they taken effect. And this word "ruin" brings me to another subject, one which affects my poor purse; I had my best frock ruined one day, or

rather one evening, lately. I had been visiting in town, and thought I should enjoy a quiet walk

home by the Donnybrook road, when lo! as I came along I met one carriage, then another, then another, and so on, until I found myself literally en-

veloped in drags, tandems, bugles, coaches, drums,

riders, carriages, cornapeons, cars, dust and songs

We went into town early, and first attended service in Christ's Church Cathedral, then I went to the Alexandra Club, which being in the principal street,

I shall begin this month's letter by telling of a very bright scene I witnessed last Sunday—a "Labor

DEAR CANADIAN SISTERS AND BROTHERS:

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, 1893

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the little solid silver tea service, and was anxiously and painfully social. She even had a wild dream of inviting an old bachelor, whom village gossip had always paired off with one of the Lyman girls, and the Doctor's uncle, who was a widower, to spend the evening and have a game of whist. But she did not quite venture upon that, considering it a rather desperate and dangerous remedy, like some on her father's shelves. Hester read aloud to Letitia the most cheerful and humorous of Lamb's Esseys, and even John Gilpin's Ride, by way of extreme diversion. But Letitia drooped more and more in spite of the unwonted festivity which was to serve as tonic to her flagging spirits. And Hester also grew thin, and Betsey saw that she did.

The baby had been gone six weeks when, one day after dinner, Betsey disappeared. Hester missed her, and supposed she had gone to the store. As time went on, and she did not return, she felt a little anxious and puzzled, since Betsey never went into a neighbor's house. However, she said nothing to Letitia, who was lying upon the sofa. All that afternoon Hester read aloud to her sister, who tried to smile in the proper places.

At six o'clock Betsey has had not returned, for Hester had I got home, no tramp could have looked more dreadful—dust from crown to toe—and I had been rather smartly got up for visiting, which annoyed me all the more. I gave my husband tally-ho for not reminding me of the races, but 'he went to them," so draw your own conclusions as to why he did not

do so. Men are deceivers ever.

The Lord Lieutenant and suite passed me on this road. I wish he had thought me the tramp which by this time I must have looked, and thrown me his purse; perhaps he had not much init, tho!, returning from Leapardstown. He drove four-in-hand; another carriage followed (with six horses) full of ladies and children. (His sister does the Viceregal honors for him; he is a widower, with three little daughters.) Then a third carriage, with the ladies do so. Men are deceivers ever. daughters.) Then a third carriage, with the ladies in attendance, and several tandems. One mail phaeton closed the party, with the exception of the outriders and dragoons in escort. Lord Houghton is a young, clean-looking man-I use this odd word, because it is exactly expresses him; he seems always spic and span, and I have come across him herself. Suddenly she gave a start of relief. "There she is," she cried.
"Who?" asked Letitia, weakly.
"Betsey. She has been gone all the afternoon, and I have been wondering where she was."
"You suppose Mrs. Knowlton treats the baby well, don't you, Hester?" asked Letitia; and she asked her sister the same question many times a day.
"Of course she does. She is one of the best women I ever saw," replied Hester, soothingly.
Suddenly Letitia sat up, and clutched her sister's arm hard. "What's that?" what's that?" said she, Hester gasped and looked at her. They both listened.
Suddenly the door was flung open, and Betsey Somerset strode in. She held the wailing baby with a stern clutch across her bosom. She had walked all the way from the North village, four miles, with him, and he had cried all the way. Her brown dress was wet nearly to her knees where it had dipped into the slush of the roads, her face was rigid, but there was an effect from it like a smile—a smile which did not depend upon any action of the muscles. She put the baby forcibly in Hester's lap.
"There" said she.

several times. He is a painter, a sculptor, and writes for magazines, as your humble servant does. I shall tell you of the Kosmos Fete in my next letter. It is going to be a bazaar on a very, very large scale, the proceeds to be applied to the enlargement of the City of Dublin Hospitaland endowment of several beds. My daughters are to assist at different stalls—one at the Down stall, which the lovely Countess of Annesly, nee Miss Armitage Moore, is to preside at, the others at the hospital stall. The dresses for the latter are to be nurses'costumes have you uniform for your hospital nurses in Canada? I think they are sweetly pretty—"fetching," as a young nurse expressed herself regarding them one day to me. We have small dark bonnets, brown green or navy blue, according to hospital; long cloaks same color, dress same, with large snowy apron, body and straps fastening at waist behind; linen collars and long white cuffs, small cap with streamers at back, but when actually attending in sick room they must loop these up, to prevent their catching in or on anything. I think it is refreshing even to look at a good class of nurse—the contained face and firm mouth, which as a rule they all have and then a proposition in the average (which I at have, and then an expression in the eye (which I at least never have seen except in members of the medical profession and in nurses) crowns all, to me. I admire them more as a body than any other I have ever known; to be sure, there are giddy exceptions, but taken all in all nurses are a grand institution. Good-bye. Ever, your sincere friend, S. M. STUDDERT-KENNEDY.



A Splinter in His Foot.

There he sits with the splinter. He tries to catch the end with his nails, but they are too short, He tries to it will not come. If he leave it it will grow worse, and yet he has not the courage to take his knife and open it up. He is only a boy, not a surgeon yet, and it takes some moral courage. If his mother were only here with her needle he could shut his eyes and let her do it; she wouldn't hurt any more than is necessary, for her hands are rough but very kindly, and would touch him carefully. Like a celebrated minister, who in preaching got a fly in his mouth, and did not know whether to swallow it or let it go and stop his sermon, concluded to do the former, it will be better for our little man to make one determined effort and get the thing out then he will be on the effort and get the thing out, then he will be on the road to recovery. It's bad enough to get a splinter or a thistle in one's foot, but there are much worse things. An old book, or rather a collection of books bound in one volume, tells us we cannot touch pitch and not be defiled, and also about a disease that eats as doth a gangarene, and also about something which is "as rottenness in the bones." Let us learn our lesson from the splinter, and feel glad it is clean wood in a healthy boy's foot, which in a few days will be all healed, with scarce a scar I never remember feeling more dumbfounded. in a few da No gentleman with me, not even a boy, son. When remaining.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES :-

Now that the potatoes are planted and the garden seeds sown and roots growing, you have a little leisure to enjoy looking around you. In these long evenings, as you water the flowers and vines and shrubs, you cannot help stopping to see how many yellow crocuses are looking out at you from the front bed, or see once more the tints of the tulips. Then, how smooth the lawn looks since it was raked, and, yes, yonder is a full-blown rose showing among the buds and leaves, breathing out its perfume. June, beautiful, beautiful June, is here once more. and, like some haunting tune or half-forgotten rhyme, brings back memories of long-gone happy days. Alike to mind come the orchards, flowerladen, with the hum of bees and whispering leaves. the wood-flowers shy, the winding stream kissed by the alders and willows; the quiet lake, just rippling on the sandy shore or reflecting in its depths rock and fern and tree. Memories of calm June days, of sunlight and fragrance, of moonlight and sparkling dew-drop, of the whip-poor-will in the twilight. How well it is these come so fresh to mind while the work and worry and care are wellnigh forgotten as memory turns the past over for contemplation; the sunbeams of joy and beauty remain, and the clouds and darkness and discord are forgotten. Amid the memories, however, and rising far above them, are the faces of the friends with whom these things are associated. Alone, among even such beauty, no remembrance of happiness would be left. And this brings me to say, with Pope,

"The proper study of mankind is man." I have seen how deeply my nephews are interested in that row of trees they set out this spring, and how glad they are to see them coming on so well, rejoicing when the showers water them. I have seen them, too, go into the stable to groom and feed that well-formed, strong-limbed horse, with which, in their eyes, no Arab's steed can comwith which, in their eyes, no Arab's steed can compare. I have seen the girls so combining nature and art in arranging their boquets as to make a pleasing resting-place for even weary eyes. I have seen, too, the spring hats and dresses, "sweet girl graduates with their golden hair." But above all the flowers and the dresses were the girls themselves. Everything fails to reach the human being, and all else seems wasted if it tend not to develop and ennoble the person, be that boy or girl, man or woman, or the infant of a day. Made after God the Creator's image, what a privilege to co-work with Him and make those around us more like Him.

So, my young friends, as you plant and water your trees and flowers, care for your dogs and rab-bits and pigeons and hens, just think over these

"There is in every human heart
Some not completely barren part,
Where seeds of love and truth might grow
And flowers of generous virtue blow.
To plant, to watch, to water there,—
This be our duty, this our care."

The words of J. G. Holland's "Gradatim" are

familiar to some of you:-

"I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God;
Iffting the soul from the common clod,
To the loftler aim and the broader view."

The fact of doing a right act often turns the scale for right through a lifetime. You know how natural it is for each of us to uphold what we have done; if it is wrong we stray, if it is right it throws our whole weight on that side, and once having taken that stand; it is easier to take it again.

I would just like to tell you how small the things are which influence a life. The deep, wide Saskatchewan River starts away up in the Rocky-Mountains—a tiny stream, but its volume increases as it journeys, and wide and deep and swift it majestically sweeps on its journey to the sea.
UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—I see some of you are becoming very impatient to see "Our Souvenir Photograph," and I'm not surprised. We have been delayed by a few I'm not surprised. We have been delayed by a few who were late in sending their photos, but the group will be ready for distribution in a few days now; it is tastefully arranged, and mounted on a card ten by twelve. The only unpleasant part I have in connection with it is, that I must charge each recipient seventy-five cents, as I had to pay \$9 a dozen for getting them reproduced.

Answer to Correspondent.

Have great trouble with dried raspberries and apples getting wormy if kept for any length of time. Can you suggest a cause and remedy? J. S. G. When your fruit is dried and ready to store away, fill a large tin and set it in the oven and let it get so hot you can scarcely handle it. Be careful in heating not to scorch the fruit. Stir occasionally n heating not to scorch the fruit. Stir occasionally. Then take out and throw a thin cloth over it to keep flies away until it cools. Then put up in paper bags and tie tightly. It is the fly that deposits its larve when the fruit is drying, that causes it to be wormy months after it is stored away, and getting it so hot kills the germ that causes your trouble.

POETS' CORNER.

Prize for Selected Poetry.

HENRY REEVE, HIGHLAND CREEK, ONT.

John Greenleaf Whittier.

A good sketch of Whittier's life having already appeared in the Poets' Corner, I shall add nothing further, but will give the estimate of Whittier as expressed by his compatriot and fellow-poet, James Russell Lowell, in his "Fable for Critics." It runs as follows, Apollo being the supposed speaker:

Russell Lowell, in his "Fable for Critics." It runs as follows, Apollo being the supposed speaker:—

There is Whittier, whose swelling and vehement heart Strains the strait-breasted drab of the Quaker apart. And reveals the live man, still supreme and erect, Underneath the bemummying wrappers of sect.
There was never a man born who had more of the swing Of the true lyric bard and all that sort of thing; And his fallures arise (though perhaps he don't know it), From the very same cause that has made him a poet,— A fervour of mind which knows no separation.

Twixt simple excitement and pure inspiration, As my Pythoness erst sometimes erred from not knowing If 'twere I or mere wind through her tripod was blowing. Let his mind once get head in its favorite direction, And the torrents of verse burst the dam of reflection, While borne with the rush of the metre along, The poet may chance to go right or go wrong, Content with the whirl and delirium of song.

Then his grammar's not always correct, nor his rhymes, And he prone to repeat his own lyrics sometimes,— Not his beat; though, for those are struck off at white-heats, When his heart in his breast like a trip-hammer beats, And can ne'er be repeated again any more Than they could have been carefully plotted before. Like old what's-his-name there at the Battle of Hastings (Whe, however, gave more than mere rhythmical bastings), Our Quaker leads off metaphorical fights
For reform and whatever they call human rights, Both singing and striking in front of the war. And hitting his foes with the mallet of Thor:

"Anna hase," one exclaims on beholding his knocks,
"Vestis fillitui, O leather-clad Fox"?
Can that be thy son in the battle's mid-din, Preaching brotherly love, and then driving it in
To the brain of the tough old Goliath of sin
With the smoothest of pebbles from Castaly's spring, Impressed on his hard moral sense with a sling?
All honor and praise to the right-hearted bard
Who was true to the voice when such service was hard, who himself was so free he dared sin Maud Muller.

"The finest of his ballads, which first appeared in 1838."

Maud Muller, on a summer's day, Raked the meadows sweet with hay; Beneath her torn hat glowed the wealth Of simple beauty and rustic health.

The judge rode slowly down the lane, smoothing his horse's chestnut mane. He drew his bridlein the shade Of the apple tree, to greet the maid,

And ask for a draught from the spring that flowed Through the meadows across the road. She stooped where the cool spring bubbled up, And filled for him her small tin cup,

And blushed as she gave it, looking down On her feet so bare, and her tattered gown. "Thanks" said the Judge, "A sweeter draught From a fairer hand was never quaffed."

He spoke of the grass, and flowers and trees, Of the singing birds and humming bees; Then talked of the haying, and wondered whether The cloud in the west would bring foul weather.

And Maud forgot her briar-torn gown, And her graceful ankles bare and brown; And listened, while a pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

At last, like one who for delay eks a vain excuse, he rode away and Muller looked and sighed That I the Judge's bride might be.

"He would dress me up in silks so fine, And praise and toast me at his wine.
My father should wear a broadcloth coat;
My brother should sail a painted boat.

I'd dress my mother so grand and gay.
And the baby should have a new toy each day;
And I'd feed the hungry and clothe the poor.
And all should bless me who left our door."

The Judge looked back as he climbed the hill, And saw Maud Muller standing still.

A form more fair, a face more sweet, Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet. "And her modest answer and graceful air, Show her wise and good as she is fair. Would she were mine and I to-day,

Like her a harvester of hay; "No doubtful balance of rights and wrongs And weary lawyers with endless tongues, But low of cattle and song of birds, And health of quiet and loving words."

But he thought of his sisters, proud and cold, And his mother, vain of her rank and gold. So, closing his heart the Judge rode on, And Maud was left in the field alone.

But the lawyers smiled that afternoon, When he hummed in court an old love tune; And the young girl mused beside the well, Till the rain on the unraked clover fell. He wedded a wife of richest dower, Who lived for fashion as he for power. Yet oft, in his marble hearth's bright glow, He watch'd a picture come and go,

And sweet Maud Muller's hazel eyes And sweet Matta Mattal S made system.

Looked out in their innocent surprise.

Oft when the wine in his glass was red.

He longed for the wayside well instead;

And closed his eyes on his garnished rooms, To dream of meadows and clover blooms. And the proud man sighed, with a secret pain, Ah, that I were free again, Free as when I rode that day, Where the barefoot maiden raked her hay."

She wedded a man unlearned and poor, And many children played around her door, But care and sorrow and child-birth pain Left their traces on heart and brain.

Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls Stretched away into stately halls; The weary wheel to a spinnet turned, The tallow candle an astral burned. And for him who sat by the chimney lug Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug, A manly form at her side she saw And joy was duty, and love was law. Then she took up her burden of life again, Saying only "It might have been." Alas for maiden, alas for Judge, For rich repiner and household drudge. God pity them both and pity us all, Who vainly the dreams of youth recall, For of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these: "It might have been." Ah, well! for us all some sweet hope lies Deeply buried from human eyes; And in the hereafter, angels may Roll the stone from its grave away."

Alexander Pope.

Alexander Pope was born May 2nd, 1688, in Lombard St., London. At a very early age he showed great abilities. At the age of twelve he was recalled from school, and lived with his parents in a pretty cottage by the wayside, separated from the road by a row of elm trees; and so sweet and tranquil was his home, that he at once broke into rhyme and wrote the "Ode on Solitude." He was a great sufferer from severe headaches, and was unable to join in boyish sports. Thenceforth he taught himself, and formed a plan of study from which he never deviated. He was a great admirer which he never deviated. He was a great admirer of Dryden. At fourteen, he made a version of the first book of the "Thebias" of Statius; he translated also the epistle from Sappho to Phaon—from Ovid; and modernized Chaucer's "January and May," and "Prologue to the Wife of Bath." He May," and "Prologue to the Wife of Bath." He also wrote his poem on "Silence," in imitation of Lord Rochester's "Nothing." In 1709 the "Pastorals" were published, and in the same year he wrote the "Essay on Criticism;" this was followed by the beautiful poem "Messiah," and several other fine poems. In 1711, Pope produced that poem which at once placed him on the highest eminence of fame, "The Rape of the Lock." He translated "Homer's Iliad," and also "Odyssey," beside writing many satires and essays, and died, greatly beloved. many satires and essays, and died, greatly beloved, in 1744. And, after a century and a-half, we often see quoted those almost proverbial lines:-

"To err is human; to forgive divine."
"A little learning is a dangerous thing."
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."
"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The restis all but leather and prunella," etc., etc.

The production of this great poet that is admired the most is his "Essay on Man." The following ode, "The Dying Christian to his Soul," was written by the desire of Steele, and is written in imitation of the famous sonnet of Hadrian to his departing

The Dying Christian to His Soul.

Vital spark of heav'nly flame! Quit, oh quit this mortal frame: Trembling, hoping, ling ring, flying, Oh, the pain, the bliss of dying! Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife, And let me languish into life.

Hark! they whisper; angels say, "Sister spirit, come away!"
What is this absorbs me quite?
Steals my senses, shuts my sight,
Drowns my spirit, draws my breath? Tell me, my soul, can this be death?

The world recedes; it disappears! Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears
With sounds scraphic ring:
Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly!
O grave! where is thy victory?
O death! where is thy sting?

Ode on Solitude.

Happy the man whose wish and care A few parental acres bound, Content to breathe his native air, In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread, Whose flocks supply him with attire, Whose trees in summer yield him shade, In winter fire.

Blest, who can unconcernedly find Hours, days and years glide soft away, In health of body, peace of mind, Quiet by day, Sound sleep by night; study and ease, Together mixed; sweet recreation; And innocence, which most does please

With meditation. Thus let me live, unseen, unknown, Thus unlamented let me die,

Steal from the world, and not a stone Tell where I lie.

Hernward R. Cockin is one of the most popular

of Canadian poets. His poems are full of feeling, and are being widely circulated. He is a frequent contributor of the magazines of the present day. He has also published a book of poems. The following selection was written in '88, and first appeared in Saturday Night: Epitaph on an Early Settler.

Hernward R. Cockin.

Tread softly, stranger! reverently draw near! The vanguard of a nation slumbers here. Perchance he wander'd once by Yarrow's side, Or dream'd where Severn rolls his volumed tide. Mayhap his infant gaze first saw the light, Nigh lordly Snowdon's heaven-ambition'd height. Or thrill'd his boyish heart, in bygone days, 'Neath the sad tones of Erin's mournful lays. Amidst the crowded marts of Old World strife, He yearned to live a nobler, purer life. Brave heart, beyond Atlantic's sullen roar, He sought a home on this wild western shore.

In peril's midst he built his log hut rude, And lived, his one companion—solitude. Yet not his only one, where'er he trod, In childlike faith he walk'd with God. His stalwart might, and keen, unerring aim, Taught lurking savages to dread his name. With quenchless courage and unflinching toil, Redeem'd he, day by day, the unwilling soil. Primeval gloom, beneath his sturdy blows, Beam'd forth in glebes that blossom'd as the rose. And years roll'd by. Europe her exiles sent-Around him grew a thriving settlement. But 'tis not good for man to live alone, He woo'd and wen a maiden for his own. The flowers of June smiled on his marriage kiss, And thrice ten years he tasted wedded bliss. His children, born 'neath Freedom's own roof-tree, Were cradled in the lap of Liberty. They lived to bless the author of their birth, And, by their deeds, renew'd his honest worth. His neighbours loved the kindly, honest way. Of one whose yea was Yea, whose nay was Nay. And did dispute arise, his word alone Was jury, judge, and verdict blent in one. Dark day that saw, and gloomier hearts which said, The father of the settlement is dead. Yes: full of years, beloved on every hand, His spirit left them for the Better Land. Tread softly, stranger! reverently draw near, The vanguard of a nation slumbers here.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

Dedicated to Sir Henry Reeve. "His Royal Highness," hear the boy talk,
"Chief High Lord, King and Ruler;"
Methinks, perchance, you're a little off
Your base; pray, draw it cooler.

You seem to talk so terribly queer,
"Three in one, and one in three;"
"Arise, Sir Knight," and explain yourself,
As to what your meaning might be.

"Thou gracious one." Ha! Ha!! Ha!!! let me see, Whom do you think you're addressing? I TOTAL think for a moment, but then You know, I'm LAST good at guessing.

"On bended knee," come down off your perch, And "don thy robes of state." Young Devitt a middy of might first be, In the good ship ADVOCATE.

Have you been getting a Gov'ment sit
That makes you feel so funny?
Or have you been out, on Sunday night,
Sitting up with your honey? FAIR BROTHER.

2-CHARADE.

Since I was an urchin of ten or eleven,
I've been a great puzzling gilly;
I've puzzled so much,
I wonder it didn't send me silly.
Just about ten years since I entered this "Dom,'
And Uncle Tom, he raised no objection,
But my puzzles he did reject.
PRIME you picture my dejection?
And then I tolled on, and was awfully sad,
Because I got last into the section.
But an Advocate I received one day,
With one of my puzzles so fitting;
I couldn't help dancing around on my ear,
And some of the furniture splitting.
And thus 'twill be with you, my friend,
If to enter our circle you're trying;
You'll find you total succeed unles you work,
And never give way to sighing or crying.
HENRY REEVE.

3—CHARADE.

I met a man from a foreign land;
ONE said he was wedded to TWO;
And THREE he wandered from place to place,
Having evidently nothing to do.

He finally landed in Canada,
And told FOUR he would no more roam,
Because it was the most TOTAL place
He had seen since leaving home.

ADA ARMAND. H-CHARADE.

As I walked along the street,
Though I didn't mind it;
Through my LAST I saw my FIRST,
With a man behind it. Then when I went to bed,
You perhaps may wonder,
I saw my whole, and in a trice
I put my body under.
IRE

IRENE M. CRAIG. 5—DIAMOND.

My first is in "metaphor,"
My second "an animal small."
My third it is "uncommon,"
My fourth is "a breast-high wall."
My fifth is "moderately warm,"
My sixth "a color bright."
My seventh is in "merriment,"
And also in "delight."

ADA SMITHSON. 6-QUEER WORDS.

If it should reverse me and add to itself, you will find a thief, but if it should me reverse before it you will find to discharge; and if it should come between me you will find a tiny spider, but if itshould be reversed and put before me you will find a proportion of the should be reversed and put before me you will find a proportion of the should be reversed and put before me you will find a proportion of the should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will find a should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and put before me you will should be reversed and pu A. Howkins. an opportunity.

Answers to 1st May Puzzles.

3—Inactive. 6—Caterpillar. 2-Embrocation. -Miss Smith-son. Some-time. 7—DATI

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

Addison and Olive Snider, Henry Reeve, L. Irvine Devitt, Thomas W. Banks, A. Howkins, A. R. Borrowman, Geo. W. Blyth, Morley Smithson, Ada Smithson, Agatha Prudhomme, Lily Day, Josie Sheehan, George Rogers, Minnie Morrison Elsie Clark, Frank G. Moore.

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Also a litter of Improved Large White Yorkshire Pigs.

47-1-y-m

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Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle of No. 1 milking strain. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. 37-1-y-m



AND.

ISON.

ll find a d to dis-nd a tiny will find KINS.

ctive. terpillar.

Correct

Devitt, Geo. W. dhomme, Morrison

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

The celebrated Holstein Bull Tempest's Captain Col-umbus 17430, recently adumbus 17430, recently advertised in ADVOCATE, is now offered to the highest bidder over \$100. Was two years old on 15th of July last. First prize winner at both exhibitions in Winnipeg; weight fully 1800 lbs., handsome in appearance, gentle as a cow, well broken to handle, sure calf getter. Bids received up till 1st June; must be sold. A chance for some one to get a well-bred, splendidly developed bull at a very low price. Reason for sale, to avoid inbreeding.

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E. J. REID, Souris P. O. and Station. Farm two and a-half miles from Monteith Jun. 41-1-y-m

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Correspondence solicited.

39-1-y-m

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47-y-m

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Snowflake, winner of first at Provincial, 1891,
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Provincial, 1892, in strong competition, being
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43-y-m

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47-1-f-m

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\$35,000,000 SAVED

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MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIEE ASSOC'N

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. Assets, over - - - \$ 5,000,000

Reserve Fund, - - - 3,500,000

Government Deposits, - 500,000

Insurance written in 1892, over 60,000,000

Death Claims paid, over - - 15,000,000

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

WITH THE OLD LINE LEVEL PREMIUM COMPANIES.

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

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

"ECONOMY IS THE SCIENCE OF AVOIDING UNNECESSARY EXPENSE,"

Then why pay \$100 for your Life insurance when you can secure the same protection in one of the strongest Life Insurance companies in the world for \$50 t

MORTALITY EXPENSES AND ASSETS.

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

TABLE COMPILED FROM SWORN REPORTS. TABLE COMPILED FROM SWORN REPORTS,

Mortality to Expenses to Not Assets to each \$1,000 eac

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

July 17th to 22nd, 1893.

\$15,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Entries close on 6th July next. Prize lists free on applications. For prize lists and other information, address the Secretary at Winnipeg.

D. E. SPRAGUE, J. K. STRACHAN, Sec.-Treas, and Manager.

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

PACIFIC COAST. C. P. R. LAKE ROUTE

Sailing from Fort William. "Athabasca," - Thursday, May 25th
"Alberta," - Saturday, May 27th
"Manitoba," - Tuesday, May 30th

And every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday there-after. Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Wednesday, Friday and Monday. EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF.

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

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney. SS. Miowera, June 14 | SS. Warrimoo, July 14 And every month thereafter. CHINAandJAPAN From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to Robert Kerr,

General Passenger Agent.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Edward Vance, Emerson. Man, has bought the imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir William Arrol (9013), from William Wallace, of Dunbar, Ont. This horse should be quite an acquisition to the Emerson district.

Mr. Martin, Hope Farm, informs us that owing to the much larger demand for Galloway stock this year, he has just brought up from Ontario a car load of young bulls and cows. These are all picked from good herds, and are a good addition to the present Hope Farm herd.

Mr. William Chalmers, of Hayfield, near Brandon, Man., whose card may be seen in another column, has now on sale a number of nice Improved Large White Yorkshire pigs. The stock is bred from animals purchased from Wm. Goodger & Sons, Woodstock, Ont., and from Jas. Glennie, of Portage la Prairie—both advertisers in the ADVOCATE columns. Basides the pigs he has on sale a few choice Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.

The following extract from a business letter received from H. B. Sumerville speaks for itself:—"I consider the FARMER'S ADVOCATE one of the very best advertising mediums in Canada for live stock, as before I had received a copy of the paper containing the advertise-tisement of Jersey bull, I had received five different letters from parties who had seen it in the ADVOCATE, and though too late—for the first customer got him—the letters still continue to come."

The following are among the sales made from the "Pioneer Herd" of Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, Man.:—To Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake, the yearling, "Nestor; Mr. Cudhy, Willow City, N. Dakota, a yearling; Forbes & Sons, Rathwell, Man., the yearling, "Signet Duke"; G. W. Smith, Portage la Prairie, the yearling, "Nero"; Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, "Duke of DeCosmas," and to Mr. Loree, of Rolland, the grand old herd bull, "Duke of Colonus." Mr. Lynch has several youngsters still to dispose of, and parties in need of a good bull to head their herd should write him at once.

The following sales have been made for the

herd should write him at once.

The following sales have been made for the month of April by Jos. Lawrence. Clearwater, Man:—I Shorthorn bull calf to Mr. D. Cariers; I Shorthorn bull to Mr. D. Potter; I boar and sow to Mr. G. Stowe, Beulah; I boar and 2 sows to Mr. W. Smith, Soerhall; I boar and 1 sow to Mr. D. Holems, Alcester; I boar to Mr. Hall, Pilot Mound; I boar and I sow to Mr. C. Burns, Pilot Mound; I boar and I sow to Mr. Much, Pilot Mound; I boar to Mr. G. Cooper, Holemfield, and I boar and 1 sow to Mr. Howard, Cartwright. Mr. Lawrence is satisfied that advertising in the Advocate pays, and we are pleased to hear he is making so many sales this spring.

The following letter received at a recent date speaks for itself: "Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg:—Your far reaching journal is bringing me enquiries and orders from every direction. To-day I shipped Wyandotte eggs to Hamilton, Ont.; it seems like shipping coals to Newcastle, but the fact is I believe our stock here is hardier and better developed. I see numerous birds coming through for western points, but a large percentage cannot compete numerous birds coming through for western points, but a large percentage cannot compete with our Winnipeg stock. My birds are all laying in grand style and have wintered well. My bronze gobbler "Manitoba" is two years old in June; I call him "Manitoba" because he was raised here out of a Manitoba-laid egg, and I have yet to see one that can beat him. He is big boned, healthy, a beautiful bronze, and weighs 35 lbs. I have selected a few testimonials for your inspection. In conclusion must thank you for the splendid manner you get up my ad. Yours truly, M. Maw."

Gull Lake, Assa., Jan. 7th, 1893.

M. Maw, Winnipeg:—Cock received O. K. Am well pleased with him. Thanks for letter and prompt shipment. Yours, (Signed) R. W. Caswell. Clearwater, April 14th, 1893.

Clearwater, April 14th, 1893.

M. Maw, Winnipeg:—Dear Sir,—Mr. Ross received gobler and hen in grand order, and am well pleased. Will send to you for Rock and Pakin Duck areas area. Pekin Duck eggs soon. (Signed)

(Signed) J. BEVERIDGE.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, independent of the cash prizes and medals offered for Shorthorns by the Columbian Exposition, adds the following amounts, but the awards will follow the decisions made by the Awarding Committee appointed by the Exposition authorities. Entries must be made not later than July 15, 1893, in the breeding classes, and not later than August 15 in the fat stock classes. The date fixed for the exhibit of breeding cattle is from Monday, August 21, to Sept. 21, but cattle will be received three days before the show commences. Ages of cattle will be computed to Monday, Sept. 11, 1893. The date fixed for the exhibit of cattle in the fat stock classes is from Monday, October 16, to 28. For prize list, address Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Acting Chief of the Live Stock Department, Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill. J. BEVERIDGE.

Making a grand total of \$10,465

NOTICES.

Waghorn's Monthly Guide for June will contain complete revised time cards of all C. P. R. and N. P. passenger trains. The new time goes into effect on the first of June.

In our last issue we mentioned the special offers made in land by Alex. Stewart, of Minnedosa. A list of some of these lands may be seen in this issue. Mr. Stewart is prepared to make very easy terms of payment to actual settlers, and the price being so low it makes it a matter of special interest to parties wishing to secure a farm for a home.

JOHN E. SMITE.

Beresford Stock Farm, Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium,

SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS of BOTH BREEDS.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire. J. B. SMITH.

Box 274, BRANDON, MAN

IF YOU INTEND BUILDING

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BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Hair, Brick, Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Frames, Etc., and Get His Prices.

His expenses are low, and he is therefore in a position to quote close figures. Liberal discounts for cash. OFFICE AND YARD:—Corner 8th Street and Pacific Avenue. For information write to

L. J. ASHLEY, Box 97, Brandon, Man. 45-d-m

OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE

ADVANCE TO FAME AND FORTUNE BY BUYING -:- AND RUNNING A -:- -:-

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JOHN ABELL, ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, TORONTO,

Orders taken by FROST & WOOD, Winnipeg, and G. H. SMITH, Brandon.

DRUGS-THE MARKET DRUG STORE Opposite Meat Market, WINNIPEG. Everything in



Drug line, Careful attention to Farmers' Trade. Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to. Sole Agent in Manitoba and the Northwest for SAMATIVO, the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Amail American and Polyliter attended to the Samuel Spanish Remedy for the Polyliter attended to the Samuel Spanish Remedy for the Spanish Remedy for the Samuel Sam Weakness, etc. The INVINCIBLE CONDI-TION POWDERS. One trial will convince. Price, 25c. and 50c. Post-paid to any ad-

M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 291 Market Street, Winnipeg, Man. 31-1-y-m

BOYCE'S

JAMES STREET WEST, WINNIPEG,

First-Class Vehicles

We carry the largest assortment in Manitoba. Call and examine before buying. Send for Send for 33-2-y-m

OF ALL KINDS.

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JEWELLER,

406 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,

-IMPORTER OF-

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, ETC.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL GOODS IN THE PROVINCE.

Letter Orders and Watch Repairs carefully attended to.

Stock Catalogues, : : Thirty-Horse Bills, :: five hands Letterheads, Business: work. Cards, estimates for good

work. R. D. RICHARDSON,

Cor. opposite Post Office, WINNIPEG. 42-f-m

LOOK AT THIS OFFER.



33-y-m

Teas at Wholesale J E ACTON Black Teas from 25c. to Japan Teas from 25c. to 45c. per lb. Choice Indian and Ceylon. 30c., 40c., 45c., and 50c. per lb. Our whole attention is given to the tea business, therefore can give best values obtainable.

FREIGHT PAID on all orders of 25 lbs. Send for free sample and test for yourself.

J. E. ACTON,

220 McDermot-St., WINNIPEG.

Likes nice furniture. Think of her, she is in the house all day and you are not. Help her to make home beautiful as well as comfortable. OUR NEW 100 page Catalogue of Furniture, School Desks, Baby Carriages, Bicycles, etc., is sent free. Send us your address and learn how to live.

Scott & Leslie

The Big **Furniture** House . . .

276 Main Street,

WINNIPEG.

. DRINK

In one-pound packets at 50c., or a handsome canister of five pounds for \$2.50. The finest tea on the market. Sold only by W. H. STONE, Grocer,

622 Main St., Winnipeg. Send for samples free by mail. 45-y-m

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

Steamers leave Montreal and New York three times per week

ROBT. KERR,

Gen. Passenger Agent C. P. R., WINNIPEG.

AND SAVE 25 PER CENT. OF YOUR CREAM INSTEAD OF FEEDING IT TO PIGS.

We are the Western Agents for the ALEXANDRA AND. BURMEISTER & WAIN

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DANISH **SEPARATORS**

of all sizes and description. ASK FOR THE BEST

MOUNTAIN SPAUCE TUBS In 10, 20, 30 and 50 lbs. Сћење Вох Ма terial, & Dairy

Salt. SEND FOR CAT-ALOGUE AND

PRICE LISTS





MAIN CROP POTATO.

FORT ROUGE WHITE KIDNEY.

A White Kidney Potato which, after two years' testing, we consider to be the best of the white potatoes in the market. It is a robust grower, very prolific. Main crop variety. Tubers are smooth, good table qualities; flesh pure white. Price, 20c. per pound, post paid; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

Marwood's, Corner Garry and Ellice Streets
GENTLEMEN, Winnipeg, Sept., 1892.
The potatoes (White Kidney, "Fort Rouge")
purchased from you are excellent; table qualities good; indeed, it is the best flavored potato
I have ever tasted. Yours truly,
L. W. MARWOOD.

FORT ROUGE GREENHOUSES WINNIPEG.

BRAXTON & BOWYER, Proprietors.

FRESH FOR 1893.

SEND TO

KEITH & CO., SEEDSMEN, WINNIPEG, MAN.,

For complete catalogue of Flower, Garden, Field and Grass Seeds. Best assortment in the market. Box 333.

5, 1893

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LARWOOD. OUSES

prietors. 93.

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GREAM

DNEY. after two best of the a robust p variety. ties; flesh post paid;

ept., 1892. t Rouge") able quali-red potato

EG, MAN.,

GARDEN, ortment in 45-1-c-m

V. G. WILLIAMS,

Winnipeg, Man.

IF YOU REQUIRE o

FARM HARNESS

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

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JOHN C. McKAY, Proprietor. NEEPAWA, - - MANITOBA

Convenient to Railway Station.

ROSE'S.

GOPHER: KILLER

took Diploma at Brandon Show, 1890. Endorsed by all who use it. A. H. KILFOYLE, 16, 11, 19, collected \$7.96 bounty; after using three bottles says he killed three times as many. This is one of a number of letters we have. ROSE & CO., Rosser Ave., Brandon. Sent by mail, 50c.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER DAY.

9

Market.)

OUR

NEW

CIRCULAR.

REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE. Hen and Duck Eggs \$1.50, Turkeys, \$2.00 per setting.

604 Main Street, Winnipeg, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes. Barred P. Rocks. My yards are full of prize winners from Provincial Exhibition and Chicago and Buffalo shows. First and second prize Bronze Turkeys at Provincial. Eleven prize winners in Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock yards. No culls kept or sold at any price. Wyandottes and Rocks are best adapted to Manitoba climate. Very hardy, quick to mature, large, delicious table fowls, and great winter layers. My Pekin drake weighs ten pounds. Ducks to match. Eggs now ready, and guaranteed to arrive safely and to be fertile. BUTCHER, Always want FAT STOCK, POULTRY, And all kinds of FARM PRODUCTS In my line. BEST PRICES IN CASH 44-y-m

M. MAW, Main Street North, Winnipeg.



Fully Guaranteed Superior to any other Separators in the World. 0 0 0 0 0

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THEN DO IT ECONOMICALLY.

CHOP YOUR GRAIN -WITH A-

WATEROUS GHOPPER

It Elevates the Grain; Shakes out Nails, Straws, Bolts, Etc.; Grinds 20 to 40 Bushels per hour, and BAGSTHECHOP.

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BEST FRENCH BUHR STONES. Unequaled for Durability.

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ON THE MARKET. Write us direct for Prices

on any kind of Farm Machinery

You may require.

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Money.

THE WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN

GEO. WHITE & SONS,

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Novelty

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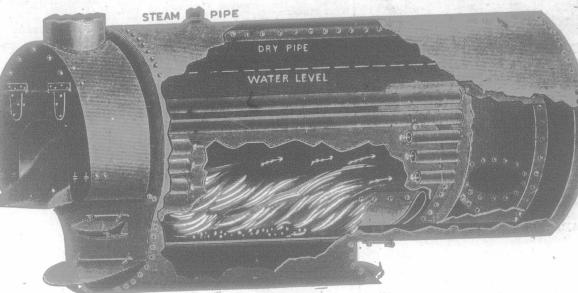
Examine this Boiler Carefully

CIVES THOROUGH SATISFACTION.

Personal attention given to our Mani-toba customers during every threshing season.

Owing to special arrangement of draft dampers, etc., thorough combustion is assured.

H. S. WESBROOK AGENT, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 43-1-b-m



OUR STRAW-BURNING BOILER.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3, 1892, (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.				SCUTH BOUND	
Brandon Ex. Tues,. Th, & Sat.	St. Paul Express, Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express, Dally.	Ex. Mon.,
2.55p 2.45p 2.30p 2.17p 1.58p 1.58p 1.20p	4,00p 3,45p 3,31p 3,13p 2,51p 2,51p 2,33p 1,57p 1,25p 1,25p 1,25p	3.0 9.3 15.3 23.5 27.4 32.5 40.4 46.8 56.0 68.1 168 223 470 481	Winnipeg. Portage Junet. St. Norbert. Cartier St. Agathe Union Point Silver Plains Morris. St. Jean Letellier. Emerson Pemblina Grand Forks. Winnipeg Junet Minneapolis. St. Paul. Chicago	11.548 12.09p 12.23p 12.41p 12.49p 1.01p 1.35p 1.57p 2.15p 2.25p 6.00p 9.55p 6.30a 7.05a	1.241 1.371 1.561 2.021 2.131 2.301

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH

EAST B	OUND.			WEST	BOUND.
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday	Passenger Tu, Thu. & Saturday.	Motris.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed.	Freight To. Thu. & Saturday.
7.30p 6.40p 5.24p 5.24p 4.46p 4.10p 3.23p 2.58p 1.17p 12.53p 11.51a 11.04a 11.04a 10.26a	9,35a 9,12a 8,55a 8,40a 8,30a	10. 21.2 25.9 33.5 39.6 49.0 64.1 62.1 68.4 74.6 79.4 86.1 102.0 109.7	Winnipeg	3.03p 3.31p 3.43p 4.02p 4.15p 4.38p 4.50p 5.10p 5.24p 6.26p 6.21p 6.45p 7.21p 7.21p 7.21p 7.21p	7,30a, 8,15a, 9,25a, 9,58a, 10,25a, 11,15a, 11,48a, 12,281, 0,12,281, 0,1,001, 0,1,001, 0,1,551, 0,2,281, 0,3,500, 0,3,500, 0,4,291, 0,5,000, 0,5,0
8.48s 8.10s 7.30s	7.480	137.5	Rounthwaite Martinville Brandon	. 8,39	p 6.48

West-bound passenger trains for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST	BOUND.		· 100 00 1	WEST BOUND
	Mixed, Daily, ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mixed, Daily, ex. Sunday.
e de la companya de l	12.10p 11.50a 11.18a 11.08a 10.40a 9.45a 9.18a 8.25a	3 11.5 14.7 21 35.2	Winnipeg	4.35p 5.00p 5.49p 6.18p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freighbtrains.
Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.
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Send for samples of this famous tea when you tire of pedlars' trash. Al-ways PURE AND FRESH from the gardens of SEREN-DIB.

MAGEE & CO. Grocers,

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36-1-y-m



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are giving as a premium to the individual killing the greatest number of gophers with

Fleming's Gopher Poison a Free Ticket to the World's Fair.

If your dealer does not keep it in stock send 50c. for one bottle or \$2.50 for six bottles, and we will send, post-paid, the quantity ordered and full particulars of the competition.

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Plans & Specifications Prepared

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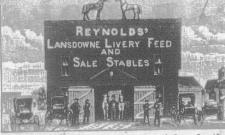
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Horses on hand for sale or exchange.

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The best of Rigs for commercial and other rayellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oal



GRISWOLD LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLES. Good rigs and every attention paid to travellers. 37-1-y-m NORRIS & LOWE. Proprietors.



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First-class rigs, good horses, careful drivers and moderate charges. J. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor. Opposite M. & N. W. R. Station, MINNEDOSA, MAN. 31-1-y-m

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES, Bell & Robertson, Props.

Our stables, connected with the Rossin House ably finished. Special attention to FARMERS' TEAMS AND BOARDERS.

First-Class Horses and Cood Rigs. Cive us a call. 39-1-y-m MOOSOMIN HARNESS EMPORIUM,

the Pioneer Har-



SMITHERS & CO., Proprietors, opposite Inglis's Stable, Main Street, Moosomin.32-1-y-m

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ADAMS & JACKSON, PROPRIETORS. Best Tables in the City. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

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LANDS FOR SALE IN MINNEDOSA DISTRICT

CHEAPEST IN COUNTY. PER ACRE.

Splendid chances among the above. Easy terms, especially to good actual settlers.

Apply for particulars. ALEX. STEWART, 47-y-om

Agent, Minnedosa, Man.

ONE PRICE FALL AND WINTER GOODS GALORE.
Furs, Boots and Shoes, or anything in Dry Goods or Groceries, give us a call. Bring along your produce.

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GLENBORO, MAN., JAS. BARR, Proprietor. lewly Furnished and Refitted, Good sample rooms and accommodation for Commercial Men. Livery in connection. Terms Moderate.

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I have Farms For Sale all along the Glenboro Branch of the C. P. R., the most successful wheat-growing district in the Dominion. Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance. All on easy terms. Correspondence solicited.

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A. W. CLARK, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. Money to loan at current rates of interest. Farms for sale. GLENBORO, MAN. 37-1-y-m - FOR - -

OR PRODUCE CASH

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO GIVE YOU THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

WHEN IN WANT Of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Clothing, or anything in our line, give us a call, You will find us opposite the Ogilvie & Ironside Elevators.

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ROBERT NESS WOODSIDE -:- FARM,

Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coach-ers, French Coach-ers, Clydesdales, Shetcather Prices to suit the times. Robert Ness, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 329-y-om

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The choicest stud of Hackneys and Clydesdales will be found at the stables of R. BEITH & CO.. Bowman-ville, including the 1st prize and weenstakes



R. BEITH & CO.,
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H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Gloster, Lovely, Claret and Nonpareil. Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank bull,

320-1-y-om King James. FOR SALE . __ A FEW _

SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES -:- AT REASONABLE PRICES. -:-

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SHORTHORN BULLS. Two young bulls for sale at prices to suit the times, one red and one roan, both sired by Imp. General Booth (54353). Address W. J. BIGGINS, Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont.



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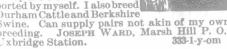
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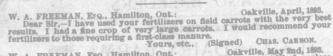
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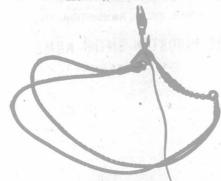
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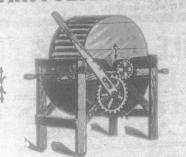
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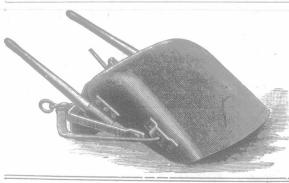
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