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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
- 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
- 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.
- 4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- 5.—Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.
- 6.—No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
- 7.—Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best plan of barn with silo inside; barn to be capable of housing sixty cattle, the silo to be so placed as to be easy to fill, and convenient to feed from; the cattle to be fed from in front, and the manure to be hauled out with a stone boat, hide or sleigh. The silage must be kept from freezing, so must be located somewhere near the middle. The barn must be on the flat prairie, as there is no bank near. The sub-structure will be stone, where the cattle are, while the superstructure will be divided off for grain, feed-cutter, chopper, hay, etc. Give drawing of both, and estimate of probable cost. The time for receiving plans and estimates in the foregoing competition has been extended to Sept. 15th.

Appointment.

Mr. Hugh McKellar, who has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of Manitoba, as successor to the late J. W. Bartlett, was born in the township of East Zorra, in the county of Oxford, Ontario. His father, John McKellar, a farmer, was one of the pioneer settlers of that township. He received his early education in the public schools, and commenced to teach when sixteen years old. At the age of eighteen he took a course of study at the Toronto Normal School. Passing his examination successfully, he taught for over three years in East Zorra. Afterwards he studied and taught in the Galt Collegiate Institute, in the time of Dr. Tassie. Leaving Galt, he took charge of the Paisley Public School, where he remained for three years. Then for three years and a-half he had charge of the Teeswater Public School. At the close of this engagement, July, 1880, he came to Manitoba, via Emerson, and located near Pilot Mound, in what was known as the "Paisley Colony." In 1881 he lost his wife, a daughter of James Laidlaw, who resides near Clearwater. His only daughter resides with her grandparents, near Clearwater. For the next eight years he led an active life, principally engaged in farming, but travelled through all parts of the province. He always took an active part in agricultural societies and farmers' institutes. In March, 1890, he received the appointment of Immigration Agent, in company with Mr. Smith, in the Winnipeg office. In the fall of 1890 the Government sent Mr. McKellar, privately, to report on the condition of farmers generally in North and South Dakota, in response to the many letters of inquiry from those States about Manitoba. Mr. McKellar spent five weeks on the trip. His report was so practical and satisfactory that it may be said to have led indirectly to the work that has been going on since that time by the Dominion Government. In May, 1891, Mr. McKellar was sent by the Department to take charge of the Immigration Office in Toronto, where he remained until February last. On the first of March, 1892, he was sent to open and manage a new office for the Maritime Provinces, at Moncton, N. B., where he remained until called back to be promoted to the position of Chief Clerk in the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

The press has commented very favorably on the work done by Mr. McKellar in the past, and his experience in the various immigration offices, as well as his personal knowledge of all sections of the Province, combine to qualify him for the duties of his new position, upon the discharge of which he enters with zeal and strong faith in the future of Manitoba as a great agricultural country.

A cargo of two-rowed Canadian barley was recently sold in England, and netted the Toronto shippers 68 cents after all expenses were paid. More was enquired for at the same price.

Central Farmers' Institute.

During the course of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, a deputation representing the Executive of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute waited upon the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Minister of Agriculture. There were present:—Mr. Jas. Elder, President; S. A. Bedford, Vice-President; R. E. A. Leech, Sec.; Geo. H. Greig, T. M. Percival, Wm. McDonald and the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. A general discussion regarding institute work took place, and the Minister expressed himself heartily in accord with the objects in view and the efforts made during the past season, which he hoped would result in additional institutes being organized and greater interest being infused into those already existing. In the case of a dormant institute, he said, in reply to a question, that it would not be necessary to be gazetted a second time. The delegation asked for an increased grant for Central purposes, the 25 per cent. of the total Legislative appropriation not being sufficient, and also that the grant be made an independent one, the Institute to furnish the Government an audited statement of all expenditures. It is certainly irksome that the Central Institute should be without any funds that they can directly control even for small current expenditures. In view of the advantageous nature of institutes to the farming interests of Manitoba generally, Mr. Greenway promised increased aid and would take the question of making the grant an independent one into consideration. The deputation also asked that the Secretary of the Central Institute be advised of the date of the organization of new institutes, in order to render any assistance possible, which was concurred in. The question of checking the spread of weeds was incidentally discussed, and while it was admitted that the legislative machinery was ample, further steps should be taken to promote its efficient running. It was one of the subjects that all institutes should take up for thorough discussion. Having thanked the Minister for the encouragement received, the deputation withdrew.

During the same evening the Executive recommended the appointment of Mr. S. A. Bedford on the Grain Standard Board, with Mr. Elder as an alternate, representing the farmers of this province. The Secretary was instructed to take the necessary steps for securing said representation by one or, if possible, by both the gentlemen named.

A resolution was passed, heartily thanking Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, for the valuable services rendered by himself and assistants in delivering addresses at the Manitoba Farmers' Institutes during the past year.

INSTITUTE AT BALDUR.

The following is a list of the officers-elect for Cypress Farmers' Institute:—Pres., James Dale; Vice-Pres., James Strang; Sec.-Treas., John Harrower; Directors, A. Card, A. W. Playfair, Frank Williamson, A. Kelso, A. Creamer, Kenneth McAulay.

Summer Show at Melita.

The sixth annual exhibition of the county of Souris River was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2nd and 3rd. The entries were unusually large, numbering over 900, which shows how quickly this part of the country is developing. In the heavy draught class the horses were all in good condition, and, as a rule, of superior quality. There was a large show of general purpose horses, and the winners were well deserving of the prizes awarded them. In the carriage and roadster class the entries were not so large as expected.

There was heavy competition in cattle, and most of them were forward in excellent condition. The Shorthorns attracted the most attention, there being many more shown than of any other class.

The show of sheep, pigs, and poultry was uncommonly good, and was a great attraction.

The exhibits of wheat, roots, and manufactures were very good, and will no doubt be better next year.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Robert Cornett, Assistant Dairy Commissioner to Prof. Robertson, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave a lecture on "Dairying", but owing, no doubt, to more excitable attractions the audience was not as large as it should have been. Those who were there took great interest in Mr. Cornett's remarks, and no doubt profited by their attendance.

At 4 o'clock an adjourned meeting of the Farmer's Institute took place before a very fair number of members and farmers. Mr. S. Thomson, President, in the chair, reported with entire satisfaction on the Central Farmers' Institute meeting held in Brandon, and resolutions were passed endorsing the action taken at that meeting to abolish the elevator monopoly and the grading system, and in favor of the binding twine factory. A large majority of the farmers present held that the grading system as at present enforced was an injury to their interests.

Alexandra Separators and Babcock Testers.

Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., of this city, inform us that they intend making an exhibit of their most popular and useful machines in the Dairy Department of both the Toronto and London Exhibitions. Every reader of the *ADVOCATE* interested in dairy work should see these implements, if not at the Exhibitions, at Mr. Pearce's establishment, on Dundas street, London, Ont., or send to him for a catalogue containing full information. His advertisements appear in other columns.

Drader's Spade Harrow.

We would call special attention to Drader's Patent Spade Harrow, a cut of which will be found in the advertising columns of this number, and which has become quite popular in all parts of the Dominion. We predicted some time ago that the spading system would supersede the old way of cultivating, and from the increase in the sale of spading machines, our judgment has proved correct. A revolving earth-working machine must be lighter in draught than any machine that is trailed through the land. The wearage on the tool drawn through the ground must be much greater than one that revolves with the ground. The demand for rotary cultivators is rapidly increasing, and thus far the Spade seems to take the lead.

In Favor of Dehorning.

Messrs. Charles Drury, M. P. P., Crown Hill, president, and J. J. Kelso, Toronto, secretary of the dehorning commission appointed by the Ontario Government, have been busily engaged for the past two days drawing up the commission's report. The commission find in favor of dehorning, but it is expected their propositions will be argued whereby greater care will be exercised. This commission was appointed as a result of prosecutions entered in the neighborhood of London.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1892 was a magnificent success, fully realizing the expectations of its promoters and justifying the stand taken by the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* in favor of the summer show, though not till it was fairly under way did the doubters cease to shake their heads with an ominous foreboding of failure. The weather was simply perfect from the morning of July 25th to the evening of 29th, and from Calgary to Rat Portage the great Northwest was fairly represented, both in exhibits and in the attendance of visitors. This being essentially an agricultural country, the Provincial Exhibition should be so adjusted and run as to promote agricultural interests as far as possible. The time of the fair was very well chosen, only interfering, and that but slightly, with haying operations. After that, the harvest comes on rapidly, and while the farmer and breeder may snatch a day for the local fall show, they cannot afford to leave the great grain fields, or even to halt in the midst of threshing. Last year many learned a terribly severe lesson as to the losses which may be incurred through delay down to the actual selling of the wheat itself. It was a highly creditable exhibition to a young country like this, and was a great surprise to eastern visitors,—in fact, to Manitoba people themselves, when they looked about the spacious grounds and buildings, and reflected upon all that the aggregation of agricultural and industrial products implied. It was a great object lesson, illustrating strikingly the wonderful development of Manitoba and the Northwest. The general evidences of thrift and intelligence, as indicated by the dress, conversation and bearing of the people, were noticeable. There was a singular absence of anything like rowdyism or intoxication, either at the fair or about the city, during the entire week. In the substantial departments of the show there were large increases over last year, and the results were highly encouraging to the directorate for another year, and will no doubt enable them to devise more liberal plans. There was truly a marvelously fine display of live stock (all classes being ahead of last year) and agricultural machinery, and a heavy increase in the show of field grains, the samples of wheat and other cereals doing honor to the province that has wrested the trophy of pre-eminence in competition with all the world for wheat growing. As was expected, there was a falling off in roots and garden truck, though the horticultural display was varied and very beautiful. Poultry showed a large increase, but there was a falling off in canines. Compared with last year the dairy products made no numerical increase on the whole, there being fewer cheese than last year, but more butter. The latter was certainly of high quality, both creamery and private dairy samples, there being in all about one hundred and ninety entries. Mr. W. M. Champion's idea of a suspended pan filled with ice for refrigerator purposes was utilized to good purpose, but the new building was structurally very defective, so that the temperature was not kept so low as anticipated. The main building, which had been greatly increased in size, was well filled with artistic and other productions of interest. That there should have been a slight decrease in some of the classes was expected. In the minds of some there was a feeling of uncertainty as to the success of the

exhibition; it was early for such things as field roots, and, besides this, the time between the last show and the present was really limited, considering the vast amount of work to be accomplished.

The increase in the live stock classes is distinctly a hopeful sign for this country, indicating as it does that husbandry is settling down to a more permanent and certain basis. The success of the show is largely dependent upon the generous assistance of the railways in giving free transit for exhibits and special passenger rates; in fact, if it were not for the former, the bulk of the outside exhibits, notably stock, could not be got to Winnipeg at all, owing to the long distances to be traversed. These privileges will no doubt be continued. The amusements were varied, and had the tendency of increasing the attendance of town people, but ring sports divert attention from the more substantial features of the show, thus reducing its efficiency as an educator. And we would caution the management against the undue encroachment of the "circus" idea, which has injured many eastern and United States shows, by being permitted to monopolize the time and overtop what should be the essential features of such exhibitions. The parade of prize-winning live stock was a capital feature, and might, with advantage, be arranged to occur on more than one day. In future the track should be thoroughly sprinkled before a parade of this sort for the comfort, not only of stock and attendants, but sight-seers as well. The directors and officers of the fair devoted themselves indefatigably, both before and during the exhibition, to make it a success, and in the main the *ADVOCATE* can fairly congratulate them on the results achieved.

HEAVY HORSES.

Clydes.—The exhibit of draught horses was a very good one, and in some of the classes one that could not have been excelled in any of the older provinces of the Dominion. The Clydesdale class was strong in stallions. There were sixteen entries, and of these no less than thirteen came into the ring. They made a fine show, and while there was not amongst them any horse of such outstanding merit as to be a clear first, quite half of the lot were so good that the task of placing them in order of merit was not an easy one. The first place was given to Prince of Eastfield [1890], a bay with very little white. This horse is by the celebrated Prince of Wales (673), is well bodied with good bone, broad knees and good Clydesdale character. He is a trifle straight about the hocks, and would be improved by a half inch on the pasterns. It was a very close run between him and McRaw (6057), the second prize horse, a son of Garnet Cross (1662), a thick, chunky horse of good quality and a good mover, a nice bay in color and with common markings of a white face and white hind legs. He had good quality of legs, but his hoofs, though of good quality, were badly out of order. The third prize horse was hard to place, but was ultimately found in Campsie Lad (4277), by Old Times (579), a bay with a grey mane, with a good amount of character and quality, but with hoofs out of order. This last was the prime defect of the exhibit, and deserves more care at the hands of owners and grooms. It may be that the soft soil of the province does not need such a quality of hoofs as does the hard gravel of the East, but if the hoof is neglected the usefulness of the animal must soon become impaired.

Close up to the prize-winners were:—Ardlethan Boy (5493), Wawanosh Chief [1729], Prince Wyndham (7138), Lord Coleridge (5981) and Malcolm (7040). In the three-year old class there was a very close run for first place between the champion of last year, Balgreggan Hero

[1591], and McNab's Heir [1590]. The former is a light bay, white face and white hind feet, and is owned by R. & J. A. Turner, Calgary; the latter, a dark brown horse, owned by Mr. Wm. Martin, St. Jean Baptiste. Both are descended from Darnley (222), the former through Darnley's Hero (5697), the latter through the celebrated MacGregor (1487). Both were imported by D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph, Ont. The former was a winner in Toronto, and the latter in Elgin, Scotland. The Calgary horse has extra good quality of bone and hair, is rather lighter than his rival, is a good goer and has a stylish carriage. The St. Jean animal was higher in condition and went quite as well through his paces, and had the advantage in length and quality of pastern, but was not so good in set of hock. Balgreggan Hero secured first in his class, the special prize for best Clydesdale stallion in the show, given by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, and the sweepstakes silver medal for the best heavy draught stallion on the ground, given by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; third prize for the three-year-old Clyde was given to Ellerslie Chief (Vol. 15), a roan with four white feet, which he could handle in great style. In the two-year-olds Brooklin Boy [1833], by Tannahill (1205), was first, and Blaine [1839], by Prince of Gourrock [624], was second. The latter is a good thick colt, but lacked the quality of his rival. The mares and foals were fair in quality, but many of them had not been fitted for a show ring. The fillies were not numerous and not of extra quality, most of them having had little but what they could pick up in the pasture ranche. The silver medal for best female any age in the Clydesdale class went to a mare by Garnet Cross (1662), owned by J. B. Chambers, Wawanessa.

Shires.—The show of Shires was a most excellent one, and has not been equalled at the Toronto Industrial in the stallion classes for several years. There was a large turnout in the aged class, and while they were not of the uniform type seen in the Clydesdale class, there were several animals of good merit. First prize fell to Blacksmith (8796), by the celebrated Vulcan (4145), a bright, gay horse, chestnut, with some white points, bred by Earl of Ellesmere. He is rather on the small side for a Shire, but his quality and splendid action carried him to the front. Second place fell to Sir James (4689), by Sir George (2905), a dark brown horse, a good mover, but beginning to show his age a little in his hollow back. Third place fell to Errand Boy, a rich bay horse with off white feet, a well bodied horse, thick and well topped, but light in the forearm. Of the others, some were very heavy horses with good bodies, but lacking in quality of bone and pastern. In the three-year-old class Better Luck, by Luck (3837), was first, and Grove Stanley 2nd (11550) was second; both very fair specimens, but the former had the quality. The classes of mares and fillies were not filled, there being but one mare shown, a black mare, Gipsy. The sweepstakes for best stallion was taken by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, with Blacksmith. There were but three Percherons on the ground; first was taken by Jacques, a heavy bodied black, eleven years old. There was one specimen of the Boulonnais breed on the ground, and one of the English Suffolk-Punch, the horse Bromswell (1583), which was given a special ticket.

ROADSTERS AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

In the Roadster class the stallion sweepstakes went to Sharper 7001, a trotting stallion with a record of 2.19½. Second place went to Wildmont 2291, with a record of 2.27 at four years old. They seem both to be likely animals from which to breed light, fast-going trotters. First in the three-year-old class went to Kewayden 14491, a rich brown, descended from the Wilkes family of trotters. In the section for brood mares, Lulu S, a Goldust mare, very thin in flesh, but with nice clean legs and good quality of bone, was first; while the rich bay filly, Ailsa Craig, with fine bone and extra good quarters, captured the ticket in the three-year old class, and also the sweepstakes. The carriage class was well represented. There were two divisions in this class, the 16 hands and over going in

one, and those under 16 hands in the other, for which, however, there were no entries. In the former the Yorkshire Coach horse, Yorkshire Lad (1229), was first, a dark bay with dark points and high set tail. The sweepstakes went to the stylish three-year-old horse, Stamford Bridge Swell, a horse with lots of size and deep, thick chest—a likely sire for good, big coaching teams, which are always in demand if they have quality and style with size. In this class there was a fair Hackney shown, a class of horses now in great demand both in England and United States. In the Thoroughbred class the English bred horse Comrade was first, a horse well coupled and of good size. Second place went to Northwest Blair Athol, a grandson of the renowned Blair Athol. In the three-year-olds Sabre was first. The sweepstakes went to E. H. E. Webb-Bowen, of Brandon, for the best stallion in the class.

The judge in the heavy classes of horses was Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph, Ont., and in the light horses, Dr. Rutledge, of Lambeth, Ont.

In the Canadian Draught and General Purpose classes a marked improvement was noticeable over last year, both as regards numbers and quality. There was an increase of over thirty entries. In Canadian Draughts very superior brood mares were shown, also fillies and foals. The exhibit of teams was also excellent. In the General Purpose class a very fine lot of young horses were shown. Although some of the young animals were not as heavy as might be desired, their quality and uniformity speak well for the breeding of their sires. In fact, the exhibit was most gratifying. There were no less than five teams of exceptional merit forward. We would suggest to the directors the propriety of separating the Agricultural and General Purpose classes, as it is very difficult for the judge to decide when these two classes are shown together. Mr. James Elder, of Virden, placed the tickets in these classes.

CATTLE.

The exhibit in all classes of cattle was very much larger and superior in quality to that of last year. Notwithstanding a large new stable had been erected, additional temporary stabling had to be built after some of the stock had arrived. The new stable is built according to the suggestions made by this journal a year ago, with a passage through the centre on a level with the stock, the mangers being along the wall and not facing the public, as the old ones are. It is a pity the building was not made a few feet wider, so as to give more passage room. We trust this will be improved upon when erecting additional accommodation for next year. The Shorthorns shown would be a credit in any show ring in Canada. From present indications these noble animals are taking the same place in this country they have in Ontario and the United States. Most of the exhibits had been well fitted for the show. The experience of the show will no doubt lead to a careful revision of the rules, and the making of any needed improvements. Great care should be exercised in the executive department of the fair in the acceptance and rejection of entries with regard to any interpretations placed upon these regulations, so that there would not be a repetition, for example, of the ruling out of Manitoba-bred cattle from competing for the herd prize in the Shorthorn class. The show is young, and it was, perhaps, not to be expected that everything would get in perfect running order for a season or two. The directors are disposed to deal liberally with the exhibitors, and will doubtless act upon any suggestions made in the way of improvement.

The show of the Polled-Angus was very small, yet there were some good representatives. We hope next year to see some of the other breeders bring out their herds, as there are several good ones in the country, and the "doddies" are proving themselves to be hardy and quite thrifty.

The Galloways were out in good number, the majority of which were excellent specimens of the breed. Their long, thick coats and hardy constitutions are making them very popular in this country. The drovers are also partial to them for shipping purposes on account of their being hornless, and excellent feeders.

The show of Herefords was fairly good, the prizes being divided between two exhibitors.

We would like to see more of our smaller breeders bring out some animals in each class, as it is not an uncommon thing at other shows to see an unknown breeder bring out an animal or two and carry off the highest awards.

The increase in the exhibit of Holstein cattle was fifty per cent. over that of last year, which is sufficient evidence that the vigorous "white and blacks" are attracting the attention of the dairymen of the country. When authenticated records of 60 to 80 pounds of milk per day are made, and 16 to 20 pounds of butter in a week, it is not surprising that those who are turning their attention to dairying should want some of that sort. The sweepstakes open to the dairy breeds, for the best herd, was captured by this breed.

There was also a good increase in the Jersey class over last year, several of which were fresh importations. Notwithstanding the long, cold winters these beautiful, fawn-like animals are in good demand with those who are determined to have the most creamy milk and gilt-edged butter.

The Ayrshires, which are often called "the poor man's cow", were out in good numbers, and, in the main, highly creditable. They are becoming very much more popular and numerous the last few years, since greater attention has been given to cheese and buttermaking. This class varied very much. Some exhibitors appeared to be developing their animals along the "general purpose" line, while others seem to be keeping in view the "special purpose" dairy characteristics without regard to form. It was evident from the different conditions in which herds were shown that the breeders differ very much in their ideas as to how their cattle should be developed, governed, probably, by what they consider to be the best type for this country. That these "bonny" Scotch dairy cattle are growing in favor with many is a very evident fact.

There were about a dozen West Highland cattle on exhibition, owned by one party—a fairly good lot, but were not in very high condition, having just been taken off the prairie.

The show of fat cattle was very creditable, there being a number of extra good ones. The grade class was very fine, there being over fifty entries, a large number of these being from the Battleford district. Many of them were extra well fleshed and did not have any special preparation for the show, indicating that there is great virtue in prairie grass, immense areas of which are not yet utilized, but which might be a source of untold wealth to the country.

The prize list, to be found elsewhere, records the winners in all the classes.

Mr. George Hyde, of Shakespeare, Ont., passed judgment upon the Shorthorns, Polled-Angus, Galloways, Herefords, and Grades; and Mr. John McTurk, of Elkhorn, distributed the honors among the Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires, and West Highlanders.

SHEEP.

Mr. James Riddle, of Lintrathen, was judge in these classes, and went about his work in a most businesslike way.

Cotswolds were represented by one flock only, which came from the Regina district, where they have done well and are found exceedingly profitable.

Leicesters.—In this class there were two exhibitors, and some really excellent sheep. This breed won the Hon. Thos. Greenway's prize of \$25 and the silver medal given by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the best pen of sheep, open to all breeds, the fortunate winner being Mr. James Murray, of Lyleton, in Southwestern Manitoba.

Southdowns.—Some very nice animals were shown in this class. We think the first and second prizes for aged rams might have been reversed; the second prize sheep, although much smaller than the first, showed much more quality and was a better representative of the breed.

Shropshires.—In this class there was some dissatisfaction, owing to the sheep of one exhibitor not having been shown; the judge, however, made ample allowance for this. This flock was nevertheless very successful, being composed of sheep

of great merit. Shropshire rams two shears and over was well competed for as far as numbers were concerned, but the quality was not up to the mark. The lambs in this class were also poor, with the exception of the first and second prize ram lambs and the first prize ewe lambs.

Pure-bred Sheep, any other variety.—Nothing competed in this class but Oxford-downs. There were some good sheep among them, the first prize aged ram being a very fine animal.

Fat Sheep.—Quite a number of these were shown, but none had been fed for exhibition; they were simply grass-fed sheep, some of them having raised lambs this season.

The exhibit of sheep could not be called altogether a first-class one, for while there were some very fine animals there were also some very poor ones. Another trouble was that the sheep were not brought out as they should be, there being but one flock (Leicesters) that was properly prepared for exhibition, and even they were low in condition.

PIGS.

The number of exhibits in this class was double that of last year. The Berkshires justly headed the list, Yorkshires a good second, and Chester Whites third, very few of any other breed being on exhibition. We noticed the absence of both the Poland Chinas and Tamworths, both of which varieties are good sorts, the quality of their meat being well mixed with lean, which the demand calls for. They would certainly prove a much more valuable hog for this country than either the Essex or Suffolk. The Berkshires, as a rule, were brought out in much the best shape, and some extra good ones shown. Some good Yorkshires also appeared, though others were not up to the mark in show condition, and several of the Chester Whites, which, by the way, are a very useful class of pigs, were open to improvement, which might have been accomplished by a little extra preparation for the show. Manitoba needs more swine, and needs them badly, and it is hoped that this branch of live stock husbandry will receive the attention to which it is entitled, in view of the profitable returns it would by proper management bring to the farmers whose damaged wheat has gone to waste, and who have been sacrificing barley at 20 cents per bushel, which in the form of pork would have brought them double the money.

Mr. A. A. McArthur made the awards in this class.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was much in advance of last year—not only was the quality better, but the number of entries was increased so much that if next year the same progress is made the building will be too small to hold the exhibit, notwithstanding the very large addition that has already been built. Light Brahmans were a large class, eight entries in old birds and nine in chicks, and were good throughout. The first prize birds were very good, and in very nice feather for the time of year. Buff Cochins were a splendid lot, though not so numerous. There were but two pairs of Partridge Cochins, the first prize pair being magnificent birds. Games were good, both Black Breasted, Reds, and Indian. Hamburgs were poor, both in old birds and chicks. Langshans were well represented; first and second prize birds were good. Leghorns were shown in four varieties. In Black Minorcas the prizes all went to one exhibitor with some very good birds. There were two coops shown as Minorcas which were quite as much like Black Spanish, and would have been better not there. Plymouth Rocks were, on the whole, not an extra good class, though in considerable numbers. The large exhibit of Wyandottes showed the popularity of this breed. There was a marked improvement over last year's show of this variety. The Golden Laced and White, as well as the Silver Laced, were well represented. Wyandotte chicks were also excellent. There were some nice Game, and a very attractive exhibit of Buff Pekin Bantams. The Silver Laced, given by H. A. Chadwick, the best specimen seen, any variety, was awarded the first prize. In Black Spanish. In turkey, geese, and ducks there were but few entries. The first prize and prize Bronze Turkeys were very nice. There were

represented by four pairs of Toulouse, and one pair of Brown China. In goslings there was but one pair, Brown China. Pekins were the only breed of ducks represented. Some very good pigeons were shown, this class being a great improvement on last year's exhibit.

The well-known expert judge, Mr. Butterfield, made the awards.

Timely Notes for September.

THE PAST EXHIBITION.

Going over the list of prize winners at the recent Winnipeg Industrial, I was surprised to see what a large proportion of the stock prizes went to the western portion of the province, and even to the "wild and woolly west," Battleford and Calgary. I fancy the newer settlers are more enterprising and better farmers than those who came first, and it is a pity so many of these enterprising, pushing men should have settled in the west, when Eastern Manitoba seems to me to offer so many solid advantages. I also blame the greed of the loan companies and speculators who hold so much eastern land at prohibitory prices. Let them take a hint from the C. P. R. management, and reduce prices all round.

THE COMING FALL SHOWS.

May I be allowed to say first to the directors of the various societies that they copy the Industrial management in the very essential point of having one judge only over each department, and let him get the judging in good time. Be strict with regard to pedigrees, allow no one into the ring but the judge and the herdsmen or grooms. The rules are generally all right, but how often are they enforced? In judging butter and cheese, would it not be better to have an outside expert than the usual three local merchants, who each have their favorites and their own rut of method of packing? If such a gentleman as Mr. Cornett could be induced to make a circuit of the local fairs, we would see a great shaking up of old bones, and the old dilapidated tubs and cracked crocks, however well they might do for "trading" at the stores, would be a long way behind in the prize list. Another question as to table varieties of certain vegetables should be set at rest. Can Swede turnips of 10 or 12 lbs. each be called table varieties? Is not a Golden Ball a far more palatable article? Can a huge, coarse orange or Altringham carrot be called a table variety? and so on.

EGGS BY WEIGHT.

I see that the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association want the Government to have eggs sold by weight instead of by the dozen. This is at last a decided move in the right direction. But why, in the name of goodness, is it necessary to have government interference in the matter? Can the grocers themselves not take the initiative, or are they afraid to face the storm that would be aroused at the first? I hope to see the Northwest grocers take action in the matter, and at once issue a scale of prices in proportion to weight per dozen, or simply by the pound, the same as potatoes or turnips. Would it not sound nonsensical to see potatoes sold by the dozen?

REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In the middle of July comes the report of the Experimental Farms up to the end of last December. Surely the authorities must imagine the reports are of no use to farmers, or they would allow them to be distributed in time for guidance in the season's operations. From a cursory glance through it, I find it highly interesting, but I, in common with nearly every other farmer in the Northwest, have no time to study it until winter. If it were not for our agricultural papers, we would be always a year behind in our operations. I would suggest that Professor Saunders be given leave to publish the report on his own responsibility as soon after the 31st December as it be printed. One of the most interesting experiments, to my mind, is that with native grasses and clovers, and fodder plants. When we can grow 3, 4 and 5 tons of hay on an acre, we may safely go on for mixed farming even on a wheat farm. Let me commend these results to the earnest attention of all your readers.

HOLIDAYS AND FARM HELP.

We have been troubled many times about the impossibility of leaving our farms, owing to the necessity of having some one in charge on whom we could depend. Those of us whose children are not big enough to take charge in our absence are often prevented from taking a longed-for trip to Ontario or England, and alas, we can not fall back on our hired men—the old race of reliable servants seems to have died out, and been replaced by a tribe of tramps who wander from place to place in search of the highest possible wages in return for the least possible labor. Unless a considerable immigration of laboring people takes place shortly—men and women who are willing to do all-round work on a farm, from ploughing down, or rather up, to milking, for milking requires the best class of assistants—this province will never progress as it should. There is no question of good wages, they are assured; but we want good work in return, and we will cheerfully pay the wages.

PIGS.

Get your pigs along as fast as possible this month, so as to finish them off in October and early November, when prices are generally good. With an abundance of cheap grain, particularly barley and low grade wheat, and dear pork, comparatively, it seems incomprehensible that we keep on importing pork and bacon from Ontario, and send them our cheaper grain to be reshipped back to us as meat. Given a good breed of pigs, there is nothing will pay so large a percentage of profit as pork sold in the fall (not winter) or spring.

CATTLE.

Shipping cattle will soon be in demand, and it will be well to finish off the beasts with a few turnips and a little chop. Sell by the pound if possible, not out of hand, and allow no deductions whatever. For good cattle you may expect from 2½ to 3 cents a lb. live weight, or if you have a good stable, plenty of coarse grain and a few roots or ensilage, it may pay you to keep them over till May, when 4 or 4½ cents is generally attainable. In this there is not only the gain of a cent or more a pound on the original weight, but also a return of 4 or 4½ cents for the three or four hundred pounds you have been able to put on your animal. The manure should pay for the labor. Let each one calculate his own individual chances of being able to successfully feed during the winter and spring. If the animals are scrub stock, do not feed on any account; nothing but grass, and unlimited at that, can be fed to them with profit.

GENERAL.

Lift all your potatoes this month. Feed off all your small roots, poor cabbage, etc.; they are not worth the trouble of storing. Get on with your fall ploughing, but do it well, a good wide, deep, clean cut furrow. If your plough doesn't clean, get one that will.

"INVICTA."

Legal Department.

In response to the request of several enquiring readers, we have decided to add to the many valuable features of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a department in which questions of a legal nature will be answered by a competent authority. Readers will kindly state the nature of the difficulty fully and clearly, writing on one side of the paper only, bearing in mind that no attention will be paid to anonymous communications. The first query, with the answer given, is as follows:—

Q. A farmer had a valuable horse seriously injured by the carelessness of a hired man. Can the man be punished by imprisonment? If not, why not? Or has't the farmer the same rights as any other member of the community?

ENQUIRER.

A. The man cannot be imprisoned. No one could be imprisoned for such negligence, and in this respect the farmer has the same rights as any other person. The farmer's only remedy is an action for damages. It would be different if the servant was guilty of maliciously injuring his master's property.

More Honors For Canada.

Advices have been received by Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, of the results of the judging at the great Agricultural Show held at Liverpool on the last days of July and first of August, under the auspices of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool and North Lancashire Agricultural Society.

The Dairy Commissioner had superintended the sending forward of some cheese to be entered for competition in the class open to cheese of American or Canadian manufacture. The Canadian cheese carried off all the prizes which were offered. The Society's gold medal and first prize went to a Canadian cheese of September make, exhibited by a local shopkeeper in Liverpool. The Society's silver medal and second prize went to a lot of cheese from Messrs. L. C. Tilley & Son, of New Brunswick. The third prize was awarded to cheese of the "Empress" brand, from Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co., Montreal. "Very Highly Commended" was the ticket placed upon the exhibit from the Palace Road Cheese Factory, exhibited by Mr. J. Gerow, Napanee, Ont. Another lot from the Dairy Station at Perth, Ont., was awarded the ticket "Commended."

One result of this Exhibition has been to call additional attention in the English markets to the uniform excellence of cheese of Canadian make. The work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy Commissioner's branch, has been awakening a very great interest in the Maritime Provinces recently. Many new factories and creameries are being erected, and the fact that the second place in this very large exhibition in England was won by cheese of New Brunswick make, has demonstrated to the farmers down by the sea that they have natural facilities adapted to the production of cheese of the most excellent quality.

A report has been received this week from the Dominion Dairy Station in New Brunswick, where fancy creamery butter is being made. The quantity of butter made during the month of July reached 7,266 pounds. Farmers in that neighborhood are greatly satisfied with the operation of the Dominion Station, whereby they are relieved from the work of making butter in the home dairies. A product of uniform excellence is also being made, which will be suitable for either the home trade or for export to foreign markets.

This week's mail has brought some reports from outside persons concerning the work of the Dairy Station at New Perth, P.E.I. The following extracts are taken from a letter by a well-known and prominent farmer there, Mr. John Hamilton. He says:—"So far the establishment has exceeded our expectations, and is now an object of inquiry and interest to people of all classes throughout the Island. Since the work commenced, on June 22nd, probably no fewer than one thousand visitors have been attracted to the spot. The interest continues unabated, and scarcely a day passes but groups of well dressed men and women are to be seen walking about the building, making critical examination of everything to be seen both inside and out. This morning I counted on the shelves about 400 large cheese, weighing 70 pounds or thereabouts each. The Dairy Station at New Perth is under the capable supervision of Mr. T. J. Dillon, one of the best known cheesemakers of Western Ontario, who has been on the Dairy Commissioner's staff for two years."

Excellent educational work in regard to dairy farming is also being carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the province of Nova Scotia. An energetic instructor from the Dairy Commissioner's staff visits all the cheese factories periodically, giving instruction and demonstrations in the best methods of manufacturing cheese of uniformly fine quality. A large number of factories are being erected in Cape Breton and in the Antigonish district. In each of the provinces of our Dominion the Federal authorities are lending the farmers practical assistance to improve the quality of their products and thus to increase their receipts. At the same time no effort is being spared in foreign markets to attract attention to the quality of Canadian cheese and butter, and to bring their excellence under the notice of the consuming public.

Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba and Northwest Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the city hall, Winnipeg, on Thursday evening, July 28th. There was a large turn out of breeders, it being the time of the Industrial Exhibition. An exhibition of this kind, attracting leading breeders from all parts of the province and territories, forms a good opportunity of renewing acquaintances and considering important questions of mutual interest. Mr. John S. Robson, of Manitou, President, occupied the chair. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch, reported a balance of \$60.50 on hand. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Robt. Hall, of Brandon; First Vice-President, R. J. Phin, of Moosomin, N. W. T.; Second Vice-President, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; Secretary-Treasurer, W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; Executive Committees—For Shorthorns, Walter Lynch, Westbourne; Holsteins, W. J. Young, Emerson; Jerseys, James Bray, Portage la Prairie; Herefords, Sir D. A. Smith; Ayrshires, David Steele, Glenboro; Galloways, Wm. Martin, Winnipeg; Aberdeen-Angus, Hon. Mr. Clifford, of Austin; also David Fraser, Emerson, J. H. Proctor, Virden, and John Sharman, Souris; Auditors, Wm. Thompson and Acton Burrows, Winnipeg.

President-elect Hall, on taking the chair, thanked the members for the honor done him, which, in view of the fact that he was not a Shorthorn man, though that interest predominated in the Association, he considered unprecedented. He certainly appreciated most sincerely the unanimous election to the presidency. The present was an important juncture in the development of Manitoba and Northwest cattle breeding, and there was real work ahead to be done. He would, under all circumstances, do all in his power to advance the interests of the Association. (Cheers.)

The notices of motion, *re* changes in the constitution, given by Mr. Sharman, were allowed to stand over till next meeting in his absence.

The question of endeavoring to secure from the railways a low, "flat" rate for farm products was discussed, and on motion the President, Secretary and Messrs. W. Martin, Acton Burrows and W. Thompson were appointed a committee to confer with the railway authorities, so as to secure the most advantageous terms and arrangements for conveyance of exhibits to the provincial and local shows. Mr. Robson drew attention to the regulations by which Manitoba-bred cattle were prevented from competing both in the general and special classes of Shorthorns. After discussion it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. Lynch, that home-bred cattle should be eligible to compete both in the general and special class.

On motion of Messrs. Lang and Ayearst, the Association approved the style of the new cattle building which the Industrial Fair people had erected, and suggested that any stables to be yet erected be constructed on a similar plan, but with a wider passage.

Mr. Proctor said the numbers of pure-bred cattle on the Experimental Farms were rapidly increasing, and in view of probable competition from that quarter breeders would do well to "keep their eye" on that feature of government work. The President also referred to the fact that a stallion at a low rate was still standing at the Brandon Experimental Farm, of which he did not approve.

Messrs. Robson and Thompson held that the presence of good pure-bred cattle for experimental and other purposes was no menace to breeding interests, but, on the contrary, beneficial as an educational factor. Hundreds of farmers visited that farm weekly, and very many farmers would see and appreciate the merits of well-bred stock properly cared for, and be far more likely to desire to improve their own herds. There was also every prospect of a large and increasing demand for good cattle throughout Manitoba and the Territories.

Mr. Grigg moved and Robson seconded, that in the opinion of this meeting the summer show should be held not later than the middle of July, so as not to interfere with haying. Carried.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the next Winnipeg Exhibition.

Report of Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

PREPOTENCY A LEADING CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HOLSTEINS.

(Continued from last issue.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In offering you a few remarks on this subject my object shall be to describe to you, as briefly as possible, the reasons why prepotency is a leading characteristic of this breed, in a very marked degree. The Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle has been bred in absolute purity in their native country, North Holland and Friesland, from time immemorial and for a special purpose, so that the type has become so fixed that it will overbalance any other breed with which it may be crossed. For instance, if you cross a well-bred Holstein bull with a cow of any other breed the chances are one hundred to one the offspring will be black and white. Another proof of the prepotency of the breed is the fact that its dairy qualities are also transmitted. These qualities are, if possible, even more certain to be transmitted than color, from the fact that the Dutch breed their cattle more for their dairy qualities than anything else; so we find that grade heifers from good Holstein bulls are almost invariably good dairy animals. It is only where certain qualities are concentrated by a long line or close breeding that we can depend with any certainty on their reproduction; although it is very rarely that any quality appears in the progeny that was not a characteristic of some ancestor, more or less remote, it is certain that these characteristics of ancestors, though remote, show a strong tendency to re-appear. And as behind every well-bred Holstein there is a long line of ancestors that have been bred for certain qualities for hundreds of years, I think the claim of the Holstein of being a most prepotent breed is fairly well established.

Among Holsteins, as with other pure breeds, there are certain families which are valued very highly in comparison with the average of the breed, owing, no doubt, to the fact of their having fallen into the hands of skillful breeders who developed their good qualities, and there seems to be no doubt that the more the dairy qualities of cows are developed the more likelihood there is of their calves being large producers also. The deduction from the foregoing statements is that pedigree is of the greatest importance, personal and constitutional defects being absent. The great thing to be regarded is pedigree. Certainly if you have the choice of two male animals of equally good pedigree, always take the handsomest; but if you must choose between a somewhat inferior animal with a good pedigree and a good animal with an inferior pedigree, always regard pedigree as far outweighing individual excellence, because what you want of a bull is to transmit the qualities of his ancestors—his beauty or want of beauty he carries in his own person. The excellence or defects that he will transmit are an inheritance from his progenitors, and you have more to do with them than with him. In other words, we should look back as far as possible in all breeding to see what qualities we are likely to perpetuate. There are, no doubt, certain indications by which we may judge of the tendency of a bull to get good dairy cows; but if we can know that his dam and both his grand-dams and all four of his great grand-dams were first-class cows, we

may disregard the absence of indications of milk in the bull himself, as he is only the channel through which these dairy qualities are to be transmitted. We must look for transmissible excellence not in the animal himself but in his ancestry, for although like often begets like, it always begets the likeness of some ancestor, one or more. The Holstein, owing doubtless to its greater purity of blood compared with most other breeds, and to its greater antiquity of blood compared with any of them, possesses a force of hereditary transmission which is sufficient to overbalance any breed with which it may be crossed. Any one examining the grades from a good Holstein bull must be particularly impressed with this fact, as he will find that they have not only the markings of the breed, but they also have the early maturing qualities, the constitution, and the dairy qualities. In conclusion, I believe there is no breed more capable of improving in general usefulness the common cattle of this country than the Holstein.

R. S. STEVENSON.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCING QUALITIES OF THE HOLSTEINS.

Wonderful and rapid are the changes which constantly occur in this progressive age of ours. Almost daily new inventions are introduced which claim the attention and admiration of the world. Yet none was more wonderful, rapid and lasting than that of the Holstein-Friesian cow in demonstrating to the world her wonderful capacity as a butter producer. It unexpectedly broke into the camps of the other breeds like a thunderbolt from a clear, sunny sky, and caused awe and consternation everywhere. When Holsteins were first introduced into America their owners were satisfied with showing to the public their wonderful capacity as milk producers, and practically nothing was done to demonstrate their equally great capacity as butter producers. This caused their bitter opponents to admit that they produced large quantities of milk, but of all the blue things in the world the Holstein milk was the bluest, and such flattering titles as skim-milk and pump handle breed were constantly thrown into the face of their owners. But imagine their surprise when in 1883 they, for the first time, met their strongest foe, the Jersey, in public competition and gloriously defeated her, winning the Breeders' Gazette shield, in a thirty days' test (for producing most butter) competition, open to all breeds and the world. However, this was only once, and they would never be able to do so again. So strong was this conviction rooted that, when in 1887 all breeds again met in the Madison Square Gardens, New York City, in public competition, the Jersey breeders offered a beautiful gold cup, upon which they had engraved a neat little Jersey cow. But, oh! to their chagrin and consternation, the beautiful trophy was wrung from them, and by an Holstein, too, and now adorns the home of an owner of the so-called skim-milk breed, and was easily won at that, the special butter breeds being practically out of the race, and in nearly every public test since then, including the International Fair at Buffalo, have the Holsteins carried off the palm of honor, and they are to-day practically without a peer as butter producers, holding the 30, 60 and 90 days and one year records in an unbroken line. The year's record of 1 153 pounds, 15½ ounces of Pauline Paul has not been reached by over 100 pounds by any cow of any other breed. Though the Holsteins are among the latest introduced breeds, they to-day possess more cows that have produced 15 pounds of butter per week, more cows with 20 pounds, more cows with 25, and more with 30 pounds per week than any other breed, which record speaks for itself.

Here in this fair Dominion of ours, where Holsteins were introduced about nine years ago, they have, wherever tested, proved themselves superior as butter producers, though we have not attained the exceedingly high results that our American brethren have. I fully believe that with the treatment and care they have received by most of us young, inexperienced feeders and butter makers, that the results obtained are equally as gratifying. In the case of the writer, so far as tested, the matter was produced from 17 to 21 lbs. of cream per butter per

week, and this under herd care, and I am confident had the forcing system been applied, under which these high records are made, the results would have been much greater, and undoubtedly others among you will have similar experiences. As to their cheese producing quality, no special tests have been made, to my knowledge, in this country; but, were they made, I am satisfied the result would be equally as satisfactory as with the butter. As Holstein milk is very dense, the butter fats do not separate so readily as in the more open milk, which, 1st, makes the milk of a better keeping quality, as through its denseness it does not partake so readily of its surrounding odors, and 2nd, more of the butter fat is embodied in the curd, and therefore makes a superior quality of cheese, which is borne out by the fact that the Edam cheese made in Holland, the home of the Holstein, is classed among the finest in the world. I must beg your pardon for again referring to my own herd, but it is the only one from which I have any data. The owner of the factory to which my milk goes has repeatedly assured me that it compares well with the best delivered to the factory from about 80 patrons, which certainly should speak well for Holstein milk for the manufacturing of cheese.

H. BOLLERT.

SHALL WE HAVE AN ADVANCED REGISTRY THAT WILL RAISE THE STANDARD STILL HIGHER?

One of the fundamental principles of successful breeding is to have an aim and to use intelligence and judgment in attaining it. Some aim at nothing, and, generally speaking, they reach the object of their aim; others aim very high, and whilst they may not reach the acme of their ambitious intentions and desires, yet they reach a high degree of excellence and obtain most satisfactory results. The man that carefully aims at the bull's-eye is much more likely to strike the target near the centre than the man that shoots at random. The same principle holds good in breeding, therefore it is necessary that we as breeders should aim high. For these reasons it seems to me that we should have an advanced registry, and if we fix in it a very high standard and breed for that, we will, in a short time, raise the quality of our breed still higher.

I feel confident from experience, from observation, and from facts gathered from all parts of America, that our breed is the most profitable the most useful and most suited to our climate of any breed yet known in Canada. Yet, this is a progressive age, and it will not do for us to rest on our oars, else we may be overtaken by our competitors. Let us then bend to our oars and pull our boat still further ahead. To do this we must use judgment and common sense, and put forth efforts worthy of the noble breed we represent. In my humble judgment our American cousins made one mistake in their Advanced Registry by allowing too low a standard, and another in allowing cows and heifers to be registered on the milk production alone.

The most important constituent of milk to-day is butter fat, and, therefore, we must make it one of the essentials in breeding. Some of our wiser friends across the line have seen this, and, therefore, have bred, made records, competed in public tests, and, what is still better, have been remarkably successful. To-day seven out of ten of the prizes in the butter tests in America during the past four years have been taken by the Holsteins, and Holsteins hold the world's record in the one month's, the three months', the six months', and the year's records for greatest amount of butter, also the public test at the exhibitions for the day's and month's record, yet this is not enough. Let us go from success to success, from victory to victory. The quality is in our cattle, but it requires intelligence, skill and work to reach the top rung of the ladder, but we can and will reach it if we continue persevering. Let us strive earnestly, intelligently and continually. The conditions in which cows should be allowed to be registered in the Advanced Registry should be based on better records, and upon build or "structural requirements." These are simple and essential.

The butter requirements that I suggest are as follows:—

Heifers under three years of age shall be required to produce 11 pounds of butter fat in a week by the Babcock tester. This is equivalent to 12½ pounds of marketable butter. This test to take place any time during the first four months after calving. She shall also be required to produce 4 pounds of butter fat in a week after being milked nine months. Under four years she shall produce 14 pounds and 5 pounds, respectively, under same conditions and rules as given. Under five years of age 17 pounds and 6½ pounds, and over five years of age 20 pounds and 7½ pounds per week. In addition to this, each cow or heifer must have been in calf at least six months before the second part of the test shall be made.

The "structural requirements" or build depend on measurements and scale of points. The animal shall be examined by an expert appointed by the association, and he shall conform to the scale of points laid down by the Association. When the animal has produced the required quantity of butter, and the inspector has declared that she has scaled a sufficient number of points to entitle her to be entered in the advanced register, a certificate shall be granted, showing her measurements, her scale of points and her butter records. The scale of points made by the American Association is very good, and they require a cow to scale 75 out of the 100. I am inclined to think it should be about 82 points at least. Thus in a butter record, in measurements and a scale of points, we have a sufficient guarantee of an animal's quality to buy it or its offspring. Bulls could be put in the advanced registry only when they have scaled over 82 points and produced offspring that had made the butter record. I would like if some of our friends would express their opinion on this scheme, so that wherein it could be improved might be pointed out, as it requires time and thought to find a proper standard. D. E. SMITH.

Factory Winter Butter-Making.

BY A. & G. RICE, CURRIE'S CROSSING, ONT.

As we are patrons of one of the experimental butter factories started by the Dominion Government, we are constantly being asked if we think it will pay. To such questions we would like publicly to say most emphatically, "Yes, with the right feed and the right class of cows." Practical dairymen raise the objection, "It costs too much to feed in winter." Such have in mind the old way, "grain and hay." To make winter dairying pay we want more suitable and cheaper feed, such as ensilage and roots, sandwiched with straw and hay, spiced with but little meal. We have heard others say: "Oh, but if we must keep one set of cows for winter and one for summer, don't see much in it." Neither does the writer. We don't want a six month cow, but a "stayer," an all-the-year-round cow. To make this clear, we will but need to give a few facts. The butter-making was started last fall in our factory. We had but one cow fresh, that was the Holstein cow Daisy Texal, five years old. She calved in October, and in one month (part of November and December) gave 1,621½ pounds of milk with ordinary dairy care, and gave a good flow all winter, but the point we want to illustrate is not so much what she did when fresh, but all the year round. We find that in her tenth month after calving she was giving 42 pounds daily on pasture, and running with a score of others. Each fed but 2 pounds of bran per day at milking time; this is at the rate of about 1,200 pounds per month. We find in eleven months she gives us over 13,000 pounds of milk, which has gone to the factory (butter in winter and cheese in summer); current prices gives us 75 cents to 80 cents per 100 pounds of milk. Does it pay? You can figure it out for yourself; our conscience and pocket say, yes. Remember this is what a cow has actually done under ordinary care. Of course, she is "devoted to the cause." We have other cows doing well, and are breeding all our cows to calve in the fall and midwinter.

Maple Shade Shorthorns.

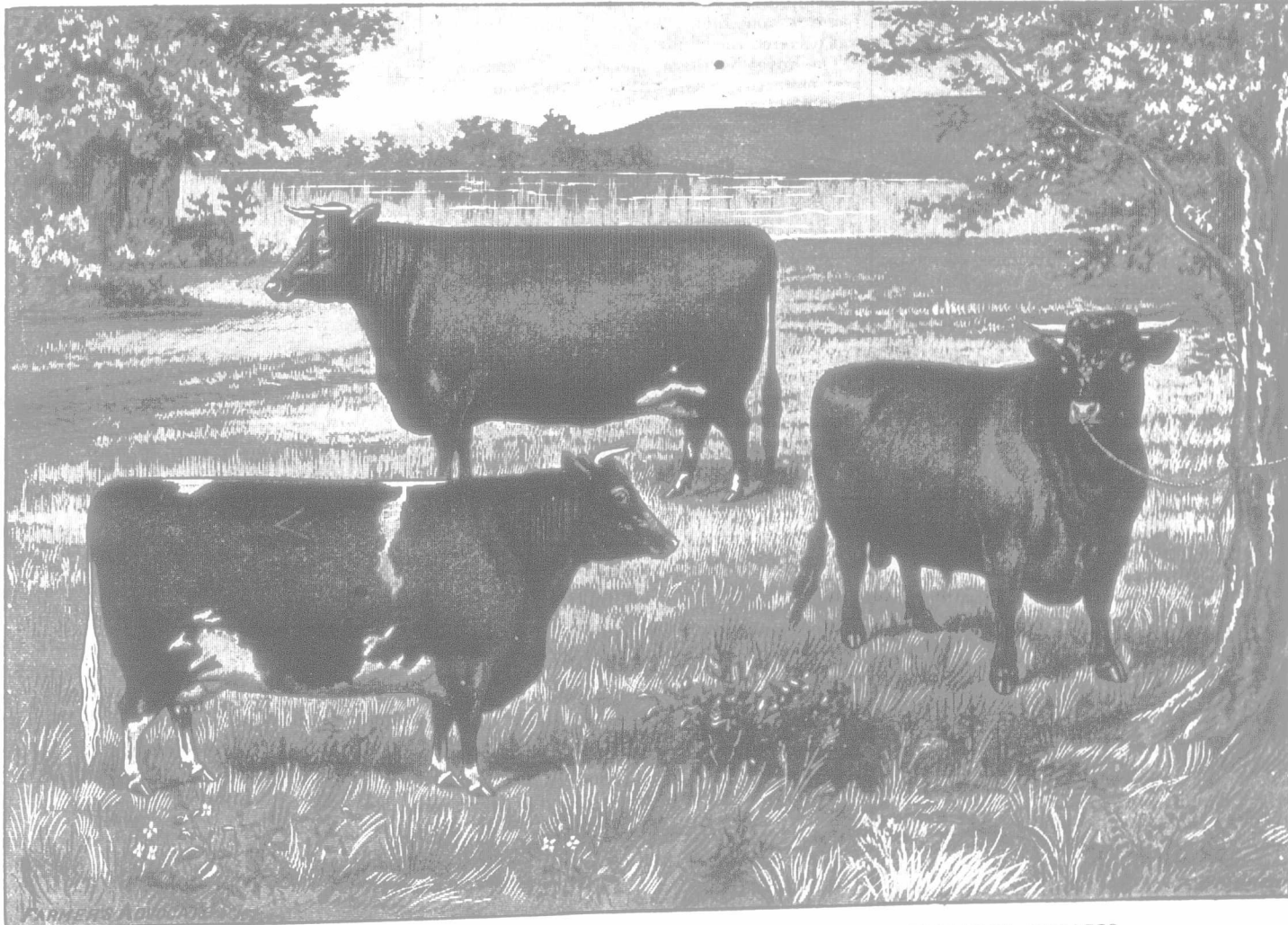
We are permitted to present with this issue three representatives of the famous Shorthorn herd at Maple Shade, the property of Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. This herd is always in respectable dress, and fit to be inspected at any season of the year. The three represented in the cut were driven in from the field, and photographed by our artist. They have received no grain since they were turned to grass in May. Both the females are nursing calves, yet, in common with the whole herd, they are found in fine condition, proving conclusively the easy-keeping and thrifty qualities of the herd. Some difficulty was found in making a selection for our purpose, because of the general uniformity of the whole herd. They are broad, deep, short-legged cattle, many of them showing extra

Comfort was bred at Maple Shade, and is sired by the Victoria bull, Vensgarth, bred at Sittyton by Mr. Cruickshank. She belongs to Mr. Cruickshank's favorite Clipper family. The young bull sent across is a bright red, with a grand back and deep body well placed on short, straight legs. We shall watch with some interest the location of this bull in Great Britain, believing that his superior qualities will yet give him notoriety in the old land, as Barmpton Hero, also bred at Maple Shade, has achieved in this country.

The second cow represented in the cut was bred at Lethenty by Mr. E. Cruickshank, and was imported in 1857. She is a beautiful specimen, of great length and plenty of substance, showing also excellent milking qualities. She is one of Mr. Dryden's favorites, is five years old,

near the house a dozen beautiful heifer calves grazing contentedly on the abundant grass, which the frequent rains of this season have given in Central Ontario. In the stables were several young bulls of excellent merit, from seven to nine months old, every one of which showed by its fresh, cleanly appearance that the proprietor was their friend and insisted on a full ration and a clean bed.

We enquired the prices of these youngsters and were astonished to find that, while some of choice form, breeding and color combined were held at \$250 to \$300, a few white spots or some other slight defect from a showman's standpoint, rapidly reduced the price to \$150 and even \$100. No enterprising farmer need be without a choice breeding bull of the very highest quality for beef production for fear of the price being beyond his reach.



MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS, THE PROPERTY OF HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

milking qualities, as well as aptness for producing a large quantity of prime beef at the very lowest cost.

The herd is known all over the United States, as well as Canada, and individuals are annually shipped to customers hundreds of miles distant. For the first time a sale has been made this spring of a young bull to go back across the Atlantic, from whence the foundation of the herd came. Mr. Bruce, of Darlington, England, one of the best judges of stock known in Great Britain, while on a business trip to this country, called to inspect the herd, and was so taken with the twelve-months bull, Royal Canadian, that he insisted on his purchase to accompany the beautiful heifer, Rowena, purchased at Col. Harris' sale in Chicago. He is sired by the imported Cruickshank bull, Sussex, and has for dam the thick-bodied red cow, Comfort, represented in our cut.

and a regular breeder, having dropped three calves—two heifers and one bull. The latter is now owned by Mr. Pierce, of Newcastle, Ind., and is pronounced by the herdsman of the great showman, Wilhoit, to be the best bull of his age in Indiana. He will be shown this fall for the first time.

The bull represented in the cut is Conqueror, bred by Mr. Dryden, and own brother to Comfort, the first cow mentioned above. He has been used for three years with unbounded success in the herd of J. S. Smith, of Maple Lodge. Mr. Smith is loud in his praise, and declares that his calves are so nearly alike that a stranger would have difficulty in distinguishing one from another. Conqueror has been in use at Maple Shade during the latter part of the present season.

While at Maple Shade, we noticed in a field

Lack of space prevents us fully describing the excellent Shropshire sheep seen at this farm. A bunch of twenty lambs selected for early sales are certainly among the best we have ever seen. Our artist remarked that he had previously some doubts whether he had not overdrawn the woolly heads of some of his cuts, but after seeing this lot, he declared that he had never yet done them justice. Several have already been sold. A bunch of lambs and ewes has been shipped to go the rounds of the New York State fairs. Three go to Manitoba, one to Pennsylvania, one to Michigan, a bunch to Quebec, and others nearer home. Some of the younger lambs will, we judge, when grown even exceed those that are older. The same characteristics are seen in the sheep which we have noticed in the cattle. They have deep bodies, short legs and good backs, with well woolled heads and heavy eeces, indicating robustness, strength and sturdiness, taken together certainly make them very attractive. We congratulate the Minister on the appearance of his farm, his herd and his flock.

Our Scottish Letter.

The early part of the month of July was wont to be the season during which the bulk of our American and Canadian friends arrived in this country, and many purchases were effected at the shows held during the month. Neither from the United States nor from Canada have many visitors come this year, but still our shows have suffered no apparent diminution in interest or enthusiasm. Stramaer show was held on Tuesday, 19th July. This town stands in the centre of what is called the Rhins of Galloway, at the head of Lochryan, and is one of the best known of Clydesdale breeding areas. For over forty years the Clydesdales of Galloway have been regarded with peculiar favor, and those bred in the Rhins have been foremost in the show ring. The beginning of this fame is an old story now, and there is no space at our disposal to go over it in detail. What is of chief importance is that the reputation of the district is being fully sustained, and the exhibits at the show were above the average. Darnley mares maintained their ascendancy, and there was a fine display of young stock. The most successful sires of such were seen to be the deceased young horse Prince Fortunatus and his uterine brother Darnley's Hero. These horses have done good service, and their breeder, Mr. James Lockhart, has good cause to be proud of what they have done. Prince Fortunatus died when rising three, and hence the only foals after him are the few he left when a two-year-old colt. The champion female Clydesdale at Stramaer was declared to be Mr. Robert Frederick's yearling filly, whose sire was the young horse Prince Fortunatus. Mr. James A. Wallace, Claycross, Kirkniner, in what is called the lower district of Wigtownshire, got first prize in the two-year-old class, and the male championship with a beautiful horse by Lord Erskine. One of the best animals on exhibition was the first-prize three-year-old filly owned by Mr. Matthew Marshall, and got by Prince Adino, a grand black horse which died when three years old. He was got by Prince of Wales, and was exceedingly well bred.

Two days later, namely, on 21st July, three very important shows were held, viz., at Tunbridge Wells, in the South of England, at Aberdeen, and at Berwick-on-Tweed. There is quite a Clydesdale colony in the South of England, and the studs of the Lords A. & L. Cecil, and Sir James Duke, Bart., render it a most important part of the Clydesdale world. So much interest is attached to Clydesdale breeding down there that the Society went to the expense of paying the expenses of a Scotch judge to perform the duty of deciding the awards. Mr. James Park, Dechmont was appointed by the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society to perform this important duty, and reports favorably of the stock which he judged. Sir James Duke owns a stud of exceptionally good mares, and his Clydesdales as a whole are not easily excelled. The stud of the Lords Cecil was founded many years ago in Scotland, and transferred to Kent about four years ago. It is a good collection, and there are no greater enthusiasts for Clydesdales than these scions of the house of Cecil.

Berwick-on-Tweed is situated in very interesting ground, but hitherto the great border counties, although excelling in many respects, have not been specially distinguished in horse breeding. The show this year was a truly splendid one; but for this it was specially indebted to stock from a distance. Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, showed some grand animals, and was very successful. His celebrated mare Suray was out in great form, and gave an uncommonly good account of herself. She wears well and is now still in good pedigree as a breeding mare. Her foals in 1891 and 1892 are likely to be heard of yet, and our letter are to be seen at present. The colts Lillie Langtry and Ellen Terry were both first in their classes, and Suray's colt of 1891 was second in his. Lillie Langtry was the champion of the show. She and Ellen Terry are excellent, and were got by the same sire. The Mangers of Londonderry showed some of the best stock at this show. But for the presence of Mr. Mitchell's contingent he would have won first prize in almost every class. A grand yearling colt

ship bred the second, third and fourth prize brood mares, the second being Nina, a beauty, owned by himself and got by Macgregor. Her daughter Nettle got second also in the class of three-year-old fillies. She was got by Prince of Avondale, and is very like her sire. His Lordship was first in the class of yeld mares with a grand filly named Olympia, got by Barrister. This is a mare of much excellence. One of the best studs in the border counties is that owned by Lord Polwrath. Miss Maggie, a handsome, big, dark brown mare from his stud, and got by Sirdar, was first in the class of three-year-old mares. Another fine local stud is that of Mr. Henry B. Howie, at Hazelrigg, Belford, in Northumberland. This gentleman has from time to time bred a number of really high class animals, and at Berwick he exhibited several choice beasts. His mare Victoria Cross, by Garnet Cross, got the championship for the best brood mare, the property of a tenant farmer, and he also showed a magnificent two-year-old filly of great substance, got by Lothian King, which gained second prize. The competitors for the open Clydesdale championship were Miss Maggie, Olympia, Lillie Langtry, and Ellen Terry, and Lillie Langtry was declared the winner.

The Royal Northern Agricultural Society this year more than sustained its reputation. The show of Clydesdales was an extra good one, and while Mr. George Bean got first in the aged stallion class with his grand horse Mount Royal, Mr. Lumsden, of Belmedie, was first with his big, dark colored three-year-old stallion Honour Bound 8700, whose sire, Sir Maurice 4721, is now in Canada. The dam of Honour Bound, Lady Dorothy, was first in the brood mare class both at Aberdeen and at the H. & A. S. show at Inverness. She is a grand example of a true Darnley mare. Mr. Alex. MacRobbie got first in the class of two year-old colts with another son of a Darnley mare, namely, Prince Stephen, winner of first prize at Stramaer in spring. There were on exhibition and highly successful in the prize list a number of fine yearlings of both sexes got by the deceased Lord Montrose 7973. Mr. Alex. Leslie, Braco Keith, was owner of the first prize colt, named Lord Montague. Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, showed a lot of fine stock of the famous Darnley tribe from which sprang the world-renowned Prince of Wales 673. Mr. Geo. Bean also exhibited some fine mares. He was first with the three year-old mare Glow, by Young Duke of Hamilton. The lion's share of the prizes for two-year-old fillies went to Mr. Lumsden, of Balmedie, who was first with his home-bred, spl didd mare Balmedie Enchantress, and second with the Dunmuir-bred Flashwood mare Queenie Flashwood. The latter got the championship of the show, both Lady Dorothy and Balmedie Enchantress being disqualified from competition, having formerly gained the championship. The first prize yearling filly, like the first prize two-year-old filly, was got by Royalist, the Balmedie stud horse. She was bred and owned by Messrs. G. & J. Cocker, Hill of Petty, Fyvie.

The most important event of the month was, of course, the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society held at Inverness. This by general consent is considered to have been the best show ever held north of the Grampians. The competition for the Cawdor Challenge Cup for mares fittingly took place here, and called out all the best Clydesdale talent. One significant thing about both competitions for the Cawdor cups is that the first winners in both cases have been tenant farmers, and the successful animals got by Prince of Wales 673. Mr. William Renwick won the Stallion Cup in February with Prince Alexander, and Mr. James Lockhart, Mains of Airies, gained the Mare Cup with Irene, own sister to Prince of Carruchan. The classes at Inverness were all well filled, and there were surprisingly few empty stalls. Several grand animals were exhibited by breeders of Clydesdales in the north of Scotland, and altogether the testimony borne to the advance made in horse breeding in the northern counties was a most important element in the show yard. The leading honors, however, generally went to the south of the Grampians, although several of the owners were well forward, and one, Mr. B. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosburgh, got to the

top. Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, got first in the aged stallion class with his beautiful, well-built horse Rosedale, which was also awarded the male championship. Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, was a most successful exhibitor of three year-old stallions, being first and third with Gallant Poteath, the Glasgow premium horse, and Royal Signet, respectively. These are two grand horses, and were highly popular. Mr. William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkeudbright, was first with a first-class two year-old colt named Belvidere, got by Lord Polwarth's stud horse Knight o' Lothian, fourth with the Macgregor three-year-old stallion the MacCuaig, and third with the Macgregor yearling stallion the McHenry. These are a grand trio of horses—not free from defects, but wonderfully well balanced in merit. The Macgregor blood was asserting itself at this show. Rosedale was got by the Maclellan 4564, a son of the Netherhall stud horse; the second prize three-year-old, Royal Stuart, a thick, well-balanced, blocky horse, with sound feet and broad, heavy bases, that would be a prime favorite in Canada, was got by Lord Blackburn, another son of the same sire; and besides his own immediate progeny already named, several fine mares were in the prize list, bred in Morayshire, and got by the Macnab, another son.

The first prize yearling colt at the Highland was a magnificent animal, owned by Messrs. P. & W. Crawford, and got by Goldfinder. This grand youngster was first at Glasgow, and is uncommonly well bred. The same firm got second prize in the aged class with that choice example of the breed, Williamwood, whose sire was that much missed horse St. Gatien, which Mr. Beith exported to Canada some years ago. Williamwood is an evenly balanced horse, the symmetry of his parts being very marked.

SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Letter from the States.

(From our Chicago correspondent.)

There is a strong tone to the hog market, and it would not be surprising to see prices \$1 higher before long.

Export cattle are costing \$4.50 to \$5.25 here, and selling at 11c. to 11½c. abroad. About the only people who are making money on cattle now are traders and grazers. The breeders are "not in it," but they find it hard work to get out, and by the time they are out they will regret it. Top prices for live stock:—Beef cattle, \$5.25; best hogs, \$5.95; sheep, \$5.50. Top prices a year ago were as follows:—Cattle, \$5.90; hogs, \$5.85; sheep, \$4.85; lambs, \$5.25. There is a feeling among cattlemen that if there is not a big change in prices in a few years, that the production of cattle will fall far below the consumptive demand of the world. However, notwithstanding the fact that the government figures indicate not much more than half a beef animal for every unit of population, this country alone is producing vastly more than it can consume within its borders. If it were not for the good foreign outlet for American beef and beef cattle, prices would be far below what they are at present.

Col. W. L. Black, of Texas, who is trying to get the government to establish a cattle exchange or bureau by which shippers can avoid glutted markets, is working in a worthy cause, but the basis of his argument is faulty, or, it seems to us, he cites the excellent machinery of the boards of trade and the cotton exchange for collecting and posting up to date the visible supplies; but he seems to overlook the fact that fluctuations in cotton and grain were never so wild as they are now under the very system he regards as so admirable. His theory is based on the assumption that the fluctuations in prices are caused more by variations in the marketing than in the production of cattle.

R. H. Harding's Dorsets and Chester Whites.

One of our staff recently inspected Mr. R. H. Harding's fine stock of Horned Dorset sheep and his herd of Chester White swine. The sheep are a nice, smooth lot, in good growing condition, healthy and vigorous. The lambs are very large and well woolled; in fact, both the ram and ewe lambs are more like yearlings in size than lambs. These sheep are very docile, hardy, prolific and mature at an early age. Mr. Harding's, as well as all other Canadian flocks of this breed, are demonstrating that the ewes will produce and rear fine healthy lambs twice in the year, or three times in two years without any difficulty. It does not seem to injure the ewe lambs to produce and rear lambs when one year old.

Our illustration represents four of Mr. Harding's ewe lambs, now about six months old.

His flock now numbers twenty-eight head, among which are a number of very nice young ewes, several of which are in lamb, also several good young rams now ready for use.

Recently, when visiting the farm in connection with Cornell University, that able and judicious man, Professor Roberts, said that experiments in New York State had proved the value of Dorset rams when used as sires of lambs intended for market. This cross is giving excellent results, better even than when a Shropshire ram is used, so said Mr. Roberts. Several other breeders, both Canadian and American, made similar statements. The ewes of this breed certainly are capable of producing early lambs, which grow very rapidly, and when dressed present an excellent carcass.

Mr. Harding's Chester White swine are a good lot, numbering about forty. His breeding sows, some imported and some Canadian bred, are long, deep, handsome animals. Their hams are deep, shoulders fine and heads light. Two imported boars are in use, both very good, just such animals as the pork packer requires; but while they suit the packer they should also suit the farmer, for they are docile, easily fed, and, like an English Dorking pullet, ready to kill at any age. The young pigs, a fine lot of each sex, are such as one would expect from such sires and dams, are not only of good quality, but are exceedingly well bred. Mr. Harding understands his business, and is strictly honorable. He will not ship to customers animals not likely to turn out well.

This gentleman will show a flock of Dorsets and a herd of Chesters at Toronto and London exhibitions this season. The sheep will be taken from the pastures without any previous fitting. The swine have been given a little extra feed, but are not highly fitted.

Mr. Harding is also a grower of seed grain, and has now on hand a quantity of the best fall wheats. He writes as follows concerning the varieties grown this year:—"The American Bronze yielded better than any variety I have yet tried. It is almost free from rust and stands up well. Jones' Square Head has done well with me. Early Red Clawson is a first-class wheat. Jones' Winter Fyfe is not as good a sample as I could wish; the blight, so prevalent among winter wheats in this section this season, has badly affected it."

Germany will be represented at the Columbian Exhibition as she has never been at any previous International Exposition.

Recent Importations of Prize-Winning Poland-Chinas.

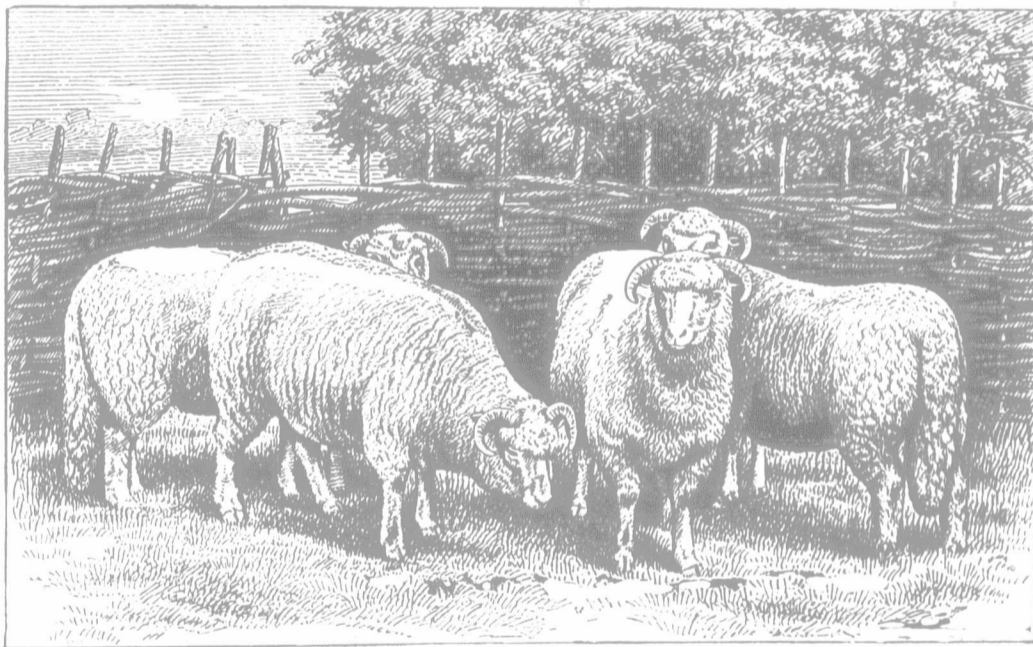
Mr. J. J. Payne, of Chatham, Ont., has recently purchased from S. M. Sheperd, of Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S., the noted prize-winning Poland-China hogs, viz.: Elected 8873, Countess 2nd 24480, C. R., and others. Elected is one of the best specimens of the breed, and won first in his class as a yearling, sweepstakes as best boar and five of his get at the Indiana State Fair in the fall of 1890. Countess 2nd won at the same State Fair in the fall of 1891 sweepstakes as the best sow of any age. Persons familiar with the fairs in the States will know that the Indiana State Fair has the reputation of being, and in fact is, the most hotly contested show in the United States. Hogs that can win there can win anywhere in the great corn belt. We present our readers with a good picture of the great Elected. Mr. Payne is to be congratulated on securing such noted and valuable animals. For such of our readers as are not familiar with the Poland Chinas, we here give a short history of their origin and a description of the best specimens. This breed originated in the Miami

Is the Practice of Flushing Ewes During the Topping Season Safe and Profitable; and if so, What Kind of Food is best for this Purpose?

BY GEORGE D. CLARK, SHEPHERD, KIRKLAND HILL, DUNBAR.

In answer to the above query, I would say that it is profitable if well and judiciously carried out. By-the-by, does it not altogether resolve itself into a question of profit, leaving the safety to be swallowed up in the larger term? In careless hands it is not safe, and consequently is not profitable, because it may result in a large percentage of illness amongst the ewes. I doubt if it is possible to say what form of food is best, as on various farms the facilities vary, and what can be easily had on one would not be so on another. It should, however, take the form of a fresh green bite, and it is often practicable and profitable to select the most backward and give them first run on it. A short close lambing time is within certain limits best, and I opine it is for this, to a certain extent (with a prolific crop), that flushing ewes is practised. Of course it is sometimes dangerous to give a sudden change of food, and so care should be exercised to give it gradually at first.

A glance round the country shows that where possible breeders use this means, and this plainly show that they think it good. Ewes to be in proper condition when the tup is put amongst them should be neither too lean nor too fat. Perhaps, of the two extremes, that of fat is the worse. Yet, even when in such a condition, much may be done by judicious feeding to promote a successful season. It must be confessed that really little is known of the true bearings and effects of various treatments, and especially is little known of the methods of working, so that we are more or less working in the dark. The highest



FOUR DORSET HORNED LAMBS, PROPERTY OF MR. R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.

valley, in the State of Ohio, as early as 1840, and is the result of a cross of Irish Grazer, Byfield, Berkshire, Bedfords, and Big China and possibly others, the first crosses being made as early as 1820. So rapidly have they grown in favor that in the great corn belt of the United States more than three-fourths of the improved swine are of the Poland China breed. There are in the States no less than five different records of this famous breed, and each record is so well patronized that it issues a large volume of pedigrees each year. The hogs purchased by Mr. Payne are registered in the Central Record, but they and their produce are eligible in all the records of the breed. The breed is thus described by Mr. J. J. Payne: Black with six white points, although a few small white spots on the body are not objectionable. They are of medium length, deep bodied, straight, fine backs, large, full hams, and smooth shoulders; large, deep chest, low in flank; short, full, high crested neck, heavy joint, short and slightly dished face; fine muzzle, small, thin, fine, drooping ears; short legs, well set apart and standing on excellent, tough feet; hair fine and without bristles. They are prolific breeders and excellent nurses, fatten readily and rapidly at any age, and will make more pork for the amount of food consumed than any other breed of swine.

principle which I can give is to have both sexes in a perfectly healthy, and if anything a fattening, state. I don't mean by this a fat state, but simply a state of progressive fattening. I do not think that a mere change of food does any good, unless the change is towards a more nutritious as well as succulent article of diet. Indeed, sometimes a change towards a more nutritious, though drier food, produces a favorable effect towards the sheep owner's benefit. Therefore, my directions would be, that it is profitable to give a green bite to the ewes, whether in the form of rape, young grass, or turnips, because it will probably be a change in the direction of a more nutritious food; and perhaps the looseness of bowels, etc., may conduce to favor the end we have in view, viz., a larger and better crop of lambs. I have heard it stated that it is better to put the ewes on a less nutritious diet; but on inquiry, it has transpired that this in reality meant a change to fresh green food from old pastures, which was considered to be from good to bad. I should not consider it so. And now I see that I have not as yet answered the specific query as to what kind of food would be the best when a change is desirable. If I had my choice (which is seldom got), I should say young grass and the run over stubbles. In these are to be found both the nutritious and succulent forms of diet which I hold to be most of use in producing a favorable result.

Stacking Sheaves.

BY "RUSTICUS."

Stacking should be done as soon as the straw is thoroughly dry and crisp, and the grain hard and brittle in the heads—so that it will break when bitten rather than flatten out. If the grain was quite dry and hard previously, I have not found any trouble from stacking when the dew was on, but find it an advantage to keep the sheaves from slipping when putting the top on a stack.

I find it best to build two long stacks, with rounded ends, for one setting, and room enough between them for a load of sheaves on the wagon, and that will be just about the right distance apart for the tables of the threshing machine to be put in place, without having to tear sheaves out of the stack to make room. Threshers would rather have two big, long stacks for a setting than have them in any other way, and are not slow about saying so when asked about it. When starting to build stacks, choose a dry piece of ground—a knoll, if possible—so that they will not get wet from the bottom, and have it level between the stacks, so that the threshing machine will set level, and in that way trouble from the machine throwing grain over is very often avoided. Start building opposite one end of the loaded wagon, and lay two sheaves one on the other, and about eight feet from the wagon lay a row of sheaves with tops up and slightly crossed, starting to lay them on the first ones placed and building parallel with the the loaded wagon; lay the row from ten to fourteen feet, according to the size you want to make your stack. Now start building around, tops up on the first row laid, keeping the sides of the stack straight and the ends in a half-circle, and continue building around until you have your stack bottom about fourteen to sixteen feet wide, and ten to fourteen feet longer, according to the length of the first row laid. Then start and lay two rows around the outside, butts out, laying the second row with the butts a little over half way out on the first or outside row, building the two rows together, and walking on the second or inside row. In building that way the outside row is never tramped. Lay the sheaves as close together as possible, for if they are left a little loose snow and rain are very apt to drift in and cause trouble. After building the two outside rows of sheaves, start another row inside of them, laying them out over half way on the row laid before, and continue building in that way until the centre is reached, when a row can be laid along the centre of the stack where the butts of the side rows come together. Always use a fork in stacking, and have the man who is pitching off the load to turn all the sheaves right end to you, and pitch the sheaves close enough so that you can easily reach them with your fork, and tramp on each sheaf as it is laid, except the outside rows, as explained above. After finishing the row, start at the outside with a double row of sheaves as before, and continue building in the same way. After a few rows have been built, put a slight swell on your stack, by putting the outside rows out a little, or rather build them straight above the row below them, and they will slip out enough to make the swell, if the grain is dry. As the stack gets higher, lay the sheaves out on the inside row a little before they are enough to raise the centre of the stack two or three feet, or as much as you can walk on it.

sheaves in the outside rows slipping, and get the outside rows as near level as possible before you commence to draw in your stack for the top. When your stack is high enough to top, or a little higher than a load of sheaves, build the outside row of sheaves in eight or ten inches further than the outside row below them, building the double row as before, and if the ends of the sheaves are bent any, as they are generally, turn the sheaf so that the bent end slants down, and in that way they will run the water out. Continue building the inside as before, always being careful to lay the sheaves close and turn the bent end down in the outside row, as a little care in this way may be the means of keeping the stack dry. When the top of the stack gets so narrow that the two rows of sheaves cannot be laid around the outside at once, lay a single row around the stack, and then lay a row of heads and butts time about along the centre; then begin at the outside again and build a row along both outsides at once, crossing the tops a little, and then lay a row as close together as possible along the centre, tops and butts turn about, and the stack is finished; and if the centre is kept well filled, such a stack will turn out any amount of rain. The last row around the top should be laid by hand, as it will be found hard to get them to stay in place if built with a fork.

The centre of the next stack should be started about eighteen or twenty feet from the outside of the first one, and built as near the same size as possible. In starting the bottom an extra row of sheaves can be laid on one side or the other, to get the stacks the proper distance apart.

Two stacks built in this way should hold from four to five hundred bushels of wheat, and by building long stacks there is not so much heavy pitching as in round stacks of the same size, as the round stack is wider for the number of loads than the other; and four small, round stacks are very bad to thresh, as the machine has generally to be moved up to the second pair, and if only two round stacks are built together the setting is too small to thresh to good advantage. With the two long stacks the threshing machine will be far enough back to give no trouble bushelling the grain, when the cylinder is opposite to the centre of the stack. And although there is a big bottom to pitch up to the machine in such stacks, the threshers would rather do it than have smaller settings and more moving, and the bottom of a stack is easily built.

**Series of Meetings Conducted by
Robert Cornett, Assistant Dairy
Commissioner of Ottawa, in
Southern Manitoba—
Suggestions.**

A series of dairy meetings, conducted by Robert Cornett, Assistant Commissioner to Prof. Robert son, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, were given in Melita, Deloraine, Killarney, Pilot Mound, Manitou and Morden. At Killarney, Manitou and one or two other points, the meetings were very well attended, being no doubt due to the fact that the farmers in these districts are turning their attention to mixed farming, which Mr. Cornett has strongly advised. His instructions in dairying were well worthy of attention. His demonstrations in practical buttermaking and his lectures were all free, all expenses in connection therewith being borne by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Cornett was one of the judges of butter at the Provincial Exhibition recently held in Winnipeg, and states he never saw butter of better quality, either from creameries or home dairies, thus showing that there is no excuse for the amount of bad butter marketed. He asserts it is not all the fault of the ladies that such is

the case. Proper facilities are not provided by the men, such as good milk houses, the right kind of cows, good stables for winter and summer, access to plenty of pure water, the right kind of churn and not the old dash churn used one hundred years ago. Milk should not be allowed to stand in the pail after being drawn from the cow. Experiments on the farm at Ottawa show that milk that is allowed to stand half an hour in pails looses from five to six per cent. of the cream, and standing one hour it looses ten per cent., such a loss being a very serious detriment to successful dairying. The temperature should be 45° for deep setting, and the milk must not be allowed to stand in the cans over twenty-four hours. He recommends deep setting for the first five months of milking, and shallow setting in pans after. No cow should be kept that will not milk nine or ten months out of the year, as she is not fit for dairying. The cream should be kept sweet to within twenty-four hours of churning. Then a good plan to ripen it in the home dairies is to take half a gallon, or a gallon, in a crock and put in a vat surrounded with hot water and heat it up to 70°, and then mix all together and keep in a room not less than 70° till ready to put into the churn. The cream should be at a temperature of 58° when put in the churn in summer and 60° to 65° in winter, and should take thirty-five to forty minutes before ready for washing. Wash when the butter is in granular form, about the size of wheat, with water at about 45° in warm weather to 55° in cold, till water runs off clear. In salting butter be sure the salt is perfectly fine and clear, as it should never be visible in good butter, and use at the rate of one ounce of salt to every pound of butter. For packing do not do all the mixing at one time, mix again say in six or eight hours, and use ash tubs for storing in, or spruce if ash cannot be obtained. For farmers who are milking ten or more cows it pays to have a hand separator, which can now be obtained at very reasonable figures. About fifteen per cent. more cream is obtained on a season's milking by using them than by deep or shallow setting, and they will pay for them selves in eighteen months, as more cream is obtained and a larger figure is got for the butter, as then a uniform grade can be made. He advocated the co operative system of dairies and cheese factories, as then butter of a regular grade could be made, and the price would be bound to advance and more satisfactory results achieved. By allowing the milk to sour before creaming, white spots appear in the butter, thus making a poor grade.

Thanks are due to the Farmers' Club in Manitou for taking the meeting in hand and advertising it in the district, some sixty people putting in an appearance, which was perhaps the most successful one held, although cream was not supplied to illustrate butter-making; but Mr. C. turned it into a lecture and, as in all his other meetings, threw it open for questions and discussion.

It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will continue work along this line next year, in order to make the improvement of cheese and butter dairying better. If practicable, the ADVOCATE would suggest the advantage of not changing the travelling dairy instructor every year, as it takes him a good share of one season to become familiar with the country, the work to be done and how best to cover the ground. Distances between dairy districts are very great, and Mr. Cornett found himself cramped for time and unable to visit points in passing where he could have done good. As a rule his meetings were larger and more successful in the Territories than in Manitoba. In the great wheat districts no enthusiasm could be aroused on the subject of the humble cow and her products. For demonstrations in butter-making, the instructor should have a more complete outfit of apparatus, and be provided with a smart assistant. This season's experience will probably lead to concentrating the work somewhat where it will be most fruitful of results, and to improvement along the lines above indicated.

We Want Agents.

We want agents to canvas at the Fairs. To good men we will give most liberal terms, either commission or salary. Permanent employment, when desired, will be given to suitable persons, either male or female. Our readers who cannot take up the work, but know a reliable person who can, will confer a favor by sending the name and address of such an one.

We will continue to give valuable subscription prizes as heretofore. On page 361 will be found our list for the present season. Look them carefully over.

Farmers' sons and daughters can earn good wages by canvassing for us during the fall and winter months.

We ask each old subscriber to send us at least one new name. The larger our subscription list the better paper we can afford to publish. During the next year we wish to make the *ADVOCATE* more valuable than ever before.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Oxbow, Assa.	Sept. 30th
Meadow Lea (Woodlands E. D. Soc.), Tues.	Oct. 4th
Selkirk	" 4-5
Pilot Mound	" 4-5
Saltcoats	" 5th
North Plympton, Springfield	" 5-6
Saskatoon, Wednesday and Thursday	" 5-6
Killarney (at Cartwright)	" 5-6
Oak River	" 5th
Carberry, Man.	" 6-7
Portage la Prairie	" 6-7
Birtle	" 6-7
Regina, Thursday and Friday	" 7th
Swan Lake (Lorne E. D. Agr. Soc.)	" 7th
Strathclair, Man.	" 11th
Shoal Lake	" 11-12
Stonewall, Man.	" 11-12
Nee-pawa, Man.	" 12th
Minnedosa, Man.	" 12th
Souris	" 13-14
Wolseley Agr. Soc.	" 18th

NOTE.—Fair secretaries or directors are requested to send in additions to the above list.—ED.

World's Fair Exhibits.

The Northwest Territorial Legislature has appropriated \$5,000 towards a World's Fair exhibit, and the Manitoba Legislature at last session set aside some \$20,000 for that purpose. Prof. Saunders, the Canadian World's Fair Commissioner, has interviewed both these governments, and also that of British Columbia, arranging the general plan, and the provincial and territorial authorities are now at work on the details. The question of a live stock exhibit for Manitoba was left open for subsequent decision and action, if deemed desirable.

Straw Sandwich.

The wasteful practice in the West of burning straw to get rid of it should cease, and this product be utilized for all it is worth. As its feeding value is about three-quarters of that of hay, it would be almost as reasonable to burn the latter. A few years ago rather green corn fodder was packed in alternate layers with straw. The fodder kept well and imparted a portion of its aroma to the straw, and stock ate the latter with as much avidity as the former. Similar recent experiments in California in preserving green alfalfa (lucerne) were abundantly successful, and cattle relished both equally well.

As haying occurs before harvesting and threshing, it is suggested that those who have been in the habit of burning their straw, stack it nicely this season, and next year use it in preserving green hay of any kind. Grass thus put up would be preserved in its entirety, instead of losing much of its nutriment by being cured in a burning sun, for unless great care is observed it is permitted to become so dry that the best part (the leaves) shells off and is wasted. This dry silage system would utilize every particle of nutriment in both straws and grass.

Veterinary Questions.

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

In reply to the query of "Enquirer" re actinomykosis, in last issue of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, I beg to state that when the disease is sufficiently far advanced to affect the general health of the animal, both the flesh and the milk of such animal is decidedly unfit for human consumption. In the early stages of the disease, when it is circumscribed in a locality remote from the udder, and there is no failure in condition noticeable, the flesh and the milk may be fit for human food. Although the transmission of actinomykosis from the lower animals to man is probably not of very common occurrence, there are several well authenticated cases of such on record. It is also quite within the bounds of possibility that there are many cases of this disease, both in the human and brute families, that are not recognized as such. The internal structures alone may be involved, and such being the case, I doubt very much if the symptoms during life would afford sufficient grounds for a correct diagnosis of the disease. Men and animals often die of obscure internal diseases which doctors and veterinary surgeons have (unless aided by *post mortem* and microscopic examinations) to guess at and name, to satisfy the persistent and absurd (?) inquisitiveness of friends and owners. Experiments in the treatments of actinomykosis with a well-known drug (iodide of potass.) have recently been conducted by Drs. Norgaard, Godbille, Thomassen, and others, and according to accounts very satisfactory results have been obtained. Investigations regarding the efficacy of this remedy are now being conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, and when completed the result will be published.

Kildonan, July 22, 1892.

The William Weld Co., Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIRS,—Would you please tell me through the *ADVOCATE* the way of fattening a two-year-old stallion. He is very thin just now.

Yours truly,

BERT. BLANCHARD.

If your colt is in a healthy condition the following diet should be advantageously given:—2 to 3 quarts of oats (best quality) morning and noon; 3 to 4 quarts of bran, and a teacupful of flax seed, made into mash with hot water, at night, and add to the mash a small tablespoonful of common salt. This mash may be occasionally substituted by a small ration of boiled barley or wheat. Give moderate daily exercise; examine the colt's mouth and see that its teeth are in proper condition.

I have lost four calves within the last month or five weeks; they take sick and die in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and from all appearances have all died from same cause. The last one I opened and there is no doubt that inflammation killed it, but what causes it I cannot make out. Calves were from three to five months old, well grown. My calves are fed skim-milk warm twice a day, with a handful of salt in the milk for the whole of them. Once a day, in their morning milk, I put a handful of shorts for each calf's milk: at night I put about one pound of chopped oats per calf. They have the run of small pasture—five acres, with seven or eight pigs, but each are fed in separate places. I will describe the appearance as well as I can, and perhaps you may know the remedy. The first symptoms noticeable are hard breathing and loss of appetite, and, as I said before, they die in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The one I opened was inflamed around the large stomach, apparently only on the outer covering,

what I think would be called the flay or fatty covering. The heart seems to be large; inside the paunch was curdled milk and apparently some shorts. The maw or smaller stomach, where the food is in chambers or cells, was filled with dry grass—"green," something like what one finds on a mower knife when it chokes; it was quite hard and dry, with not a particle of moisture in it. The other intestines seemed healthy, the gall bladder was large. I don't know if you will know from my descriptions the parts I mean, but hope you will be able to send me some remedy for it. The first one sick I did nothing, death in 24 hours; the second I gave castor oil, death in 24 hours; the third I gave linseed oil and bled it, death in 36 hours; fourth one I gave coal oil and bled it, death in 16 hours.

Truly yours,

SUBSCRIBER, Ranmore, Calgary P. O.

The *ante mortem* symptoms which you have mentioned are too few, and not sufficiently definite to enable me to form a decided opinion regarding the ailment of your calves, but the *post mortem* appearances which you have stated would indicate that the trouble was in connection with the chief organs of digestion. The cause, improper diet. Raw—"shorts," even in small quantity, is very indigestible food for calves, and would advise you to give, instead of the "shorts," a teacupful or more, according to the age of the calf, of boiled flaxseed. Calves, especially in hot weather, should have milk rations in moderate quantity three times a day. In this, as in every other disease, preventive measures are more to be depended upon than curative agencies, but the following would probably be proper treatment:—Sulphate of magnesia, 2 to 4 ounces; soda bicarb., 1 to 2 drachms; ginger pulverized, 1 to 2 drachms; fluid ext. belladonna, ½ to 1 drachm; treacle, 2 to 4 table-spoonfuls; dissolve all in half a pint of hot water and give in one dose. Repeat in seven or eight hours, if necessary. Apply rugs wrung out of warm water to abdomen for two or three hours.

Manitoba Crops.

At the date of this writing the harvest of 1892 was well under way in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, with grand weather and no frost, but not sufficient help for the rush of work. The August report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture puts the estimated average wheat yield at 22.07 bushels per acre; oats, 43.16; barley, 32.19; peas, 23; flax, 17.05. The wheat has ripened wonderfully fast, stood well in the field, not so bulky as last year, but free from rust; and though the estimated yield is somewhat under last year, there is every prospect at present of its turning out really a far better one for the Province. In their haste a few have cut rather on the green side, but with no unfavorable turn there will be wheat in abundance—of that marvellously choice hard variety which in competition with the whole world has given this country the first place of honor. Ere this issue of the *ADVOCATE* reaches its readers, threshing will have begun at some points. About 1200 machines will be at work this fall.

Large quantities of hay were secured, and pasturage has been most luxuriant, the fields of coarse grains and roots also promising a magnificent return in most places.

Birtle Farmers' Institute, which did good work last year, is now officered as follows:—President, J. R. Cook; Vice-President, J. E. Edmundson; Sec.-Treas., E. J. Wilson; Directors, A. J. Shepherd, W. Drummond, C. Wilson, H. Dodge, O. Wood, and Jas. Cairncross; Auditors, A. Morton and A. B. Harris.

Shoal Lake fall fair will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 11th. The society offers no less than \$700 in prizes, which should attract a grand lot of exhibitors.

Manitoba Bee-keeping.

BY JOSIAH GATLEY, AUSTIN, MAN.

There is an old saying that "a swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay; a swarm in June is worth a silver spoon; but a swarm in July is not worth a fly." The last rhyme, however, is not applicable to Manitoba, for here a first swarm as late as August would gather sufficient food to see them through the winter. Still I do not think it would be wise to allow second swarms to come off after July. The time for a second swarm may be ascertained by listening for the queen's piping from nine to sixteen days after the first swarm has left the hive. Three nights before a second swarm comes off the queen at liberty may be heard to utter a long plaintive note like the word "peep, peep, peep," in response to which the queen in the royal cell will reply "Off, off, off," in short, quick notes. After three nights' piping, the swarm will leave the hive, but may be prevented by cutting all the royal cells out as soon as piping commences. If a man wishes to have his colonies strong next spring he must now extract the honey from the brood next so as to allow the hatching of as many bees as possible, in order to have young strong bees to stand the winter, as the life of a working bee only extends nine months.

Twenty-one days after a first swarm leaves the hive all the frames in it should be emptied of their honey, as then there will be no brood in except a few drones, which may be cut away, as they are not wanted after all the young queens are fertilized. If section honey is required the best hive is the Langstroth, on which sections may be placed in three weeks after a swarm is hived, or even sooner if it is a strong swarm, in order to prevent a maiden swarm. And they must be replaced with empty sections before being quite filled, the empty ones being put between the top of hive and the partially filled sections. If this is done the bees will reserve enough space in the hive for the rearing of their young.

Agricultural Libraries.

From time to time our readers should add to their home libraries a few standard works on agriculture. The suggestion of the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Institute, that these organizations might utilize their surplus funds with advantage by starting small circulating libraries for the benefit of the members, has been tried with good results, and as the idea may be adopted by others, the following list of works will be found helpful in making selections for that purpose:—

- "How Crops Grow"—Johnson; latest edition.
- "How Crops Feed"—Johnson; latest edition.
- "Chemistry in the Farm"—Warrington.
- "Science in Farming"—Thompson.
- "Feeding Animals"—Stewart.
- "Cattle Breeding"—Warfield.
- "Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of Great Britain"—Coleman.
- "Practical Shepherd"—Randall.
- "The Hog in America"—Shepherd.
- "Swine Husbandry"—Coburn.
- "Harris on the Pig"
- "Veterinary Adviser"—Law.
- "Cattle and their Diseases"—Murray.
- "Insects Injurious to Vegetation"—Harris.
- "Insects Injurious to Fruit"—Saunders.
- "Farm Drainage"—French.
- "Grasses of North America"—Beal.
- "Gardening for Profit"—Henderson.
- "Fruit Gardening"—Barry.
- "Manual of Apiary"—Cook.
- "Practical Farm Chemistry"—Greiner.
- "The Dairymen Manual"—Stuart.
- "First Principles of Agriculture"—John E. Bryant & Co.
- "Sheep, Breeds, Management and Diseases"—Yovatt.
- "How to make the Garden Pay"—Greiner.
- "An Egg Farm"—Stoddard.
- "Poultry Culture"—Felch.
- "The Practical Poultry Keeper"—Wright.

Many others might be mentioned, but these will suffice for the present. All of any value obtained at publisher's price by sending orders direct.

Profits of Beef Production in Manitoba and the Northwest.

BY J. A. MURDOCH.

When proceeding to occupy a new country settlers would act wisely to observe carefully the natural products of the different districts, including the animals that inhabit the land, the fish in the waters, and the plants in the ground, in order to discover what articles of food may be most easily, safely, profitably and quickly procured. Any intelligent man visiting Manitoba will see much to convince him that beef and beef cattle are the natural products of the verdant plains of this country, which, owing to the abundance of moisture, caused by the presence of the great lakes, and the extraordinary richness of the soil, form the finest hay and pasture lands in the world, and consequently the most suitable for raising beef cattle. The bones of the old buffalo herds, scattered everywhere, the deeply indented pathways made by the great droves of wild cattle when on the way from the prairies to the water courses, the huge rocks along the streams, almost moved from their original positions by the advancing herds as the animals rubbed their heads on the stones, the remembrance that from some period in the dim past until recently the wild inhabitants of this wonderful country lived wholly on the native beef of the plains, should be more than sufficient to show that the meat, which in other countries can be procured only by much care, labor and expense, is here as naturally produced on the plains as fish are produced in the sea. There can be no doubt that the raising and feeding of beef cattle is the most suitable, the most certain, as well as the easiest and most profitable industry that can be followed in Manitoba, especially when taken in connection with other branches of agricultural employment. If all flesh is grass, then all grass must be flesh, and in summer every acre of prairie contains a proportion of beef in the verdure that covers the earth, and that, although for a time removed by the feeding herds, is quickly and naturally reproduced, without labor and without delay. In this country, more than in any other, there is material from which to produce a fine quality of beef. Beef fat, cream, butter and cheese, with the possible increase of animal life, exist on every square mile of prairie, on every extensive but often uncut hay meadow, on every vacant section, in every forest, in the valley of every river, on the shore of every lake and stream, in every pile of straw, in every unthreshed grain stack, in every shower that moistens the grass, in the sunshine that warms the plain, and in the dew that freshens the landscape. In all these there is undeveloped animal life, the value of which cannot be estimated, and the loss of which is not considered, for the food of cattle is of no value unless used as nature intended that it should be. As cattle increase naturally, without cost to their owners, there is no outlay. The cows of the herd supply the young with milk until the calves can eat grass, and there is also a surplus in cream and butter for the owners. As the nearest natural hay meadow, or a few fields of oats or grass on the cultivated upland, furnishes an ample supply of food for the animals in winter, when the farmer has little else to do but feed them, cost cannot be estimated when there is nothing spent. It will be observed that the production of beef is unlike other industrial undertakings, for there is no loss, but a constant gain. The cattle increase in size, weight and flesh, as well as in numbers. Grain fields require much labor and seed, with the use of much expensive machinery, and are exposed to dangers from the commencement to the end. Machinery wears out; cattle continue to improve in excellence and in value. Binders, seeders and threshing machines do not have any young ones, but cattle do, and when sufficiently matured yield a revenue, besides affording other advantages. The strong oxen will plow the fields that provide them new food, and will haul the provender to the stacks or stables, and take to and from the chopping mill the grain that will be used to load their bones with beef and fit them for the market. In addition to the value of their flesh as food, cows increase the herd, and supply the family to which they belong with luxuries in cream and

butter taken from the most common and otherwise worthless material, gathered often in waste places where nothing else can be procured or produced. The profits derived from cattle raising are large, and the industrial employment is sure. No hail storm can destroy, no early pest can injure, no fire can consume, as in the case of grain stacks. In raising cattle few implements are required; the farm is kept rich and free from weeds; the labor of attending is light; and there is much satisfaction and enjoyment in possessing a fine herd of cattle. The distance to commercial centres from this country makes freight rates an important consideration, and renders it necessary that the produce of the country should be exported in as condensed a form as possible; a hundred pounds of good beef, worth four or five dollars, can be taken to market for even less money than is required to have a hundred pounds of wheat, worth in Manitoba less than a dollar, or a hundred pounds of oats, worth but forty-five cents. It will be observed that no other country offers such facilities for cattle raising as are found on the prairies of Manitoba. The extraordinary richness of the grass lands that are everywhere available, the extensive natural meadows that provide abundance of excellent native hay for winter use, the ease with which all other descriptions of food for cattle can be grown, the favorable conditions of the climate for the existence of animal life, make it plainly apparent that the real wealth of this province must be developed from cattle herds more than from grain fields.

A farmer at Pilot Mound was noticed disposing of a few splendid fat steers, for which he received a large roll of bills. On being asked what it had cost to bring the cattle to their present condition he replied, "not one cent, and but a little time."

"But the food," it was remarked, "that was worth something."

"Sure," said the man, as he prepared to start his horses homeward, "there is more grass and grain in Manitoba to-day than would feed a hundred million cattle."

NOTE.—Our correspondent in his exceedingly interesting essay puts the case in a light strongly favorable to beef production, making many capital points, but candor compels us to say that he takes too rosy a view when he draws the conclusion:—"Cost (of production) cannot be estimated when there is nothing spent." Now, there must be capital invested to start a herd, small or large; pure-bred bulls or service fees cost something; some losses from accident and otherwise may be counted on, and cattle cannot be carried through several long winters for nothing, even if the farmer threw in his labor gratis. In fact, does not the writer admit this when he speaks of providing a few fields of oats or grass from the upland for winter food (why not a few roots as well?), and the carrying of grain to the chopping mill, to provide what will load the bones with juicy flesh? These things, with the requisite stabling, surely involve outlay which the prudent man will reckon on. Profitable and safe as it may be to pursue live stock husbandry, it is not well to proceed as though there were about it some King Midas, magic "touch of gold."—EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Mr. F. C. Blomfield, of Carberry, though only in the locality about three years, has this year in the neighborhood of 600 acres in crop, 320 acres being wheat, 40 acres oats, 50 acres two-rowed barley, 10 acres rape, three acres turnips, two acres corn, and one and a-half acres of potatoes, and 160 acres of timothy, 40 of which he cut this year. It is his intention to put down some 50 or 60 acres more next year. His crop of timothy this year was one of the finest we ever saw, and is certainly an inducement to grow it for feed. He attributes the good crop to the fact that he turned his sheep on it in the early spring. He has about 60 ewes, and with the good pasture thus afforded them they are in excellent condition. Mr. B. bought a fine pedigreed cow at the Binscarth sale last year, and has this year a fine heifer calf. Mixed farming is Mr. B.'s aim, and he is on the track of having some well-bred cattle by his investment last year at Binscarth.

Weeds.

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. R. G. S.
(Continued from page 306.)



Ambrosia artemisiifolia (Ragweed). Fig. 22.

This is a very common weed in the western part of Ontario, and is considered a very serious trouble by many farmers. It bears two kinds of flowers on the same plant, the upper are staminate and the lower pistillate. It is on the lower parts of the branches you find the helmet-shaped seeds. The stem is much branched and the leaves much cut. Being an annual and only a portion of the flowers bearing seeds, this plant should not be difficult to suppress, and certainly must give way to thorough cultivation, and a rotation of crops which will prevent the plants flowering. A good plan is to plow stubble under as early as possible, and make thorough work of fall cultivation.

Ambrosia trifida (Horse Ragweed) resembles the preceding but is much larger, and the leaves usually show 3 to 5 divisions, instead of being much cut as in the former.



Leucanthemum vulgare (Ox-eye Daisy). Fig. 23.
A common weed in many parts. Its large

flowers bordered by white rays, having a yellow disc in the centre, make it easy to identify. It is a perennial with stems one to two feet high, but sometimes bears flowers, where repeatedly cut down, when only a few inches in height. It is a difficult weed to master; the seeds are numerous and possess much vitality; the roots last from year to year, consequently where it once gets a good foothold it is exceedingly difficult to eradicate. The following methods have been adopted to get rid of this plant waif:—

1. Bare fallow; if any appear in the crop sown thereafter, pick by hand when in flower, or spud a short distance below the surface.
2. In case of a field in sod, break it up and sow a corn crop.
3. Handpicking. In doing this, the gathered weeds should not be left to lie upon the ground or thrown in fence corners, for many seeds often develop in this condition.
4. In badly affected places, plough the sod thoroughly and plant a hoed crop, which should be well cultivated. Next year sow and plow in two crops of buckwheat. The third year plant corn. If this is thoroughly cultivated the daisies will be entirely destroyed.

Achillea millefolium (Yarrow).

This perennial occupies a doubtful position in economic botany. By some it is considered a worthless weed, by others a valuable plant in the pasture field. Seedsmen in England sell it among their grass mixtures. Canadians give it no attention, but view it as a weed by the way-side. By some it is considered of medicinal value and is, on that account, frequently gathered for the purpose of making a tea, reputed to have an excellent effect in toning up the system. It grows from one to two feet high; the foliage is much cut, and in spring before the flowers appear bears some resemblance to a fern. When matured it presents a mass of small white flowers, clustered together like the flower of Sweet William. Sometimes the flowers have a purple tinge instead of white. It is seldom seen in cultivated fields, but sometimes grows in fence corners, and in some cases becomes too common on lawns. It has a vigorous rootstock, which, when once established, maintains its hold under very adverse conditions.

This weed should be cut in early summer, before the formation of rootstock has begun for its continuance the next season.

Tanacetum vulgare (Tansy).

Another perennial having much resemblance to Yarrow, but bearing a mass of yellow flowers. The foliage is a deep green, and the plants usually grow in groups. As a weed, it seldom proves troublesome. By some it is esteemed for its medicinal value, as a source from which excellent bitters can be made. Horticulturists sometimes apply a strong decoction of it upon cabbages affected with the common green worm. Where it becomes troublesome, it can soon be overcome by cutting and pulling.

Solidago Canadensis (Golden-rod).

This perennial, growing from two to three feet high, is very common in fence corners and newly cleared fields; flowering late in the season, it adorns many places with its golden flowers when all others have gone. The railway track in many places is greatly improved in autumn by the presence of this almost "last rose of summer." Its rich yellow flowers, its location in fence corners, etc., together with its blooming late in the season, serve to recall it to the general reader without a technical description of the plant. It is easily overcome by good tillage in the fields, and by pulling or cutting where it grows in the fence corners.

Much has been said in favor of this plant on account of its affording bees a last opportunity to provide honey for a coming winter. Many voted for it to be the national flower of the United States.

Rudbeckia hirta (Cone Flower).

Resembles the Ox-eye Daisy, but has yellow rays and the centre disc purplish-brown. The plant bears large single heads; leaves, three-ribbed; stem, rough and hairy, somewhat naked above. It sometimes occurs in the hay fields, but is not very common, and being conspicuous can be readily pulled.



Centaurea Cyanus (Blue-bottle). No 24.

A garden plant which has become a weed in the fields. This is the German national flower. It grows about a foot high, bearing blue flowers and presenting a somewhat ragged appearance. The scales beneath the flowers are fringed; leaves linear and stem erect; the heads are single at the ends of the branches. A single plant bears many flowers, which produce innumerable seeds. While blue is the common color of the flowers, still they vary much in color.

C. nigra (Knapweed)

is a variety found in the experimental plots at the O. A. C. It has come in imported seed. The flowers are purple, more compact than the former, something like those of the common thistle, and the scales are almost black. It is a weed in Europe.

Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C.

The report of the progress made at this farm is very gratifying. Since the work was begun in August, 1889, 105 acres have been cleared of brush and stumps and brought under cultivation, 26 acres of which have been planted with fruit. Taking into consideration the condition of the land, the crops reported may be considered as very good.

The yield of wheat, barley and oats, sown in successive crops a week apart, for six weeks, seems to show that, as far as these cereals are concerned, there is no special advantage in early sowing in that part of British Columbia. During the early part of last year, when the weather was cold and wet, much of the seed early sown was injured by these unfavorable conditions; a repetition, however, will be needed of such experiments for several years, before any general conclusions can be drawn from them.

There being more than the usual amount of summer heat last year, the season was favorable for corn, and the crop of the heavier yielding sorts ranged from 20 to 28 tons per acre. It is worthy of notice that the corn planted in hills, in nearly every instance, exceeded in weight of crop that sown in rows, showing the great advantage to the plants of plenty of air and light.

The yield of the plots of peas was quite phenomenal. The heaviest crop was given by the Mummy pea, 128 bushels 5 1/4 lbs. per acre; next in order was the Crown, with 116 bushels 15 lbs. per acre, closely followed by the Prince Albert, with 115 bushels and 25 lbs. per acre.

A new fodder plant which has been largely advertised, *Lathyrus Sylvestris Wugveri*, has produced seed quite freely at Agassiz, while at Ottawa it was almost an entire failure in this respect. The vines also made a very strong and

vigorous growth, but Mr. Sharpe was unable to induce either the cattle or horses to eat any of it.

The crops of turnips, mangels, carrots and sugar beets have been excellent, and the heavy weights produced per acre of these succulent, nutritive roots, and the ease with which they can be preserved in that mild climate, is a most encouraging indication of the future possibilities of dairying and stock-raising in British Columbia. The experimental plots of potatoes have also yielded remarkably well. The prevalence of rot in some of the varieties shows the importance of thoroughly testing the sulphate of copper as a remedy, which is now being so extensively used in Europe for this disease.

The results of the planting of fruits have been most encouraging. The growth of the trees has been very luxuriant, and it is expected that a large number of the varieties planted will bear fruit during the coming season. The future prospects for fruit production in that province are very bright, and no effort will be spared in the endeavor to make the testing grounds at the Experimental Farm as useful as possible to the settlers. From the particulars given by the superintendent in his report, it will be seen that examples of every promising sort which could be obtained are under trial there.—[From the annual report of Prof. Saunders, director Dominion Experimental Farms.

The Coast of British Columbia.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Everyone who knows anything of Canada knows that British Columbia possesses, in the Fraser River valley, lands as rich and productive as any in the world; and no one who is acquainted with the nature of that country is surprised at the fact that such land is held at prices which seem high to the uninitiated. But it is the knowledge that such land is held at prices which are not within the reach of the ordinary farmer that has deterred many who would otherwise be inclined to emigrate to a country where the severe winters of Eastern Canada are unknown, from making a move westward. Some of your readers will, therefore, be surprised probably, and certainly those who would be glad to avoid the rigor of eastern winters will be pleased, to know that only the heavy timbered lands close to the cities are held at what I consider exorbitant prices, and that the lands on the mainland and the islands of the coast of the province are being proved to possess the same fertility, and are equally susceptible to profitable cultivation as those in the valley of the Fraser, or south of the international boundary; and the fact that intending settlers who passed through British Columbia and went into the States looking for cheaper lands have returned, and are returning to locate in the province, speaks volumes for the outlook. In evidence of the above the names of George Simpson and Messrs. A. and J. Mowatt, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, will suffice to prove our assertion. The above parties are located at Langly, on lands purchased from Messrs. T. Prest & Co., Langly and Vancouver, B. C. After a residence of eight months in the State of Washington they were glad to locate in Langly, where they now are in a flourishing condition. Messrs. Gregory & Co., real estate agents, Vancouver, have located several, and have enquiries from others south of the line. For fruit raising and mixed farming these lands have been well tested. The result is gratifying even beyond the most sanguine expectations, and in view of the fact that nearly all the fruit, and a great proportion of all farm products now being imported into the province from East Canada, Oregon, and California, it is clear that a good market is ready to hand for those who settle here, and the price at which these lands can be bought places them within reach. Messrs. MacKinnon & Co., of Vancouver, B. C., offer land in choice locations on the water front at prices which are but a slight advance on those charged by the government to actual purchasers.

Yours,
W. F. HUNTER.

Vancouver, B. C.

Our Flower Garden.

BY J. W. HUNTER.

Those who desire a show of what is known as Holland bulbs in the spring must secure the bulbs and plants in the autumn. Thousands when they see a fine display of hyacinths and tulips in the gardens of their neighbors in the early spring, resolve to have at least a few next year, but the matter is forgotten until the spring's flowers remind them of their neglect. They then often write to the seedsman for bulbs, and almost feel injured and scold because they cannot get them. Everybody worthy of a home strives to make it pleasant and cheerful. This is necessary at all seasons of the year, but particularly the tedious and long evenings of our Canadian winters. Nothing will aid in this desirable work so easily, cheaply and effectually as flowers. They are a constant, and yet ever changing, source of delight; every day presents new leaves and buds and blossoms, and new forms of loveliness, and we look and wonder and admire. A little skill and knowledge is necessary for the management of house plants, and with these, as with all other things, success is necessary to enjoyment.

In the garden there are usually a few plants that may be taken up and potted.

The ivy Madeira Vine and Cabaea Scandens are graceful climbers, and will bear almost any amount of bad treatment.



PARROT OR DRAGON TULIP.

Tuberous that have not bloomed in the garden and are showing flower stems may be taken up and potted, and will flower in early winter. The Ten Weeks Stocks is a fine winter bloomer, and can be treated in the same way. A pot of Mignonette costs but a few cents, and not many expensive plants will afford as much pleasure. Sow the seeds in September or October, and it is as well to prepare two or three pots. The Sweet Alyssum, treated as advised for Mignonette, will also please. The Brownelia is also an excellent winter flower. A few larger plants are desirable, and the Calla, Drocarna and Begonia are very patient under almost any kind of treatment. The Hyacinth is the most beautiful and fragrant and popular of all bulbs, and seems particularly adapted for house culture. It is cultivated in every northern country in the world, where it does more than any other flower to make winter cheerful. A very small pot will answer for the Hyacinth. Fill the pot with sandy, porous soil; make a space in the soil for the bulb so that it will be about half below the earth, then press it down, so that it will just show its upper surface above the soil; then water, giving all the earth will hold. The pots can now be set away in a cool, dark place for from four to six weeks, when they are ready to bring into the room, which should not be more than a temperature of 70 degrees.

The glasses the base of the bulb should just touch the water, and set away until the roots of the Hyacinth touches the bottom of the glass; then bring to the light.

For the Garden.—Plant in the garden from three to four inches deep, and in ground not likely to be much affected by freezing and thawing; be sure and give a good covering before severe frosts. When the bulbs are done flowering other plants can be put in between, such as some small annual—Phlox, Verbena, etc.

The Tulip is so perfectly hardy, flourishes so well under the most ordinary care, and is so varied and brilliant that it never fails to give the greatest satisfaction. Nothing in the floral world can equal the dazzling brilliancy of a bed of tulips. Any good garden soil will do for the Tulip. A very rich soil is not necessary, though well rotted manure, rotted sods or leaf mould may be applied when the earth is poor. Plant about six inches apart and three inches deep. See that the drainage is good before planting.

The Narcissus is a very fine, early blooming flower, including the well known Daffodil and Jonquil. They may remain in the ground a number of years, after which they will become so matted together as to make a division of them necessary.

The single varieties are extremely hardy. The double ones are much prized, and the common Daffodil is well known under that name, though not so well by its true one, Van Sion.

The Colchicum or Autumn Crocus is a curious and interesting flower. The leaves appear in the spring, and the flowers in the autumn, and the seed the next midsummer. This singular habit makes the flower very interesting both to the botanist and florist. The bulbs are perfectly hardy. Each bulb gives quite a cluster of flowers, generally six or eight, and so persistent is it in its determination to flower that if taken up in the autumn before time for flowering and placed in a pot or basket it will bloom just as well as if left in the ground.

Snowdrops.—The first flower of spring is the delicate Snowdrop—white as snow. Its appearance about the first of March is a joyful surprise. The leaves and flowers are about six inches high, and if planted in beds or masses of about a dozen or more they are very beautiful. They can be planted in the lawn, as mowing will not destroy, for they have flowered and the leaves are ripe before the grass needs cutting.

Crocus can be planted in the same way.

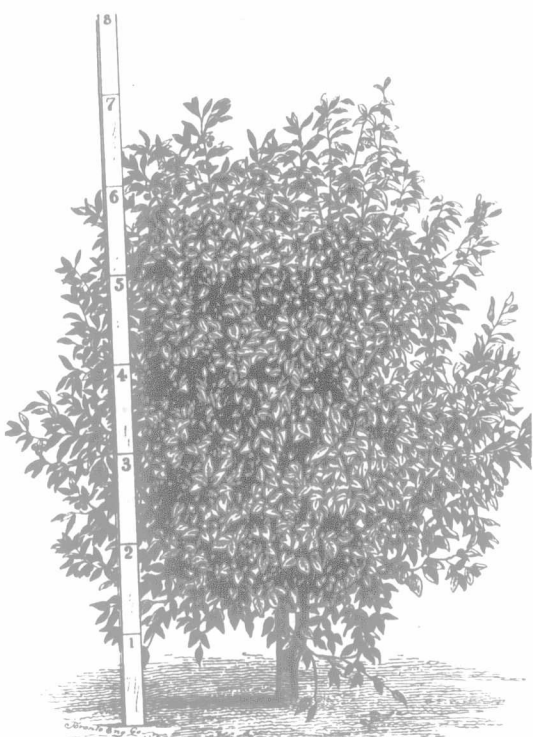
Scillas.—About the same time as the Crocus the pretty little Scilla may be seen throwing up a cluster of flowers of the most intense blue imaginable. The flower stem is about four inches, and it is just the flower that everybody craves for the buttonhole. No bulb is more hardy or more competent to take care of itself.

The list of hardy bulbs will be continued in next number.

Hardy Cherries—1.

BY JOHN CRAIG, HORTICULTURIST CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The original home of the cherry is in Asia. The Romans are credited with bringing it to Italy, and thence to England. Our cultivated varieties have arisen from two original forms, the one tall growing, now sprouting (*prunus avium*) bird cherry, the other more shrubby and throwing up suckers or sprouts. The first of these is the parent of the black and white varieties; more or less sweet; known as Hearts & Bigarrons. The second is the parent of the red cherries; more or less sour; now known as belonging to the Morello class. Seeds of both of these were brought from Holland and England to New England by the early colonists. The two families have become so intercrossed lately that in many cases it is now impossible to distinguish their descendants. Among other things for which Ireland is noted are its cherry trees of great size. One near Dublin is said to have a circumference of nineteen feet and a height of eighty-five feet. Mr. Gibb, speaking of cherry growing in East Europe, says: "There is a district in Russia where cherry growing is the industry of the population. It is in the



HARDY DWARF CHERRY TREE.
(From a Photograph.)

Province of Vladimir, between Moscow and Nigni-novgorod, where the winter temperature is about three degrees colder than the City of Quebec. The little trees only grow three feet high. So extensively are the cherries cultivated that they are shipped by the carload in all directions, and I am told that entire trains have been loaded with this one product."

The natural distribution of the wild representatives of both classes, the Hearts and Morellos, seems much the same, though the cultivated representatives of the latter have a much wider distribution in northern and eastern Europe at the present time. This class seems to have had a greater climatic adaptability than their tenderer relatives, the Hearts, and to have gradually worked northward and eastward till they have become common roadside trees in Poland and Central Russia. Before reaching this northern latitude they have become, however, specialized forms, differing materially from our west European types. The west European Morellos, which in ordinary or average seasons have been fairly successful south of the forty-third parallel, in the somewhat dry western and middle States, and further north in the moister, though colder, portions of Canada, have in late years, from one cause or another, as, in the west, injury from winter and black knot, and bark bursting in the east, been dying so rapidly and giving such poor returns as to compel the thoughtful planter to look for varieties more suited to the vicissitudes of our northern climates.

Within a few years several varieties, as instances Ostheim and Wragg, have been brought into notice as having special qualifications in the way of hardiness and adaptability to climate. As far as we can learn, these varieties have been "incidental seedlings from east Europe importations, and to have inherited their hardiness from typical varieties of those regions." The result of investigation is that several importations followed, being special and personal selections made by Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, Que., in 1883-4. These introductions comprise about forty varieties. From five years of personal observation, and from reports received from widely-separated sources, I am led to believe that we shall find among them many adapted to the more trying districts of Quebec and Ontario, and the milder portions of the Northwest. But should our success be only partial with the originals, we can still use them as stepping stones to something better, by means of crossing and selection, and this line of advance is taking a prominent place in the horticultural work of the farm.

Prof. Barré's Creameries.

At Otterbourne Station, on the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., Prof. S. M. Barré, President of the Manitoba Dairy Association, is running a tidy little creamery on the centrifugal separator system, converting into butter at the time of our visit about 4,000 lbs. of milk per day. A Danish Separator, with a capacity of 2,000 lbs. per hour, is used to take the cream from the milk, which is artificially heated up to about 86 degrees as it passes in, the cream being at once cooled down to 50 degrees or lower as it passes into the vat, where it remains till evening, when the temperature is raised sufficient to promote the ripening of the cream, preparatory to its conversion into butter the following morning in the 400-gallon box churn. The main building, which consists of compartments—milk room, butter room and ice chamber, is 22x45 feet, besides which is the milk reception or weigh room, 8x8, and the engine room, 12x18, with its six-horse power engine, which runs all the apparatus and pumps water needed from the river as well. The several apartments are so well arranged that the operator while weighing in the milk can see the engine, the cream separator and other apparatus at one time, and, in fact, does all the work of the creamery. It is a model of economical management, and was scrupulously neat and clean, and a credit to the maker, Mr. A. Lambert, who received his training at the Joly's Creamery. The ice chamber is 13x15 feet, and the butter room 8x15. A Mason power butter worker is in use, Ashton's salt being used at the rate of 7/8 oz. to the pound. The milk is furnished by twenty patrons, and at this season (August 1st) 21 lbs. of milk were required to make one pound of butter, the morning's churning vat, then salted, being of beautiful flavor. The patrons haul the milk, take home the sweet skim milk, and pay five cents per pound for manufacturing. The output of the Otterbourne Creamery this season will amount to some 20,000 lbs., averaging probably twenty-one cents per pound, the market being British Columbia. This establishment has been in operation for three years.

At Joly's, some five miles distant, Prof. Barré has a second and much larger creamery, in charge of Mr. Chas. Mignault, which was taking in at the time about 8,000 lbs. of milk per day, and the output of butter will probably reach 45,000 lbs. this season. There are here two separators of 2,000 lbs. per hour capacity each, and two large churns, with power butter worker and all other apparatus to correspond. The water supply is from a 90-foot deep artesian well, which overflows continually at a uniform temperature of about forty-five degrees. A stream of this water is run through a cylindrical cream cooler over which the cream trickles down after leaving the separator discharge pipe, and is thus thoroughly cooled down without the use of ice, whereby a very great saving is effected. A ten-horse power boiler and eight-horse power engine furnish the motive power that drives the separators, churns, etc. Prof. Barré has also cheese factories at Cartier, St. Agatha and St. Anne's, which are turning out this season respectively ten, eighteen and twenty tons of that product each, and the Joly's establishment is also fitted up with a cheese-making apparatus for use when required. The market for the cheese is in British Columbia and locally as well. At Joly's the cheese boxes are made which are required by Mr. Barré at his other factories. That the dairy industry is an important one for this district may be seen in the fact that the output of butter and cheese from the five establishments referred to now amounts to the large sum of about \$25,000 per year, besides what the by-products will return upon being converted into pork, etc. Prof. Barré assures us that since the advent of the dairy industry there the general condition of the farmers is improving very much as compared with what it was under an exclusive grain-growing regime, but very much better results could yet be attained by devoting more attention to

breeding cows along dairy lines, providing them with better stables and better food and general care in the winter season. Improvement must be made in the latter direction. There is need also for constant warfare against the encroachment of "stink weed" which, when it gains a foothold on the pastures, has a ruinous effect upon the flavor of both milk and butter.

Studs, Herds and Flocks.

THORNDALE "STOCK FARM," MANITOU.

About four miles southwest of Manitou, on the Pembina Mountain branch of the C. P. R., and beautifully situated on the slopes of the Pembina Valley, is the "Thorndale Stock Farm" of Mr. J. S. Robson. When a representative of this paper called to see Mr. R. his herd were in the Valley, all looking in splendid condition, the result of the magnificent pasture which that section of the country affords. At the head of the herd is the grandly proportioned two-year-old bull Duke of Manitou, by Duke of Colonie, dam Faith, bred by Mr. Walter Lynch. Mr. Robson should congratulate himself on being the owner of such an animal. Louisa 3rd (6930), is a cow that is well worth possessing by any breeder, her sire, Barmpton Champion (325), and dam, Louisa (1397), both being well known for their quality and breeding. A spring heifer calf, Rosa de Erina (10560), by Duke of Rock Lake (3106), dam Beauty of Clearwater (5376), with which Mr. R. took first prize at Manitou at the Summer Show, has certainly the makings of a useful breeding cow. No doubt what has been the most useful and profitable cow of the herd is Gold Dust (6259), sire Duke of Delmore (1644), dam Early Rose (5931). She is a fine large cow yet, and has left some fine stock. About twenty good spring calves were all looking in A1 condition, and anyone wanting to purchase a foundation to begin breeding thoroughbred stock should inspect them. He is not turning his attention to breeding horses for the market yet, but anyone looking at his fourteen head would feel a certain amount of satisfaction at the build and fine bone which they possess. Growing wheat is only a minor adjunct on this farm, twenty acres comprising the entire crop. One hundred and fifty acres of oats were certainly a heavy crop; twenty-five of barley, fifteen of rape and two of turnips also promised large returns. A reference to promising young bulls sold by Mr. Robson appears under "Stock Gossip." The crops round Manitou were looking better than they have done since '87, and had not the hail storm gone through one or two places all the farmers would have been feeling jubilant over the prospects of an early and bountiful harvest. The potato crop also promised to be an unusually heavy one.

A New Confidence Game.

A new confidence game has been started, and the members of the Patrons of Industry will do well to be on the lookout for these individuals. It is reported that Oliver Reaume, of Anderson, was "taken in" by a stranger to the amount of \$10. The slick-tongued individual professed to belong to the Patrons of Industry near his home in the eastern part of the Province. He had written home for money and felt sure it would be along in a few days, and if Mr. Reaume would be so kind as to lend him \$10 he would return it in a few days.

We were shown last month handsome samples of Duckbill barley (two-rowed) and Prize Cluster oats, grown by Mr. Alex. Dixon, of Dugald, Man., which were ready for cutting in 90 days after sowing. Mr. Dixon expects to have some prize-winning grain to exhibit. His barley was certainly very promising. He obtained the seed originally from the Experimental Farm.

It is proposed to hold the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition next year from July 17th to 21st, inclusive—one week earlier than this year.

Manitoba Poultry Association.

A WINTER SHOW.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in the Industrial Exhibition offices, on the grounds, at 10 o'clock a. m., on July 28th, the President, H. A. Chadwick, in the chair, Wm. Thompson, acting secretary.

The President reported that at a special meeting of the Executive Committee Mr. Wm. Thompson had been appointed secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. W. Bartlett until the annual meeting.

The minutes were read and adopted. The following were recorded present:—Messrs. H. A. Chadwick, Wm. Thompson, J. Hanby, J. Lemon, S. Ling, H. S. Maw, Alex. Lawrence, ex-M. P. P., C. M. Richardson, D. F. Wilson, —, Wise, H. H. Black, L. O. Bailie, Wm. Anderson, S. B. Blackhall, J. C. Harrison, and John. Weld.

Mr. Hanby moved and Mr. Wilson seconded, that the constitution and by-laws submitted be adopted. Carried.

Wilson and Harrison—Motion: That we hold a winter show in Winnipeg, the fixing of the date to be left to the Executive Committee. Carried.

It was suggested that the show be held between the 1st and 15th of December.

The election of officers being the next order of business, Mr. Thompson intimated his desire to be relieved of the duties of secretary.

The following were elected officers:—Mr. E. L. Drewry, Hon. President; Mr. H. A. Chadwick, St. James, President; Mr. J. C. Harrison, Brandon, Vice-President; Mr. S. B. Blackhall, Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors, W. H. Dayton, Virden; H. H. Black, Manitou; D. F. Wilson, Brandon; Mr. H. S. Maw, Winnipeg; Mr. J. Lemon, Winnipeg; S. J. Thompson, ex-M. P. P., Carberry; Auditors, S. Ling, and A. Monkman, Winnipeg.

Lemon and Wise—Motion: That those who have paid during the year 1892 the sum of \$1.00 fees be considered paid-up members till end of 1892, and that the financial year end with the 31st of December. Carried.

Harrison and Hanby—Motion: That the question of incorporation be referred to the Executive Committee to ascertain if it be necessary to become incorporated in order to obtain a government grant, and the cost of incorporation, and report at a meeting to be held during the winter exhibition. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Injurious Insects—No. 7.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA, ONT.

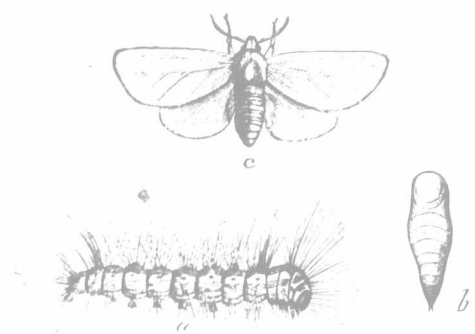


FIG. 1.

1. THE FALL WEB-WORM (*Hyphantria cunea*).

The unusual abundance this season of the webs of the caterpillar figured above is attracting attention in many parts of Ontario. The Fall Web-Worm is one of the greatest pests we have to contend with in orchards and on shade trees. The moth (Fig. 1 c), which in the northern form, as it occurs in Canada, is pure white, with gray legs, yellow front thighs and dark feet, appears in July and lays its eggs upon the leaves of a great many different kinds of trees and shrubs, and also sometimes upon herbaceous plants. The eggs are laid in clusters composed of a large number, and are more or less hidden

by a loose covering formed by the female of her own scales. They soon hatch, and the young caterpillars at once begin to spin a protecting web. They are pale yellow at first, with black heads and two rows of black spots along the body. The whole body is covered with slender hairs. When small they eat only the upper surface of the leaves, skeletonizing them. They grow rapidly, enlarging the web as they develop, and remain under its protection until almost full grown. These webs frequently cover from three to five feet of a branch, and the caterpillars, having destroyed all the foliage, leave instead their unsightly web filled with masses of excrement. These webs first appear in July, and are at all times conspicuous objects. From the social habits of the caterpillars a whole colony can be easily cut off and destroyed at once. When the caterpillars are full-grown they are about an inch long, and they vary very much in the colour of their markings and hairs. The head is black, and there is a broad dark stripe down the back. Along each side there is a yellow stripe, dotted with black. The long, soft hairs which cover the whole body arise from orange or black tubercles. When the caterpillars are almost full-grown they give up their social habits and scatter in all directions, to continue their depredations upon almost any plant they meet with. They pass the winter in the chrysalis state within slight cocoons, which they spin either amongst fallen leaves, in crevices of bark, or a short distance beneath the surface of the ground, where they remain until the following summer.

Remedy.—Cutting off the webs and trampling the caterpillars under foot is a sure remedy. When the webs are too high to be reached, a sponge saturated with coal oil and tied to a light pole may be used to burn them out. Showering foliage with Paris green in the vicinity of the nests also answers the purpose of destroying the caterpillars; but the webs will afterwards have to be removed, or they will remain on the trees as unsightly objects through the winter.



FIG. 2.



3.

2. THE BEAUTIFUL WOOD NYMPH (*Eudryas grata*).

There are few of our Canadian moths more beautiful than the one shown at Fig. 3. The upper wings are creamy white, bordered widely with rich seal brown, which is marked with fine white lines. The outer margin is bordered inside with deep green. The lower wings are deep yellow, bordered with the same rich brown as the upper wings. The head is black and there is a wide black stripe running down the middle of the back. The shoulder-covers are pure white, and the sides of the body deep yellow ornamented with black spots. The moth appears in June and July and flies actively at night, but during the day rests, frequently in full view on the top of a leaf. The forelegs are tufted with white hairs, and are extended in front of the body. When at rest, strange as it may seem, this lovely moth resembles so closely a large drooping of some bird on a leaf as to have been frequently overlooked as such by casual observers. The caterpillar (Fig. 2), which is frequently very destructive to the foliage of grape vines and Virginian creepers during August and September, is a very gaily colored creature. The

body is smooth, of a pale bluish tint, crossed by bands of orange dotted with black points and many fine lines of black. The head is orange. These caterpillars are most voracious feeders, and when occurring upon Virginian creepers these latter should be showered with Paris green and water as soon as the insects are observed. Upon grape vines it will be safer, owing to the advanced condition of the fruit when they appear, to remove them by hand-picking. When full-grown the caterpillars fall to the earth and turn to dull brown, rough chrysalides, either under rubbish or a short distance below the surface of the soil.

3. THE WHEAT-STEM MAGGOT (*Meromyza Americana*).

Some time before wheat, barley and some grasses should be ripe, the ear and the top joint of many stems in the fields may be seen to have turned white. This effect is known in some districts as "Silver-top," and is caused by a small green maggot inside the stem having eaten away the base of the top joint and cut off the supply of sap. When full-fed this maggot is about a quarter of an inch in length, pointed at one end and having black horny mouth parts. It pupates inside the stem, but before changing to this state it usually works its way up to the upper portion of the sheath. The perfect fly of this brood emerges about the end of July and during August, and there are three broods in the year. The flies are active little greenish-yellow flies, one-fifth of an inch in length, with shining green eyes, and three dark stripes extending down the back. The hind thighs are much thickened. Soon after emerging the sexes pair, and the eggs for another brood are laid on volunteer grain growing on stubble and on the root shoots of various grasses. The flies of this second brood emerge late in September, and the eggs of an autumn or third brood are laid on young winter wheat and on the shoots of grasses. The flies from this brood do not appear until the end of May and in June the next year. This brood lays eggs either in the root shoots or on the leaves of the stems of wheat and barley, and the young maggots work their way down into the centre of the shoots and destroy them. In the latter case the terminal joint is injured at the base and the "Silver-top" is produced.

Remedies.—1. The picking by hand and burning of the whitened ears early in July before the flies emerge. 2. Harrowing the stubble directly the grain is cut would start an early crop of volunteer wheat or barley, in which the second brood would oviposit, or the planting for the purpose a strip of wheat near infected fields to be ploughed in during August would destroy large numbers of the half-grown maggots. 3. The last brood, like the Hessian Fly, lays its eggs on fall wheat. If, therefore, the sowing of fall wheat be delayed until after the 25th September, it would not come up until after all the perfect insects of the last brood had disappeared.

THE HORN FLY (*Homatobia serrata*).

A new pest has unfortunately appeared in Canada in the shape of a serious cattle pest. On 30th July Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, sent me specimens of the Horn Fly which has been giving so much trouble in the United States. This is a small fly one-third the size of the ordinary house fly, the bite of which is most irritating to cattle. There is no doubt that it will be found in many places before long. [Note.—It has since been found, as recorded in the Globe, at Toronto and London, and I have received specimens from Quebec and Ottawa—J.F.] I shall treat it at length next month; but in the meantime would mention that the remedies which have been found most successful in the United States are smearing the bodies of cattle with kerosene emulsion, or with fish oil or other grease, to which a little carbolic acid has been added, and the spreading out, so that they dry up quickly, all cattle droppings in which the eggs are deposited and in which the maggots breed, but can live there only while the droppings are in a semi fluid state. The name Horn Fly is given to this insect from their habit of congregating especially on the horns of cattle but they only breed in the droppings.

Cream Separators—Their History and Use.

BY W. J. PALMER, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Milk when freshly drawn from the cow is a thin emulsion of butter fat in a watery solution of albuminous matter, milk sugar and mineral matter, having an average specific gravity of 1.032, water being taken as 1.000. Under the microscope it appears as a clear liquid in which an immense number of fat globules are suspended. The object in butter-making is to remove these fat globules as thoroughly as possible from the watery solution in which they are suspended, and by the process of churning and working to mass them together, forming what is known as butter. That process, therefore, whether it be natural or mechanical, which separates the fat globules most efficiently, will be the more generally adopted sooner or later by those who wish to obtain the greatest possible results from their creameries or dairies.

If new milk be allowed to stand quietly for a time the fat globules, together with a certain amount of the milk serum, will gradually separate from the skim-milk, and raising to the surface constitute what is called cream. This separation is due to the relative difference in the specific gravities of the fat globules and the skim-milk, that of the former being about .930, and of the latter about 1.036. Any means whereby this difference in specific gravity is increased will cause a more rapid and thorough separation; thus by warming milk up to a certain temperature the fat globules expand first, and becoming lighter rapidly raise to the surface.

Centrifugal force applied to cream separation is simply another method by which to increase the tendency of the two parts of the milk to separate on account of the difference in specific gravities. In the modern separators this method has been so perfected that the force applied is a thousand times more active than any design yet proposed, or that probably ever will be proposed. Machines can be procured now with a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of milk per hour, which under good management causes such a complete separation of the cream, that it is hard to find even a trace of fat in the skim-milk. When we consider the tremendous rate at which the bowls of the machines revolve, (over three miles per minute), we can realize to a small extent the enormous force which is brought to bear on the fat globules and milk serum respectively.

The development of this process of mechanical cream separation may be divided into three distinct stages: 1. The pail machines; 2. The drum centrifuge; 3. The continuous separators.

THE PAIL MACHINE.

Probably the first to suggest the centrifugal method as an agency in separating cream was Prof. Frichs, of Germany, who in 1859 suggested the use of swinging test tubes to determine the richness of samples of milk. In 1870 the Rev. H. F. Bond, of Northboro, Mass., invented a small crude hand machine, which separated cream in one hour. This consisted of two glass jars attached to a spindle, which made about 200 revolutions per minute. Later, in 1873, Mr. Jensen, of Denmark, built a machine consisting of two pails suspended at the ends of a horizontal

revolving stick. These pails made but 400 revolutions per minute, and did not give a very encouraging yield though the cream was of good quality. But it was left for Mr. Lefeldt, of the firm of Lefeldt & Lentsch, manufacturers of dairy apparatus at Schrevingew, Brunswick, to produce the first large centrifugal creamer, which he exhibited at the Bremen International Agricultural Fair in 1874. This machine, a cut of which is given below (fig. 1), consisted of a strong vertical pulley, which, by means of a transmission of pulleys and belts, was made to revolve at from 600 to 700 revolutions per minute. At the

Lefeldt, of Brunswick, mentioned before. This gentleman brought out his second machine in March, 1877. As shown below (fig. 2), it resembled somewhat in appearance the Danish Western used at the present time, but Mr. Lefeldt's machine had to be stopped, and the skim-milk and cream removed separately.

At the close of '77 Messrs. Lefeldt & Lentsch put four machines of this description on the market with prices as follows:—

No. 0 for 110 lbs. milk.	\$220 00
" 1 " 220 "	300 00
" 2 " 440 "	600 00
" 3 " 600 "	750 00

In the same year they established the first practical centrifugal working creamery at Keil, Holstein, where four machines were soon running. To this firm belongs the honor of constructing the first practical centrifugal creamer (fig. 1), and also of constructing the first machine of the kind ever practically used in a creamery for any length of time (fig. 2). Soon after the establishment of the Keil creamery another important improvement was added, namely, an arrangement whereby the cream could be removed while the machine was in motion as shown in fig. 3.

(3) CONTINUOUS SEPARATORS.

Already at an early stage in the system attention had been directed to the desirability of perfecting the machines so that the milk could be separated continuously without stopping to remove the cream or skim-milk. Approaches toward continuous running were made by Winstrup drawing the skim-milk, and Lefeldt & Lentsch removing the cream without stopping, but none of these machines were in action perfectly continuous. In one the supply of new milk had to be stopped while removing the cream, in the other while removing the skim-milk. In October '77 Messrs. Houston & Thomson, of Philadelphia, applied for a patent for the continuous separators of new milk. This patent was allowed and issued, bearing date April 3rd, '81. In '78 and '79 two new continuous separators appeared in Scantania, namely, the Nelson & Pitson and the De Laval separators, the former a Danish, the latter a Swedish invention. These machines brought the system into its third stage, and were soon followed by others all built on the same principal, but differing in matters of detail. The process of modern centrifugal cream separation is about as follows: As the milk enters the rapidly revolving bowl the centrifugal action causes the lighter cream to gather in the centre and at the top, while the heavier portion of the volume—the skim-milk—is forced to the outside. This being the case it only needs some additional outside power to force it out of the drum. This is provided by the constant stream of new milk. The result is that

the skim-milk is forced through a tube to an outer chamber from which it escapes by a pipe. As the new milk enters and is skimmed the enlarged volume of cream likewise demands an outlet, for it cannot get to the periphery of the bowl, nor escape with the skim-milk, hence it is forced up and through a special tube into a chamber from which it escapes by a pipe resembling that for carrying the skim-milk. Since the introduction of cream separators into America a great change has come about in creamery and dairy practise. Creameries in the States managed under the cream gathering plan, are now looked upon as relics of by-gone days. In nearly all the creameries

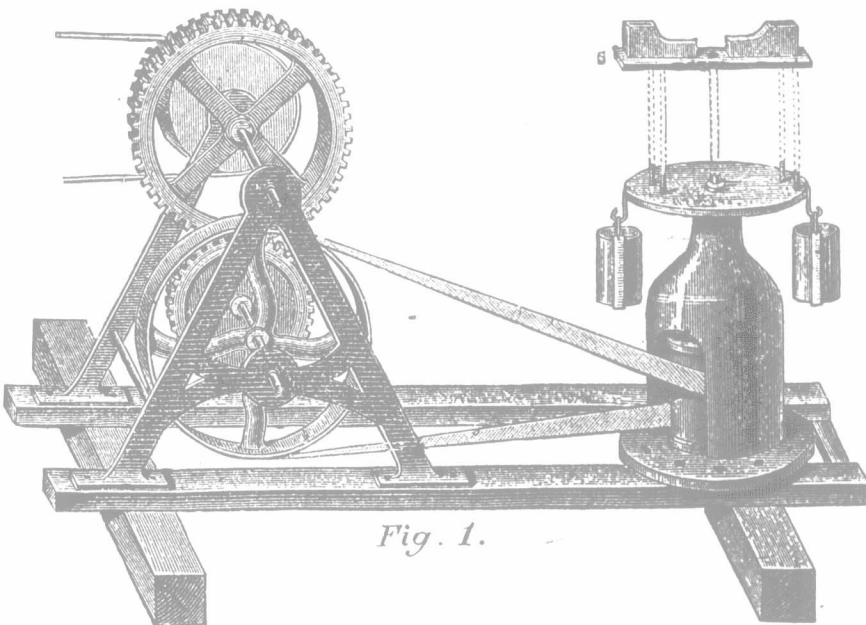


Fig. 1.

LEFELDT'S MACHINE.

top of this pulley a strong wooden desk was fixed, having at its periphery hooks for the support of heavily built milk pails. A frame could also be attached to the table to support two shoe shaped vessels one opposite the other.

By revolving these pails at from 600 to 700 revolutions per minute the cream was separated and could be removed after stopping the machine. In this machine the first series of experiments, with a view of separating cream by centrifugal force, culminated. The possibility of a new system was settled, but an entirely new shape of machine had to be adopted before further improvements could be made.

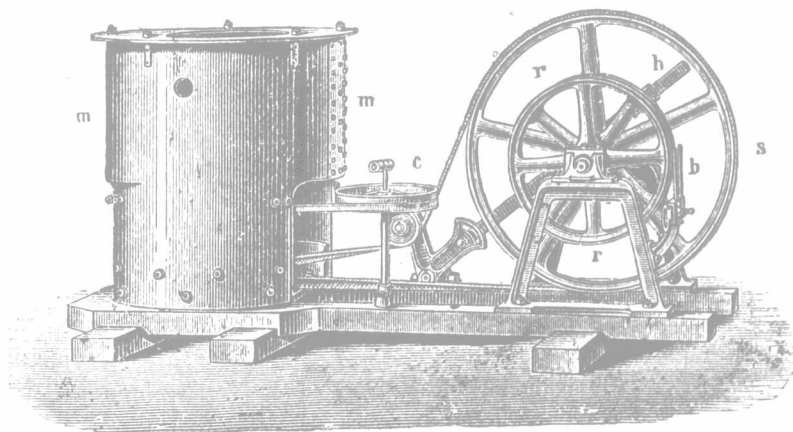


Fig. 2.

LEFELDT'S MACHINE.

(2) THE DRUM CENTRIFUGE.

In July 1876 Mr. Winstrup, a noted engineer of Denmark, brought out a machine resembling in shape the common centrifugal hydro extractor for drying sugar, paints, etc., namely a vertical cylinder or drum revolving round its own axis; the walls were solid, however, not perforated. This drum was so arranged that the skim-milk could be drawn off while the machine was in motion; the drum was then stopped when the cream was removed and new milk added as before. This machine, in one feature especially, was a forerunner of all the modern machines, namely, in its "single centrifugal chamber." The next machine to appear was that of Mr.

the skim-milk is forced through a tube to an outer chamber from which it escapes by a pipe. As the new milk enters and is skimmed the enlarged volume of cream likewise demands an outlet, for it cannot get to the periphery of the bowl, nor escape with the skim-milk, hence it is forced up and through a special tube into a chamber from which it escapes by a pipe resembling that for carrying the skim-milk. Since the introduction of cream separators into America a great change has come about in creamery and dairy practise. Creameries in the States managed under the cream gathering plan, are now looked upon as relics of by-gone days. In nearly all the creameries

in the different states, one or more separators are in constant use. The Danish Western, Alpha and Alexandria, are probably the most generally used, though several new machines have lately been put on the market, which do their work well. In creameries run on this plan the new milk is hauled by the patrons, and the skim-milk and buttermilk taken back in the same cans. From ten to twenty per cent. cream is removed, which is ripened and then churned.

In many private dairies also the hand separators, such as "Baby De Laval" and the "Alexandria" have been introduced with the result that a much larger amount of butter has been obtained from the same quantity of milk, owing to the more perfect separation of the fat. The main advantages of this system over that of any other method of separating cream from milk are:—

1. A MORE PERFECT SEPARATION OF THE CREAM AND, IF IT IS HANDLED PROPERLY, A CORRESPONDING LARGER YIELD OF BUTTER.

Even in the spring, taking any average herd of fresh calved cows, no method of gravity creaming will remove the fat from the milk as thoroughly as one of the best cream separators if run as directed, while in the autumn or winter there is always more or less loss in the skim-milk in any system of gravity creaming, but the separator removes the fat almost completely.

2. THE REMOVAL OF IMPURITIES FROM THE MILK.

However cleanly and carefully the milking be done, and however carefully the milk be strained there will always be a certain amount of dirt and foreign matter remain. This is all removed in the process of separation, and sticks to the inside of the drum in the form of a slimy, dark colored mass which often amounts to as much as one-tenth of one per cent. of the weight of the new milk. If any body doubts the fact, let him examine the inside of the drum of a large separator after it has been running for an hour or so, and his eyes will be considerably opened; he will see a mass from one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch thick somewhat resembling a thin sheet of putty. One analysis of this slimy material showed it to be composed of water, 67.38 per cent.; fat, 3.25 per cent.; ash, 3.88 per cent.; albuminoids, 25.48 per cent.

Dr. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, found that this albuminoid matter on the inside of the drum was largely lactofibrin (similar to fibrin in blood) which entangles the fat globules and hinders their rising to the surface in gravity creaming, or of massing together in the churn. Thus the cream from the separator is pure, all foreign matter is removed as well as albuminoid matter (fibrin), which would hinder the churning process, and a purer and cleaner butter can be made.

3. THE SMALL AMOUNT OF SPACE REQUIRED TO RUN THE MACHINE.

When large amounts of milk are handled a great deal of space is required in which to set the cans or pans; this is done away with when a separator is used.

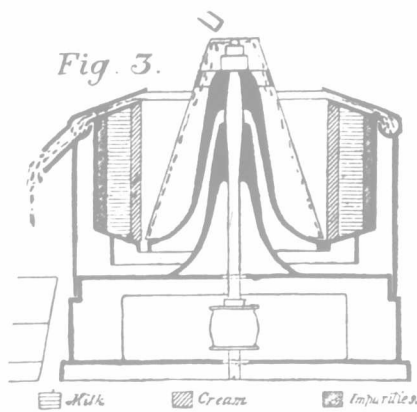
STYLES OF SEPARATORS.

As mentioned above, the three styles of separators most generally used by America are the Danish Western, Alpha and Alexandria, while the "butter churner" (for making butter from fresh, new milk) is also used as a separator. The Russian Sharp's, a new machine patented in '92, has lately been introduced; it is run by steam instead of milk power, a jet of steam striking the side of the bowl causes it to revolve rapidly. The capacity of all machines is from about 800 to 3,000 pounds per

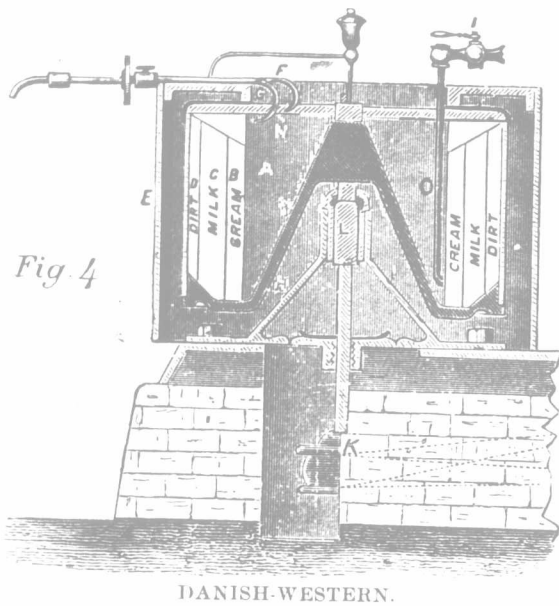
hour. The Danish Western, a sectional cut of which is given below (fig. 4.) is one of the oldest machines on the market, and is in very general use. It is a clean skimmer when well handled, though it is apt to partially churn the cream under careless management. The capacity of the largest size (twenty-five inch bowl) is rated at 2,500 pounds milk per hour, but it will hardly skim this amount perfectly.

O—The tube through which the milk is fed to the drum. G—The cream tube. F—Skim-milk tube.

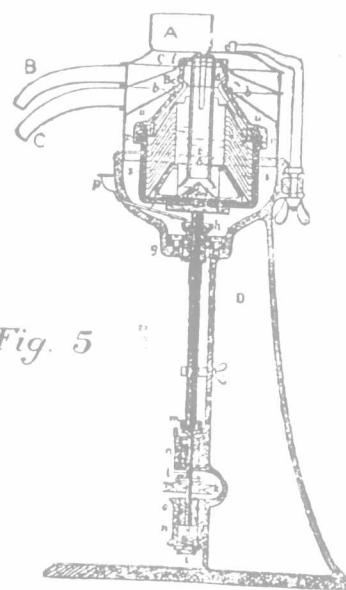
The Alpha, or improved De Laval machines, have met with great favor wherever they have



been used. A sectional view of one is given below (fig. 5). A system of separating plates or discs in the bowl divide the milk into thin sheets, thus making the separation of the cream almost absolutely complete. I have seen these machines run for four hours at a stretch, separating 2,000 pounds of milk per hour, and doing such neat work that there was only a trace or one-twentieth of one per cent. of fat in the skim-milk. The cream is generally smoother and less frothy than that coming from other machines. The one objection offered is that the plates are liable to clog, necessitating the stopping of the machine occasionally so that it can be cleaned. In some creameries this is found to be necessary.



DANISH-WESTERN.



ALPHA.

A—Milk reservoir. B—Cream tube. C—Skim-milk tube.

The "Alexandria," the largest size of which is called the "Jumbo," with a capacity of 3,000 pounds is also a reliable machine, and is being used in a good many creameries. It is, perhaps, not as clean a skimmer as the "Alpha," but its large capacity enhances its value in the eyes of many creamerymen. One advantage of this machine is that it need not be fixed solid to the floor, but can be moved aside when not in use. A cut and full description of this machine appeared in a recent number of the ADVOCATE.

Canadians may lead the Americans in cheesemaking, but in buttermaking they are certainly behind. Among the forty or more creameries

running in Ontario there are only a few that are operated under the cream separating plan, a great many of them, especially in Western Ontario, are still being run under the old cream gathering methods, with the oil test churn as a guide to divide the proceeds fairly among the patrons. This method, not being sufficiently accurate, has caused some dissatisfaction among the patrons, while in some cases the poor returns, resulting from improper methods of setting the milk on the farms, thus causing a great loss of fat in the skim-milk, have made many farmers decide that the creamery business was a failure so far as they were concerned. Recently I had an opportunity of visiting some large creameries in the state of Illinois where cream separators were in daily use, and where the milk was paid for according to its quality as shown by the Babcock test. The patrons all expressed themselves as well pleased with the returns. One of these creameries had a skimming station about four miles off where the milk from surrounding farms was skimmed and the cream taken in every morning, thus a great deal of hauling was avoided.

Let us have more creameries and cheese factories in Ontario—there is room for hundreds more of them. We have an unlimited market for dairy products across the water if they are made and put up in the right way. There should be no competition between creameries and cheese factories, as the best butter can be made, and will be made (especially in these districts), in winter, when cheesemaking must necessarily stop. There is certainly money in co-operative dairying if the business is conducted properly, but in creameries nowadays the separator should be an established thing. If the milk has to be hauled many miles it would pay to establish skimming stations at certain points, where the milk could be taken morning and evening and skimmed, the cream only being hauled to the creamery. If some plan such as this were adopted the yearly dividends from our creameries would be somewhat larger than they are at present, while a great amount of labor would be avoided on the farms.

Dairy Notes and Comments.

There are drones in the dairy herd as well as in the hive. A drone in the shape of a poor cow is far worse than any bee drone. A cow that does not earn her board is truly a drone, and a very expensive one at that.

Sell your poor cows and fill up the vacancy with better ones. Breed your good milkers to a good dairy bull. Don't be afraid of the expense. "Nothing ventured, nothing won." Make a venture and go in to win, and stick to it. Breed your dairy cow according to the law of dairy breeding. Get some good work on this subject, and read the best dairy literature. You cannot succeed without it.

It is a very common remark that it costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one. This is true with regard to the food of support and true to some extent even further than this, but it is not true when carried to extremes. The cow that produces a thousand pounds of butter in a year, or even six or four hundred pounds, cannot well consume more food than the one producing only one hundred and fifty pounds of butter. Dairymen cannot expect something from nothing. This is one of the nice points in dairying, and one that every reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE should study out. Cows differ very much in their capacity to work up or manufacture food into milk. Some can work up a large amount of food with but little waste; others cannot do this.

Too many dairymen refuse to profit by the experience of others, or take any stock in the enterprise or energy of their neighbors. This is a grand mistake. Do not think you know it all. If you do, there is mighty little to know. We know men who have been reading, studying and trying to keep up with or go in advance in all lines of dairy work, and they frankly confess that they don't know half as much as they would like to.

It is no use for dairymen to try or think they can control the price of their products. But there is one thing they can do, and that is *reduce the cost of production*. This is a most important point, and one that every dairy man should keep constantly before him. It should be the uppermost thought in his mind both early and late. To do this he must depart from the customs and practices of his forefathers. In fact, he need not go further back than his father, or even his own practices or methods of procedure ten years ago. He must get out of the method of keeping cows that milk only one-half or two-thirds of the year. This is a most important factor in cheapening the cost of production. He must also see that there is not one-third or one-half the butter-fat allowed to go off in the skim milk. He must also see that there is no waste at the churn by butter-fat or butter passing off in the buttermilk. He must know the exact value of each individual cow. He must not keep twenty cows to do the work that ten could and should do.

Canadian Dairy Products at the Liverpool Show.

The following report taken from the Canadian Gazette will be read with interest by many of our readers:—

A fine lot of cheese was sent by Professor Robertson from the several Dominion Experimental Dairy Stations in Canada to the show of the Manchester, Liverpool and North Lancashire Agricultural Society last week, and created a large amount of interest at this most important show. The cheese was of this year's make, and came into competition with cheese made last autumn, but the results must be looked upon as highly satisfactory.

The three cheeses which took the first prize and gold medal were stated to be of Canadian manufacture, although the source of their origin was not indicated. The prizes gained by the cheeses sent by Professor Robertson were as follows:—2nd prize, silver medal and £2, for three cheeses, manufactured by S. Tilley & Son, New Brunswick; 3rd prize, £2, to Messrs. Ayer, of Montreal; Very Highly Commended, to Mr. J. Gerow, of Napanee, Ontario; Commended, to the Experimental Dairy Station, Perth, Ontario.

Messrs. Mitchell and Greenwood, both of Canada, were successful competitors, and Messrs. Marples, Jones & Co., of 8 Mathew Street, Liverpool, were none the less fortunate with their display of Canadian Cheddar cheese and mild creamery butter. Besides a variety of cheese under the "Imperial" and other brands, special mention must be made of the large Cheddars, some of them nearly 500 pounds each, made expressly by Mr. A. P. Reid, one of their Canadian agents. These were much admired by distinguished visitors and many merchants, and Messrs. Marples, Jones & Co. won a medal.

On Friday, considerable interest was created by the arrival at the stand of this firm of several cases of fresh Canadian eggs just as landed from the ship's side. They were opened in the show ground, and, as stated in the London Times on Monday, "proved to be in perfect condition." The entire parcel was sold within an hour at 6s. 6d. per hundred (of 120), netting the shipper a very good profit. Messrs. Marples, Jones & Co. receive regular weekly shipments, and assure us that they have not yet received a single consignment but what has turned out satisfactory and profitable to the shipper. They only encourage consignments of the freshest and best, but are anxious to receive firm offers of large quantities of limed or pickled eggs, having good inquiry for such for winter trade.

As to the several packages of butter sent, it is evident that most Canadians have much to learn before they can hope to compete with Danish,

French, and other butters. The Canadian packages were not noticed by the judges.

The Mark Lane Express says:—"The classes of produce were very good, the noteworthy feature being the all-round winning of Canadian cheese and eggs. The latter were very fine."

A number of Canadians were present, including several from Manitoba and the Northwest. Mr. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, made several purchases of Shire horses. Sir Charles Tupper, accompanied by the Hon. C. H. Tupper and Mr. Dyke, who, by the way, was one of the stewards, paid a flying visit to the show on Thursday previous to Mr. Tupper's departure for Canada.

Dairying for Profit; or, the Poor Man's Cow.

BY MRS. E. M. JONES.

Of all the numerous publications on dairying, the dairy cow, and butter-making, the most pithy, the most terse and brief and yet sufficiently lengthy to be intelligent is the little work "Dairying for Profit; or, the Poor Man's Cow." We think we are not exaggerating when we say that every chapter in this book is worth ten times the cost of the work (there are sixteen) to every one who keeps a cow. The very first remark made can be applied to ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who keep a cow. The sentence is this:—"In no branch of farming is there such deplorable waste and shortsightedness as in dairying. Such a large amount of labor for so small a result, and that result, too, of a very indifferent quality." Here is a whole sermon in itself, "deplorable waste and shortsightedness" resulting in "large amount of labor" with little or no results, and these results of a most indifferent and inferior quality. He who knows anything about the quality of the butter and the prices obtained for such butter by three-quarters of our farmers, will say that Mrs. Jones' remarks are true as gospel.

"The poorest tool on the face of the earth is a poor cow," is another sentence from chapter one. What could be more to the point than this, or what could be more explicit? The writer then goes on to describe a poor cow and what are the good points in a good cow, and these are given so plainly and simply that any reader can understand. Another good point is made in this chapter on the question of buying a cow costing \$30 and one costing \$50. The \$30 cow may run the buyer \$10 in debt, whereas the \$50 cow, if well and properly handled and fed, should show a profit of \$30. The feeding and care of the cow is ably treated. What is the best butter breed? In treating this question she says:—"Having decided what breed is best suited to your conditions and locality, get the very best specimens of that breed. Don't waste your money, and don't haggle about the price. If you can buy but one animal, let that be a thoroughbred male." Chapters six, seven, eight, nine and ten treat on the milking, skimming, creamers and separators, together with churning, marketing, etc. One of the most important chapters in the whole book is on "The Care of Dairy Utensils." This chapter should be committed to memory by hundreds of dairymen and dairymen, and not only those who make butter but by the patrons of every cheese factory in the land. Our readers will bear in mind that Mrs. Jones is a practical woman, who keeps a herd of Jersey cows and sells her butter at fancy prices, and consequently is guided by the best of teachers' experience. She gives some of her mistakes as well as her success; also describes how she keeps her cattle, her farm accounts and sundry other items of interest. Altogether it is a work that any one can read and grasp the ideas and meaning, being brief and to the point. The work is full of what might be called proverbs, one of which is this, "A good cow is a good cow all the world, over be she what breed she may."

This valuable little work may be obtained from Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., price 30c. We recommend everyone of our readers to send for a copy. In order to stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber who will send us one new yearly subscriber and one dollar.

Notes for Cheesemakers for September.

BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, DOMINION DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

1. Invite your patrons to co-operate with you in the effort to bring the September cheese from your factory to the very front at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

2. Urge them to see that the cows have an abundant supply of succulent, wholesome, nutritious feed, and access to pure water. When salt is not provided where the cows can reach it every day, they will drink foul and stagnant water if they can get it. Plenty of salt and prohibition from impure water will effect a double cure.

3. All the vessels used in the handling of milk should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after their use. A washing in tepid or cold water, to which has been added a little soda, and a subsequent scalding with boiling water, will prepare them for *airing*, when they may remain perfectly sweet.

4. Cows should be milked *with dry hands*, and only after the udders have been washed clean.

5. Tin pails only should be used.

6. All milk should be strained *immediately* after it is drawn.

7. Milking should be done, and milk should be kept only in a place where the surrounding air is pure. Otherwise the presence of the tainting odors will injure the milk.

8. All milk should be *aired* immediately after it has been strained. The treatment is equally beneficial to the evening and morning messes of the milk.

9. Some of the qualities that are expected and desirable in the cheese of September make are:—(1) Rich, clean, creamy flavor; (2) Solid, firm, buttery body; (3) Fine, silky, flaky texture; (4) Bright, uniform color; (5) Attractive, neat, symmetrical appearance.

10. Use from 3 to 3½ lbs. of salt per 10,00 lbs. of milk.

11. Put two bandages on each cheese, and finish them on the ends in such a manner that the outside one may be stripped off before the cheeses are put on exhibition.

12. In other respects follow the Bulletin of *Notes for Cheese Makers for August*, from which I take the following extracts:—

Patrons are more likely during this month than at any other time to forget to provide salt for their cows, and to neglect to supply an abundance of pure cold water. Cool evenings are no excuse for the neglect of the aeration of the milk. It should be most thoroughly aired immediately after it is strained.

The making of cheese for exhibitions is usually undertaken during the two first weeks of this month. Send a circular to every patron, making mention of those matters which are referred to in this Bulletin, and inviting their co-operation, that they may aid you in the manufacture of cheese fine enough for exhibition and prize-taking.

Making the Cheese.—When the evenings are cool and the milk needs ripening, don't fail to leave it in the vat until it reaches the proper state of maturity before the rennet is added.

Use enough rennet to coagulate mature milk to a state fit for cutting in forty minutes when set at 88° Fahr. Dilute the rennet extract to the extent of one pailful of water for every vatful of milk, and then mix it thoroughly by vigorous, rapid stirring.

After the whey is drawn, air the curd thoroughly and make provision for keeping it warm. Let the temperature be kept above 94°. Frequent turning and aeration will facilitate the development of acid, providing the temperature is maintained.

After the curd-cutter has been used, the curd should be stirred and aired for fifteen or twenty minutes before the application of salt. The curd should be put in the hoops within twenty minutes after the salt has been mixed in.

Pressure in the hoops should be applied very gradually. The cheeses should be bandaged neatly when they are turned in the hoops, within two hours after they are put in the presses. They should again be turned in the hoops some time in the following morning.

Endeavor to get everyone who sends milk to your factory, or who is concerned in its management, to try to bring it to the very front in point of reputation for the excellent quality of its product.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

A lady in a distant State lately wrote asking recipe and price of my "egg food," assuring me she was willing to pay therefor. I replied it was an "open secret," and should be equal parts of the three C's—care, cleanliness and common sense. If there is disease or failure in a poultry yard, probably some conditions of success have been neglected, and examination will reveal poor stock, insufficient shelter, unvaried food, or lack of method. Then, when roup and dysentery appear, perhaps they are considered mysterious dispensations, or said to be "in the air," and every cause is assigned but the right one. Most fowl ailments can be classed under the heads of colds, filth diseases and indigestion, where an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure. The modern tendency is decidedly toward decapitating rather than doctoring, since about \$2 worth of time and medicine are required to cure every 25-cent bird. My former title of "Dr.," given in compliment by friends whose fowls I helped restore, has fallen into entire disuse, and I shall never found a hen hospital. Such remedies as I still recommend are certainly safe and simple.

Chronic roup is a catarrh. Acute roup, more contagious, is like an influenza. Top or side draughts often occasion it, likewise do prolonged damp weather and tramping about in mud-puddles. For mild cases and simple colds, a little camphor or turpentine in the drinking water will relieve the throat. If a fowl has red and swelled eyes, glycerine may be rubbed on, using only a little of it in this case, or at any time, as grease and oils, except kerosene, are such cold applications. An experience of mine last fall has been so well seasoned, assuredly the due time for revealing it has come. At a fair I had a coop of fowls on exhibition, but was so busy in another department I could give their surroundings little attention, though I subsequently remembered hearing a group next them sneeze and snuffle. In about two days after coming home, my trio began to sneeze and cough. As I actually never had a case of roup before, I did not take alarm till my whole flock were exposed; then I attempted to separate sick from well, but gave up when it became apparent that the majority were affected. Some few had watery eyes and nostrils, swelled face and asthmatic breathing, while many were simply "off condition." Seventy of my flock were fine young pullets. As I had read that any fowl which once got roup would be worthless ever after, I had a real troublesome trouble, and prospects were anything but bright. However, I gave each fowl a one-grain quinine pill as a general tonic, then rubbed its throat thoroughly with kerosene as a counter irritant and incidentally to kill the lice which fasten there and weaken a sick bird. Cooked meat and pudding were fed rather often than usual, as they are easily digested and warming

foods, and a teaspoonful of tincture of iron, another tonic, was generally put into each drinking pan half full of water. Nearly every fowl lived and eventually thrived. For the first six months of 1892 my hens have averaged 70 eggs apiece, a record not guessed but accurately made out.

Adapting lines by Mrs. Lucy Washington:

Those famous biddies out in the West
Determined to do their level best
They gave to their nurse a roundelay,
Repeating the chorus day by day,
"Ca-dah-cut! here's an egg from me,
Ca-dah-cut! here's another, you see."
Eggs-tremely egg-citing the day
And the whole flock cackled in eggs-tacy,
When, changing these eggs to silver and gold,
Such eggs-tra, eggs-cellent eggs-ample
Their mistress could fully behold.

Two morals may be pointed, namely: Never get discouraged, it does not pay, and, Observe the neighboring breezes and birds when you are exhibitors at a show, for eternal vigilance is the price of health as well as of liberty. Had I then known more about Dr. Keely's assafœtida cure for gripe, I might have substituted that for quinine, and I have since read, too, that diluted vinegar is a good wash for roup faces. I once overheard a large boy ask a little one, "Do you know how to fish?" "No," was replied. "Well," rejoined the former, with more sense than grammar, "if you go with me I will learn you some things." To many questions concerning roup, I formerly made answer, "I don't know," but whoever has an invasion of that disease will thereupon learn some things.

Scaly legs can be run out if afflicted fowls are never used as brooders, for this is a contagious, parasitic disease which should not perpetuate itself in the chicks. A thorough washing of the legs with strong soap suds and an old tooth-brush, or an application of kerosene, is a sure cure. For gapes give a few drops of camphor or turpentine on a bread crumb, or a lard and pepper pill, or two pieces of salt pork, size of a corn kernel. The last does not involve catching your fowl and harrowing her feelings and your own too, for pork thrown to her will be greedily devoured. It is a good general tonic, so if somebody else gets a bite, that is all right too. Drawing gape worms from the throat by a feather, or causing chickens to sneeze them up by inhaling vapors, requires an expert. No hen house is large enough to hold comfortably both hens and lice, and no doubt many a biddy sighs, "Give me liberty—from vermin, or give me death!" a desire that will probably be answered by one alternative or the other. Road dust can be laid up in summer for the precious dust bath. Ashes are equally efficacious, but as they bleach plumage and legs somewhat, are not used where fowls are intended for exhibition. Coal ashes must be sifted, they contain so many sharp rocks, but wood ones need not be, if no nails, needles nor unburned fish bones be in them. I once had a hen running around for two or three days with open mouth. Caught, she proved, not to be developing teeth, but to have a fish bone in her throat. We removed the bone, and she was always the tamest and most grateful of creatures.

How to Make and Work an Incubator.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I would much like to hear from some of your readers how to make and work an "incubator." A correspondent out West some time ago wrote saying he would describe his incubator and method of running it, and perhaps he may be induced to send along some information regarding it.

Yours truly, T. M.

Cross Bees.

BY R. F. HOLTERRMANN, A. O. A. C., BRANTFORD.

Having been asked to reply to the following question, it was thought advisable to take up the entire question of cross bees, etc. The question asked reads as follows: "I have one swarm of black bees which have given me up to date (July 25) over one hundred pounds of honey, and are cross as bears. Can I do anything for them? E. G. M."

It may appear strange, but bees may be cross through natural disposition, or through the treatment they receive. You should handle your combs, bees and hive carefully; that is, do not jar the hive, or crush bees when taking out or putting in combs, or otherwise injure the bees in handling. If you crush a bee she emits an odour which angers other bees and causes them to sting. This is a means of defence to them. Again, bees strongly dislike any offensive odour. Anyone having to handle bees frequently require, especially in warm weather, to be very cleanly about their person, and bathe frequently. It has also been noticed by some that of the materials used to produce the smoke blown upon them, cedar bark, or partially decayed maple or elm wood, are very good. Rags or paper, as used by some, are condemned. Next, bees dislike fuzzy clothing, such as wool or felt hats; a cotton shirt and overalls, with a straw hat, answer very well. I have found bees are angered when a drone brood is uncapped and replaced in the hive.

Some will ask, Is it advisable to wear a bee veil? There is no doubt that if a bee veil is worn frequently in the apiary the bees are angered, and are more liable to sting people not having a veil. I have known bees so spoiled by rough and careless handling that they were a torment to everyone within sight of the apiary. I have within ten yards of the corner of the house an apiary of about ninety colonies and sixty to sixty-five nuclei, and a family of three small children playing about the house are very rarely stung. They often play about in the apiary. Now, if the crossness of the bees cannot be traced to any of the above causes, the fault must be in the breed or the progeny of the individual queen. The question should then be, Shall I put up with the inconvenience of having cross bees on account of some other merit they possess, or can I have equal advantages without the present disadvantages? One hundred pounds of honey from one colony by July 25th is a good yield, yet not very remarkable. I myself secured two hundred and twenty-five pounds from a single colony one season, and the bees were gentle. It is not necessary to have the disposition to be cross combined with good working qualities, although we perhaps often for comfort take less care than we ought to retain the worker qualities when we do away with the temper. Under the above circumstances, I should go slow to do away with a queen whose progeny had given me such excellent results. The black and hybrid bees are generally, though not always, better for comb honey than pure Italians. Yet there is scarcely a bee-keeper who would not improve the condition of his apiary by having one or more Italian queens introduced. When we aim at having them pure, there is generally enough black blood gets in to make the bees good honey gatherers. For extracted honey the pure Italian bees are quite as good or better than the black, and you have many excellent qualities the black do not possess. The Italians are gentle. They keep to their place on the combs better when handled. They are less liable to be robbed, and many claim they can reach further into the flowers and get more honey out of them.

HONEY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. N. Awrey, M. P. P., Commissioner for Ontario for the World's Columbian Exposition, is making very energetic efforts to get up a large exhibit of comb and extracted honey at the World's Fair. Bee-keepers in Ontario, or Canada for that matter, should unite in an honest effort to capture the prize for the world for quality of honey. A bee-keeper in Ontario took the sweepstake prize at the Philadelphia Cen-

ennial, and we should try and take it now. Only fifty pounds of clover, or any one kind of extracted honey, is allowed to be exhibited. That is not much. The government pays for the cost of transportation to Chicago; also returns it free of cost, if desired. Everyone should show. Mr. Awrey's address is simply Toronto. Anyone communicating with him will hear full particulars.

Apiarian Exhibits.

[Read by R. H. Smith, Bracebridge, at last annual meeting of Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.]

During the past ten years bee-keeping as a specialty, or side issue, has very much increased in many parts of the Dominion, owing as much to increased knowledge of the subject as its attraction as a health-giving pursuit. It has a fascination peculiar to itself that few lovers of the busy little insect can resist. Bee-keepers have awakened to the fact that they have a good thing, and that it should be in every household, not to be used as a luxury or medicine, but to take the place of less healthful syrups, etc. Honey, although seen in most groceries, is not understood or used so extensively as it ought to be. Now, how to educate the public as to the nature and uses of honey is clearly the duty of the bee-keeper, if he wishes his honey to find ready market. One way of doing this is by a fitting exhibit of his goods. Now where is he to exhibit? In the first place I should say at home, in the honey room, or, if more convenient, in the house. Let one spot be devoted to an exhibit of honey—comb honey, extracted honey, beeswax in small cakes, etc., and to every customer let him give some instruction in the science. All may not appreciate, all may not understand, but some will.

After straightening up the exhibit and taking a complacent look at it, a customer comes; it may be a small boy, accompanied by a few sisters, who wants five cents' worth of honey because the baby has got a sore mouth. He asks a few questions, not always to the point, but as you answer you can set him right as to how the bees get the honey into the holes, and as to whether they made the boxes. Next time he asks more questions, and makes no secret of the knowledge he has acquired; set him right every time, he will understand you by and by, especially if the answers are illustrated by a taste of the honey. A little bit of capping or a small piece of broken comb will enlighten him wonderfully. When he has a house of his own he will see that honey is used in it, and some bee-keeper will have to supply it.

A lady comes for a pail of honey—show her your samples, tell her how you get the different kinds of honey; extract a comb before her—likely she will want to turn the handle of the extractor; explain granulation, show her the sun wax extractor, etc.—she will go away a friend to you and a customer in future. Let the home exhibit be supplemented by the grocery exhibit. By fair dealing, and neat and not sticky packages, you can get a place in the grocer's best window, and in a prominent place in the store. Put up the honey so that it will be a credit to you, and in a way that it will attract notice amongst the other goods.

On special days make special exhibits with a frame of bees in an observatory hive—in the window a few special notices to draw attention to them. One who knows all about bees explains to his friends what the bees are doing, sometimes startling statements are made, but an interest is aroused, honey is sold, and some knowledge is spread. Then there are the local fairs, when the bee-keeper shows his wares in their holiday attire, put in packages to suit every customer. Many can remember the time when the Apiarian Department was represented by two or three bottles of strained honey, and a box or two of comb, that were, perhaps, mixed up with miscellaneous products of the farm and passed with little notice, but of late years bee-keepers have taken more interest in the management of fairs, and have seen that their products were properly classed. The managers of

these fairs see that it is to their interest to help the bee-keeper by giving him a good stand, and making things convenient for him generally. The well-put-up displays reflect credit on them, and it is a decided contrast to much that is there.

Honey can be sold at fairs to those who would never see or taste it but for this occasion, and once tasted and told where it can be had they often avail themselves of the chance of getting a supply. Cull sections disappear like magic here from the much discussed honey on a stick form, the only comment being general approval. Emboldened by success at home the bee-keeper tries abroad, it may be at the great industrial or provincial exhibitions. Not that he expects to take prizes! Oh, no! but only to see how his honey compares with others; a modest third is the highest he aspires to. Then, again, we have at our large exhibitions displays of honey and bee-keepers' supplies that create the wonder and astonishment of visitors, not only our own people, but visitors from Great Britain and the United States, and the attendant often hears such remarks as "what a splendid display, doesn't it look lovely," etc., and the visitor will stop and ask questions, and perhaps purchase.

One skeptical visitor, pointing to my exhibit, put the question to me once at Toronto, "Did this honey come from Muskoka?" I replied that it did. "Now did it really?" he repeated. I again assured him that it certainly was gathered there by bees, and that it was as good a district for honey as any part of the province. "Well, now!" he exclaimed, "I thought it was too rough;" but after I had explained that the uneven surface was no disadvantage; that we had a succession of bloom, beginning with the many varieties of willow in the early spring, followed by the soft and hard maples, elm, dandelion, cherries, apple, berry bushes of various kinds, clovers, lindens, and the numerous fall flowers; how the bloom on the high ground gave honey in wet seasons and low ground in dry seasons,—he went away with a better opinion of Muskoka. Not only do the people get enlightened as to the sources from which honey is derived, the mode of harvesting, its granulation and manner of liquifying, but bee-keepers themselves are likely to be benefitted, each sees what the other has done, and the practical eyes are opened to all improvements. They will compare notes as to experiments with different implements and inventions, will hear how others succeed with them, what the yield of honey has been in different sections of the country, and will discuss as to what are the favorable conditions for good crops, and how far they can be controlled and made the most of, giving ideas for future thought and discussion. Therefore, apiarian exhibits are a benefit to the bee-keeper, and one of the best means of educating the general public.

Lumpy Jaw.

We received the following from the United States Department of Agriculture:—

The interest which has been shown by the stockmen in regard to the disease known as "lumpy jaw," or that form of actinomycosis which appears as external swellings on the head, renders it desirable that a preliminary statement should be made concerning the treatment of this disease. Until recently it has been the opinion of the veterinary profession that a cure could only be obtained by a surgical operation, and that this should be performed in the early stages of the disease in order to insure success.

In March last an important contribution to our knowledge of this subject was made by M. Nocard, of the Alfort Veterinary School,—in a communication to the French Central Society of Veterinary Medicine. He showed clearly that the actinomycosis of the tongue, a disease which appears to be quite common in Germany, and is there known as "wooden-tongue," could be quickly and permanently cured by the administration of iodide of potassium. M. Nocard calls attention to the success of M. Thomassen, of

Utrecht, who recommended this treatment as long ago as 1885, and who has since treated more than eighty cases, all of which have been cured. A French veterinarian, M. Godbille, has treated a number of cases with the same remedy, all of which have been cured. M. Nocard also gives details of a case which was cured by himself.

All of the cases referred to were of actinomycosis of the tongue, and no one appears to have attempted the cure of actinomycosis of the jaw until this was undertaken by Dr. Norgaard, veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He selected a young steer in April last, in fair condition, which had a tumor on the jaw, measuring fifteen and a-half inches in circumference, and from which a discharge had already been established. This animal was treated with iodide of potassium, and the result was a complete cure, as stated in the reports which were recently given to the press at the time the animal was slaughtered in Chicago. If lumpy jaw can be cured so easily and cheaply, as this experiment would lead one to suppose, the treatment will prove of great value to the cattle raisers of the country. As is well known, there is a considerable number of steers weekly coming to our markets which are condemned because they are diseased to such an extent that the general condition of the animal is affected. If these could be cheaply and readily cured by the owners, it would prevent the loss of the carcass, and solve all the troublesome questions which have been raised in regard to the condemnation of such animals.

The curability of the disease does not affect the principles which have been adopted in inspecting and condemning animals affected with it. This Department has never considered it necessary to condemn animals affected with actinomycosis on account of the contagiousness or the incurability of the disease. Such condemnations have been made when the disease was so far advanced as to affect the general condition of the animal, and all such carcasses would be condemned whether the disease from which the animal suffered was contagious or not, or whether it was curable or incurable.

The treatment with iodide of potassium consists in giving full doses of this medicine once or twice a day until improvement is noticed, when the dose may be reduced or given less frequently. The size of the dose should depend somewhat upon the weight of the animal. M. Thomassen gives one and one-half drams of iodide of potassium daily in one dose dissolved in a pint of water until improvement is noticed, which he states is always within eight days. Then he decreases the dose to one dram. The animals do well under this treatment, showing only the ordinary symptoms which follow the use of iodine, the principal ones being discharge from the nose, weeping of the eyes, and peeling off of the outer layer of the skin. These symptoms need cause no uneasiness, as they never result in any serious disturbance of the health.

M. Godbille has given as much as four drams (half an ounce) in one day to a steer, decreasing the dose half a dram each day until the dose was one and one-fourth drams, which was maintained until the twelfth day of treatment, when the steer appeared entirely cured.

M. Nocard gave the first day one and one-half drams in one dose to a cow; the second and succeeding days a dose of one dram in the morning and evening, in each case before feeding. This treatment was continued for ten days, when the animal was cured.

Dr. Norgaard gave two and one-half drams dissolved in water once a day for three days. He then omitted the medicine for a day or two, and continued it according to symptoms. These examples of the treatment as it has been successfully administered by others will serve as a sufficient indication for those who wish to test it.

Experiments are now being conducted on a large scale by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the treatment of lumpy jaw with this remedy, and the results will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, it would be well for all who have animals affected with this disease to treat them according to this method, and report results to us for publication.

Hamiota, Man.

Hamiota, situated in the centre of Oak River municipality, at the terminus of the Great Northwest Central Railway, is thirty miles from any other important place. Established about the first of January, 1892, it now contains about 50 buildings. It is the centre of a splendid country for mixed farming. On account of a lack of railway facilities until this year the farmers of the surrounding districts have made a specialty of raising horses, cattle and sheep, and to-day a large number of them are in comfortable circumstances. Besides being good for stock, the districts surrounding Hamiota are excellent for grain growing. Although the railway only commenced running about the first of this year, a large quantity of wheat and oats of first class quality were shipped out, amounting, during the first four months, to 53,946 bushels of the former, and 47,027 bushels of the latter. Other coarse grains, roots and small fruits are growing in abundance. The Hamiota district affords to the incoming settler rather a better opportunity of securing a good farm at a low price, and easy terms, than any other part of Manitoba, for the reason that there is still a large quantity of virgin prairie yet to be sold cheap. Prices here for land have not gone up as they have along the lines of the older railways; immigration has not begun to flow into this choice

minent may be mentioned the Pioneer store of Mr. Geo. Elliott, who is also postmaster, where will be found a complete stock of goods suited to the requirements of his numerous customers. His hobby is to supply anything that may be wanted, which in a new place is a laudable ambition. Mr. Elliott was one of the first to open up business in the town, and the neat, thrifty appearance of his store attests his good management, while the constant increase of stock testifies to the demands of the surrounding district and its purchasing ability. The fine new store of Scott & Chambers is one that would do credit to any town in the Northwest, being commodious and attractive, while on the inside will be found a fine general stock of goods, and willing and obliging parties to attend to the wants of purchasers. The wisdom of the proprietors in selecting Hamiota as a place of business needs no further proof than its continual growth and extension from the beginning.

John H. McConnell, who has the important business of supplying building material of all kinds for the rapidly growing town, is a man of ability and energy, and fills his position in a way that would be hard to duplicate, being not only able but willing to assist his customers in every way possible that is consistent with business principles. He is also ever ready to assist in the promotion of the general good, by aiding to the successful completion of all enterprises considered in the interest of the town.

Jos. McLean carries on a general blacksmith business, where the farmers can get their agricultural implements repaired in a workmanlike manner. He does horse shoeing, and has also in connection carriages and farm wagons, with which to supply his customers.

placing their orders with Mr. Murray will be well pleased.

One of the finest buildings yet erected is the Hamiota House, built and occupied by Mr. Robert Kelly, who is a successful farmer of the vicinity, and whose sons are still engaged in agricultural pursuits. This nicely furnished place would be an acquisition to a town of much greater pretensions, and certainly exhibits enterprise of commendable type in the person investing so largely to provide such comfortable and commodious accommodation for the travelling public. Mr. Kelly may well feel proud of his hotel, and the attention paid to the comfort of his guests is characteristic of the proprietor, and in keeping with the complete way in which he does what he undertakes.

In addition to the establishments above mentioned there are at present two bakers, two butchers, two livery stables, harness shop, hardware store and tinsmiths, drug store, millinery shop, barber shop, and others, while farm implements may be had at the warehouses of Dinsmore & Shoebottom, or the showrooms of the Massey-Harris Mfg. Co., who have erected commodious buildings and placed a complete supply of implements in stock.

Dr. Lawson looks after the health of the residents. The growth of Hamiota has been continuous and now presents an aspect, after the short space of a few months since its beginning, certainly remarkable. The Presbyterian church, recently completed, is a well built and creditable structure, and with the Orange Hall, adds much to the place. The Methodists are soon to erect a church. We do not wonder at Hamiota's rapid growth, when we consider the excellence of the surrounding country. The municipality is represented by men who are desirous of aiding improvement, and the reeve, Mr. W. J. Cowan, after five or six years as councillor, has filled the responsible position he



VIEW OF THE TOWN OF HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

district. Now is the time to secure land, before the inevitable rush that is sure to set in before long. With splendid crops all around, with an enterprising class of settlers, and with all the favorable conditions that go to make a thriving agricultural town, Hamiota is sure to grow and make the leading town of the Great Northwest Central Railway district. The council of the municipality are showing themselves fully abreast of the times; they have passed a by-law granting a bonus of \$5,000 to any responsible parties who will build a mill at Hamiota; they have also made considerable grants for grading streets, etc. Tenders are called for building a public school at a cost of \$1,500. The people are aware of the advantages of their new town, and therefore cheerfully put their shoulder to the wheel and help push it along. The West will grow up with the country, young men will settle at the farthest point west on the Great Northwest Central Railway, a good point for a settlement. There is no reason why Hamiota, Manitoba, is in the heart of a first-class agricultural country should not in time become one of the most thriving and prosperous towns of the province. Good farms can be bought at from \$3 to \$5 per acre for unimproved, and from \$5 to \$10 for improved farms. Town lots sell at from \$20 to \$30 each.

There are several business opportunities in the most of the ordinary lines. A good investment

at M. Turriff's real estate office may be learned anything intending settlers desire to know regarding the lands for sale in the vicinity, as well as the many advantages available in connection with the different branches of agriculture. Mr. Turriff's thorough acquaintance with what has been done by the residents in this locality within a few years, will enable him to give useful hints and directions based upon facts, which cannot be too highly appreciated by incoming settlers.

Mr. John McRae, general blacksmith, has also erected the Pioneer House, a fine boarding house, which is roomy and well appointed, the excellent management, neatness, accommodation, and the bill of fare being such as to ensure the return of guests who once become acquainted with this homelike place.

Messrs. Richardson & Co. have erected a neat shop, where are kept pianos, organs and sewing machines, as well as a stock of furniture. The firm also do both house and sign painting with neatness and despatch, and are prepared to give estimates for jobs of this kind, and guarantee their work to give satisfaction.

Mr. J. Pangman is the proprietor of the Pangman House, which has the honor of being the first hotel in the place. The completion and final equipment of this house in first-class style is the work in hand, and no doubt it will soon be one of the best. Visitors will find the host and hostess friendly and obliging, sparing no pains in making everybody comfortable.

Conveniently near is the livery, feed and sale stables of Mr. Robert Murray, which is well equipped with good horses and rigs, and from whom those desirous of driving or commercial work may be well supplied. The attention to business is prompt and charges reasonable, and parties

now occupies for four years, which denotes the satisfaction of the people with his services. There are few places as young that can boast of a newspaper. Under the management of Mr. E. A. Young the "Hustler" makes its weekly appearance to the satisfaction of the community, giving the local and general news of the day. In short, it may be said that hustling is the order of the day, not only in Hamiota, but in the surrounding country.

During the past year the **ADVOCATE** has steadily and surely grown in public favor. Our subscription list is larger than ever before, and is constantly increasing. We ask each old subscriber to send us at least one new name. We will give the remainder of this year and all of 1893 to all new prepaid subscribers. Agents are instructed to take subscriptions on these terms. Advertise in the **Farmer's Advocate** and **Home Magazine**, London and Winnipeg. Circulation three times larger than any other agricultural paper in Canada. Send for sample copy and terms.

Family Circle.

Thinning of the Thatch.

Oh, the autumn leaves are falling, and the days are closing in, and the breeze is growing chilly, and my hair is getting thin; I've a comfortable income and my age is thirty-three; But my thatch is thinning quickly—yes, as quickly as can be!

I was once a merry urobin—curly-headed I was called— And I laughed at good old people when I saw them growing bald; But it's not a proper subject to be likely joked about, For it's dreadful to discover that your roof is wearing out!

I remember asking uncle—in my innocent surprise— How he liked his head made use of as a skating-rink—by flies; But although their dread intrusion I shall manfully resist, I'm afraid they'll soon have got another rink on their list.

When invited to a party I'm invariably late, For I waste the time in efforts to conceal my peeping pate— Though I coax my hair across it—though I brush away for weeks, Yet I can't prevent it parting and dividing into streaks!

I have tried a hair restorer, and I've rubbed my head with rum, But the thatch keeps getting thinner and the new hair doesn't come— So I gaze into the mirror with a gloomy, vacant stare, For the circle's getting wider of that open space up there!

People tell me that my spirits I must not allow to fall, And that coming generations won't have any hair at all, Well, they'll never know an anguish that can adequately match With the pangs of watching day by day the thinning of your thatch!

The Angel of Elbow Bend.

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHUTE.

All God's angels come to us disguised; Sorrow and sickness, poverty and death, One after other lift their frowning masks, And we behold the seraph's face beneath, —Lowell.

You want to know who that lovely girl in the gray dress is? Well, her name is Olive North, but we call her the angel of Elbow Bend. We used to be a mean, uncharitable set, us women of the Bend, and I'm not saying that I was a whit better than the rest; but I do think there has been a change for the better since sweet Olive North came among us. It was a new place and times hard, and we couldn't afford all the necessaries of life, much less its luxuries, and hard work and privation made us bitter and ill-tempered. When I tell you that only two families in all the neighborhood were able to take a paper, and books were as scarce as "hen's teeth" among us, you may reckon that intelligence and refinement were at a low ebb; but, la! it would not have been safe for any one to have told a Bender that he or she was not as good or as smart as the next one, and if there was one thing that we disliked more than our own hardships and privations it was the person who had not suffered in like kind and measure.

When Judge North came among us with his old maid sister and motherless daughter, it did not take us long to see that they were different from the rest of us, and different in a way that we resented. If they had been poorer or more ignorant than ourselves, we could have welcomed them with open arms, but Miss North, though not in the least haughty, was dignified and intellectual looking, and Olive—well, she was prettier, smarter and sweeter than any other girl in the place, and we couldn't help seeing it, and hated her accordingly.

If the Judge's folks had been extravagant in dress or haughty in manners, or anything of the kind, there would have been some excuse for our feelings toward them, but they were plain and simple and tried to be friendly, and that seemed to make us dislike them the more.

I remember the first time I saw Olive come into church. She wore a simple white linen lawn without a bit of ornament except a bit of hemstitching she had done herself, and her black straw hat had only a purple lining and bunch of violets; but dress and hat were fine of their kind, and I couldn't help seeing the contrast between her and Rosy Watts, who had been considered, till then, the prettiest girl in the neighborhood. Rosy's dress was white, too, but it had a thick stripe and a thin one and yards of lace and ribbon, cheap, of course, but altogether making her dress cost more than Olive's. Then her hat was a perfect posy garden of flowers mixed with gay ribbons, and her bangs curled so tight you might think it the reason her nose turned up.

I'd always thought Rosy pretty till then, but now,

somehow, I began to feel what she lacked, what all of us lacked, and I pitied Rosy and—yes, I hated Olive. I had had some advantages in my young days, when I was growing up, but I felt now that I had lost ground and had slipped to a lower level than such as she, and I don't know whether I hated her because it was so, or because she caused me to realize it; but any way, good Christian though I was, I hated her.

We were very religious, us Benders; we went to church on Sunday, gossiped on week days, and thought we'd fulfilled the law and the gospel.

As I said, the Bend was a new place, we were all poor, and had not yet been able to have a school. Our children were growing up in ignorance, a fact we loudly deplored among ourselves; so when sweet Olive North proposed to teach us a three months' term free of charge, you'd think we'd have jumped at the chance, but we didn't.

"The stuck up thing! I s'pose she thinks she'll be a missionary to us heathens," said Mrs. Iveds. "My young-uns may live an' die in ignorance 'fore I'll send 'em to a charity school kept by her," said Mrs. Godsey.

It would take too long to tell all the hateful things we did say, but at last some of us began to come to our senses, myself for one, not that I was a bit better than the rest, but I'd want Dan'l and Sary, my boy and girl, to be learning something; so, at last, we concluded that we reckoned that we could stand it if she could, and sent her word she might begin.

If Olive could have heard all the ugly things we said she might have quit in despair, seeing she did not get even thankee for her work, but she kept on, and the children were getting to like her in spite of all they heard said against her, and were getting so they'd speak up and take her part; but none of us older ones, even yet, were friendly with the Norths.

Some of us had neighbored a little with them, but we took pains to let them know that we thought ourselves as good as they, and made ourselves very foolish and disagreeable.

About that time, word got out that Olive was taking a fiddle to the schoolhouse and playing while the children made motions to it. What a storm it raised!

"Oy to think that she's a learnin' the precious innocents to dance, when we thought 'em a studyin' of their books," said Mrs. Ivens, with a tremor in her voice.

"I allus knowed som'thin' would come out. Such ain't to be trusted, a-lookin' as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths," said Mrs. Hatch.

When we sifted the thing it came out that it wasn't a fiddle that Olive had in school, but something that looked like one.

Mine said she thumped it with her fingers, and like Ivens said she clawed it like a cat; but, any way, it was something and something had to be done, so we made it up that, without saying anything to anybody, we'd meet and go in a squad to the door of the schoolhouse—that Olive and her pa had fixed up at their own expense—we'd go in a squad to the door, just after the children had been called in, having waited somewhere near, and just when Olive got into the midst of her demoralizing performance we'd rush in and ask if that was the way to keep school. There was a little sort of porch room in front, and we all tip-toed into that and stood nudging each other, for, now we'd got there, no one wanted to be the first to break in, though we could hear the music going, a clear, sweet young voice leading some childish song, the little ones joining in, while they all kept a sort of time with their hands and bodies. That much I saw through a crack in the door before Mrs. Ivens nearly mashed my foot, crowding me over to take my place.

Two or three of the stoutest got their eyes to the cracks, and the rest had to content with hearing; but every word came plain as truth to where we were standing. I'll say here that no prima donna ever had finished the little calisthenic piece—when they had finished the little calisthenic piece—I think that's what they called it—she struck up "Nearer My God to Thee," all the young ones joining in, and she playing the accompaniment on the guitar, for we learned later that that was the name of the instrument that had created such an excitement, and to my dying day I don't expect to hear anything sound sweeter.

"Jest listen at Tad!" whispered Mrs. Hatch. "I'd no idea the little feller could sing so! I'll have to tell his pap."

Before the hymn was finished I felt my eyes getting moist, and I saw several others getting the same way. We forgot all about the object of our visit, and only thought of listening to the music; and once Melindy Peters nearly spoiled everything by joining in, but Lucy Ivens saw her opening her mouth and checked her under the chin.

When the hymn was finished, what was our surprise to hear the same sweet voice leading in prayer, and you might not believe it, but a more beautiful prayer I never heard. Parson Oldsbury himself couldn't beat it. She prayed for the children and for their parents, and that she might have wisdom and patience to do her duty, and, above all, that she might yet win a little love from the mothers of her dear pupils. I saw a big tear roll down and drop off the end of Emerine Hooker's nose, then she stretched a hand to one on each side of her and said, "Sisters, let's kneel," and the next moment we all got down.

I don't know what any one would have thought to have seen us all kneeling there in that little anteroom, sobbing silently while the young voice inside went on praying for us all, not knowing that inside went on praying for us all, not knowing that for once we were getting the benefit of her prayer in a way that was likely to have a speedy and tell-

ing effect. At last the prayer ended, and the bell called the children to their books and us to a sense of the situation.

"Let's go," whispered Mrs. Godsey, and as silently as we had come, as silently we stole away. Not a word was said till we had got out of sight and hearing of the schoolhouse, then Mrs. Ivens, she said to me, "Mrs. Yates, I guess we can trust that girl with our young ones."

"Trust her!" said Mrs. Hatch, "she's an angel, the hatch of whose shoestring we're not worthy to untie."

Julia Ann always gets things a little snarled when she quotes Scriptures, but she means well.

After this we'd all have been glad to be friendly with the Norths, but when folks have been for months showing their hateful side it comes awkward to rightabout face without some apparent good excuse. We could not go and say we've been a lot of fools, but we've overheard that that's opened our eyes and our hearts, and we want you to forgive us and let us make much of you. No, we did not have the courage for that, so each one had to think of little break ways for herself. As for me, I concluded I'd take Miss North a jar of my cherries, being some of our first crop, and about the first in the neighborhood. I found Miss North knitting on a little red woolen mitten. She seemed pleased to see me and glad of the cherries, then said she, "I hope you'll excuse me for going on with my knitting, as I am very anxious to finish this evening."

"That will be a little small for Olive, won't it?" I asked.

"O dear," said she, "it's not for Olive, it's for little Tim Skiver. Olive says he comes crying with cold every morning, but he is so fond of school that he won't give it up."

This was the woman we'd accused of being proud and stuck up, spending her time knitting mittens for a little dirty faced chap, so he could come to school where her niece could teach him for nothing. If they were stuck up they were trying to raise the lowest to their level, instead of trying to pull down them that seemed a bit higher, as some of us had been so anxious to do. I tell you, I went out of that house feeling my littleness as I never had before, resolving to be more like them I'd picked so many flaws in.

Not long after that the scarlet fever broke out, and we no longer wanted an excuse to make much of Olive and her aunt, for angels could not be kinder than they were. They went everywhere and helped every one, and what we'd done without them I don't know. It was wonderful how the little ones clung to Olive. Not a mother among us could get them to take the medicine as she could, and often her singing would quiet them when nothing else would. Many a darling owed its life as much to her as to the doctor. There were only three deaths in all, one of them poor little Tim Skiver. He died with his red mittens on, and we buried him in them. Those were terrible times, and but for our Olive I don't know what we should have done. There's not a mother in the Bend but would almost give her life for her.

That was all a year ago. We have a new schoolhouse now, and Olive is paid for teaching in it. We are not able to pay her much, but refused to let her do it longer for nothing, for the Norths are not rich, more than some of the rest of us. Olive and Miss North have given us older ones some useful hints, too, in regard to cutting and fitting and the choice of colors and materials, so we find that the poorest may have something of grace and beauty in dress. We have an organ in our church, too, not a grand pipe one, but Olive can get music out of it, and my Sary has learned to pick the guitar, and we have that, too, so if you'll be at church in the morning I'll promise you some as good music as you'll meet with in a two-days' journey.—[Good Housekeeping.]

A Question of Color.

BY NELLIE L. TINKHAM.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Strawberry Jam, "A-growing very red, what a most unfortunate creature I am; I can scarce hold up my head. To think that I should live to see an insult offered like this to me! That I shall be placed on the very same shelf (O dear! I hardly know myself) By the side of that odious Blackberry Jam—That vulgar, common Blackberry Jam!" She fumed and fretted hour by hour, Growing less and less contented, Till her temper became so thoroughly sour That she at last fermented. While Mr. Blackberry Jam kept still, And let her have her say— Kept a quiet heart, as blackberries will, And grew sweeter every day. One morn there stopped at Dame Smither's fence The parson to say that he might, By the kind permission of Providence, Take tea with her that night, And the good old lady, blessing her lot, Hastened to open her strawberry pot, "O, what a horrible mess! Dear dear! Not a berry fit to eat is here. After all," putting it down with a slam, "Nothing will keep like good Blackberry Jam, Honest, reliable Blackberry Jam." Mrs. Strawberry J. went into the pail; O my, what a dire disgrace! And the pig ate her up, with a twitch of his tail And a troubled expression of face, While Blackberry J. in a lovely glass dish, Sat along with bread and honey, And thought, while happy as heart could wish, "Well, things turn out very funny!"

Minnie May's Dep't.

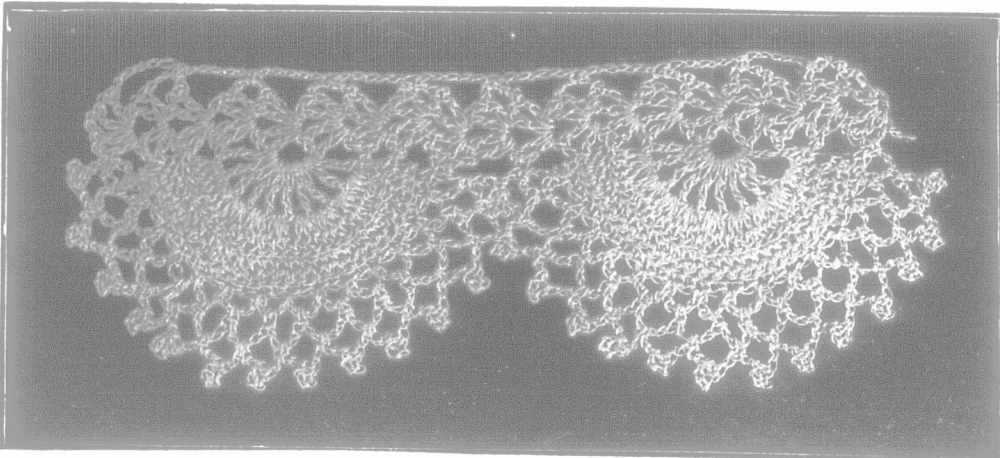
MY DEAR NIECES:—

In every newspaper we take up we read of discoveries for restoring the color of the hair, others for the removal of wrinkles, another is guaranteed to restore the bloom of youth to the complexion, and hundreds claim to cure any or all the ills human flesh is heir to. Wrinkles are caused by the fatty tissue under the skin drying up, just as the liquid which nourishes the eye-balls and joints diminishes and causes failing sight and stiff joints. Anything rubbed on the skin to cure wrinkles only makes matters worse, and causes the skin to become dry and hard. These traces of advancing years will come, my dear nieces, and we can do nothing to avert them. More can be done to prolong youth by taking care of our health. Pain and suffering make the hideous wrinkles come faster than we think, and a sick or delicate woman never can be a pretty one. Neither can a soundly healthy one be ugly. Take every precaution to keep well, and count no trouble wasted nor time lost in preserving your health. A dyed head of hair is an abomination, the wrinkles stand out in relief, and the yellow tint of the complexion is much intensified. When hair fades gray the complexion fades with it, and adds a softening and beautifying effect, and gives us just the opportunity for dressing in a picturesque manner. Folds of soft muslin and lace can then take the place of stiff linen collars, and it is wonderful what an effectual garnish this simple muslin is to the plainest dress. No, my dear nieces, let the wrinkles come when they will, they should find you ready to accept your inevitable lot; they will not disfigure you, if heart and mind have ripened and matured as they should have done. Before they come, observe every precaution to keep well and strong. Consult a physician when you are sick, and a properly qualified and skilful dentist to attend to your teeth, for this is one of the most frequent causes of indigestion, and teeth should be replaced as soon as extracted. Never get wet, or if you have the misfortune to be caught in a shower, change every damp garment as soon as possible; do not fret nor worry over incurable things, try and keep a cheerful mind; do not overeat—more people are killed from the results of overeating than die from starvation; take plenty of exercise in the open air, and look upon soap and hot water as your best beautifiers. Keep in touch with the world; never drop anything unless you take something else up; and keep your sympathies alive, live amongst the people—not apart from them, and rest assured the wrinkles which you so much dreaded and the lovely soft gray hair will be the finishing touches to a perfectly moulded woman, who has grown old gracefully. MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—Our prize offer for crochet patterns has been largely responded to, there being a great number of very nice ones both in design and workmanship, and it was difficult to decide upon the prettiest and most useful. Many beautiful ones were too wide for general use, and then, perhaps, a beautiful pattern would be so badly described that no one could make any sense out of it. Some of them were exceedingly pretty and novel, and all without exception were neat and clean. I, too, feel like an old lady, when looking them over, said "she wished she were rich, so that she could give each one a prize." If any care to have their patterns back, just send a three cent stamp and I will return them. This month I will offer a prize of \$2 for the prettiest tatted collar, with description for making, all samples to be in our office by the 10th of Oct. Tattling is now becoming fashionable, and it would be well to devote a little time to it. Those wishing the collar returned please inclose stamp. The prize collar to be our property.

First Prize Crochet Lace Edging.WON BY MARY ETNA HOUSER,
CAMPDEN, ONT.

- 1st Row—4 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc in ring, 2 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc in same place; turn.
2nd Row—4 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc, over 2 ch, 2 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc in same place; turn.
3rd, 4th and 5th Rows—Same as 2nd.
6th Row—Same as 5th; 10 ltc, separated by 1 ch, over.
4th ch of 5th Row—Fasten with a dc in 4 ch of 3rd row; turn.
7th Row—1 ch, 3 tc, over 1 ch between each ltc, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc, over 2 ch, 2 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc in same place; turn.
8th Row—4 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc, over 2 ch, 2 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc, in same place; dc in each st of tc, putting the hook in the back loop of the st; turn.
9th Row—dc in each dc of last row, taking the back of the st.
10th Row—Same as 9th row; fasten to 4 ch with a dc; turn.
11th Row—(4 ch sc between 2nd and 3rd dc) repeat 13 times more, missing 2 dc each time; turn.
12th Row—(5 ch dc over 4 ch) repeat 13 times more; turn.



FIRST PRIZE CROCHET LACE EDGING.

13th Row—(6 ch fasten back in 4th st of ch with a dc, 2 ch dc in 5 ch of 12th row) repeat to the end of the row of scollop, then 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc in 2 ch, 2 ch, 1 tc, 1 ch, 1 tc in same place.
Repeat from first row.

In beginning the 15th row of 2nd scollop fasten to 13th row of 1st scollop by 2 ch dc in P at the end of row, 2 ch dc in 5 ch of 2nd scollop, 2 ch dc 2nd P, 2 ch dc in 5th ch, finishing the row with picots.

For the edge 5 ch dc in 4 ch; repeat the length of pattern.

Marriage Superstitions.

In the middle ages it was firmly believed that there were lucky and unlucky days for a wedding. He who married on Wednesday ran the risk of being deceived by his wife, while he who married on Friday would die a poor man.

The month of May is considered a very unlucky month, but no reason has ever been given for it; but hundred of marriages can be quoted that have not turned out happily, because of being married in May.

Sunday is a lucky day, Friday is not.

If a wedding party meet a funeral, the sex of the corpse decides whether the wife or husband shall die first.

An old fashion of securing the happiness of the bride was to cause her to pass out of her home over naked swords, the weapons placed on the floor in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

It is considered unlucky to be married on a wet day; and to insure a large family, in the province of Aragon, the bride upon entering her home must break an egg by kicking it.

The Meaning of Blunders.

Some people have an unfortunate propensity to brood over what they call the "mistakes" of their lives. It arises from a false estimate of human judgment and an overstrained idea of the responsibility of their actions.

A conscientious woman of middle age wrote to a friend, "I am glad to be spared a longer life, that I may spend it in repenting my past mistakes." To spend one's time in lamenting past mistakes seems the worst mistake of all. Life is short at the longest. There is little time to dream of doing, less to mourn over what has been done. To act, to act quickly, to act up to our best instincts and highest aspirations, is all we can do. It is all that is expected. After that our responsibility ceases, and the final result belongs only to God.

The good woman above quoted had always acted according to her best judgment. But, being human judgment, it was fallible. Being human, she could not foresee the full consequence of her actions, but could only do as seemed right at the time. Now if she was called upon to act to-day, what better could she do than that? Then why regret that she so acted before?

Examining into this matter of blunders a little further, and particularly in tracing the course of the "mistakes—well meant," in our own lives, when we look back upon them with the cooler understanding of later years, we are constrained to confess that the "mistake" must have been intended to be there, as well as the correct action, because the plan of our development has included both. Continuing to study clearly and

deeply, we must acknowledge that the mistakes and errors, nay, the very sins, when forsaken and forgiven, have helped the soul upward; that all have worked together to accomplish the result sought; that they must have been put there and meant so to be; and so that our "blunders" were not blunders at all, but although we sowed and watered often amiss, there was always some increase given which achieved the good we aimed at but failed to reach.

And deepest of all we see that the divine love, which saw the end from the beginning, bore, with a tender compassion, to look upon our struggles, our weeping, our disheartened sighs. Ah, infinitely greater it is, but like to the love we bear our own children, which is so deep and true that we endure to treat them harshly, and with seeming cruelty behold their tears, knowing surely that one day they will comprehend all the kindness!

Fashion Notes.

The prevalence of fancifully shaped waists explains the unusual absence of top garments this season.

Lace is still used on all cotton dress goods, but only on the bodice. All the skirts are made with a narrow flounce of the goods.

Hussar jackets with or without long hanging sleeves, and with or without close or long sleeves beneath the wide ones, are frequently worn on the street to partly conceal fancy dress waists. The collar of the Hussar jacket is made to stand up or turn over prettily; and the garment is therefore liked for driving.

The close skirt, demi-trained for the house or for visiting, and of walking length for shopping, church-going, and the promenade, may have an ornamental edge, if desired. Those who are preparing autumnal dresses may choose this style of dress with the assurance that it will be a leading one for a long time to come. The newest skirt is known as the "cornet skirt," and is the most attractive skirt designed. The bodice of gowns cannot be too picturesque, nor can the sleeves be too ample; but skirts cannot be too simply fashioned.

Life on the Landscape.

The picture tells the story. The child of four years has wandered away from the little house on the hill, has climbed through the rails of the snake fence and has gone away down to the stream to watch the fish and dabble her hands in the cool water, or watch it run over the pebbles and listen to its music—sweeter to more ears than hers, than are Italian trills and meaningless freaks of the now so-called music. She has stepped over the stones, and, tired of the stream, has wandered on on the other side, picking the grasses or flowers which suit her childish fancy.

Sometimes she tries to catch a butterfly, then talking to herself, laughing as only children can, and doing just what the wild little nature likes, and is happy, very happy. However, she is not in Eden, and her happiness calls a halt as she remembers she must go back again; mamma will be wondering where she is, and perhaps her baby brother has awaked and needs her to play with him. The earnest face grows anxious over these thoughts, and she turns to retrace her way to the stream. She has no fear in the woods, she knows the way, and the great trees swaying back and forth seem like guardian giants over her. The leaves move, and to her they seem to whisper and kiss each other. They are her friends whom she knows better than other playmates, and, in her innocence, they are indeed "God's temples." The bees flit from flower to flower, and the birds sing above her as she approaches the stream, where she expects to step from stone to stone and soon be on the other side.

But there sits a man, a stranger, right in her path, and the wee body is in trouble. The tears come and the chubby arm is covering her face—what part the sunbonnet does not hide. The calico pinafore does duty to wipe her tears, and so in the artist's picture there is life on the landscape. A few swift strokes and the sketch is taken, then kind words and kind hands draw the little one over the water and comforted she goes on her way home, little dreaming that, with covered eyes, she stands in the picture to-day.

To be aimless is to be lifeless.
A nice, cheap, country seat—a stump.
If one would be a hero, let him be patient.
There are 14,623 miles of operated railway in Canada.
People who work for the devil never have any vacation.
Sympathy is a word that should be written in letters of gold.
The surest way to lose your health is to be always drinking other people's.
Cultivate habits of observation, enquiry, comparison and steady perseverance.
Our success and progress in all matters depend far less on the number of advantages we possess than on the manner in which we employ them.

Tea at the Farm House.

Tea at the farm house! A real old-fashioned country tea! How hungry one feels at the mere mention, and what lively remembrances still exist of a farm house tea—cold chickens, pickles, jam, and such cake and bread and butter. But this was a company tea, not the slovenly repast the tired farmer sits down to after his work is done, seven days in the week. When the labors of the day are done how restful to gather around the table and discuss such an appetizing repast as has been described. Methinks I hear you exclaim, "We have enough to do to give the family plain food without wasting time on dainties." My dear, tired, over-worked mother, wife, maid-of-all-work, and nurse, cook, and house-maid, let me tell you how you can save labor by working ahead. Dinner for all hands at noon is, and always will be, the heaviest and heartiest meal of the day; but while you are cooking dinner you can cook tea also; it will take a little more time to prepare it, but it will not have to be done in the evening. Cook enough

sweet, large slices of buttered toast are always enjoyed. The tea should be as hot as it can be. A glass of cool milk is preferred by many. Your own pickles and sauces are always handy; and nice tea biscuits lose none of their flavor by being heated again; they can be cooked in the forenoon. A mould of cornstarch, served with jelly or cream, looks and tastes nice. And what is more delicious than an apple charlotte, the recipe for which has been given, and it uses up the pieces of bread, too. To you, my dear sister, these few hints are given from the experience of one who has been through it herself, and tried to improve that supper to something more than a mere feed. Tea can be made both delicious and dainty, if we set about it.

To cook a tough chicken for tea, pick, singe, and draw, cover with water only. Let boil until the bones will come out; take it up, put into a flat basin, reduce the stock to half a pint, add pepper and salt, cloves and a scrape of nutmeg; dissolve half a box of gelatine, stir in, pour over the fowl, serve next day.



LIFE ON THE LANDSCAPE.

potatoes and vegetables for twice, set away until wanted. When your fire is made up to boil the kettle, set on your pan, slice potatoes in with a little milk, pepper and salt, stir until hot, add a little chopped parsley. What cold meat is left from dinner slice thin, add a few green leaves as a border to the dish. Serve your bread on a white cloth, instead of on the bare plate. Do not serve pies, they are a sinful waste of material. Serve the fruit in a glass dish, with sugar separate; but if your family must have pies, make them with biscuit crust, and serve cold with cream. While your bread is baking, a pan of cake can be mixed, and when the bread is done, sift in the flour and baking powder, mix well and bake it on a doubled paper, which will prevent it turning. Hard boiled eggs make a nice dish for tea; boil, cool, take off the shells and serve cold on lettuce leaves.

All cold vegetables can be served as salad for tea, by cutting in thin slices and mixing with a little salad dressing. Many recipes have been given for its making in the columns of this paper. Cold boiled rice, shaped in small cups, turned out and served with custard, fresh fruit, or only cream and sugar, are nice and wholesome. Taking it for granted that the bread is always

have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

"Teach not your parent's mother to extract The embryo juices of an egg by suction. That good old lady can the feat enact. Quite irrespective of your kind instruction."

Why is an egg underdone like an egg overdone? Because both are hardly done.

"Do you know," said a rather fast youth, "that I intend to marry and settle down." "I don't know whether it would not be better," remarked his friend, "for you to remain single and settle up."

When a man leaves our side and goes to the other side, he is a traitor, and we always felt there was something wrong about him. But, when a man leaves the other side and comes over to us, then he is a man of great moral courage and we always felt that he had sterling stuff in him.

"Time is money!" Of course it is, else how could you spend an evening.

"I cannot help but rejoice at your downfall," said the young grass to the spring rain.

One Thing and Another.

A bullet travels 750 feet per second.

Unflinching labor conquers everything.

Education is nothing more than the formation of habits.

He who fears to undertake is already defeated.

Life is passed in desiring what one has not, and regretting what one has no longer.

When a young lady gives herself away she actually loses her self-possession.

"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a fine young farmer to his sweetheart. "No, indeed, you are not, John; you

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Your visit to me for this summer is over, and although you have hardly got home, and scarcely into school work again, here comes a letter. I know some of you young mischiefs, who took my slippers off my feet, and hid my spectacles when I was taking my after-dinner nap one hot day in July, are just thinking, "Well, Uncle Tom must like to write letters when he's written so quickly; seems to me he had time enough those weeks we were there to have got talked out; but he didn't seem to say so much as he writes." Right you are, my boy; I can write better; but when you remember all the questions you asked, and how many branch tracks we ran off on when I did try to talk, you need not wonder I am writing now, when I can go straight ahead without being drawn up by a question from an unlooked-for point. Besides, it's a new month, and new thoughts come with the changing seasons to me as well as to you. Last year when you were here some of you were made quite happy by having a ball and a whip-top; this year you wanted a bat, and your hearts were gladdened by a flat-bottomed boat on the pond. When you get to be an old man, if your life should be spared to that, you will care more for a warm seat by the stove, and a newspaper every day. The old rhyme goes:—

"The cat keeps house and loves the fire.
At eighty we the same desire."

So, my children, I am glad to see your tastes changing; it shows me you are growing, and as the body claims physical exercise and food, so does the mind. Do not starve it. Some good people, who would be ashamed to starve their pig or dog or cat, will starve their children's minds, making them dwarfs, by giving them no good thoughts or new books, magazines, or anything else to grow on. They trust the school teacher and their school books to do it for them. That's all very well as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough; boys want a "Boys' Own Paper", and girls want a "Girls' Own", to get information and learn some of the wonderful and interesting things this world holds for them. Some of you do not give your parents a chance to know what you would like so much to have, and you go on doing without it. Now, this is a good season to remedy that evil. Most of you get prizes on something at one or more of the fall fairs, or if you do not, you have been helping to get your parents' produce ready, and I know you will have a good supply of pocket money on hand. Now, instead of wasting it in some way in which you do not care to account for, why not pay a visit to a bookseller and have your source of thought and comfort for the long evenings which are coming on? Your tastes are so varied I must not advise any book or books, but get the best you can on the subject you are interested in.

Some say if you have just one book beside your Bible, let it be Shakespeare. I do not—for boys and girls. After thirty years of age I would advise each of you to read it, but not before, as almost all of you have read extracts from him. From these you may have noticed how much he puts in one sentence. In "Hamlet" you have a whole history in itself, of a common soldier's life, summed up in one sentence: "The night is bitter cold, and I am very tired." However, all of you cannot understand all he says now, and a better choice will be to buy books you do understand, and which teach you and interest you. Gather up a few of this kind; start your library, and some day your mind will grow so that you will be able to grasp what is now all dark and senseless to you.

A story is told of a gentleman who kept a supply of acorns in his pocket, and when he saw a space in his grounds he put one in to grow. I should like to have good thoughts in your minds, planted and growing, of much interest now, and of great promise for the years to come.

UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—It has been suggested to me by one of my very brightest young nieces that we establish a "Poet's Corner". I have no doubt that many of my nephews and nieces are fond of good poems, and some, perhaps, have a poor chance of seeing a variety, and I think we could derive much instructive enjoyment by having a few short and select poems published each month. My plan is this: Let as many as wish send in one or two of their favorite poems each month, giving, whenever possible, the name and anything they may know about the author, being careful not to select poems too long, for our space is limited to one page only; and I will offer three prizes, when space will allow us to publish three; 1st prize, \$1; 2nd, 50c., and 3rd, 25c. These prizes are to be given for the choicest selections correctly and neatly copied. Write on one side of the paper only, and number each page at the left hand corner, the first contributions for the "Poet's Corner" to be in our office by the 10th October, and will appear in the November issue. All children of our subscribers are entitled to compete.

What wonderful work some of our puzzlers are getting in now. Those in competition for the prizes at the end of the year may be glad that Ada Armand and Fairbrother are not competitors. Let me have some good ones for October now, and let all work well till the end of the year.

PRIZE STORY.

How Science Beat Strength.

BY HARRY ALBRO WOODWORTH, PARSBORO N.S.
(Based on Illustration in July number of the ADVOCATE.)

Bruin, the blustering, bragging beast,
Once tried to rule the monkeys.
He told them he was king of beasts,
While they were slaves and flunkies.

The monkeys, though, had Darwin read,
And knew they were connections
Of man; so to the monster's scheme
They raised some strong objections.

One day, within the shady wood,
Some tired lords of creation
A hammock swung.

It seemed just right
For summer hibernation.

At least, so Bruin thought, and so
He quickly ate—Oh, dear me!
He had in truth, a kingly meal.
Then growled, "Would that thing bear me,

If I an after-dinner nap
Should take in the new fangled—?"
A moment later, Bruin bold,
"Twixt earth and heaven dangled.

Then he sang a little song,
That egotistic fellow!
He sang this song in bearish glee,
And voice that wasn't mellow:—
THE BEAR'S SONG OF SELF-CONGRATULATION.
"Oh, who would swing like the stupid apes?
For they swing by their tails!
But here I swing like Greece's king,
Or like the Prince of Wales!"

His bearship slept without a thought
That there was trouble Bruin,
Little he thought that peaceful scene
Would be a scene of ruin!

For two small monkeys up a tree
Above the braggart haughty,
Thought they would lay his bearship low,
(Now, weren't those monkeys—naughty?)

So one sly monkey cut the string
That held the boastful sleeper;
And down he came, as swift as Don
Or rapid rushing Dnieper!

The bear thought he was "lord above,"
But when that rope was rended,
Far quicker than primeval man
He from that ape descended.

His hat was crushed, his pants were soiled,
And torn his morning paper;
(Now weren't those monkeys monkey-like
To cut up such a caper?)

And as the self-styled king of beasts
Began to growl and grumble,
The ape remarked unto his mate,
"Pride goes before a tumble!"

And then the apes a song began,
I had the song translated
By that Yank who with monkeys talk,
But who by bears is hated:—

THE MONKEY'S SONG OF TRIUMPH.
"Who was it called us servants, slaves,
And said that he should work us?
The bear that gave us this combined
Menagerie and circus!"

"Oh, ne'er again, brave Bruin, place
In self such firm reliance;
Strength may be good, but never yet
Has it outwitted Science!"

HAW!"

Puzzles.

1—DIAMOND.

1—A letter. 2—To proclaim. 3—The chick-pea plant. 4—With two fine threads. 5—Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. 6—To fix the boundaries. 7—The relation or proportion of one thing, such as a quantity to another. 8—An animal. 9—A letter. FAIR BROTHER.

2—ANAGRAM.

I stole away from school one day,
I really truant played.
It vexed my father when he found
Me such a naughty maid;
For I had gone to London,
And he knew no one there
Thinking I was with strangers
Caused him so much to care.
Said I, "My Uncle Tom does live
In that fine western town,"
And at this explanation
Father's ire went quickly down.

ADA ARMAND.

3—CHARADE.

Friend Charlie, I know you've guessed it,
The answer to my riddle;
And TOTAL mean to make us work,
Or else play second fiddle.

Perhaps you've just been cheating us
Before our very face,
And now you mean to show us
You're going to win the race.

But Day shines LAST and you will need
To watch all that you do,
Lest she gets first, and you may find
That you are worsted too.

The lily is a lovely flower,
FIRST in this puzzle race;
I would be glad to see that she
Is given an honored place.

ADA ARMAND.

4—CHARADE.

To "Free Man".

"Most dear," Ha! Ha!! "respectful sir,"
And how should I your love so stir?
Am I a king that you should bow,
To call on me the first, I vow.

You've tried to FIRST my hand and heart.
As friends we meet and hope to part;
But that's so "freely make advance,"
LAST other fellow may have the chance.

In "wedlock's bands" to join with you,
My heart does not incline. Quite true,
'Tis leap year, but to you I'll say
My answer is a simple nay.

My love on you I can't bestow,
Because another has it, Oh!
My hand must therefore, let it pass,
Go to this other TOTAL lass.

If I were you I'd make a mash,
And then sell out my love for cash.
\$5.00 is a lot of money
To realize for a "man", how funny.

You call yourself a maiden (aunt);
Your "fond request" I cannot grant.
As "Free Man" is your name, I will
Let you remain a "Free Man" still.

FAIR BROTHER.

5—RIDDLE.

I am always behind everybody;
Never in view;
Yet what may be funny,
I am always before you.

CHARLIE EDWARDS.

6—CHARADE.

I sent my LAST to mill one day
With a horse and cart.
He sold them both, and ran away,
It almost broke my heart.

With the money that they brought,
He ran away to FIRST.
Of all the boys parents ever had,
Mine ranks among the worst.

I often wonder will he come back.
Perhaps he may some day;
But many a COMPLETE has gone by
Since my LAST ran away.

CHARLIE EDWARDS.

7—ANAGRAM.

"Come blow flos"
Look this over well
And see who can tell
The name of a bell.

CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

Answers to August Puzzles.

1—Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun for thee may never rise.

2—
A
DO
ADAMITE
OMENED
INANE
TENANT
EDENTAL
TAL
L

3—Still, till, ill.
4—Pick-wick.
5—The letter O
6—Handsome.
7—Intent.

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to August Puzzles.

Charlie S. Edwards, Jesse Cumberland, Addison and Oliver Snider, James Hicks, George W. Blyth, Mary Marshall, Geo. Rogers, Maria Moore, F. G. Milling, Horace Buxton, T. L. Simpson.

A Race Week's Sensation.

BY S. STUDDERT KENNEDY, BLACKROCK COUNTY, DUBLIN.

Dedicated to "Fred."

Please, dear Canadian readers, come back with me to Ireland—to my Irish home in the very sweetest part of the "Old Country"—Antrim, to wit. I am very proud of hailing from the North. Antrim's beauties and principles are too well known everywhere to require comments from insignificant me; only come with me there in spirit at least, and I shall bring you round my beautiful coast road, from Poetstewart through Cushendall to my home—midway between that picturesque village and Glenarm. Our place lies under a mountain, the lodge of which is at one side of the broad, well-cared coast road, the sea breaking against the limestone wall at the other. It is called Drumssole—our name Leyturn. I have spent a busy day; hosts of visitors are coming to us this afternoon—for two events, our eldest girl's marriage and our local races. Ada intends leaving us the last race day, to settle in a warm nest of her own, in Somersetshire, where her fiance, Captain Lancelot, of the Buffs, holds his head very high amongst the county magnates. Our boy Fred, too, is leaving us the same day to join his regiment at Colchester. They coaxed their father to keep open house this last week at home. So now see us, standing on the broad steps waiting to welcome our guests. They all seem to have met and come together; carriage after carriage comes up the drive, and we can make one "caed mille failthe" suffice for all. It has been a pleasant arrangement.

Have any of my Canadian readers been round the Antrim Coast before leaving "home"? They will recognize these places and will remember the exceeding beauty of them—Cushendeen and the quaint old seat (in its neighborhood) of Lord O'Neill. Then they will come on through Cushendall to Garren Tower, where this exquisite mansion appears from the coast road to be built on the top of a huge rock. One has to look up and up again before one can catch sight of its tower and welcoming flag. When its noble and hospitable master is at home (the Marquis of Londonderry) the flag, night and day, is flying. Then they must pass Drumssole and wind through lovely Carnlough into Glenarm, where the Earl of Antrim lives. His castle and grounds are so lovely I could not attempt to describe them; besides, it is not there my tale is centred. I shall have to go back some miles and begin anew, when our guests have come indoors, we ladies to rest and cosy round the afternoon tea-table, while the men have a look, marshalled by Tom (my husband), round the stables, where our two racers are being well looked after—one of them, a splendid little thing—Ada's very own—which Captain Lancelot has promised to bring in No. 1 in the Lady's Hurdle, and the other, Tom's thoroughbred, which he also proposes to ride himself. When they had finished their rounds they all came in, and are not the least bit shy when asking for cup after cup of tea and buttered crumpets. Then the men go for a game of billiards, while Tom brings me down to the pantries to look over and count a plate chest which had come that morn-

ing from the bank, where he always kept it. We had most valuable plate, and only kept in the house what was required for every day use. This large chest had been sent in care of a trusted servant of West's, Grafton street, who had sent with it a quantity of silver (Tom's wedding gift to Ada), crested and arranged in a smaller chest, enough for their requirements, inside which my present to my dear child lay, carefully packed in its small case. It was a lovely diamond ring, an heirloom in my family, always given by mother to eldest daughter on her marriage from time immemorial, and always placed on that daughter's finger after her marriage by her mother. We had quite a superstition on the subject of this ceremony, and it was never omitted. We had sent it to West's to be tightened—I had fancied that some of the silver setting was loose, hence its being in the plate chest. When we had counted every piece, Tom gave all into our trusted old butler's charge, and I brought up my ring to the morning room, and remembered distinctly afterwards laying it on the mantelpiece. When we had gone to our rooms that night, I asked Tom to go back for it, but in the "happy-go-lucky" way we Irish have, he said No; it would be "all right." I minded him, and found that it was "all wrong" instead.

The following morning about 6 a.m., a maid, who had been told off to see after early tea for the bedrooms, wondered in passing thro' the hall to see its lamp glimmering, a light in the dining-room, and one window open. She thought her master had been down to have an early look at the horses, so went on with her tray. On coming down, empty-handed, she went into the dining-room, and looking round, saw the side-board dismantled, trays, goblets, everything gone. In a moment she realized the open window, gave one piercing scream, and fainted. The screams was heard by her master and the servants down stairs, who were just going out; all rushed towards the sound, saw the lamp burning, open window, maid, silver gone, all in a moment—I fear they forgot the poor girl—went down stairs, found pantries cleared also, every atom of the valuable plate gone, chest broken open and emptied—Ada's beautiful wedding present sharing the fate of the rest. Then—Oh! horrors of horrors!—a cry from the stables. I really cannot describe the horrible scene there—enough to say, our beautiful racers were both of them dead. Tom says that a great wave of thanksgiving passed through him at that moment, when he thought of me and all the children being safe. When the first bewilderment passed away, servants, master and guests scoured the entire place and country; large private rewards were offered for any information, government offered same, and the heads of the Royal Irish Constabulary also, with no results—none whatever. I need hardly say the races that day were not a success, every one heard of our losses, and we had such a number of sympathizing friends who came to us instead of going to the course, that if inquiries could have soothed us, we should not have felt so utterly depressed as we did. We did so wonder who our enemies were. One could imagine a robbery, but why should they have taken the poor dumb animals' lives? "An enemy hath done this!" was our refrain. Oh, it was too horrible! The races were not a success that day, the horses seemed to sympathize with the fate of their fellows. One thing we gained, however,—we found out the genuine friendship of all our neighbors for us. Countless friends came forward with offers of help, and were in earnest, too. But I am tiring my far-away friends; I must pull myself together, and continue my tale.

Our child's wedding took place on the appointed day, and was as pleasant as, under the circumstances, we could make it; but she left without her ring or her father's present. Captain Lancelot would not hear of the latter being replaced, and in such a decided way carried the point that I augur well for Ada's happiness. They left for the Highlands, and Fred for his regiment; the children who have had no business to appear in my story resumed their studies, while Tom and I settled down more Darby and

Joan like than ever, and wished to remain so; but another tangled skein presented itself, and, as I was fated to be the unraveller—and it took some time to do so in—I shall rest a little, and not take up my pen to tell you about it until to-morrow.

PART II.

The first thread I unravelled brings us to the week before Easter in this year (1892). Two years have passed since the stirring events I have told you of. My grandson, "Fred the Second," is playing in my writing room just now. They have all come over from Somerset to spend Easter with us, and are with us still. But, as I said, the week before Easter day—on Wednesday—a telegram arrived from Larne to my husband, asking him to send me to the sender of it, who was ill in an hotel there, and wished to see me on important business. Tom abhors anonymous communications, so was most unwilling that I should accede to the request, but in the end consented, coming with me. We wished to go quietly, so took up the mail car which daily passes the gate, drove to Larne, some 12 miles, and went to the hotel from which the telegram was dated. I had some tea, and then asked if there was a delicate person stopping there. The waiter said, "Yes," a French lady—a Madame L'Estrange." Tom told him to enquire if this lady wished to see Mrs. Leyturn; he returned shortly to say, "Yes, in a few minutes, but the Madame had had a faintish attack since her breakfast; would be obliged by the lady waiting for a little,"—which I did, more puzzled than ever. But, as I waited, a curious feeling passed over me—a French lady wishing to see me; could it possibly be my old maid, Josephine, who had left me in such an unaccountable manner a year or more before.

At the moment almost that this occurred to me the waiter came back to say the Madame was waiting to receive me. I followed, leaving Tom beating a tattoo on the window sash. I was shown into a darkish bedroom with a fire, beside which, in an arm chair, lay my old maid, a French girl, whom I had not much cared for, but whose appearance shocked me. She was evidently in the last stage of decline, and I felt at once that some strange revelation was going to take place. She almost gasped for breath as I came towards her, and pointed to a bottle of Sal Volatili. I poured her out some, which she took and seemed to recover herself a little, but was only strong enough to whisper that I was to take a box from her feet. She raised a rug which was on her knees, and I saw the box. I took it up and brought it to a table. She motioned me to open it; when doing so I recognised it, and seemed to myself hardly strong enough to do so, I was so shocked and amazed. I seemed to have no room for pleasure, for there lay my ring and all the plate, as it came from West's—not one article even misplaced, Ada's wedding gifts intact. I could not speak, the wretched girl could not either, and I at once recognized the brave effort she had made. I stooped down and kissed her, tears rolling down her cheeks. She motioned me to go, and handed me a small roll of papers, the contents of which I shall tell you presently. I rolled a shawl I had had on my arm round the box, again gave a forgiving kiss to the dying girl, and struggled down stairs to my husband, who was still tattooing on the window. How one remembers little things like these afterwards. I begged him to come home without questioning; I feared that if I told him then what had occurred, he, being a hot-tempered man, might possibly have had the poor girl arrested; so I told him nothing. He knew that a wonderful thing had happened, but in such a kindly man, trusted me and ordered a car, which, when it came round, we mounted, he bringing out the rug and its contents himself, until we arrived at home. I could not bring myself to explain, and he, dear fellow, was so patient. The children and their governess met us on the avenue, so excited as to our having gone off without telling them. When I had had a long rest before dinner I sent for Tom, asked him to lock the door, open the parcel, and read aloud the contents of the packet which I gave him, and which I now shall give my readers, word for word.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Brandon Summer Fair Prize List. HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDD- Stallion, any age-1, S L Head; 2, E Webb-Bowen; 3, P D Rowe. Brood Mare-1, E Webb-Bowen; 2, P D Rowe. Filly or Gelding, 1891-E Webb-Bowen. Foal, 1892-1, P D Rowe; 2, E Webb-Bowen. ROADSTERS- Stallion, any age-1, J F Fisher; 2, A Colquhoun; 3, W Wilson. Brood Mare-1, H Nicol; 2, F Russel; 3, W Dillman. Filly or Gelding, 1889-1, McKay Bros; 2, J Isaac; 3, H A Cunningham. Filly or Gelding, 1890-1, W J Curtis; 2, H Nicol; 3, F Russel. Filly or Entire, 1891-1, J W Vantassel; 2, T Abbot; 3, T J Pentland. Foal, 1892-1, J W Vantassel; 2, W Dillman; 3, Jno Fleming. Pair Roadsters in Harness-1, J A Christie; 2, Leeson Bros; 3, R E A Leech. Single Roadster-1, James Hume; 2, C W Speers; 3, L Nelles. Saddle Mare or Gelding-1, J D McGregor; 2, J Macfarlane. CARRIAGE- Stallion, any age-1, Jos Chambers; 2, J D McGregor. Team, 15 3/4 hands-1, A Nicol; 2, J H Fleming. Single, driven in harness-1, H Nicol; 2, J Thomas. GENERAL PURPOSE- Stallion-1, D McCaig; 2, J Davidson. Brood Mare-1, W Duncan; 2, T Hopwood. Foal, 1892-1, H Gourlay; 2, Alex McGregor. Team in Harness-1, W Duncan; 2, James Kidd; 3, Jas Kerr. Filly or Gelding, 1889-1, Jos Moore; 2, J H Fleming. Filly or Gelding, 1890-1, H A Cunningham; 2, H Nicol. Filly or Gelding, 1891-1, Jno Broughan; 2, A H Killfoyle. SWEEPSTAKES- Best Light Stallion-1 and diploma, Jos Chambers. Best Light Stallion and four colts-110 and diploma, E Webb-Bowen. PONY- Mare, with foal at side-1, J Isaac; 2, D F Wilson. Team in Harness- J Fleming. Single Driver in Harness-1, J Kidd; 2, G Nicol. Saddle Pony-1, H W White; 2, S P Cartwright. Heard Pony-1, J McHugh; 2, Jas Wealdon. Boy Rider-1, E H Yeomans; 2, A Nichol. Girl Rider- J Wealdon. SPECIALS- J F Fisher's special-1, J W Vantassel; 2, Jno Fleming. T J Kelly's special- J H Fleming. Smith & Cain's special- J W Vantassel. E Webb-Bowen's special-1, J F Fisher; 2, W H Dillman. AGRICULTURAL- Stallion, any age-1, D McCaig; 2, Thos Beaubien. Team in Harness-1, D McCaig; 2, Thos Beaubien. Brood Mare-1, Nelson Rogers; 2, R Mitchell. Filly or Gelding, 1890-1, Hugh Gourlay; 2, Jos Moore. Filly, 1891-1, A Nicol; 2, Nelson Rogers. Foal, 1892-1, D McPhail; 2, Jno Dettwiler. HEAVY DRAUGHT- Team in Harness-1, Wm Nichol; 2, W S Hunter; 3, A McLaughlin. Filly or Gelding, 1889-1, F L Merritt; 2, J H Fleming. Filly or Gelding, 1890-1, Jno Isaac; 2, C Magwood. Filly, Gelding or Entire, 1891- W Rathwe. CLYDESDALES- Stallion, 3 years-1, A Colquhoun; 2, Wm Black. Brood Mare-1 and 2, Jas Chambers. Team in Harness-1, Jas Chambers; 2, Henry Nichol. Filly or Gelding, 1889-1, Jno E Smith; 2, H Nicol. Filly or Gelding, 1890-1, Jno E Smith; 2, H Nicol. Filly or Gelding, 1891-1, Jno E Smith; 2, H Nicol. Filly or Gelding, 1892-1, Jno E Smith; 2, H Nicol. SHIRES- Brood Mare- J S Gibson. Stallion, 3 years-1, J D McGregor; 2, D McCaig. Foal, 1892- J S Gibson. PERCHERON- Stallion, 3 years and over-1, N P. McGeer; 2, Haras National Co. SPECIALS- Best Heavy Draught Stallion- A Colquhoun. Heavy Draught Mare- J S Gibson. Best four Colts and Stallion (Bravery)- J E Smith. Best Walking Team-1, Henry Nichol; 2, J B Fraser. Colquhoun Colts from Charming Charley-1, Donald McPhail; 2, J Detwiler; 3, J W Vantassel. Prize from J D McGregor, Foals from Ironmaster-1, Hutchison Bros; 2, J W Vantassel; 3, J R Capelhorn. J W Sander-son's prize of \$100 awarded to J E Smith for Clydesdale mare and three of her progeny.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS- Bull, 3 years or over-1, P W Shanks; 2, R Johnston. Bull, 2 years and under-3, W Chalmers. Bull, 1 year and under-2, Aled; 3, Forsyth; 2, J W Shanks; 3, S S Simpson. Cow, in Milk or Calf-1, Alex Forsyth; 2 and 3, J W Shanks. Heifer, 2 years and under-3-1 and 2, J W Shanks; 3, A Forsyth. Heifer, 1 year and under-2-1, A Forsyth; 2, J W Shanks. Bull, under 1 year-1 and 2, J E Smith. Heifer, under 1 year-1, 2 and 3- J W Shanks. POLLED ANGUS- Bull, any age- J Mansfield. Bull, 2 years and under-3-2, J Mansfield. HEREFORDS- Bull, 3 years and over-1, E E Smith. Bull, 2 years and under-3- T Hamlin. Bull, 1 year and under-2-1, Jno Smith; 2, J E Smith. Cow, in Milk or Calf-1 and 2, J E Smith; Heifer, 2 years and under-3-1 and 2, J E Smith. Bull, under 1 year-1, J E Smith. Heifer, under 1 year-1 and 2, J E Smith. AYRSHIRES- Bull, any age- Geo Keeble. Cow, any age- J A Christie. Heifer, 1 year and under-2- Recommended, G Keeble. HOLSTEINS- Bull, 3 years and over- Jno Empey. Bull, 1 year and under-2- Hutchinson Bros. Cow, in Milk or Calf- Jno Empey. Heifer, 2 years and under-3- Jno Empey. Bull Calf, under 1 year- Jno Empey. GALLOWAYS- Bull, any age- Hugh Hanson. Bull, 1 year and under-2- Hugh Hanson. Cow, in Milk or Calf- Hugh Hanson. Heifer, 2 years and under-3- Hugh Hanson. Bull, under 1 year- Hugh Hanson. GRADES- Cow-1, A Nichol; 2, Jas Nichol; 3, F Russel. Heifer, 2 years and under-3-1, John Nichol; 2, Jas Nichol. Nichol. Fat Animal- J Donaldson. Best Herd of Cattle- D W Shanks.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS- Ram, over 1 year- R Arnot. Ram, under 1 year-1 and 2, R Arnot. Ewe, over 1 year-1 and 2, R Arnot. SOUTH DOWNS- Ram, over 1 year- D F Wilson. Ewe, over 1 year-1 and 2, D F Wilson. Ewe, under 1 year- D F Wilson. SHROPSHIRE DOWNS- Ram, over 1 year-1, R Arnot; 2, E J Reid. Ram, under 1 year-1, Mr Thomsett; 2, E J Reid. Ewe, over year-1, R Arnot; 2, J Lawley. Ewe, under 1 year-1, R Arnot; 2, Mr Thomsett; 3, J Lawley; 2, E J Reid. FIGS.

CHESTER WHITES.

Sow, 1 year- W Duncan. YORKSHIRES- Boar, under 1 year-1, W Chalmers; 2, E J Reid.

POULTRY.

Light Brahmins-1, J E Harrison; 2, L O Bailey. Cochins- F H White. Plymouth Rocks-1, L O Bailey; 2, J W Vantassel. Wyandottes-1, J E Harrison; 2, M Matheson; 3, Jas Nichol. Mrs Ramshaw. White Leghorns-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. Black Leghorns-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. Cuckoo-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. Game-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. W Jones. Dorking-1, P J Rowe; 2, W Jones. Bantams-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. Turkeys- J H Fleming. Pigeons-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. Pekin Ducks- M Matheson. Pigeons-1, M Matheson; 2, W Mansell. Guinea-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. SPECIALS- Bronze Turkeys- M Matheson. China Geese-1, T Greenwood; 2, D F Wilson. Breeding Pen Dutch Brahmins-1, J E Harrison. Breeding Pen Plymouth Rocks-1, Jno E Smith. Plymouth Rocks- L O Bailey. do Game-1, M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. Mrs Ramshaw; do Leghorns- M Matheson; 2, Jno E Smith. do Wyandottes- W Anderson; do Black Spanish- Jno E Smith; do Light Brahmins- H F Wilson. Goslings-1, D F Wilson. Pair Rabbits- Master Bedford. Pair Indian Geese-1, M Matheson.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Prize List, 1892. HORSES.

CLYDESDALES- Stallion, four years old and upwards-1, Arctic Ice Co, Winnipeg; Prince of Eastfield; 2, Neil McPhail; Virden, McKaw; 3, C Fahrm, Gladstone, Cammie Lad. Stallion, three years old-1, R & J A Turner, Calgary, Balgrogan Hero; 2, Wm Martin, Winnipeg (Hope Farm, St Jean Baptiste), McNab's Hero; 3, Robertson & Co, Ellsboro Chief. Stallion, two years-1, Bryce Wright, Calgary; 2, Alfred Mollard, Baltimore. Yearling Stallion- John Jefferson, Virden. Stallion, any age, recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, special prize by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, \$25 and silver medal- R & J A Turner, Calgary. Brood Mare with foal by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year-1, J B Chambers, Wawanesa; 2, O W Bailey, High Bluff; 3, J B Chambers, Glenboro; 2, McLaughlin, Portage la Prairie; 2, John Fisher, Portage la Prairie. Two-year-old Filly-1, W S Lister, Middlechurch; 2 and 3, Patterson & McLeod. Foal-1, J H Chambers; 2, W S Lister; 3, Bryce Wright. Sweepstakes, Mare, any age, silver medal- J B Chambers. CANADIAN DRAFT- Brood Mare with foal by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year-1, W Werry, Crystal City; 2, Manitoba Cartage Co; 3, B Wright. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly-1, Menzie Bros, Shoal Lake; 2 and 3, M Young, Seaburn. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly-1, W Pollock, yearling Gelding or Filly-1 and 2, J Manton, St Eustace. Best Young. Best Foal-1, A M Nanton; 2, W S Lister; 3, W Werry. Sweepstakes, Mare, any age- W Werry. Heavy Draught Team (Geldings or Mares)-1, 2 and 3, Manitoba Cartage Co. Brood Mare with two of her colts, bred since January, 1890- W Werry. AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES- Brood Mare with foal by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year-1, Menzie Bros; 2, Thos Martin, Shoal Lake; 3, R Taylor, Bird's Hill. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly-1, R Emerson. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly-1, Menzie Bros; 2, W Werry; 3, W Patrick, Stonewall. Yearling Gelding or Filly-1, T Martin; 2, W Parker, Blythfield; 3, M Young. Foal Sweepstakes, Mare, any age- Menzie Bros. Best Team (Geldings or Mares) in Harness-1, D McCaig. Douglas; 2, J B Fraser, Carberry; 3, W J Edwards, Portage la Prairie. Brood Mare with two of her colts, bred since January, 1890- Menzie Bros. SHIRES- Stallion, four-year-old and upwards-1, J D McGregor & Co, Brandon, Blacksmith; 2, Dan McCaig, Douglas, Sir James; 3, Robbie & Bell, British Tar, Stollon. Three-year-old-1, G A Campbell, Elphinstone; 2, J D McGregor, Blacksmith. Stallion, any age, silver medal- J D McGregor. Brood Mare, with foal by side or portage la Prairie. Foal of 1892, by an imported registered Shire stallion standing in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories- Ferris & Pratt, Portage la Prairie. Mare, any age- Ferris & Pratt, Portage la Prairie. PERCHERONS- Stallion, three-year-old and upwards-1, Philip Rau, Gréna; 2, J J Egan, Gréna. Stallion, three-year-old- John H Hall, Winnipeg. Special- Suffolk Punch stallion- Bromswell (1882). Sweepstakes- Stallion, any age- R & J A Turner, on Balgrogan Hero.

ROADSTERS.

Stallion in harness, four-year-old and upwards-1, J L Benson, Winnipeg; 2, Christie & Fares, Emerson. Stallion, three-year-old- Christie & Fares, Stonewall. Stallion, two-year-old- Christie & Fares, Stonewall. Sweepstakes- J L Benson. Brood Mare, with foal by side or proof of having produced a foal this year-1 and 2, R Sutherland; 3, J L Benson. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly-1, Fares. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly-1, A Aines, St Pierre; 2, W H Manderville, Oakville; 3, W L Curtis, Brandon. J L Benson, highly commended. Yearling, Gelding or Filly-1, S A Hamilton, Emerson; 2, F B Rehill, Winnipeg; 3, Christie & Sutherland; 4, J R Benson; 5, J Hume, Brandon. Mare, any age, Sweepstakes- Longstreet & Lansay.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion, four years and upwards, and 16 hands and over-1, W & T Charlton, Portage la Prairie; 2, W H Manderville, Oakville. Stallion, two years old and upwards, any age-1, G B Chambers, Calgary. Stallion, by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year, with foal Scott, Atwell; 2, M W, Elphinstone. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly-1, T Scott; 2, J Marshall, Killarney. Gelding, Foal-1, T Scott. Mare, any age, Sweepstakes- Pen, Ram, any age, Pair of matched Geldings or Mares in harness-16 hands or over-1, Mrs Hagarty, Portage la Prairie; 2, W R Baker, Shellmouth; 3, H Bowman, Greenwood. Gelding or Mare in harness, 15 1/2 hands or over-1, Christie & Fares, Emerson; 2, J Holley, Plum Coulee.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, four years old and upwards-1, E H E Webb-Bowen, Brandon; 2, W L Pusay, Westbourne. Three-year-old Stallion-1, H A Musk, Souris; 2, M Oxarat, Maple Creek. Two-year-old Stallion-1, M Oxarat. Yearling Stallion-1, E H E Webb-Bowen. Foal, 1892-1, P D Rowe. Mare, with foal by side, or evidence of having produced a foal this year-1, W H Manderville, Oakville. Foal-1, P D Rowe, Brandon; 2, E H E Webb-Bowen. Mare, any age, Sweepstakes-1, W H Manderville.

SADDLE HORSES.

Saddle Horse, mare or gelding, heavy weight, 16 hands or over- Mr Merrick, Winnipeg, and Bouvierie & Rutledge, Virden, equal in points. Saddle Horse, mare or gelding, under 16 hands-1, Leatherbarrow & Goodman, Brandon. Ladies' Saddle Horse, ridden by a lady-1, Hope & Co., Winnipeg; 2, F A Fairchild, Winnipeg; 3, A Paterson. Ponies under 13 hands- Pair in harness-1, R Thidak, 1, W H Manderville, Oakville. Saddle Pony-1, W Lemon, Winnipeg; 2, A Paterson.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS- Bull, three years old and upwards-1 and 2, W S Lister, Middlechurch; 3, W Lynch, Westbourne. Bull, two-year-old-1, W Lynch; 2, R L Lang, Oak Lake; 3, R L Lang, St Shanks Bros. Bull, one-year-old-1, R J Plin, Moosemound; 2, Shanks Bros, Rapid City; 3, E Hudson, Plympton. Bull Calf, under one year-1, W S Lister; 2, W Lynch; 3, R L Lang. Bull, Manitoba, bred, any age-1, Shanks Bros; 2, H Fowler, Stonewall; 3, R L Lang. Cow, four years old and upwards-1 and 2, W S Lister, Middlechurch. Cow, three-year-old-1, R L Lang; 2, W S Lister; 3, W R L Lang. Heifer, two-year-old-1, R L Lang; 2, W S Lister; 3, Shanks Bros. Heifer, one-year-old-1 and 2, W S Lister; 3, H O Aysarr, Desaire. Heifer Calf, under one year-1, W Lynch; 2 and 3, R L Lang. Herd, Bull and four females, bred prior to 1892- W Lynch. Bull, three-year-old- Shanks Bros. POLLED ANGUS- Bull, three years old and upwards-1, J O Hart, Stonewall; 2, W Clifford, Austin. Bull, any age- J O Hart, Stonewall.

GALLOWAYS- Bull, two-year-old- J M Fraser, Pilot Mound. Bull, one-year-old-1, W Martin, St Jean Baptiste; 2, W Mitchell, Roland. Bull Calf-1 and 2, W Martin. Bull of any age- J M Fraser. Cow, four years old and upwards-1 and 2, W Martin. Heifer, two years old and upwards-1 and 2, W Martin. Heifer, one-year-old-1 and 2, W Martin. Heifer Calf, under one year-1 and 2, W Martin. Herd consisting of bull and four females- W Martin.

HEREFORDS- Bull, three years old and over- Sir Donald A Smith. Bull Calf-1, Sir Donald A Smith; 2, Sanford Ranch Co. Bull, any age- Sir Donald A Smith, Diploma. Cow, four years old and upwards-1, Sanford Ranch Co; 2, Sir Donald A Smith. Cow, three-year-old- Sir Donald A Smith. Heifer, two-year-old-1 and 2, Sanford Ranch Co. Heifer, one-year-old- Sir Donald A Smith. Heifer Calf-1, Sir Donald A Smith. one year- Sir Donald A Smith. Herd of bull and four females, over four females, over one year old- D McNaught.

HOLSTEINS- Bull, three years old and over-1, D McNaught, Rapid City; 2, R McKenzie, High Bluff. Bull, two-year-old- W J Young, Emerson. Bull, one-year-old- J Glennie, Portage la Prairie. Bull Calf-1, W J Young; 2, D McNaught. Bull, any age- D McNaught. Cow, four years and upwards-1 and 2, W J Young. Heifer, two-year-old-1 and 2, D McNaught. Heifer, one-year-old-1 and 2, J Glennie, West; 2, D McNaught. Heifer Calf-1, W J Young; 2, D McNaught. Best herd of bull and four females, over one year old- D McNaught.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS- Bull, two years old and upwards-1, D McArthur, Winnipeg; 2, H Cooper, Winnipeg. Bull, two-year-old- Jas Bray, Portage la Prairie. Bull, one-year-old-1, A Gaeter, Moosomin; 2, J McLenaghan, Portage la Prairie. Bull Calf-1, J Bray; 2, J McLenaghan. Bull, any age- McArthur, Winnipeg. Cow, four years old and upwards- J McLenaghan. Cow, three-year-old-1, Bray. Heifer, two-year-old-1 and 2, J McLenaghan. Heifer, one-year-old-1 and 2, J McLenaghan. Heifer Calf-1 and 2, J Bray. Herd of bull and four females, over one year old- J McLenaghan.

AYRSHIRES- Bull, three years old and over- G C Weld, Winnipeg. Bull, one-year-old-1, Steele Bros, Glenboro; 2, R Jackson, age- G C Weld. Cow, four years old and upwards-1 and 2, Steele Bros. Cow, three years old-1, R Jackson; 2, G C Weld. Heifer, one-year-old-1, Steele Bros; 2, G C Weld. Heifer Calf-1 and 2, Steele Bros. Herd of bull and four females- Steele Bros.

HIGHLAND- Bull, three years old and upwards-1, Glen Campbell. Bull, two years old and upwards-1, Glen Campbell. Cow, three years old and upwards-1, Glen Campbell. Heifer, two years old- Glen Campbell. Heifer, one-year-old- Glen Campbell. Herd of bull and four females- G Campbell.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED- Ox or steer, three years old and over-1, D Fraser & Son, Emerson; 2, W Sinclair, Battleford; 3, McDonald & Couter, Winnipeg. Steer, two years old and over-1, W Martin, St Jean Baptiste; 2 and 3, W Indian Department, Sweet Grass Reserve.

GRADE CATTLE- Cow, four years old and over, beef breed-1 and 2, J Mitchell, Castleyear. Cow, three years old, beef breed-1, J Heaney, Meadow Lea; 2, E Hudson, Plympton. Two-year-old heifer-1 and 2, J Mitchell. Yearling Heifer-1, J Mitchell; 2, Menzies Bros, Shellmouth. Yearling Heifer-1, Arctic Ice Company. Pair of working oxen- W H Sinclair. Two Steers, three years old and upwards-1, W H Sinclair; 2, W H Sinclair; 3, J Mitchell. Dairy Cow- E Hudson. Herd of five females-1, J Mitchell; 2, Menzies Bros. Sweepstake, open to all dairy breeders, special given by Mr. A Burrows- D McNaught, Rapid City.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS- Ram, two shears or over- A & W Carrothers, Regina. Ram, shearing-1 and 2, A & W Carrothers. Ram, two shears and over- A & W Carrothers. Two Ewes, aged- A & W Carrothers. Pen, Ram any age, two Ewes any age and two Ewe Lambs- A & W Carrothers. Two Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, W R Baker, Shellmouth. Ram, shearing-1, J Murray, Lyleton; 2, W R Baker, Shellmouth. Ram, shearing-1, J Murray, Lyleton; 2, W R Baker, Shellmouth. Ram, shearing-1, J Murray, Lyleton; 2, W R Baker, Shellmouth. Pen, Ram any age, two Ewes any age and two Ewe Lambs-1, J Murray.

SOUTH DOWNS- Ram, two shears and over-1, Wm Dawson, Leland; 2, Wesley Dawson, Stonewall. Ram, shearing-1 and 2, Wesley Dawson. Ram, shearing-1, Wesley Dawson. Two Ewes, aged-1 and 2, Wesley Dawson; 3, Wesley Dawson. Two Ewes, shearing-1, Wesley Dawson; 2 and 3, Wm Dawson. Pen, Ram any age, two Ewes any age and two Ewe Lambs- Wesley Dawson.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS- Ram, two shears or over-1, A Baxling-1, J J Oughton, Crystal City; 2, D Fraser & Son, Emerson. Ram, shearing-1 and 2, J Oughton; 3, W J Oughton. Two Ewes, aged-1 and 2, J Oughton; 3, W R Baker. Two Ewe Lambs-1, F Farley, Manitow; 2, J Oughton; 3, J Massey, Ewe Lambs-1, J Oughton.

ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE BRED SHEEP- Ram, two shears and over-1, Menzie Bros, Shoal Lake; 2, D W Buchanan, Winnipeg. Ram, Lamb-1, 2 and 3, Menzie Bros. Two Ewes, shearing-1 and 2, Menzie Bros; 3, D W Buchanan. Pen, Ram any age, two Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, Menzie Bros. Pen, Ram any age, two Ewe Lambs and two Ewes any age-1, Menzie Bros.

FAT SHEEP- Two Fat Wethers, two shears or over-1, Menzie Bros, Shoal Lake; 2, Wesley Dawson, Stonewall; 3, Winnipeg; 2, Menzie Bros; 3, A & W Carrothers. Two Fat Wethers, two shears or over-1, D McDonald; 2, Menzie Bros. Sweepstakes- Pen, Ram any age, two Ewes any age, and two Ewe Lambs, open to all pure breeds; special by Hon Thos Greenway, \$25, and silver medal by Farmer's Advocate- Jas Murray, Lyleton, (pen of Leicesters).

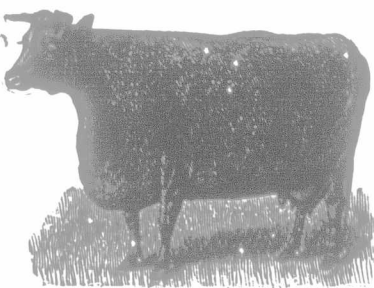
FIGS.

Boar, one-year-old or over-1, R L Lang, Southern Oak Lake; 2, J & R Sotheran, Manitow; 3, G L Dodds, Melita, Boar, under one year-1, G C Weld, Winnipeg; 2, J & R Sotheran. -1, R J Lang; 2, G L Dodds; 3, J & R Sotheran. Sow, under one year-1, R J Mitchell & Bro, Winnipeg; 2, J & R Sotheran; 3, R L Lang. Sow, any age- R L Lang; Boar, any age- R L Lang. Best Sow with litter of pigs- G L Dodds. YORKSHIRES- Boar, one year and over-1, W Dawson, Leland; 2, W Lewis, Plympton; 3, J Bray; 4, W Dawson. Boar, under one year-1 and 2, J Bray; 3, W Dawson. Breeding Sow, one year and over-1, W Dawson; 2 and 3, J Bray. Sow, under one year-1, J Bray; 2 and 3, W Dawson. Best Sow with litter of pigs-1, O W Bailey; 2, J Bray; 3, W Dawson. Dugald; 2, J Oughton. Boar, 1 year or over-1, D C Gillespie, 1 and 2, J Oughton; 2, K McLeod, Dougald. Breeding Sow, under one year-1, J Oughton; 2, K McLeod; 3, J Oughton. Sow with litter of pigs- K McLeod. ENGLISH FOLK OR ANY OTHER SMALL BREED- Pig, one year or over- D C Gillespie, Dugald. Fat Pig, under one year- J & R Sotheran. Special of four fat pigs, fed by a Manitoba or N W T farmer- D C Gillespie, Dugald.

(Note: List of Poultry will be published in next issue.)

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Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.



CLYDESDALES.—A number of young Stallions, of imported stock on both sides; also imported Stallions and Mares; all superior animals of the most fashionable style and breeding.

SHORTHORNS.—A most select herd, of all ages; cannot fail to please; stock not pampered, but in good condition; all registered in D. H. B., and of grand individual merit. Come and see the stock. Write or wire.

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I have them! Young birds for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in Season.

Write for what you want. Prices right.
 DR. WATSON,
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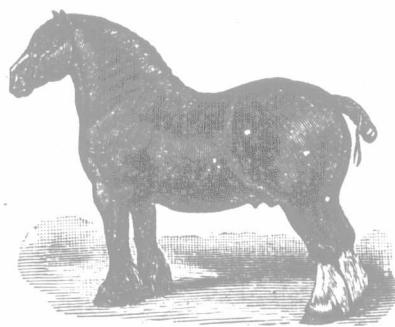
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Direct Importers of

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Our next importation of twenty-five head of stallions of the above breeds is now on its way from England. Our terms are reasonable and prices low. We also have the purest herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Canada. Correspondence solicited. 28-y-m

FIVE

Clydesdale Stallions for Sale

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Three French Coach.

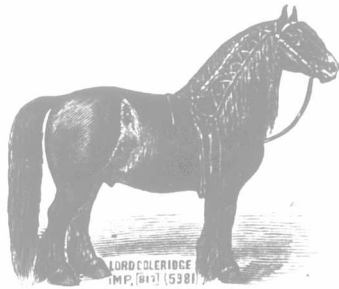
All imported. Write for particulars, etc.
 33-a-m THOS. BRADSHAW, Deloraine, Man.

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Maj.-Gen. H. C. WILKINSON, C.B., Prop'r.
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Pedigreed Imported Clydesdales, Shorthorn Cattle and Registered Shropshire Downs. Young animals from the above stock for sale. One and a-half miles from Birtle Station on the M. & N. W. Correspondence solicited. 30-c-m

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Also a FEW SHETLANDS FOR SALE.
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CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.

Young Emigrant

Bred by Arch. Wilkinson, Lambeth,

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Write for pedigree particulars. 31-y-m

Imported Clydesdales and Holstein Cattle.

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Young Bulls and Stallions for sale. Also the Thoroughbred Stallion "HEMLOCK," bred by Clay & Woodford, Runnymede Stud, Ky. Sire Hindoo (or Imp. Billet), dam Mattie Amelia, by King Alfonso. 28-y-m



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I handle all kinds of Horses and Working Oxen. Very conveniently situated near C. P. R. freight sheds.

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SUPERIOR YOUNG STALLIONS NOW FOR SALE.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF JERSEY CATTLE, Registered in A. J. C. C. Correspondence Solicited. Quality and prices right. 30-y-m W. H. CARPENTER, Winona, Ont.

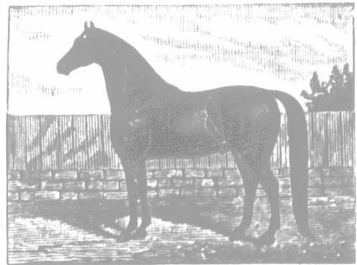


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Dealer in heavy eastern farm horses, registered mares and western horses. Orders filled from B.C. and Alberta ranches for stallions. Cash, paper or range horses taken in exchange. 27-y-m

"Red Cross Stock Farm."



Standard-Bred Trotters.

ACACIA 11522, chestnut, 15 1/2 hands, weighs 1,130 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853 (trial 2:24); by Onward; by Geo. Wilkes; by Hambletonian 10. Balaklava's dam, Kate Tarlton, by Kentucky Clay; by Cassus M. Clay, Jr. Acacia's dam, Zoe K. 2:30, by Egmont; by Belmont; by Abdallah; her dam, Flaay, by Flaxtail; by Blue Bull. \$35.00 to insure. Remains at home and is being trained. Is sure to beat :30 this fall, barring accidents.

GOLDEN BALLY 12159, Vol. 9 beautiful dark chestnut, 16 hands, weighs 1,650 lbs., was sired by Balaklava (as above). His dam was Fanny B, by Grandson 1129; by Lakeland Abdallah 351; by Hambletonian 10. Fanny B's dam was Fanny (L) by J. J. 5705; by Wineman's Logan; by Wadleigh's Logan. Awarded 1st prize at Morden Horse Show, 1892.

ROUTE:—Monday, to Roland; Tuesday, to Carman; Wednesday, to Miami; Thursday, to his own stable; Friday, to Thornhill; Saturday, to his own stable.

Terms, \$25.00 to insure. Usual return privilege; mares at owner's risk and pasturage free in both instances.

"Handsome individuals from speed-producing stock."
 JAMES CRONYN, W. J. ANDREWS,
 Trainer, Manager.
 Address—B. J. McCONNELL, M.D.,
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KEEP THIS IN MIND.

I WILL OFFER For Sale, at Auction, —ON—

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RIDEAU FARM

—A NUMBER OF—

YOUNG, PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

—AND SOME—

STANDARD-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES.

Farm is 5 minutes' walk from outer Grand Trunk station. Write for catalogue after Oct. 1st.

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30 SHORTHORN CATTLE

COWS, HEIFERS,

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ALL REGISTERED IN D. H. BOOK.

Also Berkshire Pigs & H. Dorset Sheep

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1892,

1 o'clock p. m., at DANVILLE, on G. T. R., Farm 20 rods from Station.

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— THE CELEBRATED YOUNG STALLION —
HART'S MESSENGER, JR
 Will travel his old route from Hamiota to Birtle for the season of 1892. For pedigree of this horse see March number of FARMER'S ADVOCATE. A few pure-bred Berkshire Pigs.
W. P. SMITH,
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 (near Grand Pacific Hotel),
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
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 Good Rigs. - -
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 Give us a call. 30-y-m

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Christie & Fares,
 PROPRIETORS.

Breeders of Standard-Bred Trotters.
 AT HEAD OF STUD THE CELEBRATED STALLION

WILDMONT 2271.

Wildmont makes the season of 1892 at his own stable, except Thursdays, when he will be at J. Johnson's training stable, Winnipeg. To insure, \$50. Rates arranged with C. P. R. for mares sent to Emerson, one fare and a-half. Pasturage free.

For pedigree and particulars, address—
CHRISTIE & FARES,
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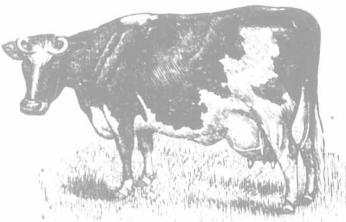
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Holstein - Friesian Cattle.
 Greatest Milk and Butter Producers.

My herd includes imported and American-bred cows representing such celebrated strains as the Clothild, Netherland, Aagzie, Artis, Aegis, and Echo noted prize-winners. Echo noted prize-winner. Columbus and Poma 3rd Clothild at head of herd. My cows won 1st and 2nd at Winnipeg Exhibition in 1891 and 1892, fourteen cows competing. Bull and heifer calves for sale now at right prices.
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Prize Herd of Holstein-Friesians
 FOR SALE.

D. McNaught,
 of Rapid City,
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Now offers for sale his prize herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, which carried off individual prizes, the herd prize for the best herd in the Province, and also the \$50 prize given by Mr. Acton-Burrows for the best herd of dairy cattle at the Industrial, at Winnipeg, 1892.
 The Diploma Bull "Wengartner," 4 years old. "Vida Rooker 2nd," 6 years old. "Lady McNaught," 4 years old. "Bella," 2 years. 1st prize winner. "Lady Rooker," 2nd prize, 2 years old.
 "Cloverhead" bull calf, 1 year on Dec. 11, well marked; sire Wengartner, dam Lady McNaught. "Gladstone," 3 months, beautifully marked; sire Wengartner, dam Bella. "Miss Rooker," 5 months old, a beauty; sire Wengartner; dam Vida Rooker 2nd.
 The above herd will be sold as a herd, or singly, to suit purchasers. Either cheap for cash, or to good parties on credit on any length of time to suit purchasers on approved security. Good reasons given for selling.



FOR SALE.

Jersey Bull Marquette, No. 22994, A. J. C. C., three years old, winner of 1st prize and diploma at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1892; sired by the famous St. Lambert bull John Bull 3rd. Solid color and very handsome.
David Macarthur,
 33-a-m 192 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.

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 Breeder and Importer of



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 A choice lot of young Bulls & Heifers now on hand.
 Correspondence solicited
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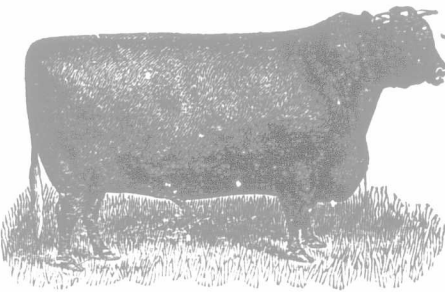
R. J. PHIN,
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A few choice young Bulls for sale.
MOOSOMIN, 21-y-M ASSINIBOIA
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PURE-BRED
SHORTHORNS!

Duke of Lyndale = 13660 = and 18th
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BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
GREIG BROTHERS,
 Kingswood Farm, OTTERBURNE, MAN.
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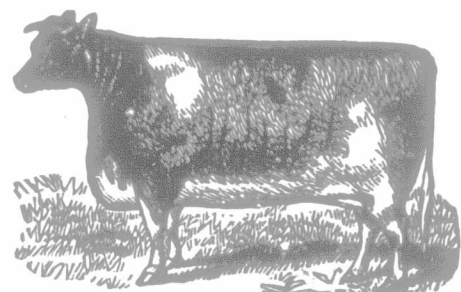
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Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. A choice lot of males or females for breeding purposes always on hand, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to see stock met at the train.
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Fairview Stock Farm.
 A choice lot of good milking



SHORTHORNS
 Herd headed by "Barrington Waterloo." A few young females now for sale. Also pure **BERKSHIRES** bred from stock from J. C. Snell.
JOHN G. BARRON,
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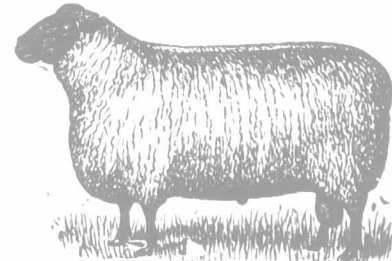
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 Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.
 Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 29-y-M

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 All animals of superior breeding. Catalogues now ready, and may be had on application. Prices reasonable. Send for particulars. Address—
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MENZIES BROS.,
 SHOAL LAKE, - MAN.



Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford-down Sheep and Berkshire Pigs, all from imported stock. Twenty Oxford Rams now for sale, sired by Duke of Gloucester. WRITE FOR PRICES. 23-y-

SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES.

Imported and Canadian-Bred Shropshires.

TEN RAM LAMBS!

FOR SALE FROM IMPORTED SIRE AND DAM.
 I have a choice lot of registered IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES from prize-winning stock at Winnipeg Exhibition. Twenty young pigs for sale now. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see stock.
E. J. REID,
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FOR SALE.
 Choice Young Improved

White Yorkshire
 Boars, pedigreed from imported stock, \$10 each.
 32-c-m **E. WINKLER, Gretna**

JAMES GLENNIE,
 Portage la Prairie, Man.
 BREEDER OF

Holstein Cattle
 and
 IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE SWINE.
 23-y-M



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

NOTICES.

Among the exhibits at the Melita Summer Show the beautiful display of photos by Mr. Geo. Davidson attracted a great deal of attention. The finish and general character of his work was decidedly artistic, just such as a first-class photographer would produce.

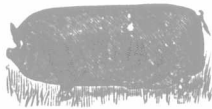
The constantly growing business of the British Steam Dye Works is the most positive proof of the general satisfaction given to their patrons. Those having anything in their line to be done will certainly not make a mistake by placing their orders with the Scotch Dyers and Cleaners of the firm of Keir & Co., at 255 Main street, Winnipeg.

The firm of Anderson & Calvert have had such a successful season, we are informed, that they have tripled their volume of trade. This is most encouraging and speaks well for both the management and their implements. They have this season added to their lists the Rock Island Hay Rake and Loader, an implement which greatly simplifies and lessens the labor connected with hay-making, and one which is fast becoming a general favorite. Any person wishing a minute description of this implement will be cheerfully forwarded full particulars by furnishing their address to Messrs. Anderson & Calvert, box 1,319, Winnipeg.

Wellband's Horse and Cattle Condition Powder are specially recommended for coughs, colds, distemper, worms and loss of appetite or hidebound animals. Used at the right time a good condition powder puts many an animal past a serious crisis. The ingredients of Wellband's powder tend to purify the blood, thus removing the actual cause of the disorder. That its sale should be rapidly increasing is not to be wondered at in view of the phenomenal growth of live stock husbandry all over Manitoba. If your local druggist or grocer has not got it, write to T. R. Wellband & Co., 538 Main street, Winnipeg.

A GOOD WOVEN WIRE FENCE.—The Kitzelman Woven Wire Fence and Machine in operation, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Sangster, were shown both at the Brandon Summer Fair and Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and deservedly captured the attention of large numbers of farmers and stockmen. The simplicity, strength, effectiveness and reasonable cost of the fence all combine to make fast friends for it. Mr. Sangster informs us that another machine has been offered for sale which, he states, is an infringement on the Kitzelman patent, and that an injunction has been served on the parties restraining them from so doing. The Kitzelman Woven Wire Fence Co., of St. Thomas, Ontario, are the sole owners of the right for the whole Dominion for the machine described and illustrated in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of June and July last, and Mr. Sangster warns all parties against purchasing imitation machines or rights. Mr. Sangster's address is Winnipeg.

Improved Large White Yorkshires



AND
English Berkshire PIGS.

All bred from imported stock and registered. Orders booked any time for Pigs.

Pairs Supplied not Akin.

E. J. DARROCH,
27-y-M Minnedosa, Manitoba.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.
SPRING LITTERS

for sale from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited.

RIDOUT & PERCIVAL,

Solsgrith, Man. 31-y-m

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Fine superior imported stock. Choice young pigs now for sale. Registered, or eligible for registration. "Oak Grove Farm," six miles north of Macdonald Station, M. & R. R. Address—
20-y-m **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man.**



Plymouth Rock Eggs

Plymouth Rock Eggs sent carefully packed. \$2.00 per setting; also a few choice layers for sale. Address—

J. B. LOKIER, Dugald, Man.
24-y-m

WHITE LEGHORNS.

We have a lot of lusty young Cockerels for sale. They are just the sort to cross with common hens to build up a class of layers. We also offer Mammoth Pekin Drakes and several Indian Game and Light Brahma Cockerels. These must go at once. Write to-day.

J. McCLURE,

23-y-m 448 Carey Street, Winnipeg.

Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks and Bronze Turkeys

Have two choice breeding pens (laced), and two pairs and one trio White Wyandottes; all winners at Provincial Exhibition last fall, and sure winners at fall exhibitions. Also a fine lot of young birds, and one breeding pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Write for what you want.

M. MAW, MAIN ST. NORTH, WINNIPEG.
32-y-m

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS

TAKES THE LEAD.

Eighteen prizes at Winnipeg Industrial in heaviest competition (Butterfield, judge). For sale cheap, to make room, White and Barred P. Rocks, Gold, Silver, Laced, White and Black Wyandottes, Langshans, Black Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Hamburgs and Bronze Turkeys. Write, S. LING, Winnipeg, Man. 30-y-m



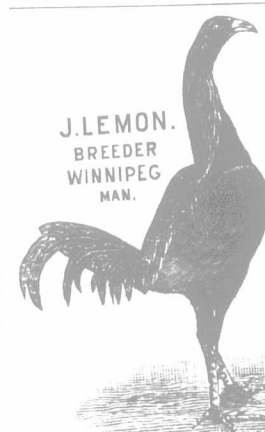
Hugh Zavitz's Poultry Yard, Carberry, Man.

Breeder of high class of Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Cornish Indian Game, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys from a gobbler that took 1st prizes at the leading shows in Ontario. He scores 99 1/2 points. A few Games for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicited. 33-y-m



I ALWAYS BREED THE BEST!

Thirty years' experience. B. B. R. Games a specialty. First at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891; eight firsts and special for best collection at Trehern, 18-2. Have also choice Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, etc. Now ready—Choice young birds. **JAS. A. MULLEN,** Box 37, Cypress River, Man. 25-y-M



J. LEMON, BREEDER WINNIPEG MAN.

Dayton's Poultry Yards VIRDEN, - MAN.

We breed and import the highest class Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. At the exhibition held in 1891 I won

Sixteen Prizes on these five varieties, besides special for Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and also for best collection of Turkeys and Waterfowl.

STOCK FOR SALE.

H. W. DAYTON,
30-y-m Box 780, Virden, Man.

Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.

W. A. DUNBAR
VETERINARY SURGEON,
15 1/2 Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.

Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 56. 25-y-M

W. S. HENDERSON, V. S.

VETERINARIAN
DISTRICT NO. 9,
CARBERRY, 27-y-M MANITOBA.

W. J. HINMAN, Veterinarian.
OFFICE, 277 James. RESIDENCE, 420 4th Ave. N.
Telephone 282. Telephone 42.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
Wallace's Register complete. Dentistry a specialty.
27-y-M



CHARLES LITTLE, V. S.,

- DISTRICT VETERINARIAN. -

Office and Infirmary
175 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST.
27-y-M

D. H. McFADDEN, V. S.,

Dominion Government Quarantine Officer,
28-y-m EMERSON, - - - MAN.



D. McNAUGHT,

RAPID CITY,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle for sale. Some fine young Bulls now ready.
28-y-m

DR. W. R. TAYLOR,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Special Attention to Dentistry.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA
27-y-M Sass. Ave., near Rosin House.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of sections 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Cap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Alton, Wm. W. | Glenboro. |
| Atkinson, John C. | Carman. |
| Barr, John W. | Neepawa. |
| Coxe, Samuel A. | Brandon. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Fisher, John Frederick | Brandon. |
| Fisher, Peter M. | Brandon. |
| Henderson, Walter Scott | Carberry. |
| Hinman, Willet J. | Winnipeg. |
| Hopkins, Arthur George | Hartney. |
| Irwin, John James | Stonewall. |
| Karn, Leslie C. | Gladstone. |
| Little, Charles | Winnipeg. |
| Little, William | Pilot Mound. |
| Little, Michael | Pilot Mound. |
| Livingston, Arch'd M. | Melita. |
| McFadden, D. H. | Emerson. |
| McMillan, Adam | Oak Lake. |
| McNaught, David | Rapid City. |
| Morrison, Wm. McLeod | Glenboro. |
| Murray, George P. | Morden. |
| Poole, John Wesley | Carman. |
| Riddell, William | Morden. |
| Roe, James S. | Neepawa. |
| Rutherford, John Gunion | Portage la Prairie. |
| Shoults, Wm. A. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Smith, Henry D. | Winnipeg. |
| Spiers, John | Virden. |
| Taylor, William Ralph | Portage la Prairie. |
| Thompson, S. J. | Carberry. |
| Torrance, Frederick | Brandon. |
| Walker, J. St. Clair | Boissevain. |
| Young, Matthew | Manitou. |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable to prosecution.
J. G. RUTHERFORD,
28-f-m REGISTRAR.

EGGS! EGGS!
From Choice Brds, for Hatching.

S. C. B. and W. Leghorns, B. Cochins, L. Brahmas, G. S. Hamburgs, Pea Fowls, W. and B. China Geese, Toulouse and African Geese, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys. Also Canary Birds for sale. Write for what you want. Prices reasonable.
27-y-M **ROBERT BLACK, Carberry, Man.**

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. E. Anderson, of Dugald, Man., has sold his pure-bred Shorthorn bull (Glentrium) to Mr. J. S. Miller, of the same place.

Messrs. Ridout & Percival, of Solsgrith, have made the following sales of Improved Large White Yorkshire pigs:—One boar and two sows to Messrs. Houverie & Routledge, Virden, Man.; one boar to F. A. Baker, Binscarth, Man.; one boar to D. C. O'Keeffe, Fort Ellice, Man.

Mr. J. A. Mullins, of Cypress River, drops us a line to say that the crops in his district are splendid, and his stock was all looking well. His fowls are extra good this year. At Treherne fair he took eight first prizes and special for best collection. He has a lot of good chicks.

Mr. E. J. Reid, of Souris, writes:—"Since I last wrote you I have made sales of sheep as under:—One ram to John Rutledge, Napinka; ram to John Woods, Alameda; two rams to A. S. Barton, Bois-Sevain; three rams to Geo. Thompson, Souris, and one to H. J. Langstaff, Yorkton, N.W.T. Yorkshires—One sow to Jas. Douglas, Souris; one Loar to John Watterman, Souris; boar to Wm. Cooper, Souris. Stock all doing well."

During the exhibition week in Winnipeg an auction sale was conducted by Mr. R. R. Keith of a small draft of Shorthorns from the "Kingswood" herd of Greig Bros., Otterbourne. The following sales were made:—Sunlight of Kingswood = 8402 =, and bull calf by 18th Duke of Kirklivington = 3077 =, sold to John Taylor, Headingly, Prairie Bell 4th = 17991 =, and red bull calf by Duke of Lyndale = 13660 =, sold to James Penrose, Winnipeg. Lalleen Arkwright = 17936 =, and cow calf by Duke of Lyndale = 13660 =, sold to Robert James, Luthwyn, Man. Muriel = 17990 =, by 18th Duke of Kirklivington = 3077 =, sold to James Penrose, Winnipeg. Lucy Lorne, by Lorne, sold to John Edmunds, Cook's Creek.

Mr. R. J. Phin, Shorthorn breeder, of Moosomin, Assa., writes:—"I have made the following sales of sales of stock during the past few months:—Yearling bulls—Jessamine's Prince = 15562 =, dam Jessamine 14th, by Prairie Prince = 12857 =, to Mr. John Jasper, Riza, Assa., a well-known shareholder and patron of the Spring Creek Cheese Factory Co. Moosomin Prince = 15561 =, sire Lord Bob = 12855 =, dam Red Cherry = 12827 =, to Mr. John Lalkeld, Rocanville. Mr. Lalkeld is a large stock raiser north of the Qu'Appelle, and turns off a carload of fat cattle annually. Prince of Elphinholme = 15590 =, sire Lord Bob = 12855 =, dam Princess Josephine 9th = 13836 =, to Mr. A. B. Bompas, a leading dairyman and stock raiser of Wolsley, Assa. To Mr. C. N. Maywood, a well-known Brandon man, the three-year heifer Jessamine 17th = 18041 =, and her eight month bull calf, the two-year heifer Princess Josephine 11th = , and the yearling heifer Elphinholme Maid = ."

Mr. Geo. Clements, of Winnipeg, proprietor of a choice grain and stock farm ("Hill Crest Farm") near Rosser, on the main line of the C. P. R., has laid the foundation of a herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, in addition to the grade herd which he already had. The animals which he secured were out of a draught from Greig Bros.' well-known "Kingswood" herd, Otterbourne, sold at auction during the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and were as follows:—Lallen Arkwright = 17986 = a light roan, calved October 2nd, 1887, got by 18th Duke of Kirklivington = 3077 =, dam Lily Arkwright = 6851 =, by Lorne; another roan, Muriel = 17990 = calved February 28th, 1889, got by 18th Duke of Kirklivington, dam Magenta 5th = 7004 =, by Baron Kinella; a white heifer calf, February 29th, 1892, by Duke of Lyndale = 13660 =, dam Lalleen Arkwright = 17986 =, and a red bull calf, February 13th, 1892, by Duke of Lyndale, out of Prairie Bell 4th = 17991 =, by 18th Duke of Kirklivington. The two cows are in calf to the Duke of Lyndale. Mr. Clements expects in due time to make other additions to this pure-bred foundation, and we trust will be successful in building up a herd that will be alike a credit and profit to himself.

DISPERSION OF HOLSTEINS.

At the Industrial Exhibition of 1892, held in Winnipeg, the herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by D. McNaught, M. P., of Rapid City, succeeded in carrying off the first prize for herd, the special prize of \$50 for best dairy herd, as well as a number of individual prizes, among which are: 1st for his bull Wemgartner, and diploma; 1st for the great butter cow Lady McNaught, 1st on her daughter Bella (two years old), and 2nd on Lady Rooker (two years old), a daughter of his beautiful cow Vida Rooker 2nd, imported from Smith, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y.; 2nd on the fine bull calf Cloverleaf, a son of Lady McNaught, and 2nd in Miss Rooker, a daughter of Vida Rooker 2nd. Both the latter as well as Gladstone, a nice three months old calf, are by Wemgartner, the present head of the herd, and speak in no uncertain way as to the superiority of this noble specimen of the famous black-and-whites. That a herd which has such a record in the show ring is to be sold, either single or in lot as mentioned in another column, affords all lovers of this breed an opportunity seldom had. The show record of this herd evidences the care and judgment of its founder in making selections, introducing, as he did, animals from both the Rooker and Agga families. Parties breeding Holsteins or establishing herds should see that the opportunity of securing animals awarded such an array of honors in the prize ring should not be permitted to pass unimproved. Write or visit Mr. McNaught, and lose no time.



EGGS! EGGS!

For hatching from high-class stock. Black-breasted Red Games, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Black Minorcas. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THOMAS REID,
293 LIZZIE STREET, 27-y-M WINNIPEG.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED.—For respectable couple, employment on a good farm; she is thoroughly good at house-keeping, dairying and poultry raising; he is a good general farm hand, experienced with stock; together reliable where responsibility would be incurred and confidence given. Age 35. Apply—"PIONEER," office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 33-a-m Winnipeg, Man.

Graduated Prices. Pure Spring Water.



W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The popular hotel of the Northwest. Corner City Hall Square, Main and Albert Sts.

City Hall Square, Winnipeg, Man.
Extensive repairs are being made. 315-y-OM

DR. DALGLEISH
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Teeth filled and extracted without pain. All kinds of fine plate work done. Repairs sent in by mail receives prompt attention and returned by first mail. 31 y-M

OFFICE: 474 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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Restaurant

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BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

Strangers Welcome and made to Feel at Home.

GOOD MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. R. FOWLER, Proprietress. 31 e-m

DYEING. DYEING.

THE BRITISH DYE WORKS,
255 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Gent's suits Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in first-class style. Ladies' dresses silks, satins, cashmeres, merinos and lace curtains cleaned. Feathers dyed and curled. 21-y-M

KEIR & CO.

SAM. HOOPER, SCULPTOR,

AND DEALER IN

Marble: and Granite: Monuments

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Special designs furnished. 23-y-M

W. G. FONSECA

705 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Will furnish, in large or small quantities, to parties building, the celebrated

MICA ROOFING.

Cheaper than shingles; more durable than tin; water and fire proof; not affected by heat or cold, and quickly put on, making it the most economical roofing known. Enquiries regarding it promptly answered. 30-y-m

MANITOBA DYE WORKS,

250 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Gentlemen's suits cleaned and dyed equal to new. Also ladies' silks, velvets, laces, gloves, etc. Dresses and mantles dyed and cleaned without unmaking. Skins tanned, carpets, skin mats and rugs cleaned or dyed. All work guaranteed.

24-y-m W. C. KING, Prop.

SHORTHAND.

How to become independent. Study shorthand and Typewriting. Good positions for competent operators and good wages. Write for circulars.

PROF. BROOKS, WESTERN SHORTHAND UNIVERSITY,
33-a-m MANAGER HARGRAVE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

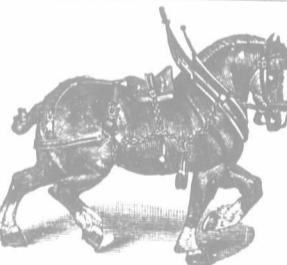


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LIVING - PRICES!

We guarantee satisfaction, our goods being made of best material under our personal direction and supervision. We have always on hand a good stock of harness, collars, saddles, whips, brushes, and all lines usually kept in a first-class establishment. Get our prices before you buy elsewhere. Call on or write to

WRIGHT & CO., - Winnipeg, Man. 29-f-m



FARMERS,

ATTENTION!

Who's Your Saddler?

If it is E. F. HUTCHINGS, of the Great Northwest Saddlery House, 519 Main Street, Winnipeg, then you are at the headquarters of the Harness and

Saddlery trade of Manitoba, the first business started in the Province, and the house that stood the test for the past twenty-two years, and to-day stands head and shoulders above all competitors. If HUTCHINGS is not your Saddler, then try him. He will sell you team Harness from Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) and upwards; single Harness at Nine Dollars (\$9.00) and upwards.

We manufacture all our goods, and guarantee them as represented. Our new Viscal Waterproof Finish will be put on all Harness, if desired, without charge.

We keep everything for the horse—Blankets, Bells, Whips, Trunks and Valises, &c., &c., at the lowest prices possible. Don't be deceived by importers of ready-made rubbish, but patronize home industry and the old reliable house where you know you will get the worth of your money.

Our Saddles have a world wide reputation, and we are sure to please you. Mail orders promptly attended to. Don't forget the house.

E. F. HUTCHINGS,
519 Main St., Winnipeg, opposite City Hall, and 191 to 195 Market St., E. Winnipeg. 22-y-m

DRUGS.—THE MARKET DRUG STORE

Opposite Meat Market, WINNIPEG.

We keep a full stock of fresh Patent Medicines, Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles, etc. Family receipts and dispensing medicines for all ailments of horses and cattle. Invincible Condition Powder; best in the market; a trial will convince you. For sale only at the Market Drug Store. Mail or

31-y-m C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

telegraph orders promptly attended to.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. W. J. Young, of Emerson, writes that his celebrated Holstein-Friesian cow, Tempest 3rd, has dropped the biggest and best bull calf he ever saw, weighing 110 lbs. when two hours old.

Mr. John S. Robson, "Thorndale Stock Farm," Manitou, reports the following sales of Shorthorn bulls since spring:—"Lord Salisbury, yearling, to Geo. Stewart, of Hallday; John A. McDonald, to Jos. McFarlane, Snowflake; Robt. Burns, to Benj. Swanson, Manitou; and a fine two-year-old to Jno. Wanless, of Belmont.

The magnificent Polled-Angus bull, Gordon Fyrie, which has taken 1st prize and diploma at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for two years in succession, it will be remembered, was the one imported from Kinnoull Park (Messrs. Hay & Paton), Ontario, by Mrs. M. Perret, of Winnipeg, a few years ago. Mr. Cathcart, of Stonewall, is the fortunate owner at present.

Wm. J. Young, of Emerson, breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine and Holstein-Friesian cattle, reports the following recent sales:—One Berkshire boar each to D. Marwood, of Treherne, and Cornelius Baldwin, of Emerson, and a four months' old bull calf to Dr. Watson, of Yorkton. The calf (Diamond Dick) is an extra good one, being out of the cow Bella Diamond, sire Captain Tempest Columbus, and the doctor has been fortunate in securing it.

Thos. Speers, of Bradwardine "Manitoba Park Region Stock Farm," has made the following sales since last report:—One Shorthorn bull to Seymour De Stafford Cunningham, of White Sand, Yorkton, N.W.T.; one Berkshire boar to Walter Fitzgerald, Grenfell, N.W.T.; one Berkshire boar to Wm. R. Guthrie, Preston; one Berkshire sow to Robert Hepburn, Ralphton; one Berkshire sow to Wm. Chambers, Oak Lake; two Berkshire sows to Nelson Carson, Kemly; one Berkshire boar to Joseph Andrews, Hamiota; one Berkshire sow to A. R. Speers, Griswold. Berkshires are in good demand. My breeding sows are doing well. I expect a number of young pigs in the fall. I have imported a very fine young boar from J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Mr. Thos. Harkness, of Brandon, reports the following sales:—To R. B. Murray, Old's P. O., C. and E. Alberta, the Clydesdale stallion Champion, imported, a winner of many prizes. He is a good representative of the effects of a cross between Clyde and Shire, possessing the good qualities of both, thick set, grand quality and splendid action. He will make his mark in Alberta. To Major Walker, Calgary, Alberta, that nicely turned and finely bred Coach horse, Hobby Coachman, which so successfully carried off the honors among the light stallions at the Brandon Summer Fair, 1891. In British Columbia I placed two good Canadian draught stallions, Brooklyn Tannabill and Prince Royal, both good specimens of the breed. These were sold to Messrs. Lambly Bros., ranchers, Spillamacheen, Enderby, B.C.

PICOLA WINS THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—The justly celebrated race horse Picolo, owned by Mr. P. D. Rowe, of Brandon, achieved fresh honors at the Winnipeg races in Prairie Park, on June 30th, by winning the Queen's Plate, seven horses in all running. He reduced the time he made at the Industrial Exhibition last year (one mile in 1:48) to 1:46, doing the mile and a-quarter dash in 2:15. He comes of the choicest blood lines in England, and the last performance still farther stamps him as one of the best race horses in America to day. A portrait of Picolo appeared in the December, 1891, issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in which his pedigree was also given. He was by Petrarch, out of Lady Grace. Since the above triumph on the Manitoba turf this thoroughly game horse won the great race for three-year-olds and upwards at the St. Paul meeting, and did it easily, without apparent effort—a mile and twenty yards in 1:44. This further enhanced his reputation, and brought his owner, Mr. Rowe, a handsome offer for the horse by a leading American breeder of thoroughbreds.

NOTICES.

Before another fall and winter with their storms of rain and snow come on, every house or outbuilding needing it should be properly roofed or thoroughly renovated. One night's rain on a leaky roof often involves a loss amounting to hundreds of dollars. Be economical; be prudent; put on a good roof in time. Mr. Owen Davies, of 585 Balmoral street, Winnipeg, is making a specialty of felt, pitch, patent cement, pine and coal tar and gravel roofing, both new work and covering old shingle roofs, giving the latter a new lease of life. If you have a job to do see him or write for prices. Painting, kalsomining and paper-hanging are also in Mr. Davies' line. He aims to do first class work at reasonable prices.

The very high opinion we have of Royal Crown Soap, several of our staff having used it for domestic purposes, coincides with the satisfactory opinion of others who are acquainted with it. In fact, the approbation has been so general that in no instance have we ever heard anyone acquainted with it speak but in the highest terms of the soaps manufactured by the Royal Crown Soap Co., of Winnipeg. At the Industrial Exhibition, 1891, they received diploma for best collection of laundry and toilet soap, and were also again awarded the diploma for 1892. This circumstance is certainly indicative of careful management and a determination to put out the best article possible, and while this continues we feel assured in saying that their now extensive business will continue to increase.



PHOTOGRAPHY

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J. R. CAMERON,
Merchant
Tailor.



George Clements,
Merchant Tailor
480 Main street, WINNIPEG.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO SEE OUR
SUMMER SUITINGS.
28-y

IMPERIAL -- BANK -- OF -- CANADA
Capital authorized, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,800,000; rest, \$900,000. Directors—H. S. Howland, President; T. R. Merritt, Vice-President. Head Office, Toronto. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier. Branches in the principal towns throughout Ontario. In the Northwest at—Winnipeg, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Edmonton. A general banking business transacted. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Saving Bank Department.
26-y-M C. S. HOARE, Manager, Winnipeg.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

Health, Wealth.
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES for all parts of the body. **CURES** Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sore Eyes, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, Weak Lungs, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Headache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Colds, etc., etc.
General Agent, **R. B. THOMPSON,**
WINNIPEG.
25-y-M

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Felt and Pitch, Patent Cement, Pine, Coal Tar and Gravel Roofing.
Write for prices before giving your order.
OWEN DAVIES,
33-a-m 585 Balmoral street, Winnipeg.

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Telephone 571.

GRAIN -- DEALER,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmers who have ear lots are requested to send in samples. We will give you special attention regarding prices. Correspondence solicited. 28-y-m

"FARMERS' EMPORIUM"
— AND —
TEA IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Send us \$10 for 25-lb. tin can of our fine Tea.—Japan, Black or Mixed. Extra quality and value **GUARANTEED.** All Farm Produce handled on commission. Any kind of goods purchased for our customers.

WRIGHT & WRIGHT,
549 Main Street, - WINNIPEG.
Established 1882. 33-a-m

M. CONWAY,
AUCTIONEER

OF PURE-BRED AND OTHER STOCK

(Twenty years' experience), announces to the breeders in Manitoba and the Northwest that he proposes holding

REGULAR SALES.

If you have pure-bred or other stock for sale communicate with me at
262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.

P.S.—Write for dates of country sales. 33-y-m

HIDES AND SKINS TANNED
FOR ROBES AND FURS.

MORTON, ALEXANDER & MORTON
Tanners and Boot Manufacturers,
171 and 173 King Street, - Winnipeg.
Boots Wholesale and Retail. 32-y

THOMPSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,
185 Notre Dame Street East, Winnipeg, Man.
P. O. BOX 615.

FARMERS!
HOGS WANTED

STATE QUANTITY, ALSO
BUTTER, CHEESE & POULTRY
33-c-m Quick sales and returns.

WELLBAND'S
HORSE AND CATTLE CONDITION POWDERS

— CURE —
Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Hide Bound, Worms, Loss of Appetite, And is a genuine blood purifier. Sent everywhere on receipt of price, 25c. and 50c.
THOS. R. WELLBAND & CO.,
536 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, MAN.
Sold at Chas. Wellband's Boot and Shoe Store. 23-y-m



GEORGE GRIEVE
Taxidermist,
251 Main Street, Winnipeg.
Highest Cash Price paid for
**WHITE OWLS, ELK &
MOOSE HEADS, Etc.**
31-y-M

G R A I N GRAIN DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!
All Kinds of Grain Bought and Sold.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING
SMUTTY WHEAT.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.
STEWART & HOARE,
435 Main St., Winnipeg. 26-y-M

Brandon Horse Exchange.

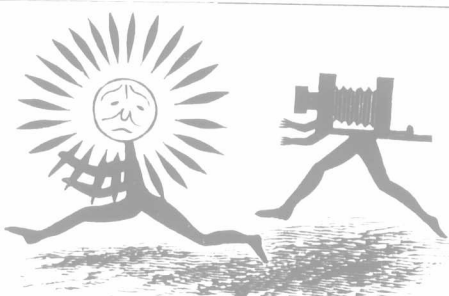
TROTTER & TROTTER,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
LIVE STOCK.

Outfits Bought and Sold.

A constant supply of
HORSES — ALWAYS — ON — HAND.

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

A. TROTTER. BRANDON. **B. TROTTER.** 27-y-M



TO AVOID BEING OVERTAKEN GO TO
Brock & Co.'s Photo Studio, Brandon,
and have your **PICTURES** well taken. 31-y-m

SIFTON & PHILP,
BARRISTERS, &c.,
BRANDON, MAN.

Will furnish prices and terms for Manitoba Farm Lands in any part of the Province on application by letter or in person. 28-y-m

—THE CONSUMERS'—
Wholesale Supply House.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SELLING TO
FARMERS,
Country Merchants, Hotel-Keepers,
and others buying

Groceries, Teas, Provisions,
Canned Good, Fruits, etc., in sufficient quantities
or in club lots, at wholesale rates. For further
particulars visit or write

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK, 9th STREET,
BRANDON. MANITOBA
China Hall in connection. 29-y-m

CONBOY,
THE JEWELLER,

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silverware
All kinds of first-class goods kept in stock and sold
at the lowest possible prices for cash.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Between 9th and 10th Streets, Rosser Ave., Brandon.
32-y-M

—THE—
Brandon Employment Agency.

Railroad Contractors, Farmers and others supplied
with hands on shortest notice. Situations
secured for the unemployed.

COLLECTING AGENCY.
Merchants' accounts collected systematically.
Small commissions.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate-glass Insurance.

BOOK-KEEPING.
Merchants' books written up and posted. Charges
moderate.

REAL ESTATE.
City Lots and Farm Property for sale. A long list
of most desirable farm property within short
distance of Brandon, at reasonable prices
and easy terms.

Houses to Rent, Farms to Rent, Rents Collected.
MONEY TO LOAN
on Improved Farm and City Property.

Agency of The Manitoba Loan & Trust Company,
Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man.

Agent for the New York Singer Sewing Machine.
Small monthly payments.

Agent for The Stevens' & Burns' complete Thresh-
ing Outfit, Traction Engines and
J. I. C. Separators.

All communications will receive prompt attention.
GEO. A. TREHERNE, Agent.

Office—9th Street, between Rosser Ave. and C.
P. R. Station. P. O. Box 71, Brandon, Man. 33-a-m

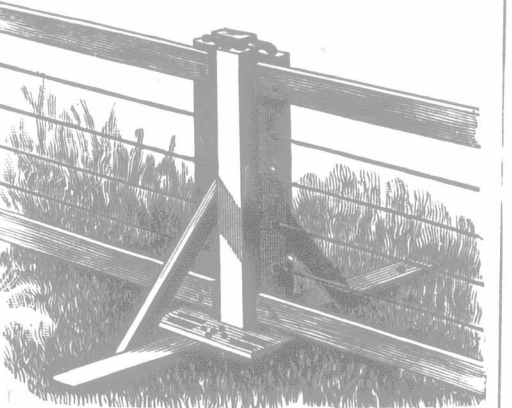
W. H. HOOPER,
Auctioneer, Real Estate & Commission Agent

Cor. Rosser Ave. and 12th St., Brandon,

Buys and sells Real Estate. Liberal advances made
on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs.
Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as
to values in Real Estate. I am a good judge of
live stock, dry goods, groceries, hardware and
merchandise of any kind. Animals taken for sale
and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates.

W. H. HOOPER
24-y-M

C. E. HARRIS' PORTABLE FENCE.



Every farmer will find this to be the handiest and
safest fence for yards, corrals, stacks, gardens, &c.,
that has ever been put on the market. Easily made
and operated; cheap, strong and reliable, handy
and safe. Can be opened and used as a gate at any
point. You can have a clean corral in a few min-
utes, with very little work. The only complete and
perfect portable attached fence in the market. A
few good live agents wanted. Full instructions
given with every right sold.—**C. E. HARRIS, Paten-
tee and Proprietor, BRANDON, MAN.** 26-y-m

ROSE'S



(TRADE MARK.)
GOPHER KILLER
took Diploma at Brandon Show, 1890. Endorsed
by all who use it. **A. H. KILFOYLE, B. H. B.**
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. 25-y-m

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

PALACE HOTEL!

COR. OF 8TH ST. AND ROSSER AVE.,
Brandon, Manitoba.

D. C. MCKINNON, PROP.

Extensive improvements now being made. Terms
\$1.00 per day. 29-f-m

W. H. McINTYRE

6th Street, Brandon, Man.,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Wooden Pumps,

ALSO
**WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,
Force Pumps,**

Tank Pumps with Hard Rubber Section Hose for
threshers' use, and Pumping Windmills. Dealer in
Garden Hose, Brass Nozzles, Gas Pipe,
Iron Pump Cylinders and Barb and
Plain Twist Fence Wire, etc.

Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Satisfaction guaranteed. P. O. Box 77. 29-f-m

**BRANDON
PUMP WORKS**

I. M. RIESBERRY,
PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of all kinds of
wood pumps, porcelain lined
pumps, polished iron cylinder, and
pumpmakers' supplies shipped to
any point in Manitoba and the
Territories. Will supply pumps
in car lots to dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Send for Price List.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
Cor. Eighth St. and Victoria Avenue

BRANDON.
28-y-m

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS
Butcher's Shop

together with fixtures, consisting of safe (J & J.
Taylor, maker), refrigerator (latest patent), sausage
machine, scales, clocks, racks, slaughter house,
yards, barn and yards together with horses,
wagons, rigs, harness, saddle

75 CHOICE BREEDING EWES

ranging from one to five years. **PRIVATE RESI-
DENCE,** together with furnishings, all of which I
will sell by public or private sale on or about
November 30th, 1892, in lots to suit purchasers.
Correspond with

W. J. WEBB,
321-a-m Carberry, Man.

MCGIRR & HINTON,

—Importers of and Dealers in—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
Large stock of Choice **TEAS** always on hand.
EMERSON, MAN. 33-a-m



BEWARE OF
SALTS OF GLARING WHITENESS

They are doctored by chemicals injurious to butter or cheese.

**THE ENGLISH SALTS,
ASHTON'S OR HIGGIN'S "EUREKA,"**
Are Absolutely Pure, Containing no Foreign or Deleterious Ingredients.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS GENERALLY.

JOSEPH WARD & CO., Montreal,
32-a-m Canadian Agents for Ashton's Salt.

THOS. LEEMING & CO., Montreal,
Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka.



**NORTHERN
PACIFIC R.R.**
TIME CARD

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

NORTH BOUND.		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND.	
Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Daily.		St. Paul Ex. Daily.	Brandon Ex. Wed., Fri.
2.20p	4.25p	0 Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0 Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p
1.57p	3.58p	9.3 St. Norbert	11.32a	1.36p
1.45p	3.45p	15.3 Cartier	11.47a	1.49p
1.28p	3.26p	23.5 St. Agathe	12.00p	2.06p
1.20p	3.17p	37.4 Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1.08p	3.05p	32.5 Silver Plains	12.26p	2.28p
12.50p	2.48p	40.4 Morris	14.45p	2.45p
	2.33p	46.8 St. Jean	1.00p	
	2.13p	53.0 Letellier	1.24p	
	1.50p	85.0 Emerson	1.50p	
	1.35p	68.1 Pembina	2.00p	
	9.45a	168 Grand Forks	5.50p	
	5.35a	223 Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	8.35p	470 Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481 St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	483 Chicago	9.35a	



BARBED WIRE

Having erected a large factory in this city and fitted it with the latest improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Barbed and Plain Twist Wire
AT LOWEST CURRENT PRICES.

Only the best quality of English Bessemer steel wire used. Every pound guaranteed. Ask for our Brand—which is superior to all others.

THE NORTH-WEST WIRE CO., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

28-f-m

25 CENTS . . .
50 CENTS . . .
ONE DOLLAR . . .

For the above amount you can get THE WINNIPEG WEEKLY TRIBUNE for three, six and twelve months respectively. It is the largest newspaper published in the Canadian Northwest; has all the news of the week; specially selected family reading and interesting serials. It is the champion of the people's interests; the popular paper with all classes.

The GREAT DOLLAR WEEKLY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

14-tf-M

THE ARROW MILLING CO.
Manufacturers of Standard Grades of the Finest Quality of
FLOUR
Write for particulars. Box 18, Birtle, Man.
33-c-m

MANITOU
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,
MODE & SCURFIELD, Proprietors.
Good Rigs & Good Horses
Special rates for the Commercial Trade.
Give us a call.

FOR SALE.
The noted French Stallion "Young Cœur de Leon," sire "Old Cœur de Leon" (1875), imp. Sure foal getter. Or will exchange for good drivers. Write for pedigree particulars.
33-a-m

FOR SALE.
3 Pairs Indian Game, 1 Golden Wyandotte Cock, Came and Wyandotte Chicks.
Write at once to
33-a-m **W. B. NICOL, Boisvein, Man.**

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE
ROBT. MURRAY,
Proprietor,
Hamiota, - Man.
Good horses and carriages, with careful & prompt attention to business. Prices right.
32-b-m

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE



First-class rigs, good horses, careful drivers and moderate charges. J. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor, opposite M. & N. W. Ry. Station, Minnedosa, Man.
31-y-m

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday	Passenger Tu. Thu. & Saturday.		Passenger Mon. Wed. and Friday	Freight Tu. Thu. & Saturday
12.20p	2.20p	Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p	Morris	2.55p	8.45a
6.10p	12.15p	10. Lowe Farm	3.18p	9.30a
5.14p	11.48a	21.2 Myrtle	3.43p	10.19a
4.48p	11.37a	35.9 Roland	3.58p	10.30a
4.0p	11.18a	33.5 Rosebank	4.05p	11.13a
3.30p	11.03a	39.6 Miami	4.25p	11.50a
2.45p	10.40a	49.0 Deerwood	4.48p	12.38p
2.20p	10.28a	54.1 Altamont	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.08a	62.1 Somerset	5.21p	1.45p
1.13p	9.53a	68.4 Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p
12.43p	9.37a	74.6 Indian Springs	5.52p	2.48p
12.19p	9.26a	79.4 Marleapolls	6.03p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	86.1 Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11.15a	8.53a	92.3 Balder	6.35p	4.18p
10.29a	8.30a	102.0 Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	109.7 Hilton	7.36p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	117.1 Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p
9.02a	7.47a	120.0 Wawanesa	8.03p	6.38p
8.15a	7.24a	129.5 Rounthwalte	8.28p	7.27p
7.38a	7.04a	137.2 Martinville	8.48p	8.05p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1 Brandon	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Mixed Daily ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Mixed Daily ex. Sunday.	
11.35a	0	Winnipeg	4.30p	
11.15a	3	Portage Junction	4.41p	
10.49a	11.5	St. Charles	5.13p	
10.41a	14.7	Headingley	5.20p	
13.17a	21	White Plains	5.45p	
9.29a	35.2	Eustace	6.38p	
9.06a	42.1	Oakville	6.56p	
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p	

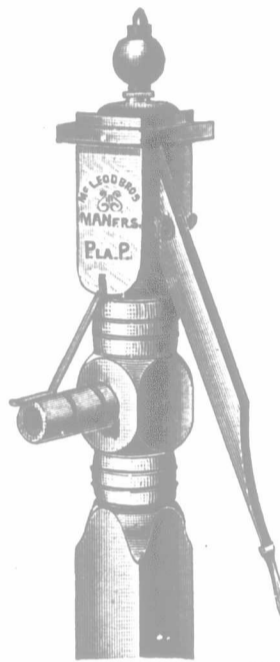
Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

For further information apply to
CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent,
486 Main Street, Winnipeg

R. R. KEITH,
AUCTIONEER,

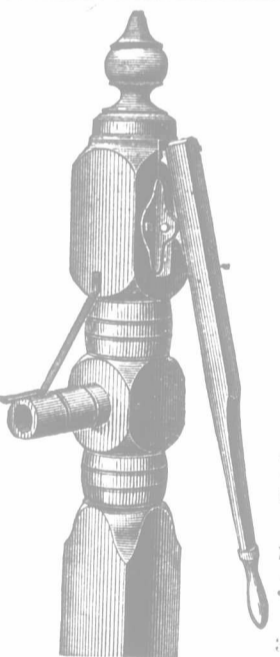
Cor. William and Market Sts., Winnipeg.
Live Stock Salesman.
Sales conducted in city or country. Register kept of stock for private sale. Prompt settlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.
32-y-m



McLEOD BROS.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
Manufacturers of
**WOODEN
PUMPS**

We guarantee our pumps to give satisfaction.
Orders by Mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
PRICES REASONABLE.
Address:
McLEOD BROS.,
Portage La Prairie, Man.
Factory: Gaddy St., east of Marlatt & Houser's Lumber Yard.
28-h-m

Grand Pacific Hotel,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WM. LYONS, - PROP.
Newly opened with new furniture. Strictly first-class. Free omnibus. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travellers.
33-y-m



PUMPS
Give Them a Trial!
The best now in the market.
Printed Instructions With Every Pump.
—ALSO THE—
Best Clothes Reel
—IN THE MARKET—
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Freight to points within a radius of 150 miles deducted from price of pump.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
J. W. FERRIER,
Portage la Prairie, Man.
33-y-m

KELLY HOUSE.
Quiet and comfortable, good accommodation, all trains met, rigs furnished at reasonable rates. Terms \$1 per day.
JOHN KELLY, PROP.,
RAPID CITY, MAN.
28-y-M

JOHN C. GIBBARD,
Rapid City.
BOOTS: AND: SHOES.
Special lines in Men's Boots and Shoes; warranted to give good satisfaction.
28-y-m

HAZELTON FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Hundreds of grand Chicks for sale. Send for price and catalogue.
C. W. ECKARDT,
Ridgeville, Ont.
26-y-m

**MANITOBA
FARM
LANDS!**

A. J. BANNERMAN, REAL ESTATE & FINANCIAL BROKER,
435 Main St., WINNIPEG. **CHEAP LANDS.**
Near Stonewall.—S e ¼ and s ¼ n e ¼ 24, 14, 1, east s e ¼ and e ¼ s w ¼ 5, 14, 2, east. Rosser.—N w ¼ and w ¼ n e ¼ 20: s e ¼ and e ¼ s w ¼ 14; all in 12, 1, east: s w ¼ and s ¼ n w ¼ 10, 12, 1, west. Terms—10 per cent. cash, balance in five annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
314-y-om

**WINNIPEG
CITY
PROPERTY!**

—ESTABLISHED 1879.—
WM. BELL | MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG, MAN.
(CORNER GRAHAM.)

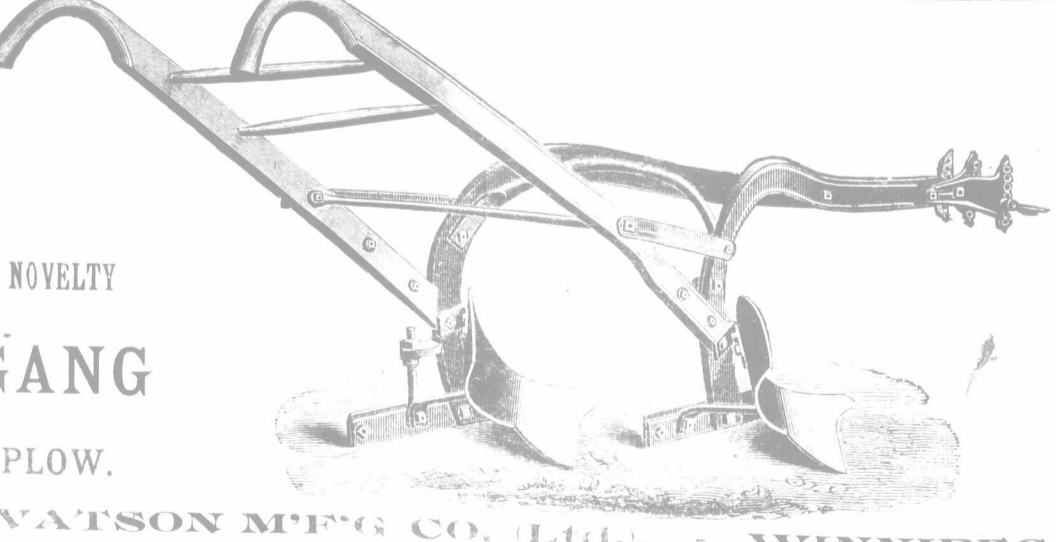
DRY GOODS!
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings always on hand. A full and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.
26-y-m
WILLIAM BELL, 288 MAIN STREET.

STEVENS & BURNS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Portable, Stationery and Traction Engines and Boilers, Ertel Victor Hay Presses, J I C Agitator Separator, Saw Mill Machinery, Engineers' Brass Goods and Fittings.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

32-f-M **STEVENS & BURNS, Winnipeg, Man.**

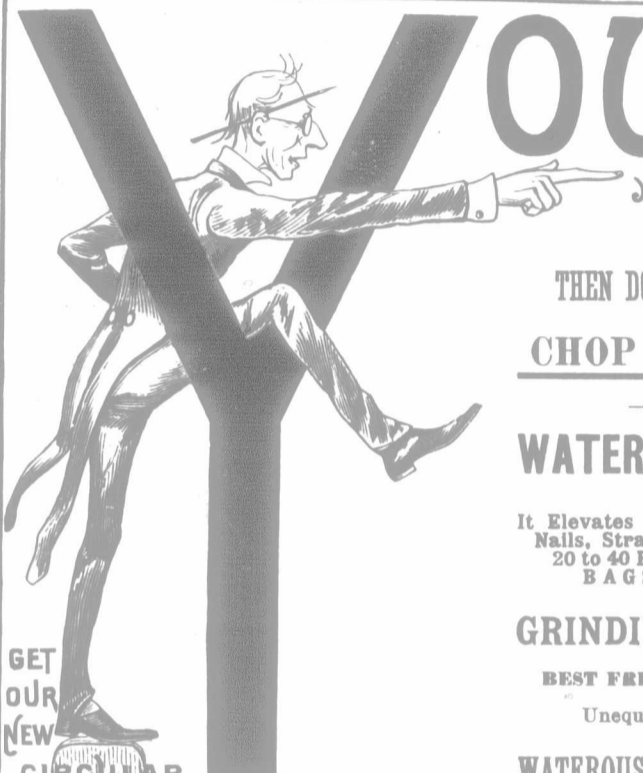
ONE PRICE CASH STORE!
Boissevain, - Manitoba.
WHOLESALE - AND - RETAIL.
Importers and Jobbers in General Merchandise. First-Class Goods at Lowest Cash Prices. Fur Goods and Clothing a Specialty. All Lines Well Assorted.
BUY FOR CASH AND SAVE YOUR MONEY. A. C. McEOWN & CO.
33-a-m

GEO. McCULLOCH & CO.,
FLOUR & WOOLLEN MILLS
RAPID CITY, - MAN.,
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Rapid City Yarn, Blankets, Flannel, Kersey, Tweed, etc. The highest cash price for Wool. Extra inducement to farmers for Wool in exchange for goods. Samples on request.
28-y-m



NOVELTY
**GANG
PLOW.**
WATSON MFG CO. (Ltd.), - WINNIPEG.
Agricultural Implements (Wholesale and Retail). You can Save Money by Writing us Direct.
33-a-m

YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED



THEN DO IT ECONOMICALLY
CHOP YOUR GRAIN
 — WITH A —
WATEROUS CHOPPER

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

GRINDING SURFACES,
 BEST FRENCH BUHR STONES.
 Unequaled for Durability.

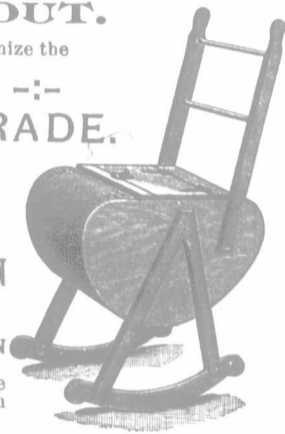
WATEROUS, - Winnipeg, Man.
 33-a m

GET OUR NEW CIRCULAR.

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL,
 JOHN C. McKAY, Proprietor,
NEEPAWA, - MAN.
 Convenient to Railway Station.
 31-y-m Terms \$1 Per Day.

CRADLE CHURN
JUST OUT.

Will revolutionize the
CHURN --
-- TRADE.



PERFECT
 — IN —
CONSTRUCTION

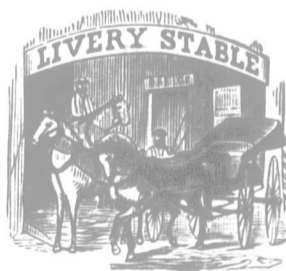
— AND —
EASE OF OPERATION
 Churns with half the labor required with any Barrel Churn.

B. R. HAMILTON & CO.,
 Patentees and Sole Proprietors,
 31-y-m **Neepawa, Man.**

HUTCHINGS & BEMROSE.



Manufacturers and dealers in **HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS, ETC.,** in fact, everything for the horse in the harness line. We sell at the very lowest prices for cash. Before purchasing elsewhere, call at the Beautiful Plains Harness Emporium,
 Corner Mountain Ave. and Hamilton St.,
 31 c-m **Neepawa, Man.**



THE PALACE
LIVERY STABLE
 Geo. Currie,
 Proprietor,
NEEPAWA, MAN.

Good outfits at reasonable rates. Feed & sale stable in connection. Give us a Call.
 31-v-m

FREE

Information will be sent to those desirous of becoming acquainted with the advantages to be gained by locating on

FARMS

In the neighborhood of Hamiota and Rapid City. A number of improved and unimproved farms for sale, and lots in the rising town of Hamiota.
 312-y-om **MALCOLM TURRIFF, Rapid City.**
ALEX. STEWART,
 MINNEDOSA, - - MANITOBA.

Agent for sale of C. P. R. and Canada Northwest Land Company's lands, and of thousands of acres of other lands in the neighborhood of above town and along the little Saskatchewan River, where there is abundance of hay and first-class water. No better part for mixed farming. Improved lands among the above. Enquiries promptly answered, and any information required will be cheerfully given.
 318-y-om

THE BUCKEYE MOWER

LEADS THEM ALL. TRY ONE.

TIGER AND ITHACA HAY RAKES.
SINGLE APRON BINDERS.

Our Walking and Riding Plows
 ARE SECOND TO NONE IN THE MARKET.

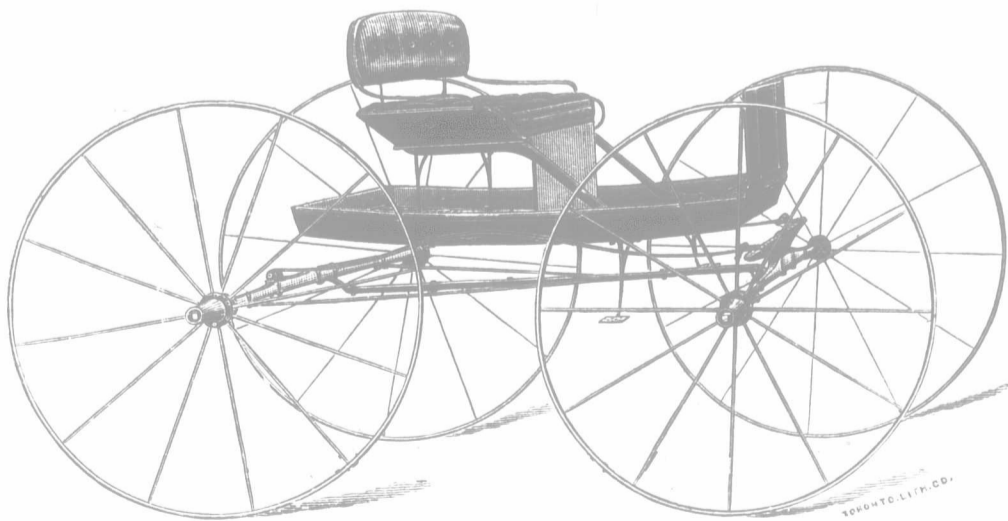
Agents for John Abell's Thresher Outfits.

Record : 3,300 bushels in 10 hours.

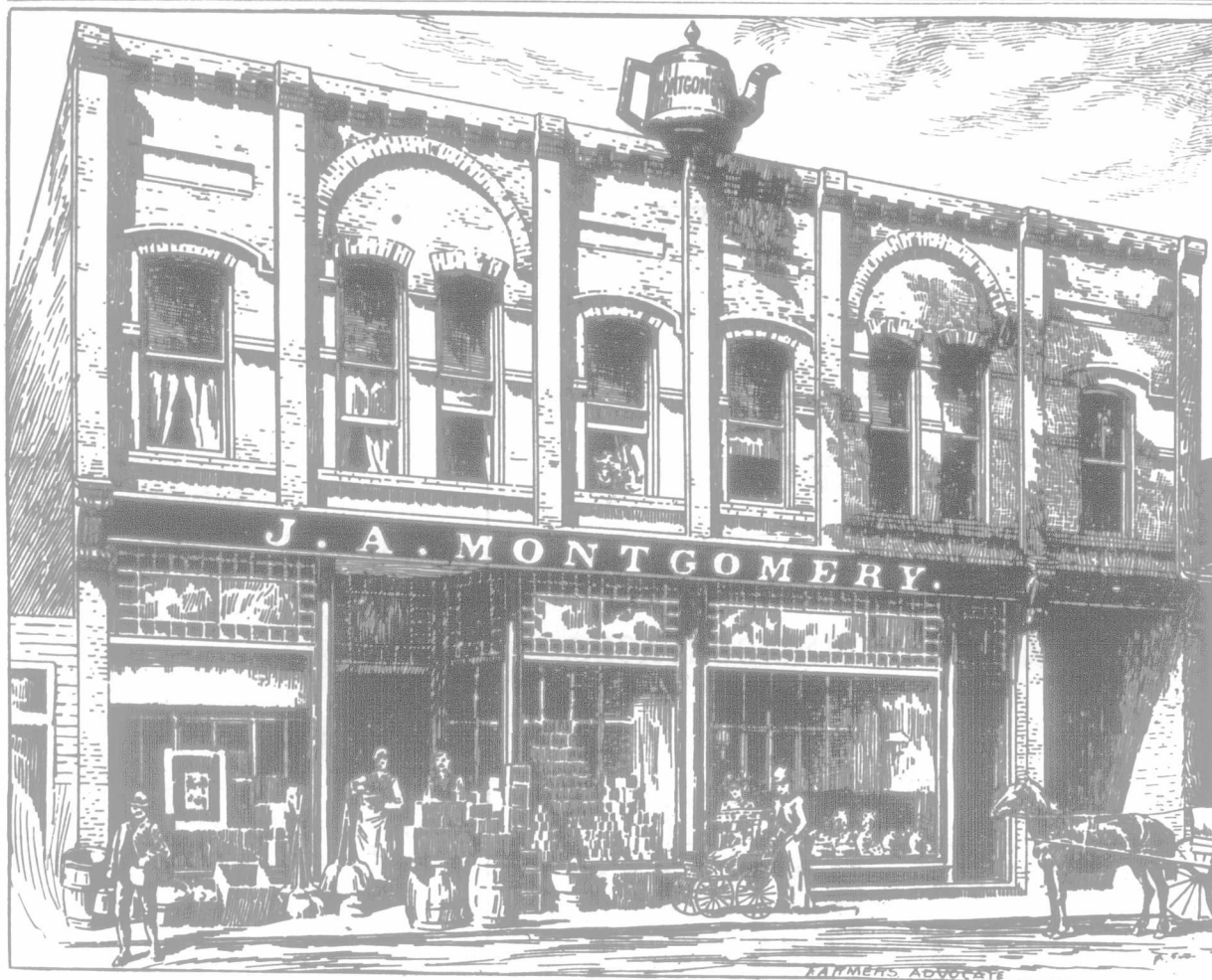
Agencies at all principal points in Manitoba. Full line of Repairs kept.

FROST & WOOD, 25-y-M WINNIPEG, Man.

BOYCE'S CARRIAGE WORKS
 James Street West, Winnipeg.



MANUFACTURER OF
FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS.
 We carry the largest assortment in Manitoba. Call and examine before buying. Send for Catalogue.
 33-a-m



—BUY YOUR—
**HARVEST &
 THRESHING**
 —:- SUPPLIES
 —AT—
JOHN A. MONTGOMERY'S
 —
 Groceries, Crockery,
 Glassware, Etc.,
 AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
 —
MONTGOMERY BLOCK
 NINTH STREET,
BRANDON, 33-a-m MAN.

**FLEMING'S
 GOPHER
 POISON.**

Price 50c., postpaid to any address

PREPARED BY
FLEMING & SONS,
 Brandon, - - - Man.
 30-y-m

GEORGE V. FRASER
 REAL ESTATE AGENT.

City and Farm Properties Bought and Sold.

PROPERTIES HANDLED ON COMMISSION.
 DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
 Rosser Avenue, - BRANDON, MAN.
 Box 160. 29-y-m

W. H. SHILLINGLAW,
 ARCHITECT.

Plans and Specifications prepared
 for all kinds of buildings.
 Schools and Churches a Specialty.
 Brandon, - 24-y-M - Man.

SAMUEL SMOOT'S
 -:- RESTAURANT, -:-

Corner 10th Street and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON.
 (Immediately opposite C.P.R. Station.)
 Meals at all hours. All kinds of canned meats
 kept in stock for the convenience of the travelling
 public. Call in and get what you want. 32-y-M

ESTABLISHED 1886.
BEAVER HALL CLOTHING HOUSE—THE FARMERS' EMPORIUM
 For Clothing, Furnishings and Fur Goods.
 THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.
 GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.
 24-y-M **JOHN T. SOMERVILLE, BRANDON, MAN.**

WILKINS & ANDREWS, BRANDON
 CASH BARGAINS IN
 PANTS TO ORDER } **Clothing, Furnishings, &c.**
 22-y-M] 27 24.00.

MANITOBA LANDS FOR SALE BY W. M. MOORE & CO., 437 RICHMOND-ST., LONDON, ONT.
 TERMS ON APPLICATION. PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS.

EAST OF 1st MERIDIAN.					WEST OF 1st MERIDIAN.				
Section.	Township.	Range.	Price Per Acre.		Section.	Township.	Range.	Price Per Acre.	
s w 1/4	12.	2.	3.	83 00	s e 1/4	19.	13.	21.	4 00
s w 1/4	33.	9.	5.	5 00	w 1/2	19.	14.	21.	5 00
n 1/2 n w 1/4	28.	9.	5.	5 00	w 1/2	33.	14.	21.	5 00
n 1/2	3.	2.	5.	2 00	All	3.	7.	22.	10 00
n e 1/4	19.	13.	3.	4 00	n e 1/4	13.	6.	22.	10 00
s 1/2 s e 1/4	30.	13.	3.	4 00	n 1/2	23.	6.	22.	10 00
n w 1/4	22.	8.	2.	10 00	s 1/2	33.	6.	22.	10 00
s 1/2 s w 1/4	27.	8.	2.	10 00	s 1/2	3.	13.	22.	5 00
e 1/2	2.	5.	1.	8 00	s 1/2 and n e 1/4	16.	14.	22.	6 00
n w 1/4	19.	8.	4.	6 00	n 1/2	17.	14.	22.	6 50
s 1/2 s w 1/4	30.	8.	4.	6 00	n w 1/4	17.	16.	23.	3 00
s 1/2	30.	13.	4.	6 00	All	17.	6.	23.	20 00
n 1/2	13.	13.	6.	6 00	e 1/2	5.	6.	23.	10 00
n e 1/4	14.	13.	6.	6 00	All	52.	18.	23, imp.	5 00
e 1/2	31.	2.	7.	5 00	w 1/2	19.	5.	24.	10 00
All	13.	5.	7.	6 00	n 1/2	21.	5.	24.	10 00
s w 1/4	2.	8.	9.	imp. 6 50	w 1/2	3.	9.	26.	6 00
n w 1/4	25.	5.	9.	6 50	w 1/2	1.	10.	26.	5 00
s w 1/4	5.	1.	10.	5 00	n w 1/4	35.	10.	26.	6 00
n e 1/4	17.	1.	10.	5 00	e 1/2	3.	12.	27.	8 00
e 1/2	25.	1.	10.	6 00	n e 1/4	36.	18.	27.	5 00
s e 1/4	19.	1.	10.	6 00	w 1/2	31.	12.	28.	5 00
s 1/2	35.	1.	10.	5 00	All	15.	14.	28.	6 00
s 1/2	1.	1.	10.	4 00	"	21.	14.	28.	6 00
s 1/2	33.	3.	12.	6 00	"	27.	14.	28.	6 00
s w 1/4	31.	12.	16.	6 00	n w 1/4	10.	13.	5.	7 00
All	12.	17.	12.	6 00	s 1/2	13.	8.	21.	10 00
s 1/2 and 1/4	26.	11.	20.	10 00	n 1/2	13.	7.	21.	8 00

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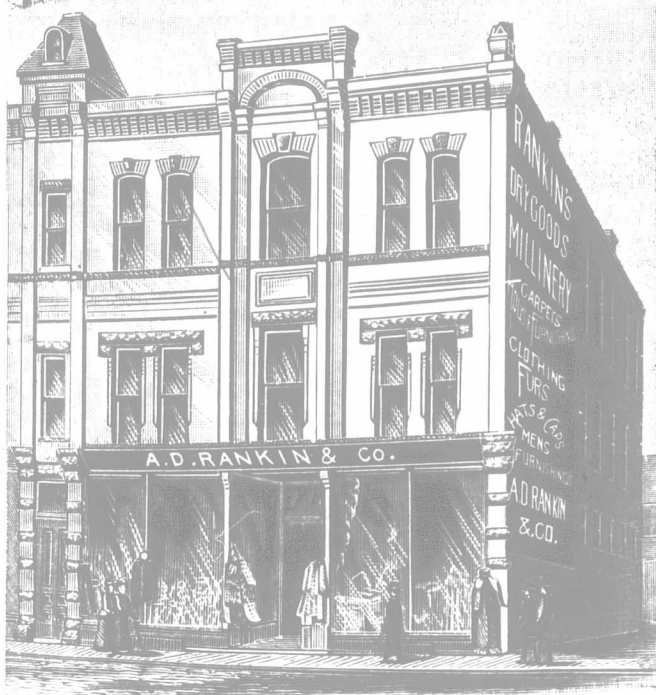
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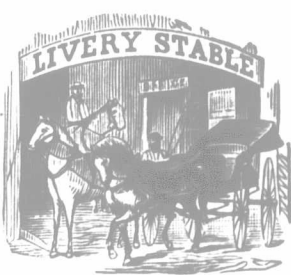
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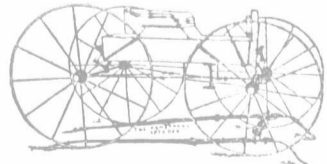
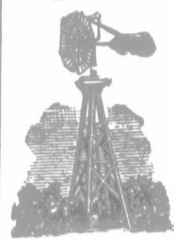


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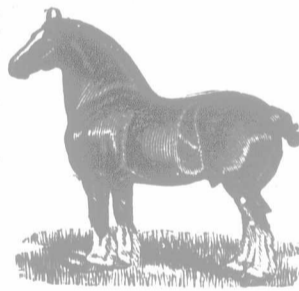
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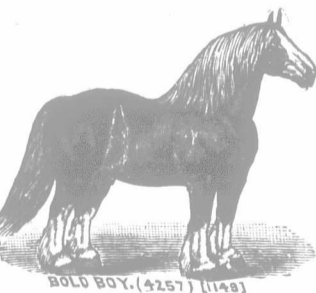
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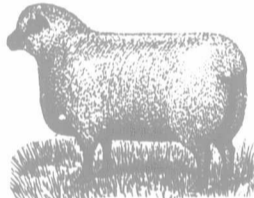
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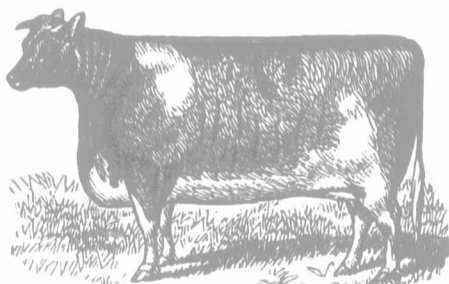


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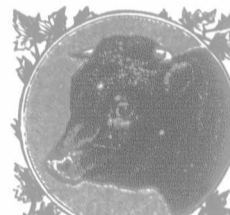


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the best blood of England, Ireland & Scotland



We have now much pleasure in telling our patrons that we have never been in better shape to meet their demands. We have not shown for three years, and all our stock have been on grass from May to December, and on swede turnips and rye hay from December to May. We can supply farmers with bulls to breed the best class of steers, besides settling once and for all the vexed dehorning question. Our strong point in the past has been the breeding and feeding of **Show Animals.** We are breeding them **NOW,** and can turn out herds fit to stand against the world at Chicago next year. Our prices will be found most reasonable, and we shall gladly welcome farmers and stockmen, whether on business or pleasure. Send postal card for private Sale List and give us a call before investing.

J. G. DAVIDSON,
Kinnone Park Stock Farm, MANAGER.
317-f-om New Lowell, Ont.

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.

ROBT. REENOR, Importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otelle 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

JERSEYS.

I offer FOR SALE a few Highly Bred Jerseys, registered in the A. J. C. C.
Young Cows in milk, due to calve in February.
Fine Heifers, due to calve in November.
Bull Calves, 6 months' old, of extra breeding.
 Also a **Fresh, Young, Handsome Cow**, unregistered—cheap.
John Fennell,
 321-a-om BERLIN, ONT.

Ingledale Farm, Winona, Ont.

JONATHAN CARPENTER offers for sale at very reasonable figures a number of very fashionably bred Jerseys, bulls and heifers, of all ages; also standard-bred colts and fillies from such sires as Gen. Stanton, sire of thirteen in the 30 list, and Almont Wilkes, trial in 2.16. "Good individuals with gilt-edged pedigrees." Come and see them. 319-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!

WM. ROLPE, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 321-y-OM

SUNNY BRAES FARM
 Hillhurst, P. Q.

ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS.

The prize-winning herd of the Eastern Townships, headed by Rene of St. Lambert (20343), winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes wherever shown. I make a specialty of pure St. Lambert blood, and breed none but the best. Choice young stock for sale. Terms, prices and pedigrees on application.

Mrs. C. H. Crossen,
 Sunny Braes Farm, HILLHURST, P. Q.
 310-y-OM

BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE

Canada's **Sir George**, (Canada's John Bull, Pure St. Lambert, Allie of St. Lambert, 26% lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily.)
Hugo Chief of St. Ames, Pure St. Lambert.

Massena's Son—Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,099 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days.
Sir Signal.

Signal of Belvedere—Miss Satanella (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.

Believed to be the three greatest living bulls. Silver cup at the Kellogg Combination Sale; Silver Tea Set (Farmer's Advocate) for milk test; over 20 medals, gold, silver and bronze; over 300 prizes in money, also numerous diplomas, commendations and special prizes.

Special Offering Now.

3 Sons of Canada's Sir George, (pure St. Lamberts).
 2 Sons of Massena's Son, from tested cows.
 Registered and express paid to any reasonable distance.—**MRS. E. M. JONES**, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 313-y-OM

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (19037), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21200), a son of Canada John Bull.
STUB headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2.15 1/4.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.

A. C. BURGESS, Arklan Farm, 312-y-OM Carleton Place, Ont.

Messrs. A. McCallum & Son, **SPRUCE HILL FARM,** Importers & Breeders of Registered Danville, P. Q. Three yearling bulls for sale at reasonable figures. 320-y-om

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



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

THOMAS GUY,
 314-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

MAPLECLIFF STOCK FARM
Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

We make a specialty of these grand dairy cattle, our stock consisting of very heavy milkers, and have some fine young stock for sale; also high grades. One mile from Ottawa. **E. REID & CO.,** 311-y-OM Hintonburg, Ont.

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

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 26, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, 310-y O M. Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont

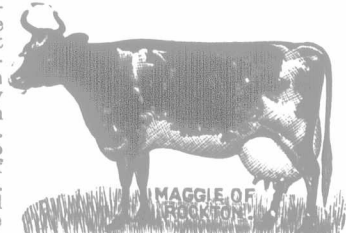
DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

This herd has taken all the first prizes wherever shown in Quebec and Ontario since 1887 to 1891. From imported stock. Young stock for sale at liberal prices.

JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, 315-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.



JAS. McCORMICK & SON,

311-y-OM Rookton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Still the Choicest and Leading Herd in Canada. Will again exhibit at Toronto. Parties wishing choice stock should meet us here to see our stock and get our prices. Stock of highest excellence & most noted families of the breed. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O. Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. **A. C. HALLMAN & CO.** 317-y-OM

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES.

None but the best are kept at

BROCKHOLME FARM, - Ancaster, Ont.

R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry; Yorkshires all recorded. 319-y-om

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

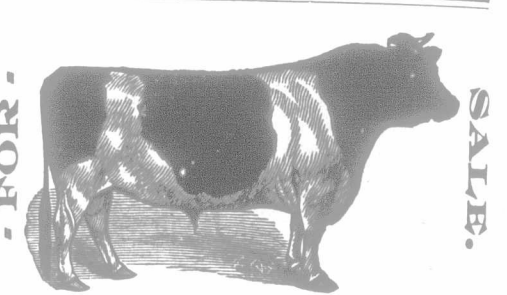
Holstein-Friesians of the greatest individual excellence. The breeding for butter quality a specialty. Colanthus Abbecker, the richest butter and milk bred bull in Canada, now at head of herd. Always something for sale at living prices. Write for description and prices. 318-y-om

HOLSTEINS at WALNUT HILL FARM

Messrs. H. McCAUGHERTY & SON, Streetsville, Ont., offer for sale, at low figures, choice young Bulls and Heifers of the best dairy strains. Write for prices, or, better still, come and see us. Visitors welcome. No trouble to show stock. Streetsville Station 1/2 mile. 318-y-om

ONLY-HOLSTEINS ONLY

We are making a specialty of breeding Holsteins of the following strains: Aargies, Partingtons and Mercedes. Our last importation consisted of nineteen head from one of the leading herds in the United States. Our herd now numbers close to 30 head. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Prices right and terms reasonable. **E. M. S. & C. S. MOTT,** The Gore Farm, Box 95, Newry, Ont. 318-y-om



A choice lot of thorough-bred Holsteins. We have on hand a large number of choice bull and heifer calves which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. They can be seen at Wyton, which is on the St. Mary's Branch of the Grand Trunk R. R. Before buying, give us a call. For further information apply to **W. B. SCATCHERD, Secretary,** 312-y-OM Wyton, Ont.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND HEIFERS.

John Pringle, Maple Lawn Farm, Ayr, Ont., offers for sale a few well-bred bulls and heifers of the above breed at reasonable figures. My bull, Fra's King, was bred by Dudley Miller, and my cows are all of choice breeding. 308-y-OM

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Lansdowne Farm, - Winona, Ont.

To avoid inbreeding we offer for sale our two-year-old prize-winning bull "Siekje's Mink's Mercedes Baron." A grand individual and a rare stock getter. Also a nice bull calf and a few extra good heifers; all registered and from tested dams. No culls. Write for prices, or meet us at Toronto Fair. **J. C. McNIVEN & SON.** 320-y-om

Holstein-Friesians

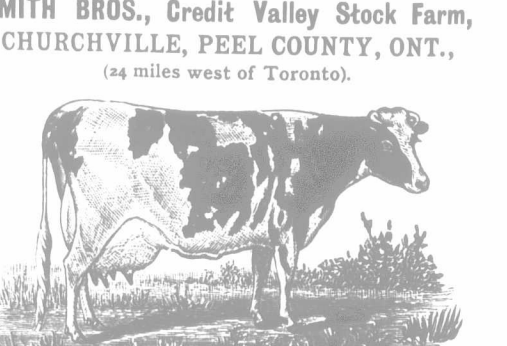
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS. Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

J. W. JOHNSON, 313-y-OM SYLVAN P. O.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,

CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT., (24 miles west of Toronto).



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 316-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

My stock is selected from the leading herds. Choice young stock for sale. Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations.

W. McCLURE, Mint Creek Farm, NORVAL, ONT. On main line G. T. R. 310-y-OM

HEREFORD CATTLE & CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right.—**JOS. CAIRNS,** CANLACHIE, ONT., 14 miles from Sarnia. 313-y-OM

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Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 308-y-OM

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use and recommend Butter-Makers to use

CARVER'S BUTTER MOULDS & PRINTS

— AND —

Davies' Parchment Butter Paper. Send for circulars and samples.

WM. DAVIES & CO., 317-y-om 24 Queen St. West, Toronto

LINCOLN SHEEP.



LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS of both sexes always for sale. Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimsby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram, or a few ewes send along your orders. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont. W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont. on London, Huron and Bruce Ry.

319-y-om

SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES and Polled-Angus Cattle.

Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty choice Shropshire rams and ewes of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick. All registered. JAS. McFARLANE & SON, Clinton, Ont. G. T. R. Station 1/2 mile. 319-y-om

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE!

Fifty head of Ewes and Lambs of the very best breeding quality. One fine two-shear Ram, bred by John Campbell. Write for particulars. Isaac Johnston, Ravenna P.O., Ont. 319-c-om

1881-SHROPSHIRE-1881.

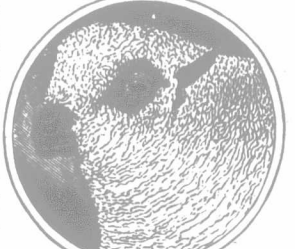
My flock is one of the oldest in Canada, my first importation being made in 1881. My present stock of ewes were imported direct from the flocks of Bradburne Bros. and H. Parker. Write for prices. JAS. COOPER, KIPPEW, Ont. 319-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM.

Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.—Choice young registered stock for sale. Telegraph office, Innerkip. Farm, 3/4 miles from Innerkip Station on C.P.R. and 6 miles from Woodstock G. T. R. WHITESIDE BROS., Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont. 316-y-om

SHROPSHIRE!

I AM now ready to take orders for the coming summer, and after weaning. My flock consists of 170 imp. ewes and lambs; a few shearing rams, with a fresh importation to arrive shortly. If you want size and quality I can supply you. Visitors welcomed.



W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH P. O. (7 miles south of London.) 315-tf-OM

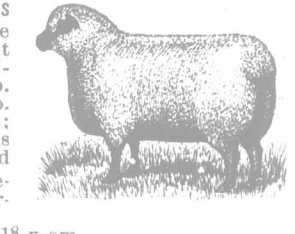


MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE HAVE Continental Notoriety.

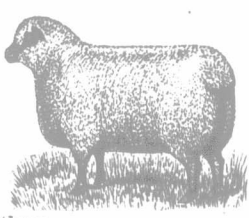
ORDERS WILL NOW BE TAKEN FOR CHOICE -:- LAMBS

Of both sexes. Over one hundred to select from. Address, JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, Ont. 314-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE & SHORTHORNS For sale at reasonable prices. A choice lot of ram lambs & yearlings sired by my imp. Thomas ram from imp. and home-bred ewes; also five young bulls from 9 to 18 months old W. G. PETTIT, Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R. 318-v-om



SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.



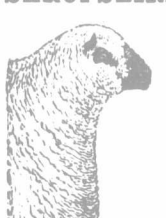
I offer for sale at right prices, a very choice lot of imported ewes and rams; also Scotch Short-horns from the very best strain in Scotland. Write or come and see them. W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, Ont., Corwin, C. P. R., 7 miles east of Guelph. 310-j-om

AT EASTWOOD.

60 PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE.

T. C. PATTESON, Postmaster, 321-a-om TORONTO.

SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.



Imported and Home-bred EWES, LAMBS - AND - SHEARLING EWES of best quality and lowest prices.

YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Come and see me before buying elsewhere. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta P. O., Ont., 321-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.

FOR SALE, ELM PARK SHROPSHIRE

Number eighty head of imported and home-bred. Very choice lambs at low prices; also a few very fine Jersey heifers.

W. D. REESOR, Markham, Ont. 320-c-om



Cotswold Sheep. The gold medal flock; established in 1854. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported rams in use. Young stock for sale. Berkshires. Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in far row

and young stock for sale at all times. Spring Pigs now ready to ship. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction. Come and see, or write; registered; Jersey Cows, Helpers and Calves; registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock. 315-y-om

J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, Ont.



Cotswold Sheep! Wm. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder, takes pleasure in intimating to the public that he is importing a large number of show sheep, which are expected to arrive early in August. Call and inspect personally. Visitors always welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-om

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

T. W. HECTOR, IMPORTER AND BREEDER. The oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin T. W. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont. Stations, Springfield and Cookville on the C. P. R. Port Credit on G. T. R. 314-y-OM



MCGILLIVRAY & TAZEWELL, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division G. T. R., importer and breeder of DORSET HORN SHEEP. 314-y-OM

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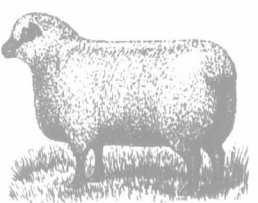


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DAVID BUTTAR, Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 314-v-OM

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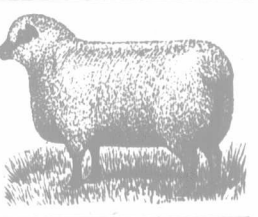
WM. THOMAS offers for sale RAMS AND EWES



from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address—

WM. THOMAS, Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop, England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury. 316-y-om

Astwood Hill Shropshires, the most famous flock in England. We led in the show ring at the Royal and the Bath and West of England in 1891. I. & S. BRADBURNE, Astwood Hill, Redditch, Eng. 316-y-om



ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.

It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and Ewes always for sale. ALSO IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

H. PARKER, The Park Farm, Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng. 316-y-om

SHROPSHIRE, -:- SHORTHORNS and Yorkshires.

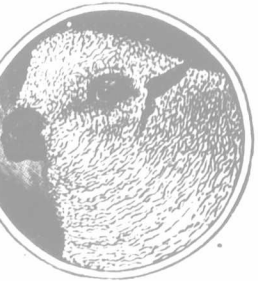
My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome. Young Stock always for sale at reasonable figures.



GEO. THOMPSON, Wroxall, Warwick, England. Station and Telegraph:—Hatton. Trains met by appointment. 316-y-om

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The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood. Eavens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale 31st of August.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

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DORSET HORN SHEEP! CULVERWELL BROS., Durlough Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record For price, etc., in Canada and U.S.A., apply to— 315-y-OM JOHN TAZEWELL, Uxbridge, Ont., G.T.R.



W. G. EDWARDS & CO.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

ELMHURST STOCK & DAIRY FARM CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm. North Nation Mills, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 316-y-OM

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THE WALMSLEY WINDMILL.

The fall exhibitions are attended by visitors for both pleasure and profit. Many are on the lookout for improved machinery, for better performance of the work of the farm. Manufacturers are well aware of the advantage thus afforded for showing their goods. Among the implements and machines that are becoming more necessary for labor saving is the windmill pump. Mr. J. F. Walmsley, Woodstock, Ont., intends to make an exhibit of their mill at the coming Western Fair. Those wanting anything in their line should not fail to examine this machine.

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In this issue of the *ADVOCATE* this company are advertising a new two-furrow gang plow, which they claim has special merit. The special points claimed are—

1st. The ease with which it is regulated to plow any depth from three to eight inches.

2nd. It covers its furrow on account of its extra long boards.

3rd. Its axles are made of steel, with adjustable wheel arbors.

4th. It is strongly built and very light draft. We would recommend every farmer to see it before purchasing elsewhere.

The Cockshutt Company will have a full line of their riding and walking plows at the Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke and Montreal Fairs, where you can see their goods and examine them for yourselves.

LINCOLN -- SHEEP



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

WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS

Address—
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Riby Grove, Gt. Grimsby,
Lincolnshire, Eng.
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Prof. McCall invites inspection of his Stud of Clydesdales, by American and Canadian buyers. Among the many good ones bred at Blairtummock may be mentioned Col. Holloway's renowned Cedric, acknowledged the greatest breeding horse in America. Address—

PROF. MCCALL,
The Veterinary College,
Glasgow, Scotland.
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Walter Park, Balton, 54, Gt. St. Andrew, is the breeder of the world-renowned "Maple Shade," has always for sale a choice lot of pure-bred Clydesdale and Fillies; also pure-bred Ayrshire and other milking strains. Visitors welcome. Address—

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Funcan Jenkins, The Cross, Gt. St. Andrew, offers for sale Stallions and Fillies, the greatest as registered, and of the very choicest quality. American and Canadian buyers should see this stud.
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50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT.
Shropshire Sheep.

Shetland Ponies.

Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.

Registered Stock, all ages, for sale. Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP., [309-y-OM]

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100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

GEORGE WALTER, SUPT.
Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo. Capacity 250 tons. Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys. A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aargie family). Advance Register. Chester White Pigs.

Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

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CEDARS FARM.

175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.

ROBERT WALKER, SUPT.
Oxford-down Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

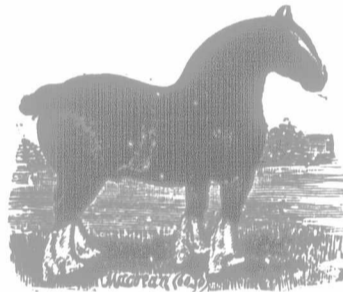
BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.

— IMPORTED AND REGISTERED —

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



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

GRAHAM BROTHERS

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

THE HOME OF SPRINGHILL DARNLEY.

Clydesdale dealers when in Scotland should not fail to visit Messrs. R. & J. Findlay's Stud, Breeders and owners, amongst others, of the famous H. A. S. winner, Chrystal 5387. Address—**Springhill, Baillieston, Glasgow.** 317-y-om

THE HOME OF SIR EVERARD!

Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, Scotland, calls the attention of American and Canadian buyers to the fact that his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys is one of the best in Scotland. Inspection solicited. No trouble to show horses. 317-y-om

W. G. BUTCHER,

The Chestnuts, Needingworth, Hunts, England

offers for sale a grand selection of

HACKNEY AND SHIRE-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES

of the choicest breeding, and good individually.

All registered. Visitors welcome. Station: St. Ives, Hunts. 317-y-om

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Parties visiting Scotland to purchase the above should call on the undersigned, who always has a choice selection bred from the best strains of blood.

ROBT. WILSON, Manswraes, Bridge o' Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. 317-y-om

2250 SHROPSHIRE

Including most of the greatest winners, also

Horses, Ponies, Cattle, Pigs and Sheep

Of other breeds, exported during 1891, by

E. GOODWIN PREECE,

Live Stock Exporter, - SHREWSBURY, ENG.

Who has personal knowledge of the best flocks, herds and studs, experience in shipping, and the privilege of selecting the choicest specimens of any breed, either for exhibition or breeding. American buyers supplied at lowest rates, and those visiting England conducted round the best stocks, so as to compare merits and prices before buying, and assisted in buying and shipping, FREE OF CHARGE. All necessary documents furnished. Highest references, information free. All importers should communicate. 318-y-om

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

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

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

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

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

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

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We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES
IN CANADA,

selected from the well-known herds of the Earl of Ellesmere, Prescott Union, and C. E. Duckering, England, by James Main, who is considered one of the best judges of pigs in America; also one imported sow and several other Canadian bred sows and boars of the well-known herds of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker-Jones, England.

Registered Sows and Boars mated not akin.

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Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Autumn Pigs.—LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 320-y-OM

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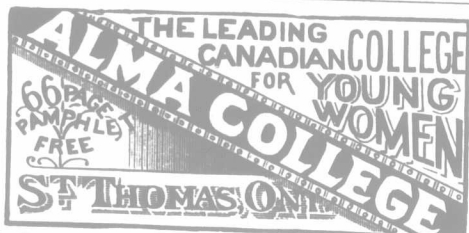
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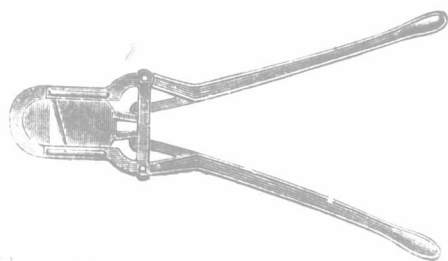
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We make several other styles both for pumping water and driving machinery. It will pay you to write us for large descriptive catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

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Mention this paper. 307-v-om

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The most humane way to clip all kinds of horns; less pain; one tenth of the time; is sure to heal the horns; saving prices, testimonials, etc., address the manufacturer for Canada. S. S. KIMBALL, P. O. Box 945, Sale Room 577 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.
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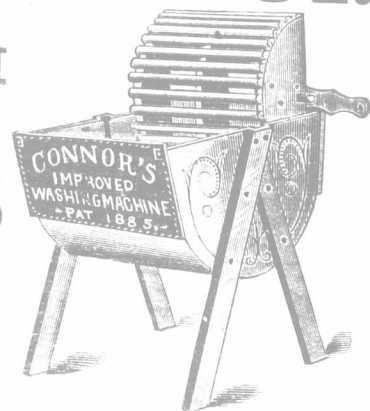
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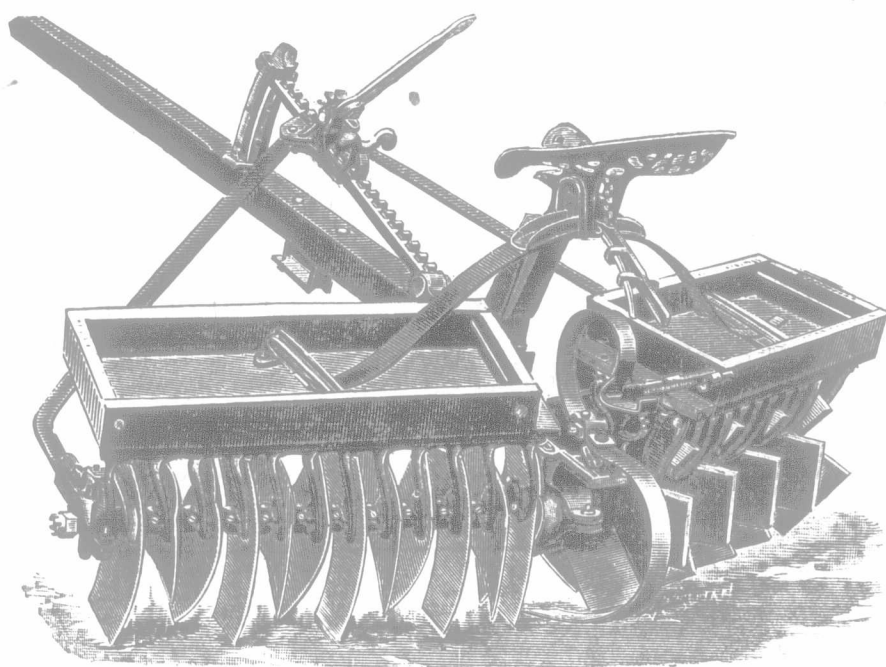
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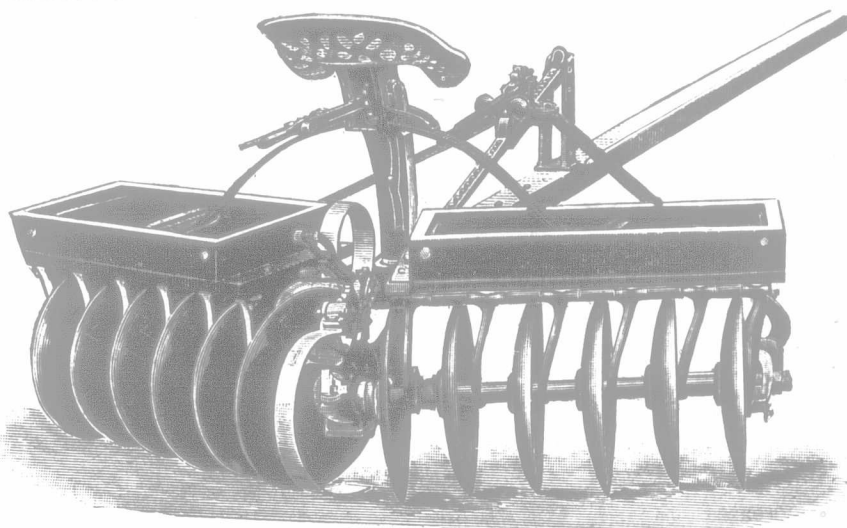
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DRADER'S PATENT SOLID DISC HARROW

Having the adjustable draught, the equalizing seat spring, the pivoted-wearing boxes, the draught direct from each end of the axle, and the adjustable spring tooth; in every way the same as the Spade Harrow, except that it has Discs instead of Spades. In sand or very loose land some will prefer the Disc to the Spade. We say with confidence that we offer you the best Disc Harrow ever made, and as a cultivator and harrow the Spade is its only superior.

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Not only Perfect in
EVERY TONE,
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HONEST but RICH in FINISH
ORGAN. and STYLE OF CASES.
Best Quality of Felts and Carpets.
PERFECT STOP ACTION.

Every Organ has the Mouse and Dust-Proof Pedal. Absolutely **PERFECT IN DETAIL.**
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I have some clean seed yet on hand for sale at the following reduced prices, f. o. b. at Thorndale:
American Bronze, \$1.25 half bush; \$2.00 bush.
Square Head, 1.25 " 2.00 "
Winter Fyfe, 1.25 " 1.75 "
Red Clawson, 75 " 1.25 "

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. James Hunter, Alma, Ont., has recently shipped a carload of Shropshires to Dakota, U. S. He reports his Shorthorns to be doing well, and says he has a fine lot of young bulls and heifers on hand.

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of a notice of the arrival in quarantine of W. S. Hawkshaw's annual importation of Shropshire sheep, the particulars of which will appear in our next issue. By what we learn they are of the same high character that has distinguished his former importations. He states that the demand for choice Shropshire ewes is greater than ever. Mr. H. writes: "By advertising in your widely spread paper I have just concluded a sale of all this year's lambs."

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Station, writes:— We intend making an exhibit of Hackneys, Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Shropshires at Sherbrooke, Toronto and Montreal. The following is a list of registered Hackney foals dropped at Hillhurst the past season:—

May 6, Imp. Nancy (4460) 255, b. c. by Wildfire (1224); May 10, Consequence (3610) 91, ch. f. by Young Nobleman (2328); May 21, Imp. Princess Dagmar (4590) 256, b. c. by Cannyman (2382); May 23, Gavotte (3845) 95, ch. f. by Young Nobleman (2328); May 31, Imp. Countess (70) 90, ch. f. by Fordham (287); also a number of capital foals by Fordham from half-bred, thoroughbred and light draught mares and ponies of Welsh descent. The Hackney cross is very popular in this district.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association offers the following special prizes to be awarded to Hereford cattle at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, subject to the following conditions:—Breeding cattle to be recorded in the American Hereford Record.

BREEDING CATTLE.

Best bull, 3 years and over, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$25. Best bull, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$25. Best bull, 1 year and under 2, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$20. Best bull calf, under 1 year, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$20. Best cow, 4 years and over, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$25. Best cow, 3 years and under 4, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$25. Best heifer, 2 years and under 3, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$25. Best heifer, 1 year and under 2, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$20. Best heifer calf, under 1 year, 1st \$80, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$35, 4th \$20. Sweepstakes, male, 1st \$125. Sweepstakes, female, 1st \$125. Best herd, consisting of 1 bull 2 years old or over, 1 cow 4 years old or over, 1 cow 3 years old and under 4, 1 heifer 2 years old and under 3, 1 heifer 1 year old and under 2, and heifer calf under 1 year old, 1st \$300, 2nd \$200, 3rd \$100, 4th \$50. Best young herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 heifers, all under 2 years of age, bred by exhibitor, 1st \$300, 2nd \$200, 3rd \$100, 4th \$50. Best 4 animals of either sex, under 4 years of age, the get of one sire, 1st \$200, 2nd \$150, 3rd \$100, 4th \$50. Best cow and 2 of her produce, 1st \$120, 2nd \$80, 3rd \$40, 4th \$20.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., writes that the demand for Cotswold sheep, both for the States and the provinces, is steadily increasing; sales have recently been active and satisfactory. Cotswold rams are in great demand for crossing on Merino and grade ewes on the ranches in the western territories. The consignments of rams sent by Mr. Snell to Colorado and Montana have given great satisfaction, their lambs having come strong and vigorous. One buyer writes that though the weather during the lambing season was unusually cold and wet the lambs by Cotswold rams came through with a loss of not more than ten per cent., while over fifty per cent. of the Merino lambs succumbed. Among the recent sales from the flock at Edmonton are:—7 rams to Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.; 2 imp. ewes to W. W. Wilson, Muncie, Ind.; a pair to T. C. Phelps, Greensboro, Ind.; 6 head to A. J. Winterowd, Flat Rock, Ind.; 5 to Wm. Young, Creemore, Ont.; 4 to S. H. Anderson, Oxford, Ind.; 3 to L. Reed, Burton, Ohio; and single rams to D. M. Roseberry, Lovett, Ind.; W. P. King, Red Hill, Ga., and J. E. Shutz, Headville, Va. Mr. Snell has also sold since last report Berkshire pigs to James Boden, St. Anne's, P. O. P. Scott, Norwood, E. Owen, Chatsworth, Hugh Bailey, Madoc, and J. H. Reed, Girard, Ohio.

Mr. James L. Davidson, Balsam P. O., had a visit in May from Robert Bruce, Esq., Elm Grove, Darlington, England, which resulted in the purchase of Mina 2nd, and her red roan bull calf Ontario Lad. They were both shipped 30th July, along with the bull from the Hon. John Dryden, and a heifer from Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kan., all bought by Mr. Bruce. No one knew their breeding better, and there are few as good judges in any country; he is often a judge at the leading shows in Britain. Ontario Lad was got by imported Hoopdar (1899), whose dam was Golden Lady, by the Champion of England (17526) few bulls living so closely connected to that noted sire. Ontario Lad's dam, Mina 2nd, was got by Royal Bampton (45529), grand sire Broadbalt (28073), great grand sire Dierhong (1761) bulls all bred by A. Crankshaw, Prof. Shaw, of Agricultural College, Guelph, bought Ontario Lad's full brother; also Mr. K. Long, Lech Hill, Mo., his full sister. I think Hoopdar is a good bull and as good a gettens as I have imported. Although eight years old he is as fit as a fiddle, and a good many of his get are in service and good terms, viz.: Robbins & Sons, Herts; Edg. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.; Chas. C. Newton, Lansing, Iowa, and others. I have a few ewes and also Clydesdale fillies which I think will please most people.

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YOU MAY AS WELL GET THE BEST

Ontario Agricultural College

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 1st OCTOBER.

Full courses of lectures, with practical instruction, on

Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany,

and other subjects required by young men intending to be farmers.

For circular giving full information as to cost, terms of admission, etc., apply to

Guelph, June, 92.

319-c-om

JAS. MILLS, M. A.,

PRESIDENT.

A NEW

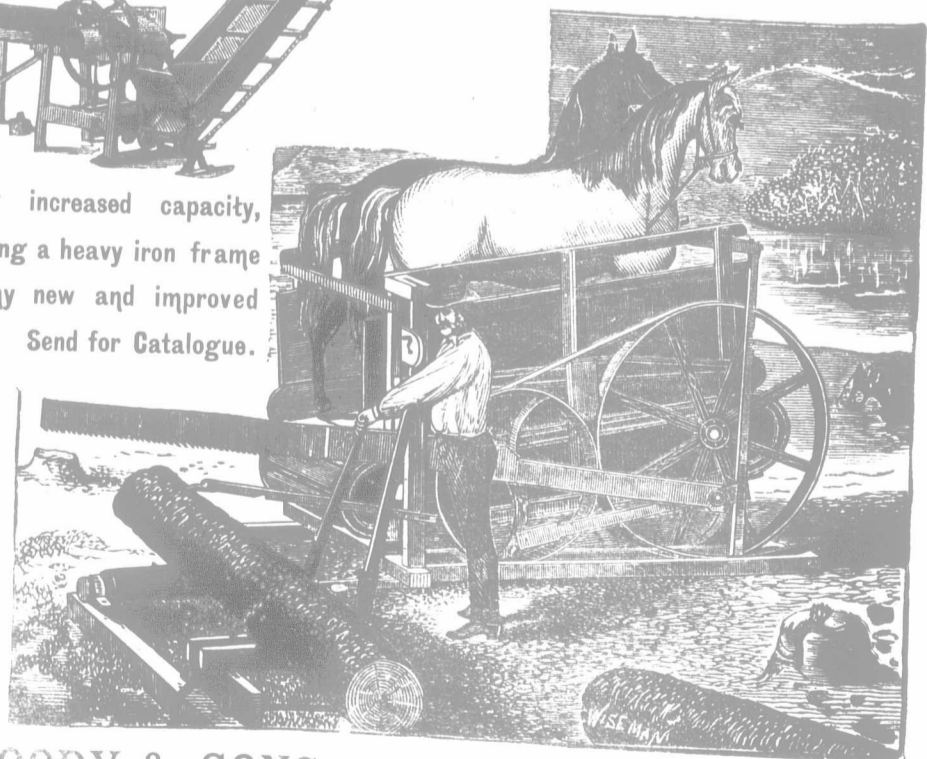
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MOODY'S

FAMOUS 2-HORSE TREAD POWERS

Equal to 4-Horse Sweep Powers.

Giving increased capacity, and having a heavy iron frame and many new and improved features. Send for Catalogue.



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24,600
4,600
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CHATHAM MILLS NOW IN USE!



2,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1886
2,300 MILLS SOLD IN 1887
2,500 MILLS SOLD IN 1888
3,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1889
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4,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1891

Cleaning Alsike Clover and Black Eye and Marrowfat Peas a special feature.

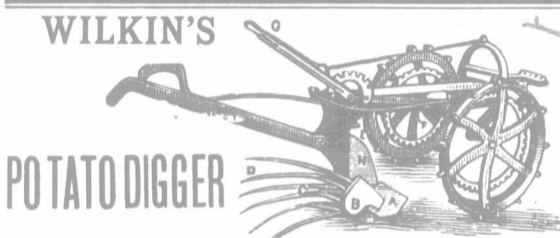
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Over 7,000 Bagging Attachments now in use.

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

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Send for Circular.

MANSON CAMPBELL, 321-d-om CHATHAM, ONT.



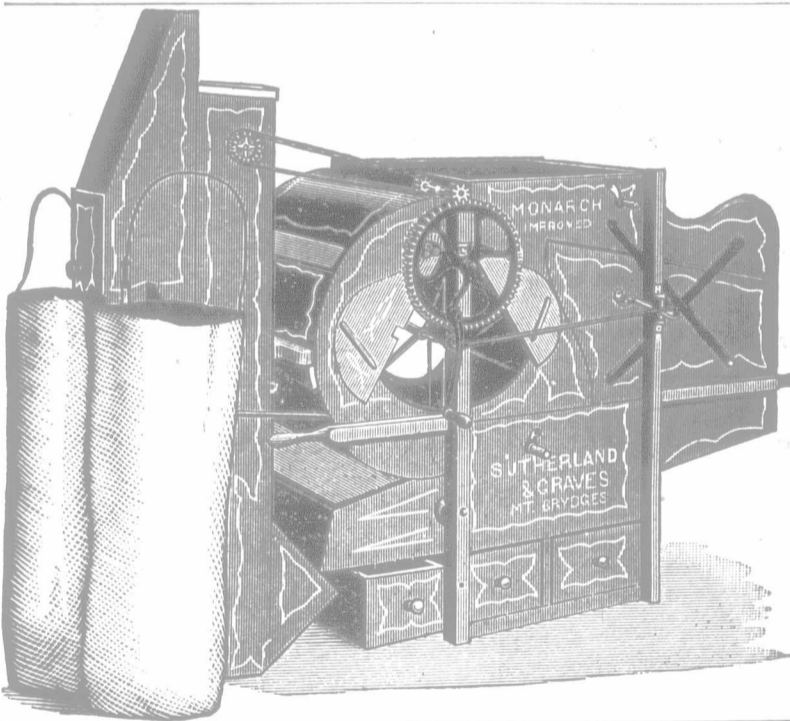
POTATO DIGGER

The Best IN THE Market,

STRONG, SIMPLE AND COMPLETE.
Shovel A raises the drill or hill. Mould-board B and Standard H casts off the outside. Prongs C and D move right and left alternately, with a drop of six inches from C to D. The potatoes are shaken to the surface by the quick motion of the Double Action Prongs. Pitman F operates prongs; is fifteen inches above A, and cannot choke; wheels move two or three feet apart to suit width of drill. Free circular, &c.

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ALEX. WILKIN, Manufacturer, London P.O., Ont.



FARMERS' FRIEND!
MONARCH FANNING MILL

What It Does:
Separates and grades oats, barley, wheat, rye, peas, beans, corn, clover and timothy. It screens all chaff and fowl seeds by one going through. Fastest and cleanest mill made. Note the bagging attachment; two men with the bagger does the work of three.

The MONARCH is the most superior, durable, simple, efficient and easiest operated mill in America. Testimonials and prices on application.

J. F. SUTHERLAND
Successor to
Sutherland & Graves,
MANUFACTURERS,
Mount Brydges, Ont.
319-c-om



Whites' Wood and Straw-Burning Boiler. Special Internal Arrangements for Burning Straw.

NOTICES.

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

A VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.
in the form of a large sized lithograph, in eight colors, with key to same, can be had by sending your address with twenty cents in postage stamps, to George H. Heafford, G. P. A., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Chicago, Ill. As the supply is limited, applications must be made early. Should the supply become exhausted the postage stamps will be returned to applicant.

MONTHLY PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16 residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott street, Toronto, not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition"; also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winner's names will be published in the Toronto on Mail first Saturday in each month.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association at Ottawa are pressing forward towards the front rank with their fair. The prize list is again to hand amongst the earliest. The Ottawa Fair has the advantage of that energetic and advanced management that is the more successful the stronger the competition. The prize list is well arranged, and the premiums ample. The numerous changes in the several classes have been made carefully and in the light of experience, and will be found to be more than ever satisfactory to exhibitors. The time chosen for the Ottawa Exhibition, the last week of September, is just the opening of the delightful Laurentian autumn. The bright and invigorating atmosphere of the Ottawa Valley, always pleasing, is never more healthful and enjoyable than in the early fall.

This Association has steadily progressed since its beginning four years ago, and it is gratifying to be able to say that its prospects for the forthcoming event are better than at the corresponding period of any year previously. The Capital City of the Dominion has much within and around it, the sight of which will well repay the time and cost of a visit. When to those attractions are added those of the annual Exhibition, many of which are peculiar to the Ottawa country, the expectations of a large attendance should be fully realized.

STOCK GOSSIP.

A herd of true Kerry cows will be shown at the World's Columbian Exposition, so says Mrs. Ernest Hart, who, with the Countess of Aberdeen, is forwarding such interests in this line.

Mr. S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., under date of Aug. 12, writes:—"Since I last wrote you the demand for Berkshires has been good. I must say that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is the best medium for advertising I have ever tried. I have shipped a number of animals to Quebec and some to Manitoba, and am pleased to state that in every case the purchasers have been pleased with the stock sent them. The outlook for the fall trade both in Berkshires and Cotswolds is very promising. I recently sold my imp. ram, Commodore, to Oscar Sherling, of Houlton, Maine, U. S. I intend exhibiting my herd of Berkshires at Toronto and the other leading shows this fall, and would be pleased to meet old customers as well as new ones."

VOLUME VI.

We have received at this office the sixth volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, for which we are indebted to Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary. This volume contains the pedigrees of 681 animals, of which 259 are stallions and 291 mares, the numbers of the former running from [1531] to [1789] inclusive, while the mares run from [1461] to [1751]. An appendix is added, containing the pedigrees of sires and dams of imported horses recorded in the volume. Three illustrations are given, the first of which is imp. Grey Clyde, which horse may be said to be the progenitor of the breed in Canada, the portrait of Queen's Own, the sweepstakes stallion at the late Toronto Spring Stallion Show, owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, and Bessie Bell, the sweepstakes mare of the two last seasons, owned by Robert Davies, Todmorden.

One of our staff recently inspected the Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine, the property of Mr. T. H. Medcraft, Sparta, Ont., and found them in fine, thrifty condition. Sheldon's Pride 28415 is at the head of the flock. The ewes, 36 in number, are a good lot, well-wooled, of good quality and size. The crop of lambs this year numbers 35; they also are large and thrifty, and of good quality. The breeding stock is all imported, and was selected from the best English flocks, chiefly from those of Mansel's, Bach's, Thonger's and Sheldon's. Two of the stock rams were bred by Sheldon, one by Gibson. The Improved Large Yorkshires kept here are also of very high quality. The breeding stock in this class is also imported, the stock boar being winner of first honors at the English Royal; the sows are of equal merit, as are the young pigs, a number of which are now ready for sale. Mr. Medcraft has had a life-long experience as a breeder of sheep and swine. Until recently he has been associated with his father in business, but early this year he purchased the farm and stock, and has since been conducting the business on his own account.

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 15 TO 24, 1892.

CANADA'S FAVORITE LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION!

Arrangements are completed for a larger and more-attractive exhibit than ever. Exhibitors should make application for space early, in order to obviate the difficulties experienced in past years of giving applicants sufficient suitable space wherein to make their display. Manufacturing in the Main Building will be exceptionally interesting this year. Special attractions, including Speeding in the Ring, for which the prizes are nearly double those of last year.

For Prize Lists and all information, apply to

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, **THOS. A. BROWNE,**
321-a-om **President.** **Secretary.**

PRESTON FURNACES

— ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE —

BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

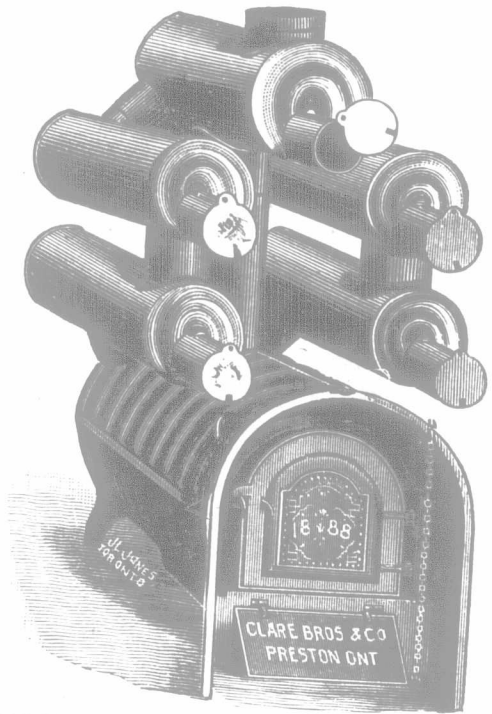
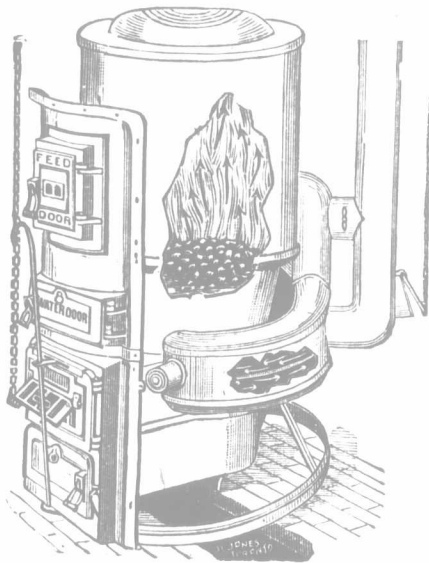
They have many special features of construction; are **DURABLE, EASILY CLEANED, VERY ECONOMICAL.**

WRITE FOR OUR FURNACE BOOK.
 — IT WILL INTEREST YOU. —

Estimates Willingly Supplied to Anyone.

CLARE BROS. & CO.,
 PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

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COCKSHUTT'S "LATEST IMPROVED" TWIG GANG PLOW!

SOLID STEEL AXLES
 — AND —
 REMOVAL ARBORS.

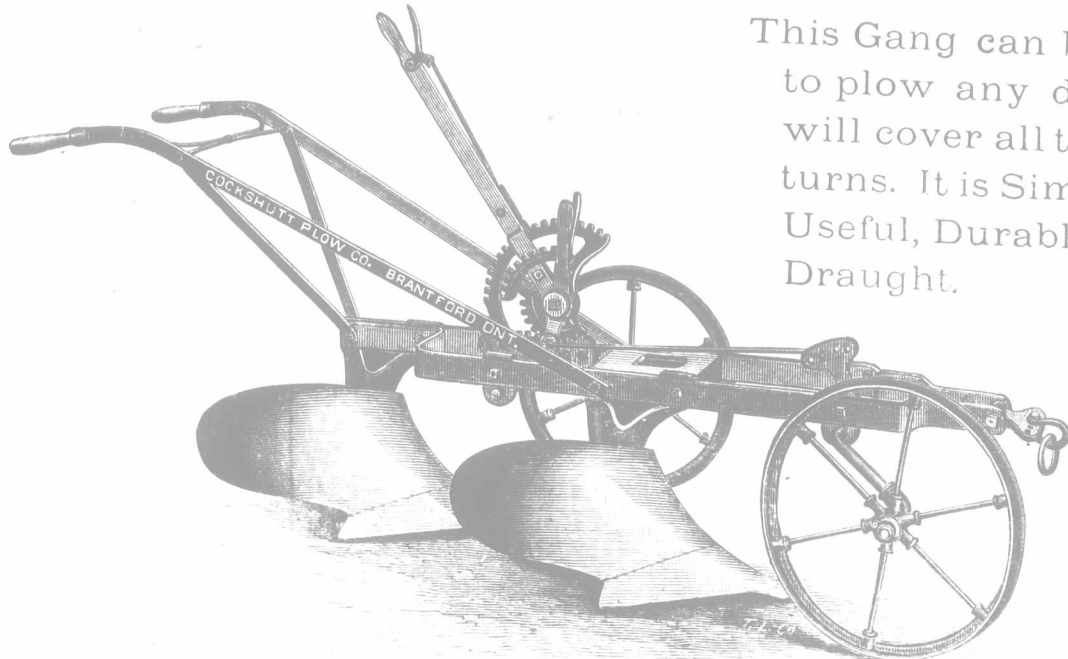
ASK YOUR AGENT

— FOR —

COCKSHUTT'S
GANG.

Easily Handled and
 Steady Running.

321-a-om



This Gang can be regulated to plow any depth, and it will cover all the furrow it turns. It is Simple, Strong, Useful, Durable and Light Draught.

SEE IT AT
 TORONTO, OTTAWA &
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COCKSHUTT
Plow Company
 (LIMITED),
 BRANTFORD, CANADA.

ADVERTISE IN FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MERCER COMPANY, LIMITED

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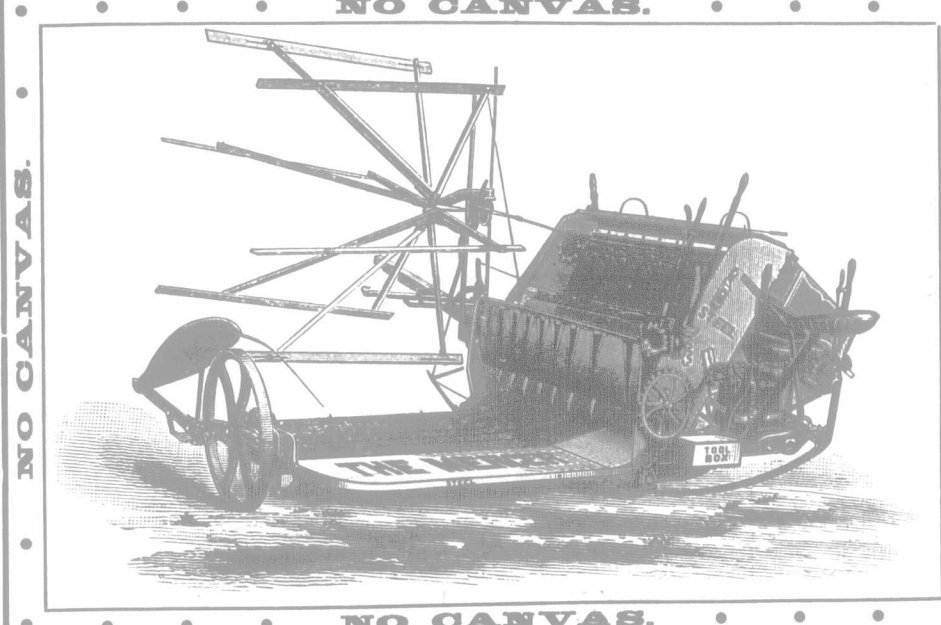
BRANCHES.

WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA.

LONDON,
PADSTOW,
(CORNWALL)
ENGLAND.

GLASGOW,
KELSO,
SCOTLAND.

BALLARAT,
VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA.



NO CANVAS.

NO CANVAS.

BRANCHES.

DUNEDIN,
NEW ZEALAND.

CAPE TOWN,
SOUTH AFRICA.

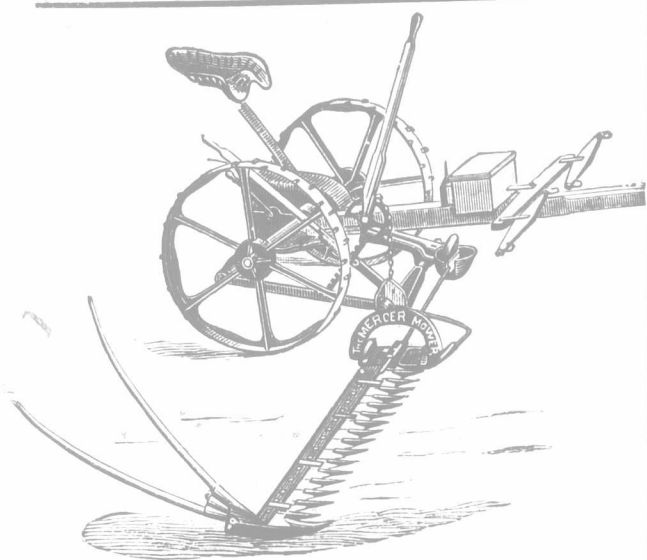
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:
ALLISTON,
CANADA.

THE MERCER STEEL BINDER, No. 4

Steel Frame, Steel Supports, Steel Elevator Sides, Steel Cross Bars, Steel Conveyor and Steel Elevator Tables. The only Binder in the World successfully handling all kinds of Grain **WITHOUT THE USE OF CANVAS.**

THE - MERCER - KNOTTER

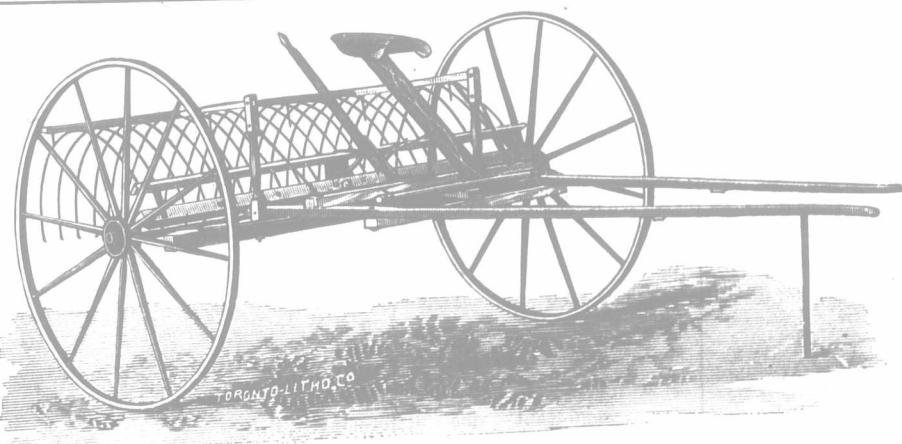
THE SIMPLEST IN THE WORLD. ONLY FOUR WORKING PARTS. NO DISK WHEEL NO KNIFE ARM NO PLUNGER BOLT. NO WASTE TWINE. CUTS ONLY ONE CORD. TIES A KNOT WITH LESS TWINE THAN ANY BINDER MADE.



THE "MERCER MOWER."

The sweetest cutting machine made. All the latest improvements. Built either with 2 1/4 or 3-inch sections.

- MERCER MOWERS, BINDERS, RAKES. -



THE "PERFECTION TIGER RAKE."

HIGH WHEELS. SUREST AND EASIEST TO DUMP AND CLEAR ITSELF OF ITS LOAD. FARMERS, DON'T BE DELUDED INTO BUYING CHEAP FRICTION RAKES.

We make a Specialty of the above Implements, and extra care is thereby given in the construction of the same. Farmers purchasing any of the above Implements may rest assured they are buying the best that can be produced.

MERCER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TERMS, CASH! WAGONS, TRUCKS & DEMOCRATS

By that we mean **CASH WITH THE ORDER.** On these strict terms our mail order department has assumed the proportions of a young giant. Thousands of buyers in all parts of Canada testify that our prices are right. We want no more proof than that. If you are not a customer of ours already you are not doing yourself justice. At once send us your name and address, and we will mail you our free price list. Here is part of it: 240-pound union scales only \$5 each; 500-pound platform scales on wheels only \$10 each; 1000-pound scales, \$12.50; 2000-pound scales, \$22.

HARNESS.—For only \$15 we offer full nickel-mounted single harness that is equal in every respect to \$25 harness in ordinary harness shops. This is what Mr. H. H. Jones, of Port Alma P. O., Kent Co., Ont., has to say, unsolicited, about a \$15 set of harness he purchased of us: "The harness is faithfully worth \$10 more. I shall not forget to recommend them whenever I get a chance." For an even \$20 we will sell you as fine a set of single driving harness as can be made; it is genuine, rubber mounted (guaranteed). Then \$23 buys a farm team harness (without breeching). Horse collars for working we sell at \$1.50 each.

The best riding road cart in Canada is only \$16. A \$16 cart and \$15 harness, if purchased at one time, for an even \$30, and satisfaction guaranteed. Farm whiffletrees (ironed off) 50c. each. Threshers will find these prices about right.

The BAIN WAGON has no Superior, and Few Equals.



Only the Best Materials Used in the Construction of Goods Made by Us.

We import the genuine **STUDEBAKER TRUSS SKEIN**, acknowledged to be the best in use. Not a breakage in the thousands we have used. Write for Catalogue and Price List, or see Agents.

BAIN WAGON COMPANY,
315- WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

RUBBER DRIVE BELTS.

100 ft. 6 in. 4 ply Extra Star Belt.....	\$25 00
100 " 6 " 4 " " " (endless).....	27 00
110 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless).....	28 00
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120 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless).....	30 00
120 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless).....	32 00
150 " 6 " 4 " " " " (endless).....	40 00
110 " 5 " 4 " " " " (endless).....	27 00
120 " 5 " 4 " " " " (endless).....	30 00
110 " 6 " 4 extra heavy Star Belt (endless).....	36 00
110 ft. 6 in. 4 Forsythe seamless endless belt.....	43 00

We supply samples by mail of any of these drive belts free on application. The above belts we carry constantly in stock. Our terms are cash with the order in all cases. Send money by post-office order or registered letter, and do not fail to get in your application for our free fall price list, which will be distributed about September 1st. Address,

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
HAMILTON, 319-y-om ONT.

\$500 A YEAR
FOR 20 YEARS.

FOR
23
CENTS
A
WEEK.

The plans of insurance operated by the Manufacturers' Life are universally admitted to be not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. For a premium not very much larger than is charged for a \$5,000 policy, where the entire insurance is to be paid in one sum down, this Company will give a policy of \$10,000, payable in twenty annual instalments of \$500 each. That's the instalment plan. By insuring on the ten-twenty plan a man may carry \$1,000 for the insignificant sum of twenty three cents a week!

No other company in the world can give cheaper insurance than this.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. YONGE & COLBORNE STS., TORONTO.
C. C. SCOTT, Strathroy, Ontario,
District Manager of the Manufacturers' Life and Accident Co.
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MICA ROOFING

USE
Mica Roofing
On all your Buildings.
It is Cheaper than Shingles.
Water Proof and Fire Proof.

USE
Mica Paint
To Repair Leaky Roofs.
Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

Is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and costs 2 1/4c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

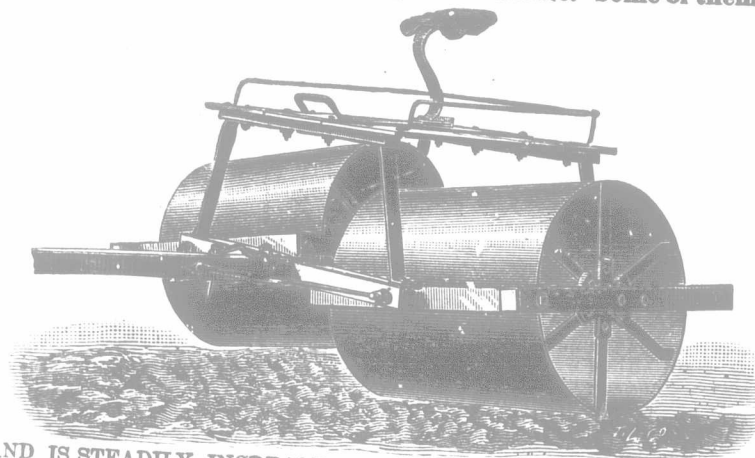
HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.
321-y-OM Office—124 James Street North, HAMILTON, ONT.

THE DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER

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

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

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



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

THE DEMAND IS STEADILY INCREASING. IT IS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THOSE FARMERS WHO HAVE USED IT. Orders are now being booked for the fall trade. Description and price furnished on application to.
T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER SEAFORTH.
320-y-OM