

MANITOBA AND WESTERN
EDITION

OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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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. It 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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All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, OF
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
- 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
- 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 essay on "The Profits of Beef Production in Manitoba or the Northwest;" writer to give a detailed statement of the cost of production. Essay to be in this office not later than July 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "Butter-making on the Farm, and the profits to be derived therefrom," essay to be based on writer's own experience. Essay to be in this office not later than August 15th.

A

Brandon Summer Fair.

Active preparations are in progress for the Summer Fair of the Brandon Agricultural Society to be held on their grounds July 19th and 20th. Several new features have been introduced, and a considerable amount is offered in special prizes, in addition to upwards of \$2,000 offered by the Society in the various classes. Special attention will also be given to the poultry exhibits, which will be under the superintendence of the Brandon Poultry Association. A large increase of the number of entries is anticipated in this department. The prize list speaks for itself. Write to the Secretary for a copy. The indications are that the fair this year will surpass any previously held, both in the number of entries and in the quality and excellence of the exhibits. A grand display of live stock in all the classes is looked for, both of imported and home-bred animals.

C. P. R. Extension.

The extension of several lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be continued vigorously during the present season in south-western Manitoba, and into the Territories, which bodes well for that section of the province. The Souris branch, completed last season as far as Oxbow, is being rushed through to the coal fields in southern Assiniboia; the connection between the Deloraine branch westward to Napinka on the Souris branch is to be made, and the Glenboro line, last season run to Nesbitt, will be completed to Souris, and a further branch westward from Menteith to the well-settled Pipestone district is contemplated. It is also announced that the company will begin grading an important line from the southern Assiniboia coal fields, before mentioned, away to the main line at Regina or Moosejaw, thus opening up a large area of new territory, and another line from Fort McLeod to the Crow's Nest Pass.

C. P. R. Lands Selling Fast.

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, C. P. R. Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, reports continued and unprecedented sales of farm lands throughout the Northwest. Greatly encouraged by the remarkable success of the auction sales of Edmonton lands at that place on May 3rd, he has arranged for another sale on Tuesday, July 5th. Purchasers will receive a refund of travelling expenses to the sale, by a deduction from first payment. For full particulars write the Land Commissioner, Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Winnipeg.

Typographical Error.

On page 188 May issue FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the use of an "f" for an "s" represented Mr. Horne, of Oak Lake, as selling a considerable quantity of his highly prized "Emporium" wheat for "feed", when seed was obviously meant. Mr. Horne doubtless could not supply the demand for seed, let alone selling such choice wheat for feeding purposes.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

North Plympton, Springfield.....	Oct 5-6
Virdeu.....	Thursday, July 14th
Glenboro.....	Friday, " 15th
Oak Lake.....	Saturday, " 16th
Brandon.....	Tuesday and Wednesday, " 19-20
Winnipeg "Industrial".....	" 25-29
Macleod, N. W. T.....	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
Meadow Lea (Woodlands E. D. Soc.), Tues., Oct. 4th	
Saskatoon.....	Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5-6
Regina.....	Thursday and Friday, " 6-7

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

The World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. N. Awrey, M. P. P., Ontario's Commissioner to the Columbian Exposition, has recently issued the following letter, copies of which have been sent to many of the leading fine stock breeders residing in Ontario:—

Toronto, May 1st, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I have taken the liberty of forwarding you a blank form for preliminary application for space at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. On account of the limited space at the disposal of the Commissioner for exhibits from this province, all stock before being sent will have to pass inspection by a properly appointed officer from this department. I would call your attention to the fact that the cost of transportation, maintenance, and care of all animals will be defrayed by the Governments of the Dominion and province of Ontario. It will not be necessary for exhibitors to send herdsmen with their stock, as the Commissioners for Ontario will provide professional herdsmen, who will have trained men under them, who are fully competent to care for stock. All animals required to remain in quarantine will be maintained and cared for at the expense of the Government. Trusting that you, as one of the leading breeders of the province, will feel it your duty to do all in your power to make the exhibition of stock such a one as will be a credit to our country, I would ask you to fill up the accompanying entry form with the names of all animals you would be willing to exhibit, and return it at as early a date as possible to Henry Wade, Esq., Secretary of the Ontario Commission, corner Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Any of our readers resident in Ontario who have not received a copy of this letter, accompanied by the necessary application forms, will be supplied with the same by applying to Mr. Henry Wade, by letter or otherwise. The Commissioner earnestly invites the hearty co-operation of all classes in Ontario, but especially the farmers and breeders. There are some persons foolish enough to suppose, or say they suppose, that in this matter the various governments will each give a preference to their political friends. We are in a position to state that nothing so foolish or suicidal to the best interests of Canada will be for a moment tolerated, either by Mr. Awrey or Professor Saunders. We would like to hear from Quebec and the other provinces by the sea. What are you doing in this matter, gentlemen?

We clip the above from a late issue of the eastern edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, that our readers may know the steps that are being taken by our sister province; it is time decided action were taken in Manitoba and the Northwest, that our fair province and the territories may be well represented, and fully advertised in Chicago. There is millions in it for the Canadian Northwest if we are properly represented.

Fodder Corn—Brandon Experimental Farm Tests.
Grown on drills three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Sown May 28th; cut Aug. 29th.

Variety.	Average Height in Feet.	Stage of Growth when Cut.	Condition of Ears.	Leafiness.	Yield per acre green.
Golden Dent	6 to 6½	not in tassel	none	fairly leafy	20 tons, 1250 lbs
Thoroughbred White Flint	6 to 6½	just coming in tassel	do.	very leafy	18 " 960 "
Blunt's Prolific	6 to 7	not in tassel	do.	fairly leafy	18 " 300 "
Golden Beauty	6 to 6½	do.	do.	not very leafy	17 " 870 "
Chester Co's Mammoth	5 to 5½	do.	do.	fairly leafy	17 " 650 "
North Dakota	6 to 7	silky dry	early milk	very leafy	17 " 540 "
Long Yellow Flint	6 to 7	coming into silk	nearly formed	do.	17 " 210 "
Stowell's Evergreen	5 to 5½	in tassel	none	do.	16 " 1010 "
King Phillip	6 to 6½	in silk	just formed	fairly leafy	16 " 230 "
Egyptian	5 to 6	in tassel	none	do.	15 " 1900 "
Asylum Sweet	5 to 6	silk just appearing	just forming	very leafy	15 " 1680 "
Red Cob Ensilage	5 to 6	tassel just appearing	none	not very leafy	15 " 1680 "
Canada Yellow	5 to 6	in silk	nearly formed	very leafy	15 " 1350 "
Mammoth Southern Sweet	6 to 6½	just in tassel	none	fairly leafy	15 " 800 "
White Flint (from Steele)	5 to 5½	silk green	just formed	leafy at base	15 " 800 "
Giant Prolific Ensilage	5 to 6	not in tassel	none	do.	14 " 1590 "
Longfellow	5 to 6	silk just appearing	not formed	do.	14 " 1590 "
Mitchell's Early	4 to 5	in silk	early milk	leafy at bottom	14 " 1260 "
Red Blazed	6 to 6½	in silk	nearly formed	fairly leafy	14 " 50 "
Pearce's Prolific	5 to 5½	silk just appearing	not formed	quite leafy	13 " 1610 "
Pee & Ray	5 to 6	in silk	formed	quite leafy	13 " 1280 "
Long White Flint	5½ to 6	silk just appearing	not formed	fairly leafy	13 " 840 "
Dakota Gold Coin	6 to 6½	full silk	early milk	do.	13 " 400 "
White Flint from Dakota	5½ to 6	silk nearly dry	do.	very leafy	12 " 530 "
Yellow Flint	5½ to 6	in silk	nearly formed	quite leafy	12 " 42 "
Eight-Rowed Sugar	5 to 5½	silk nearly dry	early milk	fairly leafy	12 " 310 "
Early Mammoth	4½ to 5	in tassel	none	very leafy	12 " 310 "
Livingston's Gold Coin	5 to 5½	just in tassel	do.	quite leafy	11 " 880 "
Potter's Excelstor	5 to 5½	in tassel	do.	quite leafy	11 " 550 "
Virginia Horse Tooth	6 to 6½	not in tassel	do.	not very leafy	10 " 120 "
Extra Early Cory	4 to 5	silk nearly dry	early milk	leafy at bottom	9 " 620 "
Curquantine	5½ to 6	in silk	partly formed	fairly leafy	8 " 720 "

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The prize list and programme of attractions for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 25-29, announces no less than \$15,000 in prizes, special and regular. Of this sum \$2,500 is devoted to attractions, which include a programme of turf events, bicycle and other races, Rugby foot ball, gymnastic exhibitions, balloon ascensions and parachute descents, and other features, with band music galore. A grand lot of prizes are offered in the live stock, poultry, agricultural, and in fact in all the substantial departments of the fair. The display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry promises to eclipse anything ever before brought together in the Prairie Province. Several eastern judges will be secured to award the trophies in the prize ring competitions. In horses, by the way, it might be mentioned, stallions of any age, Clydesdales, Shires, and Percherons (the three recorded draught breeds for which provision is made in the prize list), will meet in competition for a sweepstake silver medal offered by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which also offers another for the sweepstake pen of sheep (ram any age, two ewes any age and two ewe lambs) open to all pure breeds. The Provincial Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thos. Greenway, supplements the silver medal by a cash prize of \$25, so that the sheep breeders should be forward in great force for the sweepstakes ring. The pen is made up the same as the pens in all the regular sections of the sheep departments. Last year the ADVOCATE medals went to dairy cattle, hence it is not inappropriate that they should go now to the encouragement of other classes. The dog show will this year be under the direct control of the Fair Association. In order to meet increasing demands for space, the Association is spending nearly \$11,000 in new buildings, extensions and improvements on the grounds. Among the larger items are \$1,500 for a new dairy building, \$750 for offices, \$1,000 for carriage house, \$1,200 for horse stables, \$750 for cattle sheds, \$1,000 for dining hall, \$3,200 for wing to main building, and \$1,300 for general improvements. The Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Manitoba and Northwestern, Great North West Central, and other railways carry all exhibits to and from the exhibition free from all

points in Manitoba and the Territories, and low passenger rates are also quoted—in many cases under single first-class fare. All entries are to be in on or before July 14th. Write to the Secretary, Mr. J. K. Strachan, Winnipeg, for prize list containing full particulars. Send in your entries early. Large numbers of visitors from Eastern Canada are expected to visit the fair, as the C. P. R. proposes running a special excursion which will afford visitors an opportunity not only to see the exhibition, but the country and the growing grain crops.

The Barnardo Home.

This home for the training and teaching of boys sent out through the Barnardo Homes in England is this year in splendid condition for the reception of its boys, the Home being fitted up in the best way possible to afford comfort and cleanliness to its inmates. The manager, Mr. E. A. Struthers, has put in in the neighborhood of 450 acres of crop, including wheat, oats, barley, corn, and a full supply of roots. A late improvement on the farm is the construction of a permanent root cellar which is 20x29, boarded up inside and divided off into large bins. This is no doubt one of the best root cellars in Manitoba, there having been no trouble with the frost during the past winter. The latest purchase by the manager is an Alexandra Separator for the creamery, under the management of an efficient man from Denmark, who speaks very highly of this separator, the highest market value being paid for all the butter made in the creamery. At present they are using the milk of upwards of fifty cows. The latest feature for the benefit of the boys is the letting of parcels of land (160 acres) on the tenant system Mr. Struthers is very well pleased with the results so far achieved. Three have been started and have each about sixty acres in crop. Machinery and seed are advanced by the Home, the boys only having to supply a yoke of cattle, furniture and board, so that they have a very good prospect ahead of them. The advantage of the creamery is being better appreciated since the addition of the separator. A farmer was present making arrangements to deliver his milk every morning when a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE visited the Home.

Institute Meeting at Birtle.

The snow storm on Saturday, April 30th, kept down the attendance at the Birtle Farmers' Institute, which was announced. Mr. J. R. Cook, President, in the chair; Mr. Wilson, of the Eye Witness, Secretary. The chief aim of the meeting was to appoint an inspector to test and grade all farmers' butter coming into Birtle for sale at the stores. The scales of prices to be as follows:—

- No. 1.—1 cent per lb. less than No. 1 quoted in the commercial.
- No. 2.—2 cents per lb. less than No. 1 quoted in the commercial.
- No. 3.—5 cents per lb. less than No. 1 quoted in the commercial.

These rates no doubt will stop a lot of bad butter being offered for sale. Rolled butter to be 1 cent per lb. less than packed. Wm. Drummond, chairman of a committee appointed to select an inspector, reported that Mr. G. P. Smith had promised to act as grader, his commission to be ½ cent per lb., he to find tickets, testers, scales, etc. He was finally appointed inspector, the storekeepers agreeing to sign an agreement not to buy any butter unless it had been graded by the inspector, the farmers also signing to the effect that they would not offer for sale any butter unless it had first been inspected. It was decided to bring the system into force on Monday, May 9th, 1892. At the close of business Mr. F. W. Tucker, a gentleman from the Old Country, who has had considerable experience in the creamery and cheese factory business, asked those present what inducements they would offer him to start a dairy in Birtle. The council of the town were not in a position to do anything financially, but had part of a cheese factory outfit which they placed at his disposal. Mr. Tucker said he would call personally on the farmers and see what they would do.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Too much cannot be said in condemnation of the habit of western breeders in using inferior bulls. The quality of a majority of the beef cattle at market is shameful, and yet good blood was never cheaper.

The distillery cattle feeders are holding back their cattle for better prices; so are many of the corn feeders.

Many of the big Texas cattle dealers if they make \$1 per head are well satisfied. Many of them pay 10 @ 20 per cent. for the use of money during a season.

Considering the great number of common horses being forced to market, the horse trade is very good. High time for those who intend to do something at the World's Fair to be "up and doing."

Current top prices: 1300 @ 1500-lb. steers, \$4.50; Texas steers, 1125 lbs., \$3.70; native heifers, 900 lbs., \$3.75; distillery steers, 1200 lbs., \$4; hogs, \$4.75; western woolled sheep, 116 lbs., \$6.15; lambs, \$7. Top prices a year ago: Native steers, 1370 lbs., \$6.10; Texas steers, 1066 lbs., \$4.80; native heifers, 947 lbs., \$5.65; distillery steers, 1267 lbs., \$5.75; Wyoming heifers, 1422 lbs., \$5.70; hogs, \$4.80; western sheep, \$6; lambs, \$7.25.

Spring lambs are being raised in the west more extensively than ever before. Holden & Brown, of Gallatin, Tenn., marketed 188 head of spring lambs averaging 59 lbs., which sold for \$8.

Live cattle exporters have made money this year, but the latest prices do not leave them much margin, best American steers making 11 cents against 14 cents a year ago; but they have been costing \$4.25 against \$5.50 a year ago.

The late floods all over the western country have stopped general farm work, but facilitated stock shipments, especially cattle, as the feed lots have been in bad shape.

Axland (6693).

The accompanying illustration is one of the well-known standard-bred trotting stallion, Axland, now at the head of Mr. J. C. Dietrich's stud at Galt. Axland is a seal brown horse, standing 16 hands high and weighing about 1200 pounds, bred by Chas Backman, Stony Ford, N. Y. To say that he is royally bred is not an exaggeration, his sire being Leland (1300), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by American Star, and, therefore, a full brother in blood to the famous Aberdeen, this being in the opinion of the well-known driver, Hiram Woodruff, the most successful nick that has ever been made with two strains of trotting blood.

Axland's dam, Axis, was by Princeps, sire of the fast mare Trinket, and so many other good ones. Second dam by the old Goldust horse; third dam by Pilot, Jr.; and fourth dam by Orphan Boy, a son of American Eclipse.

While Axland has never been trained for more than a few weeks at a time, he has shown a wonderful turn of speed, having covered a quarter in 35 seconds on the Woodstock track—a 2.20 gait. His action is almost perfect—a long, open stride, easy and frictionless—while he wears neither boots nor weights, and only carries a very light shoe. His breeder, Mr. Backman, is well known to the trotting-horse world as the breeder of the world-renowned Electioneer, the premier stallion at the Palo Alto stud in California.

When in Galt a few weeks ago we had an opportunity of looking over Mr. Dietrich's stud, which comprises some sixteen brood mares, headed by Axland. Among the mares we especially noted a pair of browns, got by the thoroughbred horse Terror, each of whom had a very likely foal at foot by Axland.

Another good one is the bay mare Maud Cranston, by Crown Imperial 2.27½, dam by Whitely's Old Clear Grit—a slapping big mare, with any amount of quality. This mare also has a foal by Axland. In another box stood the Kentucky-bred mare Nellie Goldust, by Dorsey's Goldust, dam by Green Mountain Morgan—a stylish, breezy-looking matron; while running in a paddock near by was a two-year-old stallion by Axland out of a mare by Harper, a son of Lexington—a very promising colt, with capital action. One thing that struck us very much was the uniformity in the foals got by Axland, all being apparently cast in the same mould. Mr. Dietrich tells us that he is making a point of breeding just as much for style and finish as for speed, while trying to obtain the maximum amount possible of these points combined, and he is certainly to be congratulated on his choice of a stallion.

Good, stylish, well-finished road horses always sell well, and we wish Mr. Dietrich every success in his undertaking. His advertisement of a sale of young stock will be found in another column, and we would draw our readers' attention to the fact that it will be a rare chance for farmers to secure brood mares of the highest individual excellence, combined with the choicest strains of blood.

Single judging is being adopted at a great many exhibitions. Those who have seen it tried at larger shows claim it is a success. At the spring show at Douglas Mr. James Elder, of Virden, undertook the task of judging the animals exhibited, and did it thoroughly, and, it might be said, to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Elder, though, is one man in a great many, and it would be a difficult matter to find many so well qualified to perform these duties as he is. —[Brandon Sun.

Among Scottish Horsemen.

SPRINGHILL, BAILLIESTON.

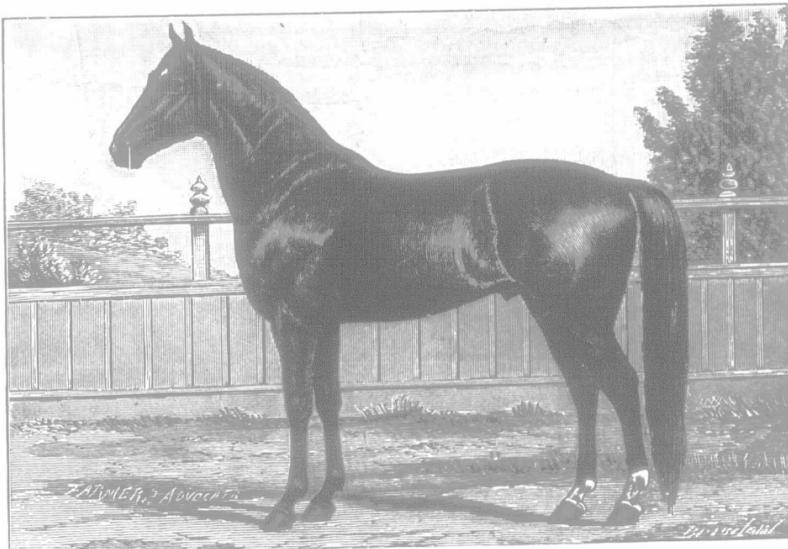
Among the names enrolled as winners in the Clydesdale classes at the famous Highland Society's shows in the last twenty years, we more than once find those of Messrs R. & J. Findlay, owners of the well-known Springhill stud at Baillieston, a few miles out of Glasgow. Here was bred and owned one of the best known sons of the famous Old Darnley; we refer to Springhill Darnley, sire of more than one stallion that is to-day doing good work in a new home across the Atlantic; and here was bred, and is still owned, the grand Darnley mare Chrystal (5387), winner of so many premiums at the Highland and other shows.

At the time of our visit the oldest stallion in service at Springhill was Springhill Victor (7280), a son of Springhill Darnley, and out of a half-sister to the well-known mare Flashwood Sally (60), the dam of Macgregor (1487), by Young Prince of Kilbride (3327). This is a big, useful, good colored horse, and bred on such lines as he is, he cannot fail to leave his mark. In a stall adjoining we found the three-year-old colt, Caledonia (8503), by Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274), and out of Chrystal (5387). This colt took our fancy very much; a nice bay with very little white; he combines size and quality with nice

victories in the show ring would take an endless space. At the time of our visit she was carrying a foal to Mr. Renwick's champion colt Prince Alexander, and if all goes well we may expect to see in the near future a youngster that will carry back to Springhill the honors won in a hotly contested show ring.

BLAIRTUMINOCK'S CLYDESDALES.

From Springhill, through the kindness of Mr. John Findlay, we were driven over to Blairtuminock, where we spent a couple of hours looking over the stud of Clydesdales owned by Prof. McCall, of the Glasgow Veterinary College. Among the first shown us was the brown mare Queen Anne 2nd, by St. Lawrence, and out of Queen Anne 1st, by Knight of Keir. This is a very nice type of mare, short-legged and thick, with plenty of quality, a grand back and ribs, and wonderful nice feet and pasterns. At the time of our visit she was carrying a foal to Mr. Riddell's Gallant Prince, to whom the young Lorne mare Abby has also been bred. This last, a grand, big mare, with any amount of substance, is the dam of a very promising colt by the same horse. This youngster, whom we found in a box close to the mare, is a black, with some white markings, and shows a grand set of legs, hard, flat bone, nice silky hair, and really capital feet and pasterns. Besides these two, the Challenger mare Lofty of Blairtuminock, has also been stinted to Gallant Prince, while the four-year-old mare Strawberry 2nd, by Cairnbrogie Keir, and the five-year-old mare Duchess of Blairtuminock, by the Lord Erskine horse, Duke of Flemington, have both been bred to Messrs. Findlay's Springhill Victor. Here before leaving the brood mares we must mention a very nice filly foal which we found in a box adjoining its dam, the aged mare Strawberry. This foal we were told was got by the Prince of Wales' horse Queen's Own, now owned by Messrs. Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont. But the most interesting sight shown us perhaps were five fillies, all rising two years old, and all got by Prince of Fashion (a son of Prince of Avondale) purchased by Sir



AXLAND (6693), THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. C. DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.

flat bone, and silky hair, while in spite of the fact that a hard frost the night before had made the ground very slippery and bad for travelling, he showed nice, true action. Another very useful horse is the bay colt Elliot (8606), by George Elliot (5801), and out of Forest Queen, by Springhill Darnley (2439). This is a thick, short-legged colt, and should make a useful horse for the American or Canadian trade, while his half-brother, the yearling colt Barm's Heir (Vol. XIV.), out of the same mare, by Sir Everard, a champion horse at Glasgow, promises to grow into a big upstanding horse with clean, flat shanks and nice feather. A somewhat different type is the chestnut two-year-old, Springhill Sampson, by Top Knot, a son of Top Gallant, his dam also being by Springhill Darnley. This is the making of a very heavy horse, with any amount of timber, and very heavy feathering. He struck us as being a horse that would do a great deal of good in those parts of Canada where size has been somewhat neglected, being calculated to breed just such geldings as the Old Country market is calling for. Although we have not time or space here to describe the many other animals shown us, we cannot leave Springhill without mentioning again, the well-known mare Chrystal (5387), a daughter of old Darnley, and out of the mare Skerblin, by Lorne, for whom the senior Mr. Findlay paid what was in those days a long price. Chrystal is a full sister to the famous Springhill Darnley. To enumerate her many

James Duke, from Mr. Riddell for the handsome sum of £1,700. These were a very even lot, all showing a remarkable likeness to each other, although out of mares of very different stamps. Of these a very sweet, smooth filly, a nice rich bay in color, was, we were told, out of Strawberry 2nd, while another was a half-sister to the Gallant Prince colt already referred to; this latter, also a black, is a very sweet, though rather undersized filly, with beautiful pasterns, and good feet. Of the other three, a chestnut out of old Strawberry, and a black out of Lofty Lass, by Prince of Wales, promises to make very large mares, while the fourth, a bay out of Duchess of Flemington, we found running out in a paddock in company with a thick, useful looking filly, out of the Challenger mare, by the Cumberland horse Gartherrie, a son of Old Darnley. The only stallion that had been kept for use at Blairtuminock last season was, we were told, the St. Lawrence colt Mains of Blairtuminock, a compact, deep-ribbed horse, with clean, flat legs. A notice of Blairtuminock would, however, be incomplete without an allusion to Cedric, Col. Holloway's famous stallion. This horse was bred by Prof. McCall, and sold by him to Col. Holloway, in whose hands he has turned out one of the best, if not the best, breeding horse in America. Prof. McCall's card will be found in our columns, and a visit to Blairtuminock, should be in the order of the day for all Clydesdale men who visit Glasgow.

MANSWRAES.

A few miles out of Paisley, at the Brig 'o' Weir, is the farm of Manswraes, the home of Mr. Robt. Wilson, well known as a successful breeder of and dealer in high class Clydesdales and Ayrshires. Born at the Cross of Kilbarthan, in the heart of a district long noted as the home of some of Scotland's best Clydesdales, and reared on a farm which time and again has sent Ayrshires out to conquer at all the leading shows in Scotland, Mr. Robt. Wilson, at the age of twenty-seven, on his father's death, took up the business of breeding and exhibiting both Ayrshires and Clydesdales. To-day Mr. Wilson's herd stands in the front ranks, having gained, we are told, more prizes in the last fifty years at the Highland Society's shows for cows in milk and calf, than any other herd in Scotland. A glance over the cattle last February, as they stood in a long double row in the byre, was enough to satisfy us that we were looking at a herd that not only could hold its own in the show ring, but that also has been bred with a view to practical utility. There was no evidence of pampering, the cows being all in simply good store condition, while the young stock were all out in the fields; but a finer display of cattle, showing every point requisite for milk production, it would be hard to find. Mr. Wilson's first venture in English show rings was in 1868; since then at the Royal Agricultural shows at York in 1883, and Preston in 1886, and later still, at the British Dairy Farmers' London show of 1886, he has been most successful, while in Clydesdales, he has also made a lasting record, having sold some of the best horses that have crossed the Atlantic, among them that well-known stock horse of Messrs. Galbraith's, St. Columba, by the Prince of Wales's horse Duke of Hamilton. This horse won numerous 1st prizes in Scotland, and since his advent to America has distinguished himself by winning 1st at the Chicago show as a two-year old, and 2nd as a three-year-old in competition with some of the best horses in America, while among those that have gone from Manswraes to Canada we might mention The McKimmon, by Lord Erskine, and out of a sister to the Glasgow premium three year-old of 1892. This colt was sold last fall to parties in Ontario. Besides breeding and handling Clydesdales and Ayrshires, Mr. Wilson is proprietor of the Paisley cattle Mart, where he holds weekly sales. His card will be found in another column, and we can confidently recommend him to buyers, as a thoroughly reliable man.

Snow Eating and Abortion.

I have some experience to report in reference to sheep eating snow. Last winter I had my sheep in a stable about half a mile from the house, and watered them from a pump and trough about four rods from the stable door every day till about the 1st of February, when the pump gave out by being frozen. The sheep ran out during the day, both before and after the pump was frozen, and were housed at night. They drank the water freely once per day. I then allowed them to eat snow for a couple of weeks. About the end of that time they began to cast their lambs, and in less than two weeks I had lost nine. When eating snow their health was not so good as when drinking water; they did not seem to thrive as well, though none was actually sick. When changed from water drinking to snow eating no change in feeding was made; they got sheaf oats and timothy hay all along. I next resumed watering them regularly, and in two weeks after stopping the snow eating the trouble had ceased. I have, therefore, concluded that snow eating is not good for sheep, and, for my part, shall take care that this is not repeated. For three years before, my sheep had been watered from the pump, and I never lost a lamb by abortion.

SHEPHERD.

NOTE.—Since cases have been reported where snow eating did not produce such results, the trouble in this instance doubtless arose from some derangement caused by the sudden change from drinking an abundance of water to the very limited supply of fluid the sheep would take in the form of snow.—[ED. FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]

More Large Wheat Yields.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see in the April number of the ADVOCATE, where the wheat yield of Mr. Sorbys was questioned by a reader, and you ask if any know of large yields to report them. Within four miles of where I live there is a man by the name of Chas. Martin, and of his entire crop of sixty three acres, about thirty of it summerfallow, the balance on stubble and fall plowing, he thrashed fifty-four bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard; after thrashing by the machine he had fifty-three bushels, and since all is sold and weighed, he tells me it made fifty-four bushels—that is on Sec. 22, T. 18, R. 20, 2nd M. There is one Flet Smith, close to Regina, who had fifty-five, but only on ten acres.

CHAS. GILROY, Regina, N. W. T.

NOTE.—Mr. Bedford, Supt. of the Brandon Experimental Farm, reports a yield of fifty-five bushels per acre of Red Fife on tenth acre plots last season, and he states that Mr. S. Jury, of the Brandon district, secured a yield of fifty-five bushels per acre from a fifty acre field. It was Red Fife on summerfallow. Mr. Bedford thinks a sixty bushel yield quite possible.—[ED. FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]

Spring Show at Strathclair.

The fifth annual horse and cattle show was held at Strathclair on Thursday, April 21st. All the stock shown was in the very best of condition and fully maintained the high reputation of this section of the province. There were four classes for horses and four first prizes (all silver medals), viz:—Clydesdales, Shires, Roadsters and General Purpose. There was just one class for cattle, viz:—Pedigreed Shorthorn bulls, with two prizes, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2. All the horses are required to stand at Strathclair during the season or no prize awarded. In the Clydesdale class Wawanosh Chief took the 1st prize (a silver medal). This fine stallion was bred by Wm. Wellwood St. Helen's, Ont., and is now the property of Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake. The second class comprised the Shires, Early Morn again coming out victorious. He has taken one first prize at Shoal Lake and three at Strathclair, not including the grand sweepstake at Strathclair last year. The third class brought forth a splendid lot of General Purpose horses, the judges having no hesitation in awarding the silver medal to Black Shales, owned by Robt. McGregor, of Rapid City. Black Shales is an imported Hackney. Great interest centered around the ring when "blood horses" were summoned on the show ground. The judges seemed to take a long time to make up their minds as to the best horse. However, they wisely gave the medal to Royal Grit. Royal Grit also took the first prize at Shoal Lake. He is a newly imported horse, having been brought into Manitoba this spring by Mr. Jno. A. King, of Bayfield, Ont., the horse having been bred by John Smith, sen., of the same town and father of the owner. The last class was the pedigreed Shorthorn bulls. Mr. Edward Bunnell's Royal Hope being proclaimed worthy of the first prize. This fine bull has taken four first prizes at Strathclair and two firsts at Shoal Lake. This fair has, without doubt, been the finest ever held in this town, which speaks very highly for the fine lot of stock that is being imported by the farmers and stock breeders of the district. The judges were Messrs. Coutts, Campbell and Baldor, all of Strathclair, and they deserve praise for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

Spring Show at Birtle.

The annual spring show was held at Birtle, Man., on Thursday, April 21st. The show of horses was much smaller than in previous years owing to the fine weather which kept farmers at home to complete seeding. There were three classes shown, namely, Heavy Draught, General Purpose and Carriage. In the Heavy Draught Major-General Wilkinson's noted Clydesdale stallion Fore-Prince (Imp.) [1886] (5507) was declared the winner. Thos. Young's Broughton Prince (6548) being a good second. Fore-Prince was foaled June 17, 1885, and was bred by Jas. Motion, Esq., Hauplands, West Kilbride, Scotland; sire King of the Forest (1170), dam Jean of Hauplands (2571); sire of dam the famed Black Prince (55). In the General Purpose class Mr. D. M. Stewart's Canadian-bred Lord Haddo (owner got no certificate) was pronounced a winner. He was by Old Lord Haddo (3872), and is a good stock getter. In the Carriage horses the Cleminson Co.'s Clipper came off winner, and Wm. McKay's Bismarek second. Clipper was sired by Old Clear Grit, and his dam, Nellie, was got by the well-known thoroughbred Harper, a Kentucky bred stallion by Lexington. The present financial condition of the Birtle Agricultural Society would not allow any prizes being offered, but under the presidency of William Drummond, Esq., manager of the General Wilkinson Ranch, it stands a good chance of its present condition being improved.

Barn Plans Called For—A Prize Offered.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.:

DEAR SIR,—Under the heading of Questions and Answers, could you insert the following query in your June number:—"Barn building with silo inside. Can any of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, give plan of a barn with a silo in centre, for 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. An estimate of probable cost would also be acceptable to many others besides your present enquiring reader.—"INVICTA."

NOTE.—In view of the importance of the subject to large numbers of our readers in Manitoba and the Northwest, we will give a prize of \$5 for the best plan, with description in response to the above enquiry. Plans must be in this office by July 15th.

The Hog Question.

BY F. W. FEARMAN.

There has been considerable correspondence in reference to the values of the different breeds of hogs for breeders and packers' purposes, more particularly referring to the improved Yorkshires and Berkshires. I have long been acquainted with the latter breed, but not until this season have I been able to secure any quantity of the former. While the Berkshires have for many years held first place it was during a quite different state of demand from the trade that prevails at the present time. Then it was for a large, fat hog, suitable for the lumbermen and the backwoods farmer, and the Berkshire with its heavy head and shoulders, and almost all fat sides filled the bill. Now the farmer's family, with their much lighter labor, refuse to eat the solid fat of the log rolling and rail splitting days of long ago, and require the long bodied, mixed fat and lean, as well as the resident of the city and town. Then, again, the lumbermen get their pork in at half the duty that anyone else does, thus the demand for a lighter and a leaner hog. Recently Mr. Jas. Blogden, of Carlisle, brought in to our market a fine load of three-quarter bred Improved Yorkshire dressing hogs. There was a keen competition for these and they brought over the market price. I bought them and measured and weighed one of them as follows in length:—

	Size.	Weight.
Head.....	10 in.	16 lbs.
Shoulders.....	10 "	56 "
Sides.....	27 "	107 "
Hams.....	12 "	58 "
Girth.....	3 ft. 8 "	5 "

Total.....242 lbs.

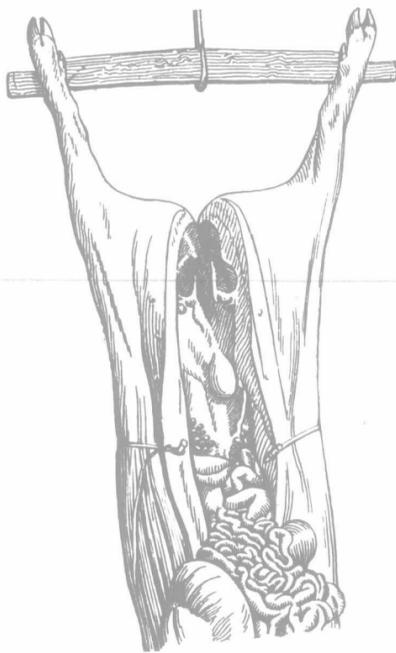
The head and sides cut close to the shoulders, all untrimmed, lard left in the sides. This was one of the litter of eleven that at eight and a-half months old averaged 224 pounds, and was two and a-half months on stubble, and two and a-half months in the pen, and fed on chopped oats and peas, and were quiet, good feeders, and increased in weight very fast. These hogs were finer in the limbs, longer and deeper in the sides than any Yorkshire that I have seen, but still too heavy in head and shoulders. I will, if I have the opportunity, make a similar test on the Berkshires and Tamworths, and should like to see it done by other packers, and the results given. The meats are fat, too fat for choice stuff, and not so streaky or as mixed fat and lean as I would like or have expected, but still there is a larger proportion of side than is usual,

The Spaying of Sow Pigs.

BY WM MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., HAMILTON, ONT.

There is no doubt that in the near future farmers and hog raisers must pay more attention to this important subject. The spaying of young sows is a necessity, and why the subject has been so much neglected in Canada is not quite apparent, but the fact remains that the operation of spaying sows is comparatively unknown amongst the generality of pig keepers. It may also be observed that the practice is not so generally followed in the remote parts of the agricultural districts of England as it was in former times. We account for it in a measure that the class of men known as spayers and gelders, who perform this operation, have in a measure died out, giving place to the veterinary surgeon, who now practises castration in horses, and does not care to undertake so unthankful, unclean, and poorly paid operation as spaying pigs; and indeed we do not blame them, as it is a very simple operation, and can be taught to any intelligent farmer in about ten minutes. The necessity arises, and it ought to be done, and must be done more extensively than it is at the present time. The next question arises, Will it pay, and why? The question is thrust upon us by attending the markets and observing the actions of the pork packers. They invariably look for the mark or scar left by the operation, and are willing in every case to give a cent a pound more for spayed than for open sows. It is the general rule in the western counties of England, and almost universally practised in Ireland; in other districts it is not so frequently done. But recently the larger bacon curers of Limerick have refused to take open sows unless at a reduced price. They maintain that the flesh of unspayed sows will not cure or take the salt as well as those spayed, and the evidence of those who have experience in raising spayed sows, say that they cost less to feed, make a much better animal, superior in quality, less disposed to fret, and are never chased or worried by the male. They also record their experience by observing that it requires greater time to bring open, unspayed sows to maturity, that they require a larger amount of feed to fatten, and that during their period, oestrus or season, the flesh seems to melt off their sides, and during the ensuing twenty-eight days it requires double the amount of food to make up for the lost time. Mr. Fearman, the well-known pork packer of Hamilton, Ont., says that "Whenever I come across a defective side of bacon that has resisted the salt in curing, I find that it is the product of an unspayed Canadian sow." He recommends the Tamworths as being the best for packers. It is a good, long, deep-sided pig with plenty hair of a reddish hue, and large in bone. And he further says: "If a pig shows the two latter points it invariably means a good proportion of lean meat." This coming from such an authority ought to be deeply impressed on the minds of the Canadian farmers. The average consumer, more especially in cities, requires and will have as much lean meat as fat, and it does seem to point to the condition of breeding a class of hog that lays on as much lean as possible. The present class of animal that is offered seems to me to be of a grade of Yorkshire Whites, and are most favored by bacon curers. As a rule they prefer them about nine months old, weighing (alive) 160 to 240 pounds for Canadian trade; for export should not exceed when dressed 140 pounds; should be ready for market during the earliest months in summer, June, July, August and September, for preference. The quality wanted is lean pork from dairy fed swine, to meet the requirements of the English market and export. They should be sold alive to the packers, where the system of killing, dressing, cooling and curing can be done in a quick, uniform manner. It will be found that it will pay the farmer better to sell his swine on foot than to market them dressed; and it is not profitable to feed swine after they exceed 200 pounds alive. The public taste has turned

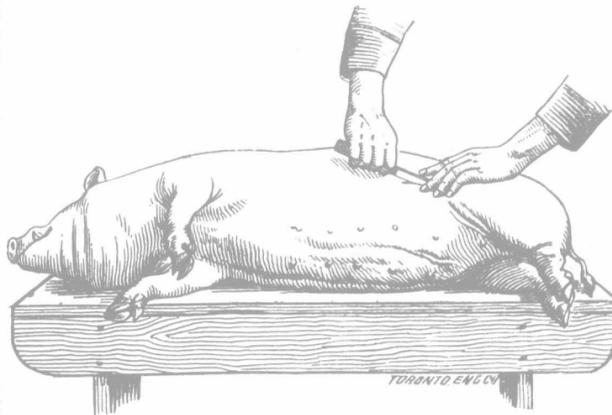
against fat meats of all kinds, and the farmer must produce what the consumer requires, so that with a little extra care in housing, the winter raising of young pigs to be sold off in June, July and August should become a very valuable adjunct to winter dairying. Mr. Fearman writes that he finds great difficulty in getting animals that are always suitable in size at the right time of year, and can never get the quantity that he requires from the surrounding districts. When in full running order he will consume 750 per



day, and can only get this number by sending long distances. The old fashioned practice of killing large stores must rapidly give way to the improved method of summer killing young pigs. The operation of spaying pigs consists of removing the ovaries, the essential organ of generation in the female, and analogous to the testes of the male. They are two ovid, irregular-shaped bodies smaller than the latter situated in the abdominal cavity. The diagram shows them in situation pinned forward slightly from their proper position, and may be likened to a small

14 to 18 hours before the operation. They should be from one month to six weeks old; they will be then ready for the market at about nine to twelve months of age.

Have the animal held on a bench by two men, one holding the fore legs, the other the hind ones extended. Make an incision in the flank a little below the angle of the hip bone; for general guidance two fingers space may be observed. The hair when present should be clipped or shaved off about a hand space, and with a sharp, broad-bladed spaying or castrating knife make an incision from behind forward, if standing at the back of the pig, with the animal stretched on its right side; if on the left side, from before backwards, about one inch in length, and only through the skin on to the fat. With the nail tear away the tissue until you feel the bowel and search in a backward and upward direction at the entrance of the pelvis bones for the womb, which will be found floating free between the bladder and straight gut. On bringing it up to the opening be quite sure that it is the ovary, and it may be recognized by its color, being slightly red, and the womb being pearly white, the bowels being of a dull lead color. The ovaries are as described above—something like a very small bunch of unripe red grapes, firm, though elastic to the touch. When drawn through the opening the round little balls of vesicles are easily cut off with a scraping motion of the knife. Some men twist them off, but I prefer cutting, as being more expeditious. The lower ovary is brought out and treated the same way. Part of the womb may be brought out in searching for the second ovary, but it must be returned again, the aperture being stitched with a needle and thread, or twisted suture. There is little blood to escape, and should be carefully prevented from falling into the interior of the bowels. Wash the outside with a sponge after returning the parts and accurately stitch the wound with one or two stitches. Remember, the smaller the wound or opening, the less chance there is of any unfavorable results. It is rarely that any evil results follow. The little pig seems to take very little notice. Feed with a bulky ration—not too much at a time. In two or three days the thread of the stitches should be removed, and the effects of the operation are soon manifest by the improvement the animal makes in condition. What seems to be the result of the operation, and why it is so beneficial is that the animal has no period of season or oestrus, and the next six months of its life is engaged in putting on flesh, and the animal is ready for market in August—two months earlier than she would be if left open.



The little pigs begin to feed themselves when about a month old. They should then be fed apart from the mother sow with skim milk, a small quantity of ground oats, wheat or shorts, and spayed at five weeks. Then the quantity of food should be gradually increased until they are ready for the market, and bacon curers require a pig as light in head as possible, light in shoulders, long and deep in ribs, wide in loins, thick in flanks, with hams square and deep, and not strong in bone, but possessing a good coat of hair. The demand is now for almost exclusively light, fleshy meats.

Next to good food, etc., exercise must be counted upon in the attainment and preservation of health; it leads to develop muscle or lean meat instead of fat, thus causing them to be the ideal pig of the buyer. A noticeable fact in the rearing of young spayed pigs is the bones are very immature, and do not grow in the same proportion to the other parts of the body. An opinion that we hold on the subject is that it is due to the deficiency of the lime salts that make up the earthy constituents of bone; therefore, in all cases when spayed pigs are grown for the market, hardwood ashes, or better, bone meal, should be fed with the daily ration. The effect will soon be evident; not only will it build up the bony structures of the body, but will aid digestion, which must be kept at the highest

cluster of unripe mulberries; they are a number of small vesicles or membranous sacs of various sizes, reddish in color. These are the Graafian vesicles in various stages of development. The pig of which the diagram was taken was just approaching her period of season, and is the finest illustration that I have seen. In the spaying of pigs, there are certain conditions that must never be lost sight of, and point directly to the success or failure of the operation. The first essential condition, is that you must have the bowels comparatively empty by starving or withholding food for about

able fact in the rearing of young spayed pigs is the bones are very immature, and do not grow in the same proportion to the other parts of the body. An opinion that we hold on the subject is that it is due to the deficiency of the lime salts that make up the earthy constituents of bone; therefore, in all cases when spayed pigs are grown for the market, hardwood ashes, or better, bone meal, should be fed with the daily ration. The effect will soon be evident; not only will it build up the bony structures of the body, but will aid digestion, which must be kept at the highest

pitch of efficiency. Hog feeders who have tried this practice pronounce the effects most gratifying, and the benefits unmistakable. The wood ashes may have a little, very little, salt mixed with them to advantage. Any man who holds that the pig is not deserving of care and attention will never make a dollar raising them. Whilst as the scavenger of the farm they are invaluable, and will more than earn their keep for that purpose alone. But what is the general practice of keeping these animals? Any place seems good enough for a sty—dark, damp, and hence unclean. No man would think of keeping any other animal under such conditions. Give your animal plenty of light; let the sun shine into the pig sty, by making large windows that can be opened, admitting fresh air and sunlight by that means. See that the pens are kept clean, give plenty of straw, and you will soon find that pigs are quite as clean as any other animal. It is often said pigs delight to wallow in the mud. That is no doubt true; at the same time it must not be forgotten that they are carrying out a natural instinct, for they are of the pachydermatous class of animal—the same as the hippopotamus that delights in taking a mud bath occasionally. We hold the opinion that the best animal to grow fat and thrive in the least possible time is a half-bred pig—a direct first cross from pure stock to the ordinary stock of the district, and may be described as a grade pig, and are always so described. If pigs are not intended for breeding purposes, they should be all castrated and spayed at the time mentioned above, and it will be found that the average loss by the operation will not exceed one per cent., if ordinary care is taken.

Our Scottish Letter.

The month of April, 1892, will long be remembered in the annals of Scottish stockbreeding. The sales of Clydesdales at Seaham Harbour, Montrave and Kilmarnock revealed an amount of vitality in the home trade in Clydesdales which completely belied the gloomy vaticinations in which some indulged. The only class of stock for which there is a slackened demand is that of stallions. The sudden collapse of the American trade, through the operation of the new restrictions, has rendered all but the very best of Clydesdale, Shire and Suffolk stallions a drug in the market. Mares and fillies, however, never sold better than they did at the sales during April, and the sensational figure of £1,050, paid for a two-year-old filly, was not more notable than the high average of prices realized for females at all of these sales. The Montrave sale will long remain the record sale of Clydesdales. Prince of Albion has proved himself to be a wonderfully uniform breeding horse, and his produce are marked by strong family resemblances. Fifteen yearlings and two-year-olds got by him made the high average of £167 7s. 4d. each.

Macgregor mares are also a splendid item in an auction sale, and their high average at Montrave of £185 17s. 0d. each for five of three years old and upwards is an achievement possibly unequalled of its kind.

The steady and unmistakable growth in popular favor of the produce of the Londonderry stud horse Castlereagh is well illustrated by the following results:—

In 1887 their average price was	£	31	7s.	3d.
" 1888 "	"	"	80	12 3
" 1889 "	"	"	106	4 6
" 1890 "	"	"	109	14 6
" 1891 "	"	"	130	19 9
" 1892 "	"	"	145	57 0

Castlereagh himself is a strong, powerful, well-colored horse. Perhaps no horse of the present day is equal to him in the formation of his top and general outline as a draught horse.

The great show at Kilmarnock on 15th April, and the scarcely less interesting gathering at Ayr on 27th, afforded illustration of the success which has attended the breeding of Clydesdales in the south of Scotland. At Kilmarnock there was perhaps as grand a display of Clydesdales as has ever been seen; and of the eight first prize winners, four were bred in Galloway, two in Ayrshire, one in Lanarkshire and one in Renfrewshire. The two best animals in the show were, without doubt, the two that

were awarded the championships—Mr. David Mitchell's magnificent strawberry-roan mare Sunray and Mr. Andrew Montgomery's three-year-old stallion Prince Patrick. The former has had a remarkable career. Bred by a small farmer in Gartcosh Parish, Lanarkshire, she was unable when a yearling to take any position in the show ring, and was sold at a small price to Mr. David Riddell. He sold her to Mr. David MacGibbon, Chamberlain to the Duke of Argyle, in Kintyre, who secured the championship with her at the Kintyre show in 1886. She was then two years old. At the Glasgow summer show, then held in June, Mr. MacGibbon sold her to the late Mr. John Simpson, Drumfrow, Helensburgh. In his hands she secured a long succession of show-yard distinctions, and at his displeasing sale she became the property of Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie. Her career in his hands was again one of unbroken triumph, except one season when she aborted, and consequently was not at all like her former self. She, however, was quick to recover her form, and two years ago at the Lochburnie sale she was sold to Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, for a splendid price. She has gained many prizes since, but never in all her history did she so captivate the popular eye as on her appearance at Kilmarnock a fortnight ago. She has foaled within the past few days to the celebrated horse Prince Alexander, and her career as a breeding mare will be followed with great interest. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that she is a get of the celebrated Merryton show horse Prince of Avondale and a well-built Darnley mare, which is now also owned by Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Andrew Montgomery's Prince Patrick has fairly taken the popular fancy. He was bred by Mr. W. H. Rolston, Culmore, Stramaer, and his sire was Prince of Wales, dam a mare by McCamon. He is a horse of great substance and size, with beautiful quality, combined with strength of bone. His action is simply perfect, and there are those who regard him as the best stallion of his age. Last year he was second to Prince Alexander at the Royal, and to Rosemount at the Highland. The latter is dead, but the former would have had enough work to hold his own against Prince Patrick now. His own sister, Enid, is a wonderfully sweet mare, and has gained numerous prizes, and in her new owner's (Mr. R. Sinclair Scott) hands she was second at Ayr in a fine class of brood mares. Their dam is a capital mare, and it is to be hoped that she may breed many more like Enid and Prince Patrick. The latter is the Stirling premium horse this season, and as the farmers there were smart enough to engage him at the Highland Society's Show in July last they have got him well worth his money, and are likely to make plenty of money by means of him.

It was another worthy circumstance that in the family competitions the two best groups were bred in Galloway. The competitors were Mr. James Lockhart's young horse Handsome Prince, a son of Prince of Wales, and the celebrated prize mare Pandora, by Darnley, and Mr. Andrew Montgomery's veteran, Macgregor. The success of this famous horse in competitions of this class—in which five yearlings have to be produced got by one sire—has been one of the leading features of the Scotch show yards for the past ten years, and the fact that during that long period, although he has never failed to compete even for one year, Macgregor has only twice been placed second, is a striking testimony to the uniform merit of his progeny. On the present occasion it was felt that he had a stiff opponent to face, and he was somewhat handicapped through four out of his five of a family being fillies, while the five produce of Handsome Prince were all colts. With a bench of six judges he, however, emerged triumphant, the award being made with the approval of at least four out of the six. The produce of Handsome Prince were an excellent lot; they were in first-rate form, and were greatly admired when three of the five were first, third and fourth in the class of yearling colts. Considering that the horse was only two years old when these prize-winners were got, and that there were less than a score of foals to select from altogether, the position taken by Handsome Prince must at once be pronounced unprecedented.

Vanora was first in the yeld mare class at Kilmarnock, and her son, by Prince of Kyle, named Vanora's Prince, was on the same day first in the class of two-year-old colts. Both animals are owned by Mr. Geo. Alton, and occupied the same positions in competition with different animals at Ayr ten days later. The same remark holds good regarding Mr. Robert Murdoch's massive Prince Lawrence filly, Duchess II., three years old, which gained second prize last year at the Highland. She is a black filly with a fine top and good action, and was bred by Mr. John M. Hannah, Gervan. She was first both at Kilmarnock and Ayr.

Two-year-old fillies at all the shows this season so far are abnormally good. At Kilmarnock Mr. R. Sinclair Scott was first with the Prince Lawrence filly Scottish Ruby, bred by Mr. Walter S. Park, and Mr. Leonard Pilkington was second with a beautiful filly by Flashwood, bred by Mr. Robert McClelland, Balfarn. At Ayr this latter was not forward, but another daughter of Flashwood, the noted Lillie Langtry, bred by the Earl of Galloway, was in the field and beat Scottish Ruby, being placed first, while the Ruby was second. Lillie Langtry is one of a group of three sisters bred by the Earl of Galloway and got by Flashwood, out of Maritana, by Premier Lyon, gr. dam the Barneau mare, by Drumflower Farmer. All of them have been purchased by Mr. Jas. A. Wallace. The eldest, Mary Anderson, has been a noted prize-winner, and was second at Ayr. Lillie Langtry was first last year at Ayr, Glasgow and the Royal, and the youngest, Ellen Terry, was fifth at Ayr. She and Lillie Langtry have been sold to Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, whose stud they have now joined.

The third prize two-year-old filly at Ayr was Lady Muriel, owned by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie. She was first at Castle Douglas in the beginning of April, and last year was a well-known prize-winner. Her sire was Prince Lawrence, and she was bred by Mr. W. Watson, Ochterbury Mains, Forfar.

The class of yearling fillies at Kilmarnock was one of the finest displays of young Clydesdales seen for many a day. There was a great struggle for first place between a very sweet filly, Royal Rose, bred and owned by Mr. And. Montgomery, and got by Macgregor, out of Black Sally, by Top Gallant, and a handsome big filly, dark in color, and of Prince of Wales type, shown by Mr. James Lockhart. She was got by that gentleman's deceased horse, Prince Fortunatus, out of the Darnley mare that is dam of the celebrated Lady Louisa. Royal Rose is a popular favorite—indeed, some go the length of characterizing her as the best yearling seen for many a day, and her victory would have been popular. However, by a majority vote she was put second, and Mr. Lockhart's filly got first place. The latter repeated her victory at Ayr, where she appeared in better form than at the earlier show; but Royal Rose was not there exhibited.

The first prize three-year-old stallion at Ayr was, like the champion at Kilmarnock, a Galloway-bred son of Prince of Wales, namely, Garthland Prince, owned by Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer. He is a big, gay, well-colored horse, and like so many other good horses by the Prince, is out of a Darnley mare.

The other notable incident of the Ayr meeting, so far as young horses were concerned, was the unqualified success that attended the stock got by Prince Fortunatus. As has been intimated, his daughter was first amongst the yearling fillies, and, in addition, two of his sons were first and second amongst the yearling colts. The breeding of a two-year-old colt that left stock of such quality is worth looking into. He was got by Prince of Wales, and his dam, Miss Meekle, was got by Prince George Frederick, a well-known prize horse, whose sire was Prince of Wales, so that Prince Fortunatus was the produce of a stallion and his own grand-daughter. The breed of the dam have a high reputation, and the gr. dam was a well-known breeding mare and the dam of several prize-winners. She was got by Logan's Lord Clyde 177, a celebrated prize-winner. The three prize-winning produce after Prince Fortunatus are, it is worth noting, all out of Darnley mares.

The brood mare class at Ayr was led by a choice pair—Scottish Marchioness and Enid, owned by Mr. R. Sinclair Scott, and they got first prize as the best pair of mares in the field. Mr. Scott is laying in a first-rate stud, from which many first-class animals should one day be bred.

Maryhill Show, which is chiefly patronized by breeders and exhibitors in the four counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Sterling and Dumbaron, was held on 29th April. It was an unqualified success. I do not suppose the oldest inhabitant can recall a better show held on the beautiful show ground outside of the Glasgow municipal boundaries. Brood mares formed a phenomenal exhibition, and Messrs. Galbraith Bros.' Topman's Princess, by Prince of Wales, was a popular first. Mr. William Park's Nelly, by King of the Forest, from Brunstone Portobello, which followed, was an uncommonly good second. She was got by King of the Forest, and was first last year at the Highland. The same gentleman was first in the class of yeld mares with a splendid three-year-old bred in Cumberland and got by that great horse Lord Lothian 5998. This mare was awarded the championship as the best female in the show. Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, was first in the three-year-old class with Princess Mand, a level, low-set, typical Clydesdale, got by Top Knot, and first in the two-year-old class with the sweetly balanced filly, Maritana, by Excelsior. The first yearling was a great beauty, owned and bred by Mr. James McLaren, Banded, Sterling, and got by Boy in Blue. It is worthy of notice that of these five first prize-winners, no less than three, including the Champion, are by sons of Top Gallant—Lord Lothian, Top Knot and Boy in Blue, were all got by the Ardgowan Stud horse.

The winning horses amongst the stallions were, in the three-year-old class, Mr. W. S. Park's Gallant Poteath, a son of Top Gallant and the Glasgow premium horse; in the two-year-old class Mr. William Clark's Darnley Again, a splendid horse by Darnley's Hero; and in the yearling class, Mr. James Johnston's colt by Prince of Albion. Gallant Poteath was awarded the Championship, and there were three sons of Prince of Albion amongst the seven prize-winners in the yearling class.

SCOTLAND YET.

Feeding Calves.

On the successful start in feeding while young hinges the after success and usefulness of the mature animal, and it is those who study to follow or assist nature that achieve the greatest success in breeding and feeding. Thus we find in the four branches of farm stock, viz., horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, the most perfect food for the young animal is the milk that nature has supplied. This contains all the elements for forming bone, sinew and muscle, as well as to finish and round into lines of beauty, and harmonize the whole animal structure. Again, milk is not only a properly balanced food that contains all the necessary constituents for growth of the component parts of the animal construction, as all the essential elements are held in solution, but is also in the best state for assimilation, thus supplying the nourishment with the least possible strain upon the digestive apparatus. The following table gives the average composition of milk from the cow, mare, and ewe:—

	Cow	Mare	Ewe
Casein, or flesh formers.....	4.65	3.40	4.50
Butter fat.....	4.00	2.50	4.20
Milk sugar, food of respiration and fat.....	4.50	3.52	5.00
Ash.....	.40	.53	.68
Water.....	86.85	90.05	85.62

Thus the young animal receives through the casein in the milk the chief constituents, which when chemically examined contain the earth of bones, and in such a soluble form that they are capable of reaching every part of the body. This clearly shows that the casein performs a great office in the growth of the young animal, as it furnishes

the nitrogen in the formation of muscle, nerve, brain, skin, hair, and hoofs, and in such a soluble form that it can reach every part of the body. Then the oil in the milk furnishes fat ready to be appropriated by the young animal to be changed into animal fat; therefore we find milk is a perfect food. It is replacing it with a cheaper and more convenient diet that requires practical skill and knowledge, for this in all young animals is the critical period in their lives. It will then be necessary to study to supply a food that contains the same elements as the milk, and also in a like proportion. By analysis, as well as in practice, wheat, rye, barley, and corn are all too heating, with not enough of muscle-forming material, while peas and oats are much superior in forming muscle, and with bran and oil cake would form a capital ration later on, but are all too irritating to the stomach of the young animal at first. We have found nothing equal to middlings, five parts, and one of oil cake, and ground peas and oats added later on. It should also be served up in such a form that the young and delicate animal may derive the full benefit of what the food contains without impairing in any degree the digestive apparatus. It would be equally improper to remove the milk diet abruptly or to feed the grain ration too generously at first. The changes must be made as much by degrees as circumstances will allow. One overdose of meal too often disarranges the whole system so that it is extremely difficult to recover the health of the animal and tone up the system so that the food will have the proper nourishing power. By mixing the meal ration twenty-four hours previous with cut hay, or if grass is used, immediately before feeding, better results will be obtained. Whole milk, the natural food, as before stated, has a large proportion of oil which prevents constipation, thus promoting health. When milk is skimmed this oil is removed, and the animal fed on the milk is liable to become constipated, and in order to carry this off nature enforces diarrhoea, always a symptom of indigestion. Therefore, to supply this needed element, a little oil meal first mixed with cold water and then boiled and thoroughly mixed with the skimmed milk supplies this essential. Whey is often held up by cheese factory men as good feed on account of the amount of sugar of milk it contains. Although sugar is an important element, no animal could subsist upon sugar alone. Again, whey is so liable to deterioration through becoming acid that in this state it is dangerous to feed to calves. Though by scalding the danger of scouring may be modified, still as ordinarily handled at cheese factories, whey had better be left out of the calf feeding ration.

England's Importation of Frozen Meat.

BY PROF. S. M. BARRE.

England's importation of frozen meat has been steadily increasing, and shows that from 15 to 20% of the meat now used in England is imported in a frozen condition. The following figures show the progress of the frozen mutton trade during the last three years:—

From	1889 HEADS.	1890 HEADS.	1891 HEADS.
Australia.....	86,547	217,984	334,694
New Zealand.....	1,068,286	1,533,393	1,896,716
Different points.....	—	10,168	18,597
La Plata.....	1,000,936	1,196,531	1,073,325
Total.....	2,164,769	2,948,076	3,323,321

The yearly production of frozen mutton is now estimated at 8,000,000 heads, and new slaughter and freezing establishments are now being erected in New South Wales and Queensland. Eighty-seven ships equipped with freezing apparatus were engaged in this special transportation trade during 1891, and new ships are now being built and equipped for this service between Queensland and London. Number of sheep sold to Great Britain during the last three years:—

1889 HEADS.	1890 HEADS.	1891 HEADS.
25,321,029	27,272,459	28,732,501

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

When "the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land," as wrote wise, observant Solomon, then we of this practical age like to hear mingled clucks and peeps from our domestic fowls. We have now approached a tender subject—the spring chicken. Before proceeding, it might be well to explain the following terms, which, in conversing on poultry culture with people, I often find confused. A "coop" is the cage for a single hen and her brood, while "hen house" means the larger inclosure for a whole flock. "Chick" applies to the downy state. We have "chickens" when they feather, and "pullets" and "hens" as they mature. A lady recently asked whether I had "chickens" to sell, and after further inquiry I learned "sitting hens" were what she really meant and desired.

Coops may vary somewhat in size, according as the time chosen for raising chickens is early or late, and the breed to be accommodated is large or small. My coops are square, reminding one of a modified dry goods box. They have a slanting roof, rain proof, and a floor. This floor stands on two cross pieces of joist, which raise it from the ground and insure dryness. Perpendicular slats, from top to bottom, extend across the whole face of coop. In addition, outside the slats, is a close-board front, two-thirds as high, hung as a door, with hinges at bottom. Unbuttoned and let down, day-times, this forms a nice, sunny platform for little chicks, and is a night protector from vermin, while yet admitting air above. In hot weather this outer front might be made of fine wire. Skunks, rats, and dogs easily dig under and into floorless coops, and squeeze between slats, or reach into a coop that has no closed front some distance up. Years ago, when we had primitive arrangements, an unearthly noise awakened us. Following our faithful pussy, which was gazing anxiously in a coop, there was seen and shot a skunk, four chickens surviving the horrors of sound and scent. A portion of my coop's rear side is provided with leather or other hinges, and with button or hook fastener. This forms mother Biddy's door, and mine, too, for here are inserted scraping knife, whisk broom, whitewash brush, and other weapons of warfare against filth. A yearly outside and inside coat of whitewash, with some sulphur stirred in, is both wholesome and artistic. I once placed a brood within a coop whitewashed that very morning, and barely saved hen and all from dying of chills, learning thereby to make all preparations well ahead. A daily bedding of June grass or rowen makes coop cleaning easier by bringing out the droppings on itself, and if fine, well-packed, and not too deep, seldom entangles the chicks' toes, and must add much to comfort. For constructing the coops use lumber as light as practicable, so the little dwellings can easily be moved about.

I formerly had trouble from hens picking each other's chicks, even unto death occasionally, till I adopted the plan of locating my sitting hens side by side. These are taken off together every morning, and, though Biddy is supposed to be an exclusive creature, sticking resolutely to her own set, three weeks' constant association wears out all animosities and creates considerable friendship. Having had dust bath, sitting quarters and food so long in common prepares the way for neighborly courtesies. Several cluckers are set at the same time, so that they can begin housekeeping simultaneously, and their chicks, before given them, are well mixed, to secure uniformity in number and appearance for all the broods. As a result, the mother hens often stroll in companies, or at least hunt in couples, and a delightfully changeable and experimental relationship exists. Only strong chicks remain with roaners, weak ones gravitate to the quietest hens, and the clucker which stays by longest gets finally a monstrous family. Years of kind, systematic treatment, and a determination to be gentle and patient with little creatures knowing so much less than myself, have helped develop a trustful, friendly feeling among my fowls.

Several broods when weaned have adopted other cluckers—broken-up sitters without families. Last year one brood had simultaneously three mothers caring for them in perfect harmony day and night. I dubbed them "mamma," "grandma," and "auntie." Some guinea fowls, by following up, surrounding and persistently heading off, compelled in succession three adopted cluckers to scratch for and accompany them. A rooster of mine once took pity on a d joined the overworked mother of seventeen chicks. Finally I ventured to let him sit in the coop with her at night, as he desired, and soon found he was hovering sixteen chicks, while the old lady had one only. Shortly after this ungrateful mother, feeling her flock were in good care, deserted entirely both him and them. But this wonderful step-relative proved equal to the emergency, and brought up the chickens.

Hens are generally ravenous when the long period of incubation is over, and fully satisfying them with grain and water at the outset saves the chicks' choicer food afterwards, and prevents restlessness. For two weeks, or less, I allow chicks no water to drink; first, because with so much soft food they do not need other liquid; second, when so little, they cannot drink without getting their feet in, tumbling around, and generally wetting themselves; third, the small red worm which causes gapes originates in water, where it may often be seen, and of which chicks need to get the start. Here, by contrast, may be the very place to emphasize how much older chickens, and especially laying hens, need water. An egg is eighty-four per cent. water, and cannot be produced unless the hens have liquid as well as solid food. They like a new, fresh supply of water three times a day.

"Natural Incubation."

[A Paper read by S. B. Blackball before the Winnipeg Poultry Association.]

In obedience to the commands given at our last meeting, I am to endeavor to place before you some ideas in reference to the conditions necessary to the successful raising of chickens by natural incubation. In these days when everything has to go by steam or electricity, and inventors are straining every nerve to find some even more expeditious way to annihilate space, it seems almost as if we were going back to the dark ages when we attempt to talk of raising chicks by the old fashioned hen. Still, in spite of the fact that artificial incubation has so far been made a success that from 100 to 700 egg machines are to-day in successful operation, we who are limited to small city yards, and in consequence are debarred from the use of these machines must of necessity keep the old track, or go out of the business altogether. The last solution of the difficulty is one that you will all agree with me is not to be thought of, hence a little advice will not be out of place. First, as early broods are what we all want, and in this country the frost is not out of the ground when we want to commence setting our hens, our preparations really have to commence six months before, in the placing of a sufficient quantity of earth where we can easily get it when wanted. In making the nest, I believe it better to have it on the large size at the bottom; put say six inches of good mould (sod would be better), see that it is not frozen, at the same time have it quite moist, being careful to have the top of it perfectly even. Then with good, soft hay make your nest on the top of the earth, using about two inches of hay; this will permit of sufficient moisture reaching the eggs, as the warmth generated by the hen draws it up from the earth beneath the hay. In the early part of the season it is well to remember that it is better to "go slow but sure," and we would not recommend the placing of more than nine eggs under the hen, as with this number the body of the hen actually comes in contact with each egg. It is also well to sit two hens at the same time, as the eggs by the sixth day can be tested, and it may possibly happen that one hen can cover all the fertile eggs, and the other hen can be started anew. A great mistake made, especially by beginners, is to suppose that the hen must sit

all the time, and to this end they feed her in the nest, and even fasten them down to prevent them coming off. I have known this to be done. The hen should be allowed to leave her nest every day; more than that, if she does not do so voluntarily she should be taken off; in doing this care should be taken not to frighten her; if the same person attends her all the time she will after a day or two allow the attendant to handle her. In lifting her take hold of the wings and gently raise them, first lifting the bird by them. Feed only good, sound wheat or barley (wheat preferred), no soft food; see that fresh water is at hand, and, I was going to say, above all, see that a good dust bath of sifted coal ashes is always ready. This is necessary, not only for the comfort of your hen, but also for the life of your prospective chicks. Another point that I would draw your attention to is the location of the nest. If at all possible, have it entirely away from the other birds; remember that the quieter it is the better. With the above carefully followed out there is not much fear but what you will be able to report a good percentage as the result of Biddy's three weeks retirement at her country seat. I have purposely left out the question as to the advisability of taking the chicks as they come out from the eggs until all are hatched, though I believe that it is better to leave them alone. Some advise sprinkling the eggs and nest with warm water the last day or two, but my opinion is that with the earth at the bottom of the nest all the moisture that is necessary will be supplied.

Notes from P. E. Island.

BY WILLIAM CLARK, NORTH WILTSHIRE, P. E. I.

An experimental dairy station for this province is now an established fact. Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, visited our island during the early part of last month and made final arrangements for the establishing of the station. New Perth, Kings Co., is to be the favored location. At New Perth the Professor found a vigorous dairymen's association willing to guarantee him the milk of 340 cows for the station, and to provide all buildings necessary. On his part, the Commissioner promised to furnish all the necessary appliances for manufacturing cheese by the best methods, to put an expert in charge of the station, and to market the product in England as P. E. Island cheese. The patrons who furnish the milk will get all the proceeds save the charge for manufacturing. It is intended to carry on the work of dairy instruction in other parts of the province as well. The expert in charge of the New Perth station will be at liberty at times during the summer to address meetings of farmers and give all the instruction in his power as to the best methods of dairying to all who are willing to learn. In the autumn further plant will be provided the station for manufacturing butter instead of cheese during the winter.

Dairying during the last eight or ten years has not received the attention from our farmers that its merits demand. Horse breeding has been so remunerative that the majority of our farmers have turned all their attention to raising horses. But now there is a decided change, and farmers have to face the fact that they cannot get two-thirds the price they could several years ago for good horses, while they can hardly get clear of plugs and smaller horses at any price. Therefore, at this stage the operations of the dairy station will be watched with the keenest interest.

In a meeting held recently, Prof. Robertson touched on matters of general farming, but dealt chiefly with his favorite theme, "The cow and the dairy." He impressed us with the fact that if we intend to make the most of our business, we must raise more cheap feed, such as corn ensilage, clover, etc., which, when fed on the farm, left us a fine lot of rich manure. He also told us that in selling dairy products we sold a very small amount of plant food off the farm.

Trade and Transportation.

Although our agricultural export trade, taking all lines into consideration, is now on a better basis than at any previous time, there are still serious drawbacks that cannot but militate against a better and faster development of trade in some articles.

The trade in cheese and cattle has made wonderful progress, until these are now on a most satisfactory footing as far as demand is concerned. The last few years has opened the way for a further extension in products from the farm, which, heretofore, have not successfully competed with the same lines from other countries.

It is to the latter word in the heading of this article we wish to call special attention, and to the reason why Canada is so unfortunately situated as regards her carrying trade. Geographically no country is better situated than ours to supply with agricultural products Great Britain, the present market of the world; our producing powers are practically unlimited, and require only time and demand to develop them. Then what is it that at the present time is keeping us from possessing that which we are so badly in need of, viz., this market? The answer is, the defective transportation. Not only are the relative freight rates higher, distance considered, than those from any other country in competition, but the handling of the goods, the allotted space and accommodation on board both cars and steamships, is often so defective that goods are entirely ruined in transit. And, again, so much time is consumed during their transportation that prices at the time of shipping are no criterion of what prices may be when the goods arrive; consequently many dealers are deterred from embarking in the trade, or refuse to continue that with which so much uncertainty is connected.

How different from ours are other countries. Take Tasmania, for instance, that has an ocean voyage of at least ten thousand miles, with all the difficulties of tropical heat to contend with, yet is enabled through the efficiency of her steamship service to land every description of perishable products in England in perfect condition. This not only applies to meat, but also to dairy products and fruits of all kinds. Apples, pears and plums are landed as fresh as if just plucked from the trees, while car loads of Canadian fruit are repeatedly subjected to such high temperature on board the vessels employed in the Canadian trade, that they are absolutely ruined.

The government of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania are all making strenuous efforts to gain the British trade, and have been so successful thus far that they have already supplanted trade which heretofore had little opposition.

And now let us enquire what has been done for us in Canada. Our government has given substantial aid to our grandly equipped railway systems; but are those who have paid for these luxuries deriving a corresponding benefit? The answer is certainly not in the affirmative. Our railways charge such exorbitant rates for local freight, which, together with the equally bad arrangements at the sea-board, and still worse accommodations on board the vessels employed in Canadian trade, combine to make shipping disastrous in the extreme.

Substantial government aid has been given both by Dominion and Provincial Departments in order to educate the farmers of this country as to what they should produce. But of what avail is the production if the proper outlet is wanting?

In some lines of production, such as grain, etc., and articles not perishable, only reasonable promptitude in delivery is required in order to give the shipper a fair profit; cheese also arrives successfully in the British markets; but in the matter of our more newly-found demand for Canadian eggs and butter the case is far different. These must have suitable departments both in cars and on shipboard; success or failure depends upon the promptness of delivery. There is now no question as to the reception that these goods receive, providing they arrive in the proper condition.

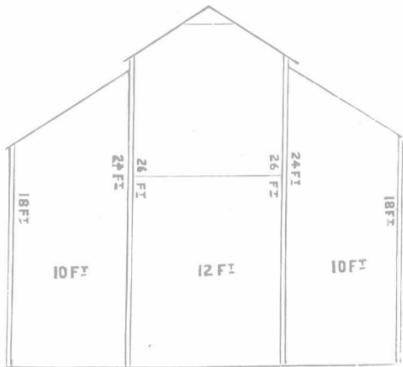
Already Canadian eggs have obtained a name at a number of points in both England and

Scotland that is most flattering to producers, and assuring to shippers. At the same time these being shipped via American railways and from American seaboards obtain better and cheaper rates, and more prompt delivery than from Canadian ports. Freight rates on export cattle are equally favorable to American shippers, and the advantage that Canadian cattle enjoy in British markets is often entirely overbalanced by the extra rates charged from Montreal over those from Boston. Again, every season has a repetition of buying and selling space, and Canadian cattle feeders and shippers too often lose the profit of a rise in the British cattle markets by being enforced to pay double rates for space. The fact is there is nothing so unsatisfactory as the present shipping accommodation, and as all our hope of future success depends upon an effective transit service for our agricultural products, we see no chance of a change for the better until the Dominion Government see fit to take this matter in hand. What the Danish Government has done for Denmark in her wonderfully developed butter trade, what those of Australia and New Zealand have done in meat and butter, Canada deserves at the hands of her government. Not in any one line, but in the whole transportation of her agricultural products, and without the assistance from some such source she must decline instead of develop in a trade to which she has a natural right.

Storing Hay.

As haying time advances, again comes the consideration, How shall the hay be housed? Stacking hay is wasteful and takes up entirely too much valuable time at the busiest season, and if stored in the grain barn it occupies the space required by grain, and also becomes injured by dust from threshing.

In order to overcome these disadvantages and to make ample room, I thought of building a cheap hay barn in which the work of storing is most easily performed, and where it is convenient to be got at during winter, and where no loss of quality would be effected. (An end section of this barn is given in illustration.)



Now, to build, I took six telegraph poles thirty feet long, placed them four feet in the ground in pairs twelve feet apart one way, sixteen feet apart the other—this to form what may be termed a drive-way through the centre. Then to form the wings of the building three shorter poles were placed on each side ten feet from, and directly opposite the first poles. These shorter posts are twenty-two feet long, four feet in the ground, forming the wings eighteen feet at the eaves. Thus the hay barn, or barrack, is thirty-two feet square, a drive-way twelve feet wide through the centre and ten foot wings on each side. Scantling sixteen feet long are spiked from pole to pole, twelve feet from the ground, parallel with the drive-way, and ties twelve feet long are also spiked, running across this drive-way six feet higher up, or eighteen feet from the ground. Again, plates for the wings are spiked to the sides of the poles another six feet higher and twenty-four feet from the ground, and the top plates spiked two feet higher for which to place the rafters for the middle space or drive-way. As the wings are boarded down to eight or ten feet from the ground, the first scantling is ten feet from the

ground, another fourteen feet up, and the plates eighteen feet, or at the top of these wing posts.

By building in this way it is an easy matter to scaffold in order to spike on the higher ties and get up the necessary timber for the roof. As the spans are short and the roof light, two-by-four rafters are all that is necessary.

The board roof is built of good lumber, running up and down with the rafters, across which strips are nailed to receive the roof boards. A very thin board, three inches wide, is placed beneath the boards where they come together, then nail the boards in the centre. This will make them a little hollowing. By capping the cracks with strips four inches above, the roof will be found to be perfectly waterproof as long as the lumber remains sound. A short tie is nailed a short distance down from the peak to hold the horse fork track and strengthen the roof. Braces should be nailed diagonally across from heel to point under the rafters, as the strips will not hold the roof as stiff as sheeting. A facing board is nailed one inch from each end rafter to admit the gable boards which slip in the groove thus formed. At the tie below an extra scantling is held by long staples; the outside scantling is left loose and held like the cross scantling in a double gate. The boards that form the gables have cleats nailed on the inside, rest on the tie, and are then readily taken down when required to run the hay in without removing a nail. When finished, the building is boarded within ten feet from the ground all round, which is sufficient, as the hay can be taken out and moved away in sections and need not be left exposed.

The advantages in storing hay by this method are the cheapness of building, the convenience, for a horse fork and track work as well as in a barn. Hay in these quarters will keep far better than in a barn, as it is quite away from the breath of cattle or other stock. By exercising care in hauling, the centre or drive-way should be filled with the driest hay; then at the sides may be placed that which is not so well cured, as these spaces are comparatively narrow. This barn, or barrack, will hold from fifty to sixty tons of hay, and should be built for \$75, not much more than a dollar per ton for the first year, and should pay for itself in the extra quality of the hay.

What an Agricultural Journal Should Contain.

BY THOMAS J. FAIR, FRANKFORD, ONT.

An agricultural journal, considering the very few farmers who have had any educational training to fit them for their occupation, should contain the latest and best information on all subjects relating to both scientific and practical agriculture, such as the care and feeding of stock, the selection and thorough testing and cleaning of seed and the preparation of the soil to receive the same, the best time and ways of harvesting and storing the crops, the best kinds and methods of cultivating fruits and vegetables; placing before the farmers the great importance of thorough and clean cultivation, the benefit to be derived from underdraining, and in some soils from subsolling, giving prominence to stock raising and dairying, and the raising of soiling and other forage crops, including roots, and scores of other topics which will suggest themselves to publishers or be contributed by others, the articles to be published at least one month before the season for putting them into practice. Then when a farmer receives his journal he will expect some spicy information relating to the work he has planned for the next month or two, and will be benefited by it. For example, the notes on seed grain in the March number were replete with valuable information relating to the choice of seed grain; then a part of the April number might profitably be devoted to the best method of preparing the soil and sowing the same; May, to the putting in and cultivation of roots and other hoed crops, interspersed with other articles of importance, and so on through the whole year. But no communication, no difference by whom written, should be published unless the matter was in accordance with the fundamental principles of scientific and practical agriculture. Many very absurd things are sometimes thought-

lessly published that are misleading, and the editor is held responsible for the same. The above is a brief outline of what I think an agricultural paper should contain. I will now mention a few that I feel should not receive much space, one of which is allowing breeders column after column to puff the good qualities and grand performances of their favorites, seeming to think self-praise the best of all, for they can have it at any time, forgetting that one column by editor or some disinterested party would be worth more than a score over his own signature. An old adage reads:—

“The wisest and the best of men
Enjoy some nonsense now and then.”

But I would not publish much in an agricultural paper such as stories, puzzles, etc., for the press of the world is poisoned with too much sensational, frothy and nonsensical literature. How the ADVOCATE accords with the foregoing I leave with your readers to judge. Fellow farmers of this magnificent country, is it not a shame if a paper like the ADVOCATE should go begging support when published solely in the interest of us, who number seven-tenths of the population, when the balance, made up of lawyers, doctors, merchants, grocers, manufacturers, druggists, and many others support a journal published in their respective interests, with this difference, all other trades and professions had special training, while most farmers when commencing their business are almost entirely ignorant of the scientific and practical part of agriculture? As for myself, though having a fair education, I knew very little about farming, and though still ignorant enough, I have my eyes open and can see the knowledge we are in need of. I would suggest that every reader of the ADVOCATE induce one or more of his neighbors to subscribe. In nearly every county in Ontario are farmers of first-class scholastic attainments, many of them graduates of universities, some of them specialists, who could contribute first-class articles on the science and practice of farming. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before deserves well of mankind, what doth the man merit who teaches the thousands of toiling farmers in his country to do the same?

The Laying of Stable Floors.

BY J. D. THOMPSON.

One of the first things to consider before making a floor is the durability of it; this is too often lost sight of. The saving effected by a waterproof floor would in a few years pay for it. A mixture of Portland cement and fine, clean gravel makes one that will last a lifetime, and let nothing run to waste. On preparing to lay such a one be sure to have the ground well drained around your stable, make a good level bottom with a slant of two inches from manger to drop. Lay a course of cobble stones as near a size as possible, pour over them a mortar of common lime and coarse sand thin enough to run into and fill all holes. Work this in with a coarse broom, leaving the top rough; let this dry, then mix and put on a finishing coat, Portland cement, one part; and fine, clean gravel, five parts; mix first while dry, then add water and work until thoroughly wet, then spread over the stones to a depth of about two inches. An iron snow shovel will give the quickest and nicest possible finish. To make the drop, lay the cement against a bevelled scantling; this is better and much cheaper and easier than putting in curb stones. The gutter or trench should be not less than six inches deep and two feet wide, behind this lay cedar blocks, in sand, cut four inches long. These should be laid nearly as high as the main floor slanting the trench up to them; this is more convenient and easier to clean out than a square one. In using this for a horse stable we would make it stronger; four parts of gravel to one of cement, when hardened, would withstand the sharpest calks. Cement floors should be made in summer or early fall, as a frost prevents them from hardening; sprinkling with water quickens the process. The cost of such a floor is little more than plank, and there's no home for vermin under them. We have used such a one as this for three years, and it has given perfect satisfaction.

Rape Culture.

BY JOHN I. HOBSON.

Perhaps there is no problem more difficult for the Canadian farmer to solve than how to keep up the fertility of the soil. No observing farmer can have travelled through this province at intervals during the past ten or fifteen years without clearly recognizing the fact that there was more than legislation or foreign competition that was tending in the direction of ever making it more difficult for the farmer to hold his own. In many sections where I have travelled there appears to be an ever decreasing quantity of stock kept, and consequently less grass, and a greater proportion under the plow. This, on very many farms, is doing the work effectually of bringing the land into that shape that it is certain that unless some radical change is made in the system followed—a change whereby the fertility of the land is restored—many of these men will be forced to leave their farms. Artificial manures, except in special cases, are out of the question. The experience of the best farmers in the country does not tend to make them put much faith in their general use, but rather that the cheapest of all sources of manure is the farm-yard itself, and, unquestionably, on it we must mainly depend for our supply.

It is very noticeable that, with few exceptions, the most successful farmers in the country are men who follow stock-keeping largely in some of its forms. In fact, so noticeable is this, that we may well be led to the conclusion that on the ordinary soils of this province stock-keeping is the basis of good farming, and that a farmer's success will depend a good deal on the quantity of dairy produce or meat per acre his farm is made to produce. As a means in that direction, the growing of rape and feeding it off on the land has been found by many of our farmers to be followed by highly satisfactory results. During the past two or three years, owing to its having been grown extensively on the government farm at Guelph, it has, as a branch of farm management, been brought prominently to the front, and its uses and its value have been pretty freely discussed. However, although it has been grown extensively in this section of the country for many years, and thousands of lambs fattened on it have annually been sent to the American markets, yet I have found, when travelling in other parts of the province, that it is quite exceptional to see it grown to any considerable extent, and it is a little surprising that such should be the case, for there is no question of this fact, that those farmers engaged in growing it have made a good deal of money for years past in sending their lambs in prime condition to the Buffalo market, and it has been found to be no small factor in keeping their farms in a good state of fertility.

I would say to the farmer who has never grown a crop of rape that he would be acting wisely to go into it in a small way at first, and prove, by his own practice and observation, whether the conditions in which he is placed are suitable to its production, and to find out for himself many little things that can be learned best by experience.

The system which is generally followed by those who have grown it successfully is to prepare the land just as is done for the turnip crop. Taking it for granted that one of the objects in growing it is that it will be a cleaning crop, then it follows that if the land is pretty well worked the fall before a good many thistles and weeds will have been got rid of and so much less work will be required in the way of hand hoeing the next season. The last plowing should be done deeply, or if the land is inclined to be stiff, plowing in what is termed ridge and furrow—that is, putting it into drills—is an excellent plan. I have found in my own practice that it answers a good purpose, the winter's frost making it more friable when worked the following summer. An important matter is to have the land in fine tilth when sown.

As to the soil best suited for growing rape, a fair crop can be grown on almost every variety if properly prepared. I have a few acres of sandy soil on the opposite corners of my farm;

in one case it is what may be called a poor leaching soil, and some of the finest crops of rape ever grown on the farm were on these fields. In both cases it was sown thinly, with about three-quarters of a pound of seed to the acre, and top-dressed when the plants were into broad leaf with two hundred pounds of gypsum to the acre. Scientists can, perhaps, explain the reason why. My general practice of late years has been to grow it on land at the end of the course and apply a small quantity of manure—about seven or eight loads to the acre.

The time of sowing may be any time from about the 20th of June to the middle of July. I prefer the last week of June, if the land is in good condition and the weather favorable. The drills should be from twenty-seven to thirty inches—the latter width is preferable if the land is very rich and likely to produce a heavy growth.

A good deal has been said about whether rape should be sown on the flat or raised drills. It appears to me that as a general plan it is so much the best to sow on raised drills that it is not worth discussing. Of course, one can theorize and prove to their own satisfaction that the contrary is the right plan to follow, but the fact remains that the consensus of opinion of nearly every farmer that I have met who has grown it successfully is opposed to growing it on the flat. The only objection to a raised drill is that there is more danger of the sheep and lambs getting on their back and not being able to get up. For the first few years in my own experience a good many were lost in that way; but I soon found that close attention was necessary to keep down to a minimum the percentage of loss.

Coming to the question of sowing, if the seed is fresh and good, and the land well prepared, from one to one and a-quarter pounds to the acre is ample. It is a great mistake to sow thick. To obtain a full and well-grown crop it requires room for the plant to grow large and high. I mean by a good crop one that when a flock of lambs is turned in they will be about covered with the plants; and it is quite a mistake to think that the strong and thick stalks of the rape plant are not quite as nutritious as the leaves. At all events, if a chemical analysis was to show the contrary, practical results would then be at variance with science.

The after-working should consist of a free use of sculler as long as there is room to work between the rows, and it is here where comes in one of the advantages of raised drills, the work of horse hoeing being so much more readily done. If the drills have been carefully made of a uniform width, the sculler can be so set as to hoe close up to the plants, and then the work of hand hoeing, if it is done (and it certainly should be if the best results are to be obtained), is a comparatively light affair, just cutting away any weeds or thistles that may be amongst the plants. By a free use of the sculler not only will the land be left as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, but the weight of the crop will be much increased.

In regard to the value of rape as a late fall feed, there are no two opinions as to its being the best crop grown for fattening sheep and lambs, but there is some difference of opinion as to its value for feeding cattle; not but what it is well understood that flesh can be laid on at less cost and more rapidly than by the use of any other feed that is fed off directly in the field, but the experience of many growers is that it is rather risky. Without advising as to its use for cattle, all I can say is this, that having grown it somewhat extensively for over twenty years I have found it a very cheap and satisfactory fall feed for cattle, and even pigs do remarkably well upon it when they receive a small allowance of grain. During the many years we have grown it there has been the loss of only two calves, one of them clearly the result of mismanagement in turning on with an empty stomach. With regard to either cattle or sheep great care should be exercised that before being allowed to feed on rape to see that they have been well fed beforehand. My own practice is to have a grass field adjoining into which the stock can have free access at all times, and when once put on the rape leave them there until the weather gets cold and rough in the late fall, when it is necessary to house at

nights. When taken off in this way it is very important to see that they are well fed in the morning. Much of the trouble and loss which does occasionally happen in feeding rape is mainly attributable to not exercising a little common sense in these matters of detail.

A well-grown crop of rape should carry from ten to twelve lambs to the acre for eight or ten weeks, or say from about the 20th September to the end of November. Some feeders consider it a good plan to feed a small quantity of grain when in the field. My own experience leads me to think that there is no profit or advantage in doing so unless for special reasons—such as being a little over-stocked, or when meat is high and oats and bran very cheap. Of course, all good feeders know that the lambs should become accustomed to eat grain before being changed from the fields to the yards, and for the same reason it is always well to mix in a little turnip seed when sowing. If attention is paid to these things very little shrinkage will occur when put on to changed feed.

Mr. Donaldson, of the county of Oxford, one of the very best farmers and stock managers in Ontario, always feeds oats to his lambs when on rape, commencing with a small quantity and increasing until they get one pint per day to each lamb. In that way he fattens from 15 to 18 lambs to the acre, with an average increase of weight of from 25 to 30 lbs. per head in ten weeks. In this way he always turns off a splendid lot every year, bringing the very highest price going.

Mr. Laidlaw, another very extensive and intelligent feeder in South Wellington, has had single lambs increase forty and even as high as fifty pounds in seventy days when on rape.

My own flock of purchased lambs was put on last year at an average of 98 lbs.; were fed for sixty-three days, and weighed, when delivered in Guelph, 121½ lbs. However, a fair average flock of 200 good lambs would be from 20 to 25 lbs. in seventy days.

Care should be exercised that before the nights get frosty to have the lambs closely trimmed. They do not thrive so well when hanging with dirt; the buyers do not like it, and the farmer shows himself to be careless and slovenly.

A word as to the class of stock to buy. Never buy miserable runts of lambs if good ones can be had—the experienced feeders who have been in the business many years fully understand that. It does not require that they should be fleshy if they are only the right stamp of animals. I always prefer black-faces when I can get them. They, as a rule, have done best with me. Ram lambs should not be bought at any price if it is intended that they be kept on until early winter. They are troublesome with the other lambs, do not sell well, and are unsatisfactory to handle in any way. It is to be hoped that the American buyers will make such a difference in the price this year as will make farmers feel that they have made a mistake in not castrating them.

In regard to the after use of the land, it is needless to say that if the preparation for the crop and its after management has been what it should be the land will be quite as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, with the advantage of having received from \$10 to \$20 an acre (in some cases considerably more) in the increased value of the stock from the time of their being turned on until they are taken off, or rather when they are sent to the market, which is usually, in this section, between the 5th and 15th of December. Besides this, the land has received all the benefit of the manure without even the expense of drawing and spreading—this is a good preparation for next year's crop.

Owing to its being the last feeding crop of the season, one is a little apt to get caught with the frost before getting the land plowed. However, if it can be managed at all, it is very important that the plowing should be done. With much treading of the stock the soil will have become very firm and stiff and stands much in need of the action of the winter's frost after being turned up. Spring plowing of rape land with us has not been followed with satisfactory results. On the other hand, on our soils, when plowed in the fall, we always expect a good crop of spring wheat if the season is at all favorable, and the land we find to be in good shape for seeding down.

Weeds.

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. G. S.

(Continued from page 185.)

PORTULACACEÆ (Purslane Family).

The leaves of the plants in this order are very succulent; the flowers are regular, but there are fewer parts in the outside whorl than in the next. The beautiful portulaccas, whose flowers are so numerous and varied in color, also belong to this order.

Portulaca oleracea (Purslane).

The stems of this annual lie on the ground and spread; the oval leaves are very thick and juicy. In July small yellow flowers appear, and the plant spreads rapidly, becoming one of the worst weeds in the garden to attack. So succulent is this plant that it will continue to perfect its seeds long after separation from its parent root. A day's sun will hardly wither the plant, but may ripen and shed many of its seeds. When pulled or hoed, it should be gathered into a heap and destroyed. In hoeing, it would be well to avoid tramping upon it, for if it is not entirely removed it is almost sure to continue growing, unaffected by its temporary disturbance. It seldom becomes a nuisance elsewhere than the garden. It has wonderful vitality, and may be for days root up without being destroyed. Hoeing is not sufficient, unless it is completely overturned and allowed to wilt beneath a scorching sun. The best remedy against Purslane is continued vigilance and incessant use of the hoe.

MALVACEÆ (Mallow Family).

This is an order in which some beautiful flowering plants are found, such as the Abutilon, Hibiscus and the Hollyhock. A very striking characteristic of the family is that the flowers have many stamens all uniting by their filaments to form a tube around the pistil, and thus crowding the anthers together.



Malva rotundifolia (Mallow, Cheese plant).

This is also a great trouble to gardeners, but seldom invades the open fields. It delights in the rich loam of the garden, and retains a good foothold where once rooted. It has a perennial root which enables it to continue from year to year. Its long, creeping stalk contains a large amount of nourishment, which enables the plant to keep up life under adverse circumstances. It is known by its creeping stem—bearing round leaves, among which, from May to August, may be seen white flowers about half an inch in diameter, possessing the peculiar union of the stamens already referred to. When matured, the seeds form a structure not unlike a cheese in form, and hence the name sometimes given—Cheese-plant. It must not be allowed to go to seed, and as far as possible the leaves should be kept from forming. If these hints are followed the perennial root will soon fail and the plant be destroyed.

M. Moschata (Musk Mallow).

The stem of this plant is erect (1 to 2 feet), and is somewhat hairy. The leaves are more or less parted, or cut into slender linear lobes. The flowers are about one and a-half inches in diameter, and are usually white. This plant is

frequently seen along the roadsides in some parts, and can scarcely be considered a serious weed as yet. It has no doubt escaped from gardens to its present place.

ANACARDIACEÆ (Cashew Family).

Attention is called to this order on account of three species here that possess poisonous characters. Where such are found they should be entirely destroyed. Not only the juice, but even the exhalations from some species are poisonous.



1. *Rhus venenata* (Poison Sumach, Poison Elder, Swamp Dogwood).

This is a very poisonous variety. The leaves are arranged in pairs along the leaf stem; from seven to thirteen leaflets, oval, entire, pointed, each about three inches long and one-half inch wide. These soon change color in the fall, and present foliage of a very attractive appearance. The flowers are small, greenish and in loose panicles. The fruit is in the form of small nut-like structures; dry, smooth and shining, whitish in color and about the size of small peas. The drupes are well separated from each other, and not crowded as in the case of common Sumach. This species grows from ten to fifteen feet high, usually in low spots. Several are to be seen in the Dufferin Islands, Niagara Falls. One very good specimen can be seen at the south end, right-hand side of the second bridge, as you go south. It would be a warning to visitors to have this plant labelled. Its convenient position and gorgeous foliage have no doubt been often a cause of sorrow to wanton visitors who visit the park from time to time.



2. *Rhus Toxicodendron* (Poison Oak, Poison Ivy).

This is a low variety; leaflets in clusters of three, broadly oval, pointed, two to five inches long, three-quarter inch wide; leaf-stalk three inches. The plant seldom if ever exceeds three feet in height, and is generally about two feet high. It is exceedingly common along the banks of the Niagara River, in the vicinity of Victoria Park. Flowers, yellowish-green in panicles; fruit, dry, smooth, shining, pale-brown berries. This is also a poisonous variety, but not so much so as the preceding. This plant is very common in many parts of Ontario, and is often seen along the railroads.

Alderman G. F. Frankland's Impressions of Manitoba.

The Dominion of Canada—how vast, how rich. Manitoba with her boundless prairies, brings to my recollection the works of Bryant:

"These are the gardens of the desert; these
The unknown fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name;
The prairies, I behold thee for the first,
And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
Takes in the encircling vastness."

During last fall I was wandering through Southern Manitoba, talking with the farmers and observing their crops, for unfortunately their industry is confined principally (through lack of funds) to the growing of wheat, oats and barley, and thousands of acres of grass and wild peas, knee deep, are going to waste for want of cattle. And if the pioneers were better off it would not be so; for two years before this frost ruined their wheat, and the few cattle they possessed had to be sold to meet their bills. However, last year of plenty will assist in making a change, and their lands will be utilized for different lines of agriculture. I am sorry to write that money is very dear to the farmers, and exorbitant interest is demanded for small sums that are borrowed from local money lenders. It does seem to me that when a man is down the treatment he receives is not calculated to get him on his feet again. One poor fellow gave his note for \$100 for six weeks until he got his wheat into market, and for that note he received \$76. And yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, Manitoba is solid and developing well, for it was clearly demonstrated to my mind some miles from Manitou that necessity is the mother of invention, for I came across a farmer who had built a stable on the side of a bluff, covering it with small poplar trees and then placed square cut sods upon them that made a good warm roof, and as he had 10 acres of very fine turnips and a large quantity of frozen wheat and oats he had contracted to feed 50 eleven hundred pound steers for 190 days for \$20 each, and guaranteed to make them fat fitted for export to Great Britain. I saw the cattle and took note of the man and his pile of feed, and I felt assured that a man of energy and pluck that he appeared to be, who could build such a stable, dig a well under the same roof over an eternal spring, would never say fail. It is such men as these that are moulding Manitoba, for they have no sympathy with cowboys and cattle ranches, but believe in domestic farming.

I was engaged late one day in visiting several cattle breeders and was obliged to sleep in Manitou, therefore, I had to drive across a sea of prairie some 25 miles on Sunday morning to Pilot Mound, as I had promised to go with friends to hear a Rev. Dr. Lane preach some missionary sermons, for be it known that the little village of Pilot Mound is as full of churches as Toronto, comparatively speaking—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and the dear old Church of England, and a corporal's guard of the Salvation Army. If I could write with the pen of Faith Fenton I would describe my lonely drive on that beautiful, sunny Sabbath across the solitude. But stay, I met fathers and mothers and children walking and driving, no doubt to some place of worship, and they looked happy. I will close by quoting again from Bryant:

"From the ground
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
Of Sabbath worshippers. The low of herds
Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain
Over the dark brown furrows. All at once
A fresher wind sweeps by, and breaks my dream
And I am in the wilderness alone."

The crops were marvellously great, and God has bountifully blessed the farmers of this western part of our Dominion.

A. D. Rankin & Co., Brandon.

In our advertising columns will be found an illustration representing the fine business block occupied by A. D. Rankin & Co., Brandon, successors to F. Nation & Co., who, as our readers in Brandon and the surrounding country are aware, did a large and successful trade as dry goods importers, and retailers. Mr. Rankin, now the proprietor of the establishment, learned the business in Great Britain, subsequently spending considerable time in some of the best dry goods houses of Montreal, and Rochester, N. Y., so that he has secured a wide and minute experience of the trade. In the fall of 1882 he took charge of the silk and dress goods department of the Hudson Bay Co.'s establishment, and in 1884 went into business at Calgary. When the present opportunity in the flourishing city of Brandon presented itself it was promptly embraced. The proportions which the business is assuming may be inferred from the fact that the staff engaged now includes seven clerks, a book-keeper, one head dressmaker, and ten assistants. Throughout it is a splendidly equipped, fully stocked, and well managed establishment.

Manitoba Studs, Herds and Flocks.**"MARCHMONT" STOCK FARM, MAN.**

Past Kildonan, seven miles north of Winnipeg, sweeping away back from the grove-skirted banks of the Red River westward into the incomparable prairie lies "Marchmont Stock Farm," covering 1,000 fertile acres in a block, the property of Mr. W. S. Lister, the well-known breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Berkshire swine. Next season some 400 acres of the farm will be under crop, and the seasons following the tilled portion will be still further increased to an available 700 acres. Of the total area some 400 acres may be said to be choice wheat land.

Of Clydesdales there are two stallions, Prince Wyndham (7138) and Malcolm (7040), five registered mares, three being imported, a choice three-year-old filly that captured first at Winnipeg last season, and a lot of youngsters coming on. Prince Wyndham, bred by Major L. D. Gordon-Duff, of Drummur Keith, Scotland, is rising five years old, a horse of great substance and quality, capital feet and legs, soft glossy hair, white face and four white feet, in fact rather more white than one would fancy; sire, Sir Wyndham (4778), dam Lily of the Dale (4570), by Johnny (414). He was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., from whom he was secured by Mr. Lister. The present is his second season in Manitoba. He is every inch a draught horse, a thorough Clydesdale in type, and in splendid condition. His mate, Malcolm, imported from Ontario this season by Mr. Lister, is a horse of lighter calibre, a handsome brown, very symmetrical, white hind legs and patch on face. He was formerly owned by Mr. Duncan McLaren, of Dunmore, bred by John Durno, Sunnyside, Scotland, is now five years old; sire M'Camon (3818); dam Bess 2nd (6138), by Earl of Buchan (1126). M'Camon was sold as a two-year-old for £950, won first and medal at Highland Society show. In Ontario where Malcolm stood two seasons his progeny proved themselves prize-winners at local shows; he is a horse that bids fair to be popular in his new home. Both horses are of excellent temper, and good movers. Among the mares is one that captured diploma and \$25 prize at Winnipeg in 1891. She was bred on the farm, and was got by Prince Wyndham.

To see Shorthorns in their glory take a look over the Marchmont herd, now numbering about fifty, including this season's crop of calves. The two stock bulls are President (imp.) 6411 (56301), a very light roan, calved April 13th, 1887, bred by S. Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, got by Gravesend (46461), dam Maid of Promise by Shuttlecock. He is a bull of massive proportion, weighing about 2,600, girth 8½ feet, a rare, good handler, though not quite so lengthy in barrel and symmetrical as his companion and half brother the unbeaten Gravesend Heir II. 63736, whose portrait appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January last. President

may be looked for in the show rings this summer. Gravesend Heir II. is also in grand condition as far as flesh is concerned, but had not been given show ring finishing touches for 1892 competitions. He was sired by Gravesend before mentioned, out of the prize-winning Fanny B. 26th (imp.) = 11022 =, bred by James Bruce, of Burnside, Fochabers, Scotland, imported in 1887 by James Redmond, Peterborough, Ont., got by Goldfinder (47967), dam Fanny B. 12 h (imp.). Gravesend Heir II. was imported in his dam; his weight at present is about 2,400 lbs. He headed the champion Shorthorn herd at the Industrial Exhibition last year. The other members of that herd were Heliotrope = 5134 =, a smooth roan Booth cow swinging a good udder, by Lord Clare (41845), dam Hopeful (imp.) = 2149 =. Heliotrope was bred by T. Nash, Featherstone, Wolverhampton, England, and imported by Hon. M. H. Cochrane in 1881. She was first at Toronto in 1887, and won other honors both in Ontario and Manitoba. Crimson Blossom = 11429 =, a very rich roan, calved 1885, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., got by Eclipse (imp.) = 1251 = (49526), dam Crimson Flower 5th = 5632 =, by Lewis Arundell (imp.). She has been a winner of various trophies in Manitoba. Next is Daisy Earls, a handsome red cow, by the imported S. t. yton bred bull Premier Earl (48454) brought out in 1882 by J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., got by Bampton (37763). She was out of Daisy's Star, by imported Duke of Lavender, and is a cow of marvellous finish and style and a prize-winner, being sweepstakes female at Winnipeg 1891. Another red cow of an almost perfect beef type is Mina Alberta, by Albert Victor (55250), a bull bred by S. Campbell, of Kinellar, also got by Gravesend, dam Golden Drop 7th, and imported by Mr. Johnston in 1887. Mina Alberta was out of Mina Lavender II. (10074). A great cow also is Maid of Promise II., a red, sire Luminary, a Cruickshanks bull, dam Maid of Promise, admitted to be one of, if not in her day, the bovine gem of Kinellar. Another beauty is the imported roan, Rosabel, bred by Geo. Bruce, of Heatherwick, Scotland, got by Nonsuch (48364), dam Rosielea, by Vulcan (42567). Rosabel is the dam of the beautiful red heifer Rosabella, also illustrated in the January FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and a first prize-winner at the Winnipeg Industrial. She is coming on finely, but is equalled, if not surpassed, by another red, Crimson Rose, her stall mate. A fancy bred and a grand show cow is Wimple of Vermont; rich roan, bred at Kinellar, got by Vermont (47193), dam Wimple 13th, by Golden Prince (38363). She was brought to Canada in 1885, and was the second prize cow at Winnipeg.

Space fails to enumerate all the matrons young and old in the Marchmont herd, but mention should be made of three handsome well proportioned young bulls. Chief Justice, MacArthur and Rosy Warfare, all from imported sires, and as stock getters would do credit in any of our herds. By his enterprise, intelligent selection and careful system of feeding (he does not spare at this point) Mr. Lister has built up a herd that does honor to himself and the Province, and, properly used, wherever his stock goes it should tend to improvement.

BERKSHIRES.

Besides his four stock sows there were noted on the afternoon of the writers visit, six fine young sows and a young boar imported lately from S. Coxworth, of Claremont, Ont., to replace the former stock boar who has gone recently 800 miles further west.

RIVERVIEW FARM, SOURIS.

A FARMER'S ADVOCATE representative recently paid an interesting visit to Riverview Farm, Souris, where he saw the Shire mares owned by Mr. H. A. Musk—Sketchworth Spark and Blonde, imported last August. Blonde has since foaled a filly to Lord Ellesmere's Nately Champion. She gained first prize in Winnipeg last fall, and was much admired. Sketchworth Spark, by Rupert (3297), dam by Spark, bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, in foal to Norman Conqueror (10079), is a slashing four-year-old. This spring she obtained first and diploma in Winnipeg, and ought to be the mother of a fine colt. Mr. Musk also owns three imported thorough-

breeds, viz., Little Chap (late Crusader IV.), by Zealot, by Hermit, dam Adventress, by Adventurer out of Gondola by Weatherlit, seven years this spring, a horse of grand breeding, which he shows in every line. Trouville is a four-year, standing 16.3 inches, a winner of races in England, by Chippendale, dam Discovery by King Tom, out of Mrs. Lincoln, by North Lincoln, a bright bay with fine bone and muscle. Saber is three years this spring, dark brown in color, bred from Sir Bevy's dam Secrecy, by Prince Charlie, by Blais Athol, out of Solitude, by Tim Whiffler. These horses have wintered well and will be heard of later. Saber is a grand colt—one of the best imported to Canada, both in breeding and own merits, and it is hoped Mr. Musk will have luck with him, as he deserves, after risking so much in one horse. Every admirer of the true English thoroughbred would enjoy a visit to his stables, where the above described horses are kept.

BIRTLE SIDE FARM.

About one and a-half miles west from Birtle is the ranche owned by Major-General Wilkinson, C. B., and under the management of Mr. Wm. Drummond, a gentleman who has been engaged in stock breeding the greater part of his life. The farm, which comprises three and a-quarter sections, is beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Birdtail Valley. Here will be found pure-bred stock of all kinds. At the head is the Clydesdale stallion Forest Prince (imp.) [1186], (5007), bred by Jas. Motion, Hauplands, West Kilbride, Scotland, imported July, 1886. Dinah [595], Diana [1034], Lady Green [594], are the three pedigreed mares. Dinah [595] was imported from Kintore, Scotland, in 1885 by Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and brought to Manitoba by General Wilkinson in 1888. Diana [1034] was bred by her owner, and sired by Forest Prince [1186], (5007), dam Dinah [595].

There are also two pedigreed Shorthorn bulls Bar-rister 2nd = 12609 =, and Conqueror = 11347 =, both bred at the Binscarth Farm, and bought by General Wilkinson at the sale in June last. Among the thoroughbred Shorthorn cows will be found Tendril and Violet's Gem, bought at the Binscarth sale, then Venus, Canary Bird, Kalesta, as well as others of pure breeding. Mr. Wm. Drummond, the manager, sold the bull calf McCarthy = 13304 = for a good figure to Joe. Chapman, of Baulah, before it was twelve months old.

Fourteen pure-bred Shropshire Downs next attracted the eye of the representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. All are registered in the American Shropshire Sheep Association. The flock is headed by the ram Pilgrim Father, imported from England by General Wilkinson in 1889.

Last year 110 acres of wheat yielded in the neighborhood of 2,700 bushels, the lowest price obtained being 47 cents per bushel, and the highest 77 cents per bushel. One hundred acres of oats and barley were sown, the barley taking 1st prize at Birtle, and is to be seen at the Emigration Office in Winnipeg. Twenty-five acres of millet were sown for hay, which yielded 75 tons. Mr. Drummond strongly advises the farmers of Manitoba to grow millet and green oats for feed, 2½ acres of green oats using 14 lbs. of twine. The cattle are fed straw cut with a chaff cutter and were all in splendid condition. Twenty to thirty cows are milked the year round, the milk of which is put through a "Baby Cream Separator." This machine is highly recommended by the manager, and has a capacity of 15 gallons per hour. The farm is most efficiently managed by Mr. Wm. Drummond.

Dairy Instruction.

Mr. Robert Cornett, on the staff of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, will be in Manitoba this season as a dairy instructor, visiting factories, delivering addresses at Farmer's Institutes, and other meetings. He is an experienced and practical cheesemaker, and has had a good deal of experience in starting factories in new districts, having been very successful along that line in Grey Co., Ontario. Prof. Robertson is also to be in the province in the latter part of June, and will probably take in the Winnipeg Exhibition on his return trip from the far west.

Timely Notes for June.

OUR ROADS.

In July a great deal of our "statute labor" is "put in"—it cannot be said to be "performed"—and it may not be amiss to try and wake up the municipal councils and pathmasters on this very important subject. In the first place, I hold that the whole system of statute labor is wrong; it would be far better to abolish the whole thing, as it is a relic of the dark ages of "payment in kind" instead of in money. If a road tax were levied, the same as the school tax, and the necessary jobs of road-mending performed by contract, and let by tender to the lowest bidder, we might then reap some benefit. As it is at present many a good "trail" is hopelessly spoiled by a bit of "grading" which effectually dams up the water, as it persistently refuses to run up-hill as so many pathmasters appear to attempt to make it. However, taking our municipal machinery as it is, I may perhaps be allowed to offer a few suggestions. First, it is imperative that a proper survey be made by an engineer of the municipality, and levels taken; then let the council appoint a day or days when the road-work shall be done. July is the best time—about the beginning of the month—and let all the settlers in the township make a "bee" and do the job under the direction of the pathmasters of their respective road-beats. Or, again, each man might be given a certain piece of work to be done, and then let the road commissioner or councillor inspect that work, and if declared good, then his road tax should be marked "paid" for that year. Another plan still in the power of the municipal council would be to ask for tenders for grading, cutting brush, etc., in each ward or township, and then let each farmer work out his road tax at the rate of the lowest tender thus compelling each man to do something like work. The roads adjoining the Guelph Model Farm in Ontario might be cited as examples of what can be done by a judicious application of concentrated statute labor. Too many of us forget to consider that a good, dry road opposite our farms adds immensely to the value of our acres, and also lessens our bills for repairs. In England, in France, in Germany, two and even three tons are not considered an extra load for one horse to pull, while here, with all our boasted superiority over the Old Country, if we manage to struggle into town with a ton behind two good horses, we consider we have done something remarkable, when we ought, on the European basis, to haul from 4 to 6 times as much. Let us try this summer to begin an improvement, get out of the old rut, and have no more ruts left to get into.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

Farmers too often "go it blind" in politics, voting as their fathers did, or because the candidate is a "nice fellow". But is he of any use as a legislator, or has he any stake in the country? Why should you vote for a city lawyer simply because he condescends to come out and see you about election time? Does he use his influence in the Local House to ameliorate your condition? There are plenty of good, able men among the farmers who would be far better representatives, and who, knowing your wants, and also being in the same boat themselves, can and will move for the removal of grievances, assist with good roads, bridges, markets, etc. A few such men are worth a dozen city lawyers who know nothing of the needs of the agriculturist, and care less.

QUALITY VERSUS QUANTITY.

During the past winter and spring the question of quantity has received a great "set-back" in almost every department of the farm. Low grade wheat has been almost unsaleable, while good, plump grain has brought remunerative prices. Common "scrub" horses of no particular breeding have been hard to sell, while the high-bred carriage and draught horse has brought very paying prices. Good, big shipping cattle have been and are still fetching very good prices, while the long-horned, high-backed runt has gone begging; and so on with all the other stock. In no class has the drop in prices been so great as in common horses, and it is especially noteworthy this season, for in no year that I remember has there been so many really first-class stallions travelling,

while the number of mongrel entire horses is legion. A really first-class horse, I maintain, can be raised in Manitoba for \$50 to \$60 until he is three years old, and will sell for three times that sum; so there can be no inducement to use an inferior sire. A good, truly bred sire is worth a fee of \$13 to \$30, while the mongrel is not worth as many cents.

GENERAL.

Sow a good breadth of turnips. Keep the cultivator going among those potatoes, and don't ridge up. If you have sown in trenches you will hardly want to do more than keep them clean. Buy a good bull, with a good pedigree—the bull first; the pedigree is a secondary consideration, but both are necessary. Turn those young pigs out into that pig pasture you should have by this time. Set every hen possible this month, if you want good chicks.

Effects of Forests.

[John Craig, Horticulturist to Experimental Farms, before Agricultural Committee of House of Commons.]

The effects of forestry on the climate of a country are nearly all beneficial, such as more equal distribution of rainfall. This is one of the most important points to be considered; another is the regulation of the temperature—by this I mean prevention in a measure of extremes—the possibilities of a sudden rise or fall in the temperature—changes so frequent in prairie districts—may be lessened. Then, again, evaporation from the soil is very much reduced. There is a vast difference between the condition on the surface of the bare and uncovered soil, and the soil on the forest floor. A forest floor serves the purpose of a sponge in collecting and holding the moisture which comes down in the form of rain. The fine root system of the trees assists in drawing up moisture from below. As the rain falls it collects around and within these forest centres, which hold and give it up gradually, thus obviating spring torrents and summer freshets. Another important point which has not been sufficiently emphasized in connection with forest influence is the prevention of the strong force of the winds, with their great evaporating power. The evaporating power of the wind is generally in direct proportion to its velocity. The greater the velocity the stronger its evaporating power. Thus we can see the value of shelter belts. The more protection we have in the way of shelter belts the less sweeping winds we have, and the moisture is taken less rapidly from the soil. There is no doubt that as soon as we can get in the Northwest a sufficient amount of forest area to mitigate to some extent the force of the winds, we will have a much less rapid evaporation, and much more favorable conditions for fruit culture and agricultural operations generally. Among the most promising varieties of forest trees for giving quick shelter are a class destined to be one of great service in the Northwest; I refer to the testing of a large number of fast growing willows and poplars which have from time to time been introduced from East Europe and the plains and steppe country of Russia. We have now growing at the Central Farm, raised from cuttings, several thousands of these willows and poplars which will be increased as rapidly as possible. They are a remarkably fast growing, hardy race of trees. We have already tested them at a few points in the Northwest in small quantities, and they have given every indication of hardiness and success. We are now making arrangements to continue the work of distributing next year by sending a large selection of these to a number of points in Manitoba and the Northwest. If we can introduce and establish at different points groves of hardy, fast-growing poplars and willows, and thus obtain a little shelter, we may hope a little later on to introduce some of the more tender and valuable sorts which are not able to withstand the rigors of the climate unprotected; and so, by making a small beginning, our woods may be gradually increased.

Churning.

BY J. W. HART, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOMINION DAIRY STATION, N. B.

Churning effects the separation of fat from the other constituents of milk or cream by means of agitation in a churn. Milk contains fat in the form of minute globules, which are emulsified in the serum of the milk. So small are they that not less than 100,000,000 of them enter into the composition of a butter-granule the size of a grain of wheat. The effect of the agitation produced by churning is to unite these microscopic fat globules more or less rapidly and completely, forming solid granules or masses of butter which are visible to the naked eye.

Not to enlarge upon the chemical changes which take place in milk and cream, a butter-maker has the following factors to deal with:—The temperature of the cream and of the air of the room in which the churning is done, the time occupied in churning, the ripeness of the cream in degree and in homogeneity, the proportion of space the cream occupies to the total capacity of the churn, the richness of the cream in butter fat, the size and shape of the churn, the speed of the churn, the length of time the cows have advanced in lactation, the breed and individuality of the cows, the season of the year, and the character of the feeds given to the cows. Of these factors the ones that are under the control of the butter-maker must be skilfully adjusted to each other, and to those over which he exercises no control.

In this way may butter of a uniformly high quality be made, and the buttermilk be left poor indeed. The Babcock tester is a valuable aid to the butter-maker. By using it he is enabled to find out how much fat is being left in the skim-milk and buttermilk, and having located the leaks he may mend his ways so as to reduce the loss to a minimum.

The cream from "strippers" has to be churned at a higher temperature than the cream of "fresh" cows. The melting point of fat, and consequently the churning temperature, increasing as a cow advances in lactation.

The character of the feeds used in the dairy has an important effect upon the butter, especially upon the flavor. Butter of the finest flavor cannot be made from the milk of cows fed upon musty or tainted feed, nor when large rations of turnips are fed. Although it is possible that such deleterious volatile flavors in the milk may largely be driven off, in doing so the desirable and aromatic flavor is also driven off. In the best butter, the creamy, delicate flavor that the cows had put into the milk has been retained in the butter; hence the essential importance of good milk to begin with.

The cream of the cows of the Channel Islands breeds can be easily and exhaustively churned, owing to the large size of the fat globules, or rather to the scarcity of small fat globules in it. But if the proper methods be adopted, exhaustive churning may be done always, and there is no excuse for any butter-maker leaving more than half of one per cent. of fat in the buttermilk; nor will he if he knows his business.

In separating cream, the cream should leave the cream spout just as thick as it will readily run, thus saving the largest possible percentage of the by-product from lactic fermentation, and

having the smallest quantity of cream to handle consistent with good work.

As soon as separated the cream should be cooled to a temperature between 45° and 60°. After cooling it should be ripened as rapidly as can be done without injuring the quality. Whether separated by the natural method or by the centrifugal, cream should be ripened, churned and marketed with as little delay as possible. The use of a fermentation starter will aid in shortening the time between the cow and the churn. A "starter" made of skim-milk in John Boyd's fermentation can is the best, while sour cream is good. About 2 per cent. of starter is the proper quantity to use. In ripening cream a high temperature should be guarded against, or the curd will be cooked—a most undesirable condition in butter-making.

High temperature, and neglect to stir cream that is ripening when the air dries the surface, are the most common causes of white specks in butter. It is better to keep the cream vat covered. Cream should be evenly ripened throughout its whole mass. By gentle stirring at frequent intervals uniformity in ripening is secured. If cream be over-ripened the butter made from it will not keep, because lactic fermentation has advanced too far, and putrefactive fermentation has commenced in the cream, and will continue in the butter. As soon as cream coagulates (and under the action of lactic acid it will coagulate just as certainly as will milk upon the addition of rennet) it is ripe and ready for churning. Just here judgment, skill and experience are necessary to secure uniform ripeness of the cream every day, and at the same hour every day, so that the work may be carried on with some system.

If the cream be distinctly sour without being thickened it may be run into the churn, and churning commenced on the slightest appearance of thickening. The John Boyd ripening vat is a valuable device for small dairies, but the common cream vat with a large faucet, and with plenty of ice and water space, is preferable for creameries.

It is a good plan to strain the cream into the churn. In coloring, care must be taken to secure the same shade from churning to churning. The color should be added to the cream immediately before churning is commenced.

The use of the Babcock tester will convince anyone that there is a loss of fat varying from one to three per cent. in the buttermilk when the butter comes quickly, say in fifteen or twenty minutes, while if the time of churning be doubled by slightly lowering the temperature, the percentage of fat in the buttermilk will be as low as from a trace to half of one per cent.

From thirty-five minutes in hand churns to forty-five minutes in power churns, should be occupied in churning. When the churning is finished the butter granules should be about the size of No. 6 shot, and the buttermilk thin enough to run from under them readily.

If there be cream enough to fill the churn more than three-fifths full, it is better to divide it and churn twice. If the quantity of cream to be churned varies from day to day, it will be necessary to lower the temperature in case of a small churning, and to increase it when the churning is larger than the average.

The churning temperature will be in the neighborhood of 56° in summer and 61° in winter. The correct temperature is that temperature at which the cream is churned when the butter comes in the proper time.

In starting to churn, if the churn be not self-ventilating, it requires to be opened once or twice after starting, to permit the "gas" to escape. Although the speed at which the churn swings or revolves is one of the most important operations in the whole series of operations entering into the production of butter, it is too often a point to which little attention is paid, even in large creameries. Most churns are run too slowly, especially at the critical period of the butter's history when it

"breaks," and while it is gathering. The result is that the easy, gentle, rolling motion of the churn allows the fat globules to carry into the composition of the butter globules a large amount of casein. These granules are of various sizes and shapes with surfaces ragged and jagged, and are loaded down from centre to circumference with buttermilk, which no amount of washing and working will remove. On the other hand if the churn be run rapidly (and in a revolving churn a rapidity of motion only slow enough so that the centrifugal force will not prevent the contents of the churn breaking against its sides will not be too fast) the small pellets as they form into larger pellets go together solidly; the granules, without the undesirable buttermilk, are spherical, smooth and even in size. When such butter is washed once it is freer of casein than slowly churned butter after repeated washings.

When the granules of butter are of the proper size, the churn should be stopped, and about five per cent. of cold water sprinkled over the surface of the butter. When the cream has been very fat or rich, a larger proportion of water may be added with advantage. A dozen rapid revolutions of the churn should follow. The buttermilk may now be drawn off after the surface of the butter has again been sprinkled with cold water. The water for washing the butter should be of a temperature that will leave the butter neither too hard nor too soft for working. In a room where the thermometer stands at 60° or 65°, the temperature of the water need be only slightly lower than the churning temperature; during the heat of summer it may have to be lower by 15° or more.

After the buttermilk has been drawn, water in quantity sufficient to replace the buttermilk should be poured into the churn, after which the churn should be revolved quickly a few times, and the water allowed to run off.

The butter may now be taken out of the churn. Butter may be salted and packed directly from the churn without the intervention of a butter worker, but the practice is not to be recommended under ordinary conditions. The same care and attention that has been given the butter thus far should be followed in salting and marketing it.

To make the finest quality of butter, strict attention must be paid to cleanliness. It is needless to experiment to ascertain the fidelity or falseness of this statement, as we have it from the highest authorities on dairying that first-class butter cannot be made unless scrupulous cleanliness be observed throughout the entire process. All utensils ought to be washed and scalded as soon as used, and every wooden implement or vessel should be scalded and cooled before bringing it into contact with butter or cream. The cream should not be run into a dry churn, as the manner of some is, neither should neglect to rinse the particles of butter from the churn, to wash, scald and to dry it after using, and before the grease has dried into it be tolerated. All water used about butter or butter-making should be clear and pure.

Because butter-making is not an exact science as is mathematics, and because it is impossible to implicitly follow, and never deviate from a set of rules, other than the most general, an intelligent thinking man or woman may find in this business an outlet for all the professional skill that he or she can command. A butter-maker should endeavor to master every detail of the business. Owing to the complex and changeable nature of the compounds which have to be dealt with, the methods must vary from day to day, and from week to week. "Eternal vigilance is the price" of "gilt edged" butter, and to handle the milk and cream in the most economical manner, and to make butter that will be eagerly sought for by consumers when the ordinary article is a drug on the market, necessitates something more than ordinary care and skill in its preparation.

With her temperate climate, abundance of pure water, with rich pastures and fertile fields, with "cattle on a thousand hills," there is no reason why Canada's butter should not be on top in the world's markets, and to "get there" requires only systematic and persistent effort on the part of the producers.

Dairy Notes and Comments.

The Babcock milk tester has been pretty extensively used and discussed all through the West last winter at the institute meetings, especially at the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute meetings. It is an old saying "ignorance is bliss", but a man who is keeping a lot of cows and feeding them at considerable expense, and is ignorant of the fact that they are not paying for their board, is suffering from an expensive kind of ignorance. A writer in an American paper, who has been attending these meetings, makes the following remarks: "We have tested milk at every institute so far this winter, and we have never failed at a single meeting to make some owner of cows unhappy by showing him that he was keeping some of his cows at a loss, or feeding a good deal of butter fat to the calves. I am in hopes that the misery caused thus by their enlightenment will do these unhappy men good, by causing them to weed out their poor cows and adopt better methods by testing their milk." We hope the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will take this same matter up and not rest contented until they have a Babcock tester, or are in easy access of one, to have their cows tested and know just what they are giving them in return for the feed they consume. The same writer, referring to a test of skim-milk that was made at an institute meeting, says: "Three samples of skim-milk were tested, each showing .4, .6, 1.6 of butter fat. It was interesting to see the dismayed countenance of the owner of this last sample, his loss resulting from defective setting. He is a German farmer, keeps quite a number of cows, and makes excellent butter, for which he gets top prices. And the thought that he had been feeding half of his twenty-five and thirty-cent-per-pound butter to his pigs simply overwhelmed him, and he will use a better method of separating his milk by a separator, as a result of this test." We wonder how many readers of the ADVOCATE are doing very much the same as this German farmer, feeding fifteen to twenty-cent butter to their pigs and calves, when five cents worth of linseed meal or oil cake would do their pigs or calves quite as much good.

The question of a good thermometer often crops up, and a great many dairymen seem to grudge the price asked for a good one. We know of farmers and dairymen who come in to buy their thermometers from those who keep nothing but what are true and reliable, and go away saying they can buy one for twenty-five cents. We do not dispute the correctness of this assertion, but we would not take a dozen of the cheapest and carry them home as a gift. Reliable and correct thermometers cannot be made and sold for less than fifty cents to one dollar each. The value of a correct thermometer in every dairy is not appreciated, and the importance that should be attached to such an article is overlooked. There is many a churning of first-class cream that would have made good A1 butter, but has been spoiled for the want of a good thermometer. We hope our readers will not neglect this important little instrument, and not grudge paying a good price for a good article. Some dairy supply dealers keep a regular standard thermometer, which is correct to half a degree at any time. These thermometers, of course, are very expensive, and we know of one firm who has one that cost them \$10. They use this one for testing the thermometers that are supplied their dairy customers before being sent out, and if there are any not correct they are discarded.

Augustus F. Schulz, of the town of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, was one of the first dairy farmers to adopt the silo, and he has become so thoroughly convinced of its value and utility that we read the other day, in a leading dairy paper, that he is about to build a silo that will hold 800 tons. This is an enormous quantity of ensilage, but no doubt Mr. Schulz knows what he is about. To produce this quantity of ensilage would require 50 or 60 acres of silage corn; from this our readers will have some idea of the extent to which some dairy farmers are investing in silos and ensilage.

A great many dairymen and farmers think that it does not pay to keep posted, or in other words, to take one or more good agricultural papers. We have been taking observations on this point for a great many years, and in every case our most progressive and intelligent dairymen, stockmen or farmers are those who take from one up to one-half dozen leading agricultural papers. A man to be a successful dairyman or farmer or stock raiser must work with his head as well as with his hands; in fact, it is a question whether it will not pay him to work harder with his head, and let somebody else do the hand work.

Now that the question of winter dairying and siloing is being taken up and discussed, and our leading dairymen are about to adopt this method of dairying, it becomes a question of profitable feeding. The policy of that veteran dairyman, the late Hiram Smith, was to make the land carry more cows, and at the time of his death his farm was carrying 100 cows on 200 acres; this he did largely by the aid of the silo and soiling. He once remarked: "The question of milk hangs on the question of feed, providing that the feed be fed in an intelligent manner to a profitable cow. The farmer should set it down as an invariable law that he must always provide the cow with an abundance of feed. Starvation policies result in starvation profits." These are pithy, pointed remarks, and are worthy of careful thought.

Anyone who has stood beside the weigh can of a large cheese factory and watched the different cans of milk as they are poured into this receptacle, and observed the bottoms of some of the patrons' cans after the milk has been carefully poured out, has doubtless been surprised at what may be seen in the bottoms of some of these cans. This unsavory looking article is due to indifference and carelessness. Milk should never be allowed to go to the factory without straining, whether you think there is any filth in it or not. We touch upon this subject because we have so many times seen patrons bring their first mess of milk to the factory liberally supplied with black bits of excrement, and in apology we have heard them say, "As soon as I get around to it I will rig up a strainer and strain my milk." We can only say: Observe the strictest cleanliness before you ever draw your milk to the factory; have arrangements and preparations made for the thorough straining and handling of your milk in the most careful and cleanly manner, and no patron should allow anything to go from his premises to the cheese factory that he would not place upon his own table. There is quite as much dishonesty in allowing improper or filthy milk to go to the factory as in allowing some member of the family to skim it.

Prof. Dean, under the direction of President Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is fitting up a dairy school at the college at Guelph. Their appliances will include five small vats, with the necessary conveniences for working each one separately and independently of the other. The idea of this is to enable the pupils who are taking lessons to take charge of a vat independently and separately from one another. This is a wise move, and will be a great advantage and assistance to the pupils who are taking this course at the college, and will give them a degree of information and assurance which will enable them to complete their course very much more thoroughly than they could otherwise do. We think this is a move in the right direction, and we hope the dairy public of Ontario will appreciate this, and render these gentlemen all the assistance in their power.

When the price of butter runs away down, many dairymen raise the question and say that it does not pay to keep and feed cows, and they invent all sorts of excuses to relieve themselves from giving their cows the necessary care and attention and feed that they should have. Now, these are just the times when the cow should have extra care, feed and attention. If a dairyman is going to keep cows, and intends to derive a part of his living and income from this source, he should stick to it year in and year out—high price and low price. If he does this he will make his dairying a success.

The first meeting of the London Cheese Association was held in the City Hall, London, on Saturday, the 14th ult. At that meeting John Geary, Esq., was unanimously nominated President for the ensuing year, and J. A. Nelles Secretary-Treasurer. A code of by-laws was read and adopted, and the Secretary instructed to have them printed for distribution among the members of the Association. Among the rules and by-laws adopted was that of selling on the Call Board system for the ensuing year. This plan has worked very nicely and satisfactory on this board during last year, and there was no opposition to that motion at the annual meeting. There is no doubt that this is much the nicest and best way of conducting the cheese market, and if the members will only live up and act honorably with regard to the rules and regulations governing the call system, it is the most satisfactory way a salesman can market his cheese. The offering was very light, only a few small lots of the first half of May. Some salesmen reported having sold and shipped the first week in May, which is a pretty good indication that new cheese are wanted at reasonable prices.

The dairyman who wishes to succeed in the dairy business and make it pay must not be set in old ways, but must be alive and progressive. He must read intelligently, and think and study for himself, and be on the lookout for all the new modes and improvements in the dairy industry. If he is going to make the dairy business a success, he must stick to it, increase his products and lessen the cost. The question of the cost of his products is one of most important facts in connection with the success of the dairy industry, and this is one of the points that all the leading and progressive dairymen are turning their thoughts and attentions towards. This points directly towards the silo and winter dairying, and the dairyman who is going to make dairying a success will have to lay himself out and keep his cows milking at least ten months in the year.

The Elma cheese factory commenced operations in April, and will pay their patrons on the basis of the per cent. of butter fat, as shown by the Babcock tester. This factory is, we think, the first in Canada to adopt this system, and we hope their example will be followed by dozens of other factories before the season of 1892 has closed. There has been a large demand this spring for these machines. The dairy goods firm who are manufacturing these in Canada this season, informs us that they have not been able to keep up with the orders, and are some twenty or twenty-five machines behind their orders. This is a pretty good indication of the value and importance of the Babcock tester, and we do not think the day is very far distant when every factory in the country will have one of these machines.

Some cheesemakers, and a good many proprietors, will object and raise the question of extra labor that will be entailed in making these tests. But surely any live, wide-awake company or factoryman will not object to allow their cheesemakers a fair remuneration for this extra labor, which should be in the neighborhood of \$50 to \$100, according to the size of the factory, and the number of samples he will have to test. The plan adopted by the Elma factory is what is called composite test, which is simply this: A sample of each patron's milk is taken every morning from the weigh can after the milk has been poured in and thoroughly mixed. This sample is put into a glass jar (a pint gem fruit jar for instance) with the label or name of the patron upon each one. These are set away, and a sample is taken every morning during the week from each patron's milk and put into his jar. These six samples being all in one jar are then taken on Saturday, and after adding a little powdered lye and shaken up, a sample from this composite sample is then taken and put into the Babcock bottle and a record made from this test, which process simplifies the labor of testing patrons' milk very much, and is quite as correct and quite as reliable as if a sample of each patron's milk was tested every morning.

The cheese factorymen and dairymen of the United States are trying to regulate the quality of their cheese (that is, the amount of butter fat) by law, but we do not think they will be very successful along these lines. We think it would be wiser and better for the factorymen, the buyers, and all who are interested in handling their cheese, to make combined efforts to keep up the quality of their goods by discouraging, discountenancing and denouncing any tampering or adulterating or partial skimming of the milk before being made into cheese. This has been the policy adopted by the Canadian dairymen, buyers, and all interested in the welfare and success of the Canadian cheese trade, and we think that the success of Canadian cheese to-day is largely due to this fact. It is an old saying, "Give a man an inch, and he will take a foot;" give a factoryman the privilege of skimming, and he will skim too far; in fact, we do not believe in skimming at all for cheese.

No doubt a number of dairymen are debating in their minds the advisability of building a silo, and are undecided as to whether it will pay them or not to invest along these lines. To all such we would say that the silo has come to stay, and the wide-awake, intelligent dairymen are building them. The expense is not a serious matter, and a good silo can be built for less than one dollar per ton of its storage capacity. And from what we know of the value of good ensilage to dairymen, we have no hesitation in saying that this expense will pay for itself, if a silo had to be constructed every year.

Judging from the prizes offered for competition at their annual convention last winter, the Ontario Creamery Association are evidently trying to discourage and discountenance dairy butter and the manufacture of butter in private dairies. This we think is a great mistake on their part; the day will never come when all the butter can be made in creameries or at butter factories, and it looks very selfish and ungenerous on their part to exclude dairy butter. We think it would be a wiser and better plan to draw out and try to encourage and stimulate the improvement and advancement of the make of butter in private dairies, for in very many instances they are the stepping-stone to a butter factory or creamery.

Mechanical Milking and Pasture Grasses.

Your issue for March contained many articles, several of which being of more than usual interest to me. In your report of the meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, President Mills is stated to have said: "That there was a machine now used in Scotland which after a long and careful test had proved an entire success. They had written about it. The cost of the machine would be about £1 per cow. The entire herd could be milked in about five minutes."

To say the least of it, this statement is very much exaggerated. Other than the inventor (Mr. Murchland, Kilmarnock,) I have tested this apparatus longer and more exhaustively than any one else, and am, therefore, in a position to say exactly to what stage of proficiency it has been brought. During 1891 I had it under test for the whole year, the number of cows continuously milked with it being from eight to twenty. The results of the first year's working (which was entirely experimental) are contained in a paper which will be published immediately in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, a copy of which I will send you when issued.

The results of the first four months were not satisfactory, owing to the fact that the apparatus did not milk the cows quite clean, and because in the state it then existed, if the cows were hand stripped, they yielded up to the apparatus a smaller percentage of their milk. The best results were attained where no hand milking was done; but then, without hand milking, some cows did not give all their milk. Since autumn, however, matters have been very much improved, the most of the cows being now milked quite dry, and either the hand or machine may be used, without any detriment to the use of the

latter. As yet I am working the apparatus with a hand pump, but I expect shortly to have this driven by some mechanical power. Had I one of your tread horse-powers I would put the stock bull to do the work of milking the cows, and expect it will be about one of the handiest and cheapest powers available. In Scotland, where water-power is very plentiful, it may be most generally used, but with you such does not exist. The cost is about that stated by Mr. Mills, viz., £1 per cow up to say 20 or 25 cows, after which it is little more, no matter how many cows are in use. Mr. Mills is, however, wrongly informed as to a whole herd being able to be milked in five minutes. This might be done if the herd was composed of one only, which was particularly easy to do, but under no other circumstances.

The milk of each cow runs into a separate can, or at most that of two cows may run into one can. These cans are connected with a permanent pipe running through the cow house, which in turn is connected to the air pump. From each can four tubes are led, one to each teat, and to place the cans in position, make the connection with the exhaust pipe, and put on the teat cups takes, roughly speaking, from half a minute to a minute. With nothing else to do but attend to the cans, my experience leads me to believe that a man will be able to attend to five or six cans. By the time he has put these all on, the cow to which the first one was attached will be milked, or nearly so. This one he will take off and put on say the seventh cow, by which time the second will be milked, and so on throughout the whole herd. Under ordinary circumstances each cow takes about the same time to milk mechanically as by hand, say from six to eight minutes, but the attendant during milking looks after six at one time instead of one, as in hand milking. The average hand strippings obtained here from the mechanically milked cows, seldom exceed one pound after the cows have stood half an hour, which in many cases is the natural production for the time, often no milk at all being left when the cups are taken off. Only exceptional cows fret at it, and heifers are easier milked by it than by hand.

In connection with dairying, I am pleased to note that your people are devoting themselves to a knowledge of pasture grasses, as is shown by the articles of Mr. Elder, of Virden, and Mr. Fletcher of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. To Mr. Elder I would suggest the propriety of sowing his timothy and other grass seeds on a fairly rough surface, and then well harrowing them in. Out of a great number of tests made by me here, in the open, I find the principal grasses, including timothy, all germinate well from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and even at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 100 tests extending over five years, the percentage of plants is fully four times greater than when the seeds are sown on the surface. These results I expect will be intensified with you, because in Manitoba the sunshine is so much stronger than with us. Deep seeding (comparatively speaking), I think, would also help to prevent the plants from being thrown out by the frost of the following spring.

When in Canada in 1890 I saw the plots of grass at the Ottawa Experimental Farm under the charge of Mr. Fletcher, and in many of these I was very much interested. I am pleased to learn from some of his remarks that several of the British grasses are likely to do well in your climate. He speaks well of the fescues, orchard grass and poas, and if these do fair you should have no difficulty in producing better pastures than any I saw in Canada. If there was one thing more than another with which I was disappointed in the country it was its pastures, natural and artificial, and it gives me pleasure to know, that with the importation of European varieties, combined in all probability with some of the native varieties I saw being tested at Ottawa, there is a probability of your pastures being in the future very much improved. In this matter I think Mr. Fletcher is doing good service, and if only individual farmers all over the country, like say Mr. Elder, would make similar tests, progress would be very much quicker.

JOHN SPEIR,
"Newton Farm," Glasgow, Scottish Farmer
Delegate in 1890.

A Well-kept Record.

What do my cows yield in milk or butter? and do they pay me a fair return above what it costs for their care and feed? are questions which the practical dairyman should be able to answer. In making an honest effort to do so by the pursuit of accurate knowledge regarding these matters, many have found themselves for the first time getting on the highway to success in dairying. As a sample of a milk record, we have seen nothing from a farm dairy to exceed, in neatness and apparent accuracy, that which Mr. Edwin C. Harvey, of Dugald, Man., has handed us. It covers the performances of 20 cows (mostly "natives"). Several important lessons are to be gleaned therefrom. The 20 cows gave a total of 96,173 lbs. in the year covered, yields ranging from as high as 8,835 lbs. down to 1,009 lbs., the five best yielding 39,165 lbs. and the ten best 69,809, or an average of nearly 7,000 lbs. milk each, one week's milk after calving in each case not being counted. Mr. Harvey's record shows that the large yielding cows were the *persistent milkers*, viz., those keeping up their milk flow practically the year round. He made butter summer and winter. In the latter season he fed fodder, shorts, ground oats and a little oil cake. Under generous grain feeding, some cows ran to beef and were sent to the butcher. On an actual test, one of his heaviest milkers was found giving milk just about as rich in butter fat as those "away down" on the list. The detailed tables give the name of each cow, date of calving, age and the average number of pounds per day each week throughout the year. The following table shows the general result:—

Name of Cow.	Age.	Milk. lbs.	Remarks.
Lo	6	8,835 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Daisy	9	8,415 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Teenie	11	7,511	
Rosy	12	7,206 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Duff	6	7,196	
Victoria	9	6,807 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Bruce	10	6,483 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Rascal	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,154 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Polly	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,897 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Grey	10	5,300 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Topsy	9	4,081 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jersey cow — 5 per cent. butter fat in milk.
City	8	3,582 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Sally	3	3,529 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Nigger	4	3,155 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Semiramis	2	2,821	
Granny	15	2,621 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 mo. milk. Sucked while at pasture after that.
Speopendyke	2	2,145 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cherry	7	1,799	Sold for beef in May.
White Face	8	1,615 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sold for beef in May.
Pickles	2	1,009 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 mo. milk. Sucked while at pasture after that.
		96,173	

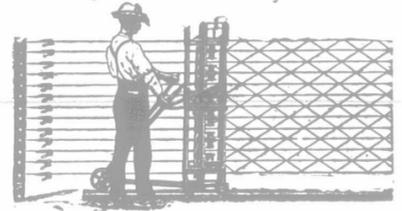
Mr. Harvey has resumed dairying and record keeping, selecting, feeding and breeding cows with a view to the dairy qualities, ignoring altogether the idea of combining beef therewith. In fact, he says he ruined one herd as dairy cows by the infusion of strong beef-type blood.

Some of the dairy associations in the United States are adopting the plan of offering a prize for the best essay on various subjects, to be competed for and read at their annual convention. This is a capital idea, and we think that our Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations, and also the Creamery Association, will do well to follow this example and arrange for a series of essays to be written and compete for prizes at their coming convention next winter.

A good many prominent dairymen of the United States are now discussing, and some are advocating, the disposal of the skim-milk from their herds by feeding it back to the cows again while in a perfectly sweet condition. Whether this will become satisfactory remains to be demonstrated. Those who have tried it claim that it keeps up a large flow of milk, and that the milk is much richer. This method saves the trouble of keeping so many hogs for those who do not like them, and if the practice has the merits claimed it should be a profitable one; however, more careful tests are needed for this use of skim-milk before it should be recommended and generally adopted.

Woven Wire Fence.

Fencing is, and will, in an increasing degree, continue to be a serious problem with the farmers of Manitoba. What is wanted is something at reasonable cost, easily and rapidly constructed, wind proof and stock proof, and at the same time a fence that will not inflict injury upon animals. For the Northwest a fence in which wire is largely utilized presents many advantages. One styled the Kitsleman Woven Wire Fence, with machine for making same is now being introduced in this province, by Mr. J. F. Sangster, general agent, who is putting up samples of the fence in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and other points, disposing of local rights and machines. The accompanying illustration will afford an idea of the machine and fence:—



Posts are first set in the ground from a rod to twenty feet apart, in front of which thirteen horizontal wires about four inches apart are strung and held firmly in that position by a "stretcher". The top and bottom wires are No. 9 galvanized wire, and the intermediate ones No. 13. The wire used for weaving in the meshes is No. 15, also galvanized. The machine is simple in construction and easily operated, a man and a boy being able to put up from 40 to 60 rods in a day, the cost amounting to about 80 cents (not including posts) per rod, though this would vary with cost of the wire. By leaving out alternate horizontal wires the cost would be reduced about 10 cents per rod. It is an exceedingly strong fence, the meshes making it self supporting, and when fastened to the posts, properly put down, constitutes an impassable barrier against live stock of any kind down to poultry. Persons desiring any information regarding it should address Mr. Sangster, Winnipeg. Samples of the fence, and machine in operation will be exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, Brandon and other leading fairs this season.

A Warning to Farmers.

Referring to an agricultural implement case tried this spring, the Winnipeg Commercial says: "From the decision given in this case, it is evident that farmers should not make payments of or upon notes to agents, unless they are thoroughly satisfied, that the agent is a reliable and responsible party. No payments should be made to agents, unless the agent can produce the note, and endorse the payment thereon, on the spot. Farmers who make payments to agents under other circumstances are liable to be called upon to pay the amount over again, and the court has held that they must do so. If the agent makes a return of moneys collected by him to the head office of his company, it is all right, but if he should appropriate the money to himself, the farmer is the loser, and not the company. So says the court. While this seems unfair to the farmer who has paid his money in good faith, to an agent whom he considers an authorized party to receive the same, it is nevertheless law. The only remedy is for the farmer to pay no money on notes, unless the agent can furnish the most positive authority that he has been authorized to collect the same. If the agent can produce the note, this would be reasonable evidence that it would be safe to pay money to him; but even in this case, an agent might duplicate a note, which, however, would be forgery."

Tree Distribution and Planting.

Probably no topic assigned for a prize essay competition in these columns during the past year has met with as general and popular a response from contributors as that relating to windbreaks for farm houses, gardens, and out-buildings. The essays, we may mention, were not only numerous and practical, but exceedingly well written, and the task of selecting was anything but an easy one.

Another striking evidence of the increasing interest being taken in tree planting for protection and ornament comes from the Brandon Experimental Farm. Up to the second week in May the Superintendent, Mr. Bedford, had received applications for over 55,000 seedling trees and cuttings, but only expected to be able to supply from 45,000 to 50,000, sending them out as a rule in lots of 100 each, made up of varieties that have stood the test of at least three winters, and have proved perfectly hardy. The trees were one and two years old. A limited number of hardy shrubs and small fruits were also sent out where specially asked for. Last year there were applications for 10,000 trees, which was thought a fairly large distribution; but, as already indicated, this was not one-fifth of the present year's demand. Tree planting in Northwestern Canada has begun in earnest. As above mentioned, Mr. Bedford has not been able to meet the demand, and some sorts ran out more quickly than others, so that it was not possible to make all the later collections complete. Each bunch of 100 sent out was made up of the following varieties:—

Native Ash-Leaf Maple or Box Elder.....	46
Manitoba White Elm.....	6
Green Ash.....	1
White Birch.....	2
White Spruce.....	1
Artemisia Abrotans (Siberian Southernwood)...	3
Populus Bereolensis.....	7
Petrovsky.....	8
Cetinensis.....	1
Alba Argenta.....	1
Wobstil Riga.....	1
Yellow Cottonwood, northern variety.....	10
Salix Vornish (Russian Willow).....	10
Laurifolia.....	1
Autifolia.....	2
	100

With each package of trees the following instructions were sent out:—

DEAR SIR.—A packet containing 100 forest trees, seedlings and cuttings, has been mailed to you this day, and your attention is specially called to the following instructions: When the trees are received unpack at once and wet the roots; if unable to plant immediately, heel them in by completely covering with moist earth. Do not expose the roots to the wind or sun for a minute, as the tender seedlings are quickly injured by such exposure. A good plan is to carry the seedlings to the field in a pail of water, from which they are planted. The cuttings when planted should have only the top buds out of the ground, and the soil should be packed solidly around them. When selecting a site for planting, if possible, choose a loamy and friable soil—a piece that has been used for root crop or summer-fallow is preferable. Work the ground well and plant in rows. Cultivate at least once a week during the growing season; afterwards sufficiently often to keep the weeds down. This treatment should be continued annually until the trees are large enough to shade the ground. Keep trees well fenced; they will not stand the tramping of cattle. You will be expected to take such notes during the growing period as will enable you to make a report at the close of the season, giving soil, and exposure, and behaviour of each variety. Reports will be expected whether favorable or unfavorable. Blank forms for this purpose will be forwarded in due season.

Yours truly,
S. A. BEDFORD, Superintendent.

In setting out windbreaks—or building fences for that matter—care should be taken not to place them too near the dwellings or yards, otherwise the snow drifts will be troublesome in winter. In locating a nursery bed in which to grow seedlings do not select too damp a plot of ground. One of our correspondents spoke of getting "several hundred" seedlings, and another "1,000", from a pound of Manitoba maple seed, whereas a pound contains about 14,000 seeds. Another correspondent spoke of planting trees eighteen inches apart in the rows. This is too close. Seedling trees for temporary growth and subsequent transplanting might be put from 18 to 20 inches apart, but otherwise they should not be closer than from 4½ to 5 feet each way. Mr. Elder, of Virden, who has several beautiful groves, successfully pursues the plan of removing trees from rows too thickly set for perma-

nent plantation, thus forming new rows of vigorous young trees. Another wrote of "Box Elder" seed being catalogued at seventy-five cents per pound. In large lots it has been purchased for five cents per pound. Gathered by the Indians, it can be procured very cheaply. Several writers went to the extreme regarding the use of water in planting. It is quite possible to use too much. In mulching care should be taken not to seed the ground with weeds. A clean plot, and kept clean, is essential. Several essayists emphasized the importance of protecting young trees from stock by barbed wire fences, and Mr. A. G. E. Lowman, of Gladstone, made a good point in recommending firebreaks as well.

In addition to tree distribution from the Brandon and Indian Head Farms, the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, sent out large numbers of shrubs and evergreens, together with Russian willows and poplars.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

The Advantages of Windbreaks for House and Farm Yards—The Best Trees—When and How to Plant, and Subsequent Care.

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON.

That windbreaks of trees round farm buildings have many advantages, few will deny; they are, however, most appreciated in stormy winter weather when the open prairie is neither fit for man or beast, and it is anything but pleasant to travel, even between the house and the stables; then it is that those who live on the lee side of a good belt of trees feel that they are really snug. The advantages of windbreaks in the western country can only be fully seen where the buildings have been built so as to take advantage of natural bluffs or belts of timber along streams. Where breaks have been planted they have not yet had time to mature sufficiently to thoroughly accomplish their object, though I have seen a few that were already giving quite an air of comfort to the buildings. Windbreaks are not only appreciated by man, but also by the stock, for it adds decidedly to their comfort, and this is a pecuniary advantage to their owner, for anything that tends to the comfort of an animal increases its thrift, and, therefore, its value. A good, thick break will so modify the climate, so to speak, within it, that vegetables and small fruits may be much more successfully and easily grown than on the open prairie; the snow lying evenly over the garden also being a great advantage; it also prevents the snow being piled up in drifts round the house and other buildings.

By no means the least advantage of planting trees is their beauty; a landscape without trees is bare, and bleak, with nothing to give pleasure or rest the eye upon, while a house surrounded by trees has a pleasing, home-like appearance, which delights the eye, and makes a man proud of his home. But some may say there is no profit in thus beautifying a farm. With this I cannot agree; the man who has improved the appearance of his place in this way cannot only sell it for a better price than his neighbor could sell his for, which, though an equally good farm, is bare of trees, but he can also sell it much more readily. If we could find a district where all the farm buildings were nicely protected by plantations of trees, we would find the price of land higher than equally good land where the landscape was not improved, and also higher than a solitary beautified farm in a bleak district, the improvement in the appearance of the country giving greater value to the land, thus giving a practical equivalent for the cost of planting.

As to the best trees to plant. We have several varieties which make excellent and handsome shade trees, perhaps no Canadian tree being more beautiful during the summer months than the Box Elder, or, as it is commonly called, the Manitoba Ash-leaved Maple. The native Ash is another handsome tree, and is also useful as well as ornamental; the wood being very tough it can be made serviceable for many purposes, as well as being excellent firewood. The Elm is a pretty and graceful shade tree, which with the poplars, black and white, make an array of deciduous

trees sufficient to answer all the purposes of a windbreak. The native spruce is at present the only evergreen that can be depended on, but is by no means to be despised for this reason, for it is an extremely handsome tree, and its dark green branches contrast well with the light foliage of the maple. We often see very handsome oaks, but this tree is of too slow a growth to be useful for breaks. In the course of a few years other trees, both evergreen and deciduous, which are not natives of the country, will have been proved to be sufficiently hardy to suit our climate, giving us a greater variety, and thus enabling us to improve the appearance of our plantations. Till then it will be best for us to confine ourselves to the native trees.

In order to get a supply of these trees suitable for planting, a small piece of ground should be deeply and thoroughly cultivated, and well fenced; this should be sown with the seeds of the trees desired in rows three feet apart.* The time for sowing being when the seeds begin to fall from the trees, which time will depend on the variety. These seeds can generally be obtained by farmers within a reasonable distance from trees growing wild. Young trees eighteen inches and under, the smaller the the better generally, may also be transplanted into the farm nursery; this plan will be found the most suitable way of obtaining the spruce. In the case of the box elder, however, transplanting will be a waste of time, as the seeds are easily gathered, and they grow most readily. The nursery should now be kept clean, and the surface loose by the repeated use of the hoe, or by a heavy mulch of coarse manure. Before planting a windbreak, the ground should be first thoroughly cultivated, a good plan being to begin when the nursery is started manuring heavily and cropping with potatoes, or other roots for two or three years, by which time the young trees begin to be large enough to transplant. Many have transplanted trees three to six feet high directly from the bush to form a break, but they are seldom satisfactory. I have had an occasional one grow and thrive as well as those grown from the seed, but they are the exception and not the rule, the nursery grown trees eventually making larger and better trees.

A windbreak may be planted on either three or four sides of the buildings, the south not generally requiring protection; a single or double row of trees on this side will, however, always be ornamental. To be really serviceable, a break should not be less than fifty feet wide. Though less may do in summer, the winter is the time when it is most wanted, and it requires a good wide belt of leafless trees to form a good shelter. The trees should be planted in rows six feet apart and twelve feet apart in the rows. Each alternate row, however, should be planted so that in looking across the break the rows will be six feet apart, thus giving the trees more room, and breaking the spaces; this system of planting will soon form a good shelter.

The time to transplant trees in this climate is the spring, at any time before they begin to leaf out, though, generally speaking the earlier the better. The planting may be done by opening up wide furrows with the plough, though for several reasons digging holes is preferable. The trees should be dug in the nursery so as to destroy as few roots and leaving as much earth clinging to them as possible, digging them as planted, so as to expose the roots to the air as little as possible, setting the tree with the roots well spread out, shaking plenty of fine earth among them, pouring in plenty of water, then filling the hole and tramping it well down, filling up again with loose earth. The tree should be cut back in proportion as the roots have been destroyed. It is not to be expected that part of the roots can supply nourishment for the whole of the top; better to cut back too much than too little. The outside row of the windbreak should be sown with the seed of the Box Elder, sowing two or three seeds every three feet, afterwards thinning out to one plant. These young trees will throw out limbs near the ground, and in a few years will form a thick hedge which will prevent the wind sweeping under the trees. The trees, both in the nursery and when planted out, should be so pruned as to form a top at about four feet from the ground. The trees when planted in the

break should be heavily mulched with coarse manure, and all weeds kept down, though if the soil has been previously well cultivated these will give little trouble, and in a few years the trees will shade the ground and form a mulch with their fallen leaves.

The plantation should consist of trees of different kinds in order to do away with the sameness which exists where there is but one variety; but it is always best to have those varieties predominate which are most suitable to the soil and location.

The settler who goes on to new land cannot do better than begin operations by breaking a piece of prairie and sowing it at once with tree seeds. With good cultivation afterwards there is no need to backset and have to wait another year before sowing the seeds.

All farmers who are on open prairie land can add much to the value of their farms if they will go to work systematically and improve them by planting trees. This is work that must be done thoroughly, slipshod work being a waste of time.

*[NOTE.—With regard to planting or sowing the tree seed in the farm nursery, spring will be found the preferable time, so that when they come up danger will be past. The superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm reports losing 2,000 seedlings one spring in that way. In transplanting young trees, also there is a possibility of getting them out too early.—ED. FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]

Trees for Windbreaks and Ornament in Manitoba.

BY JOHN CALDWELL, VIRDEN.

I will begin by giving you a list of what I consider the hardiest shade trees for Manitoba. I will then dispose of one after the other, leaving to the last what I would consider the best for planting in large quantities for breaks and bluffs. The following is the list:—

Native Birch, Native Ash, Native Elm, the Ontario Soft Maple, the Native Mountain Ash, the Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, Russian Mulberry, Manitoba Maple, Russian Willows and Russian Poplars.

The Native Birch and Elm are first-rate, fine, hardy trees. They could be easily grown in large quantities when beginning with young plants, but we cannot recommend them when we have something else quite as hardy, and that will grow twice as fast, and a great deal easier to propagate.

The Native Ash I would not recommend as they grow slower than the Birch and Elm, and are not near so fine a tree.

The Native Mountain Ash, growing along the C. P. R. east of Rat Portage, would be fairly hardy and rather pretty with the red berries, but I would only recommend them for single specimens.

The Ontario Soft Maple stands fairly well, and is a very nice, clean tree. Four or five of these trees can be seen growing at the Portage la Prairie station yard, from fifteen to twenty feet high. There are also a few of them growing in the town. I would not recommend them for bluffs, but they should have a place among single specimens.

The Cut-leaf Weeping Birch we cannot recommend for breaks, but for a single specimen this is by far the prettiest, hardiest and best tree we can recommend. In the cities and towns of Ontario there is no tree I admire more than the Cut-leaf Weeping Birch. It grows twenty to thirty feet high, with fine drooping branches. To the people of Manitoba: If you want an ornamental tree in your garden take this tree. There is nothing so pretty, and nothing any hardier. Two or three of these trees can be seen growing at the Brandon Experimental Farm where they will now have stood three winters, and have done exceedingly well. I am sure Mr. Bedford will say the same of this tree. The Cut-leaf Birch is an expensive tree to buy; it is also rather hard to transplant, but if carefully handled and given plenty of moisture it will do well, and when once started you have something worth your money and your trouble. This tree will grow prettier as it grows older.

Russian Mulberry.—I cannot speak definitely as to the hardiness of this tree in Manitoba. We are told they do well in some parts, but I

want to see it. From my experience of the Mulberry in Ontario I would not recommend it for Manitoba. If hardy enough it would make a tree not to be despised; but we have something better for bluffs.

Manitoba Maple.—This is the tree that has been most largely planted for bluffs and street trees. Two or three years ago I would have said this was the best tree, but now I believe the Russian Poplars are the best. I will speak of the poplars a little further on. The Manitoba Maple is a good, hardy tree, and is easily raised from seed. It is also a very easy tree to transplant when young. There are a good many very nice bluffs of this tree now growing in Manitoba. The best I have seen are on the Portage Plains where several good plantations are now twenty to thirty feet high, and doing well. Nothing looks more beautiful or more homelike than a fine young plantation of trees when they become a fair size. Nothing will take the eye quicker or suggest thriftiness like two or three acres of nice bluff. There is comfort and common sense there every time. There are some very nice plantations of the Manitoba Maple around Carberry, Brandon, Virden, and other places. There is nothing to prevent all the farmers in the country from growing two or three acres of bluff around their buildings.

Russian Poplars and Russian Willows.—My experience of these trees is all based on what I have seen of them growing at the Brandon Experimental Farm, and that is enough to convince me that the Russian Poplar is the coming tree for bluffs and breaks in Manitoba. The Russian Willows are rather a fine thing, being fast growers and perfectly hardy. They would make rather a good break, but they are too spreading and low-set to make a nice bluff. They would do better for hedging, as they would stand lots of trimming. The growth is too strong to make a nice hedge, but I think it could be trimmed to make a good fence, strong and close enough to turn stock. We will hear a good deal more of the Russian Willows, as they are a good thing.

Now I wind up with the Russian Poplar. This is the tree I will recommend as the best for windbreaks and bluffs. There are several varieties of Russian Poplars. The following three varieties, I think, are the best: Berne (?), Petrovsky, and Bereolensis. The difference between the Russian Poplar and the Manitoba Maple is that the poplar grows faster, and retains the foliage longer in the fall. They are both very hardy. The maples are grown from seed and the poplars are propagated from cuttings. A bluff of one acre planted four feet apart each way would take 2,725 trees. I would undertake to grow a bluff of poplars before maples. The poplars would take less work on the start, and in five years they would likely be fifteen feet high, whereas the maples would probably not be more than ten to twelve feet high.

I have said nothing about the Native Manitoba Poplar. They are a very good tree, but the wood is too hard to grow them successfully from cuttings, and to grow a bluff of these trees you would have to begin with young plants from the natural bluffs, which means altogether too much work when handling a large lot.

The Balm of Gilead stands transplanting better, and is rather a nice tree when young, but my objections to it are that it is a gummy and sticky tree, and I think would be liable to be worm-eaten when it grows older.

In another year or two there will be large lots of Russian Poplars for sale at prices away down, so that every farmer can afford to buy good one-year-old plants. In the meantime if you want to plant a bluff take Manitoba maples about two feet high, but in another year or two I am satisfied the Russian Poplars will be the tree.

Shelter Belt Culture.

BY H. FAYMORE, FORMERLY OF THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM STAFF.

The spruce would undoubtedly be a good tree for the purpose, but we cannot grow the Norway successfully. If we first provide an outer belt of hardier trees to afford protection to the spruce while young, it will be quite possible for us to grow hedges of the native variety after a few years. In the meantime we must content ourselves with such trees as we know to be perfectly

hardy. Of these the native maple can be the most easily procured, either from the nurseries or from the riverside; but those raised from seed on cultivated ground are the most reliable. Then there are cottonwoods, poplars and willows, some of the native varieties of which are rather slow growing, while others are a decided nuisance, on account of their long roots, and the numerous shoots therefrom. But some of the Russian varieties introduced by the Experimental Farm would be very useful on account of their hardiness, quick growth, long season, and the size and color of their foliage. They also hold their leaves for a much longer time than the native trees. Cuttings of these trees can be procured upon application to the Farm, which, if properly cultivated, will soon yield a large supply of wood for future propagation. The birch would also make a useful tree for hedges; it is very hardy and quick-growing, and when cultivated makes a very thick growth. Seedlings of the native variety can be procured in abundance in many of the sand hills in different parts of the province.

Hedges from any of the above can, with cultivation, be reasonably expected to be at least six feet high within three years from time of planting. But as scarcely anything will succeed without attention, it would be of little use to plant a windbreak unless we intended to give it a fair amount of care and protection. The best time to plant out a windbreak would be from the middle of April to May 10th for nearly all kinds of trees, especially those we have mentioned. The planting need not take a great deal of time. Having procured the trees, a deep double furrow plowed straight would be a great help; the trees could then be planted at a distance of two feet apart along the furrow, the hole being made a little deeper with a spade if necessary. After planting, a little short manure spread along as a mulch would greatly help the trees and promote their growth, and during the summer season the soil alongside should be kept loose, either with the horse cultivator or hoe, so as to enable the trees to derive the benefit of as much rainfall as possible. This would take very little time, and the labor would be well repaid by the rapid growth.

The hedge would need very little trimming the first year, but after that it would need to be kept in such shape as the owner should desire it to form. If height were desired then it should be encouraged to grow upwards, and the side shoots kept trimmed to an even length. But if it were desired to form a low, close, compact windbreak, then the tops should be cut off at the height desired, and the trees kept trimmed evenly all around.

A "Home-made" Windbreak.

BY JOSEPH CHARLES, "ROSEBANK FARM," OAKLAND, MAN.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was a good friend of mine long years ago when I was a farmer in Eastern Ontario, so I thought I would respond to your invitation to write on windbreaks. I have a fine bluff on the north side of my house and yard, which is a great comfort, not only to myself, but to every animal on the place. When I came to this farm as a homesteader, some 18 or 19 years ago, there were eleven oak trees bearing acorns, and eleven Balm of Gilead and poplars that bore seeds. The rest of the little bluff was made up of a thick growth of willow, choke cherry, hazel, little oaks and poplars. Every year the fire swept round the edges of the bluff, making it smaller each year; and the snow drifts of winter piled high on the northern side breaking down the little poplars like pipe stems. The little bluff, or the two little bluffs, for there was a narrow strip of weed and grass-grown land between them, burned over every year by the great prairie fires of those days. The bluff covered about two acres. I was a poor man then (I am not a rich man to-day), and I had no team. The first thing I did the day I moved on my homestead was to put up a little board shanty to shelter my family on this strip between the two bluffs. The next day I began my garden in the same strip, hoeing up the ground with a grub hoe, taking care to leave any little trees. My little crop was put in all around the bluff. It was slow work; and I was still putting in potatoes on the 25th of July. Then between times for I had to work out for others in those first days, I cut out the big crooked willows and brush to let the snow drifts pass under the trees. Then as my cattle grew, I gathered the seed of the native maple and planted a three-cornered piece of ground that ran out from my little bluff far enough to cover my stable and stock yard. I planted it in drills four feet apart, and a row of potatoes between each two rows of maples. The second year I planted potatoes, the third year I planted beans, the fourth year the trees were able

to take care of themselves. And now, after eight years, they shelter my stables, my stack yard and my cattle yard from the cold winds of the north and east and from all drifts. I have told you about my bluff because in any way I have only a few trees, as I had 19 years ago, and think them not worth working at, but were they to see my bluff to-day they might think different. Now as to the best trees for a windbreak. A writer in your January number gives seven reasons in favor of the mulberry, and asks what are its most prominent failings. I will tell W. S. N. my experience with the mulberry. Ten or eleven years ago I sent for some mulberry trees. Like everyone else at that time, I expected great things from it. I planted them in my garden, sheltered by big, wild rose bushes. They grew finely but froze down to the ground the first winter; next winter the same, and the same the third winter; then I planted half of them in the shelter of the bluff. Those in the garden died and only one of those in the bluff lived, and still lives, but has frozen down to the ground every winter. Prof. Saunders very kindly sent me some from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Their fate was the same as the others. Now, I should say the best and surest of all for a beginning is the native maple, either seed or plant—then our native ash. Plow the ground, if prairie sod, deep the first year on the north and east, and plant it with potatoes. Cultivate the potato well with the hoe, and as soon as the potato is dug sow the maple seed, or plant the little trees in rows four feet apart. Mark the rows well. Next year plant a row of potatoes between each two rows of trees, the same next year, and the third year beans, carrots or any vegetable that does not need deep digging to remove. The thing is to give the little trees a good start till they cover the ground, then they will take care of themselves. Be sure to fill up any vacant places the first two or three years. They will soon want thinning. I would not make the bluff too wide or long at first, for, remember, all depends on the first start. I would put the first rows far enough from the building so as to be able to put rows of other kinds on the south side of your risen bluff. The next best trees are our native Balm of Gilead, cottonwood, aspen and elm. It is for poor men on their first homesteads that I am writing now, and I would advise them not to neglect the bluff or first shelter grove, for it is almost as necessary as the house, and if managed right it is almost as easy to raise a fine grove of trees as a field of potatoes. We can raise both trees and men in this province of ours. There are now seedsmen in this country from whom one can get seedling trees to buy. Every farmer should try the Linden tree (the basswood) and the native spruce. I think that some of the new Russian willows and poplars have come to stay. Be sure to make the first rows on the north the hardest and easiest to raise. The tough, strong spear-pointed tops of the native maple, I think, is the best. And be sure to leave no weeds, hay or old binder outside of your bluff to catch the snow and pile it up on the little trees to break them down.

[NOTE.—Mr. Charles is a farmer of fifty years' experience.—Ed.]

Tree Bracing—Protecting Hedge

Where trees of from six to eight feet are planted Mr. Geo. H. Clendenning, of Carman, Man., recommends bracing them by cords attached to three stakes set as a triangle, about fifteen inches from the trunk of the tree, and protected with a piece of cloth to prevent chafing. He suggests about an acre and a half in area for windbreak purposes, but this is somewhat dependent upon the yards, buildings etc., to be protected. Trees intended for largest growth he would plant, enclosing the area and outside at a distance of fifty feet. He suggests planting seeds in rows parallel with and extending entirely around those already planted. These by thick planting and pruning he would develop into a hedge-like mass to break the first force of the wind, thus proving a protection from storm and snow to the windbreak proper. He emphasizes very strongly the necessity for constant attention to pruning.

Another Method of Windbreak Culture.

BY JOHN J. RING, GREENWOOD FARM, CRYSTAL CITY.

First select your site. Break six or eight rods out from buildings so as to hold the snow back. If prairie, break and backset in the usual way; if old land, use well rotted manure and plow in; if possible in the fall plow a piece say three rods wide as long as you wish, I would suggest all around your buildings. Plow a furrow eight or nine feet from either edge of piece which will give about two rods in the centre; select nice, healthy, Balm of Gilead trees from three to seven feet high; transplant just as the bud is opening out into leaf. Plant in furrows from six to ten feet apart. When you set the tree in the hole throw some water about roots and pack earth firmly. Don't plant deeper than in the natural state, put mulch around the trees. Coarse manure will do, but don't let it closer than ten or twelve inches from the trunk of the tree. Plant roots of some kind, hoe and work the land for a few years, keep down weeds and grass, and those trees will throw out roots and young trees will crop up all over the patch, and you will have a little forest of trees in a very few years. The same treatment will answer for maple, poplar or cottonwood; if you wish a variety mix the above mentioned trees. If you wish to grow native maples plow furrows eight or ten feet apart very shallow,

drop in seed, cover very lightly. When young trees appear thin out to three or four feet apart, keep down the weeds and stir the ground about trees. Protect the first winter by putting straw between the rows to hold snow; cultivate a few years until they get able to take care of themselves. If you wish to have a snowbreak get our native yellow willows, cut ten or twelve inches long, stick cuttings slanting in the ground, and in a few years you will have a snowbreak, but it requires trees to make a windbreak.

Injurious Insects—No. 5.

BY JAS. FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA.

CUT-WORMS AND BARK-LICE.

1. CUT-WORMS.

There are few farmers, horticulturists or gardeners in all parts of Canada who will not have the exasperation during the month of June of seeing some of their young plants of most kinds eaten off by Cut-worms. These insects are the caterpillars of a number of different dull-colored, active moths which fly at night, and which may frequently be found under boards, or in dark corners during the daytime. Fig. 1 gives a good idea of the general appearance of a Cut-worm; it represents the true Army worm, *Leucania tripuncta*, so injurious to grass lands in the Maritime Provinces. Fig. 2 shows a cut-worm moth with the wings closed and open.



FIG. 1.—A Cut-worm.

It represents the true Army worm, *Leucania tripuncta*, so injurious to grass lands in the Maritime Provinces. Fig. 2 shows a cut-worm moth with the wings closed and open.

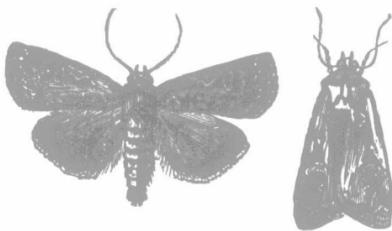


FIG. 2.—Moth of a Cut-worm, with wings expanded and folded.

Cut-worms are smooth, greasy looking caterpillars of inconspicuous colors similar to the earth in which they live. At the time they injure crops they range from one-half an inch to two inches in length. The eggs of most species are laid in autumn, and the young caterpillars make about one-quarter of their growth before winter sets in. They pass the winter in a torpid condition, and are ready in spring to attack crops as soon as these come up or are planted out. Cut-worms work almost entirely at night, coming forth from the ground beneath which they have lain hid all day, and crawling over the surface in quest of any green plant. There are probably upwards of three hundred different kinds of Cut-worms in North America, differing somewhat in habits and choice of food. These belong to the three large families *Agrotis*, *Hadena*, and *Mamestra*. The full growth of most Cut-worms is reached by the first week in July, when they form cells in the ground, and change to chrysalides. About a month afterwards the perfect moths appear. The eggs of some kinds although laid in the autumn do not hatch until the following spring. The Red-

backed Cut-worm, *Agrotis ochreogaster*, is one of these.

REMEDIES: There are several remedies which may be used to reduce or prevent injury from these insects. I have obtained the best results from the following:—

1. *Hand-picking*—Of course, whenever a plant is seen to be cut off, the caterpillar should be dug out; it will, as a rule, be found within a few inches of the cut-off plant, and just beneath the surface.
2. *Clean Culture*.—Of great importance is clearing all unnecessary vegetation from the ground as soon as possible in autumn. As stated above, many of the caterpillars hatch at that season of the year; by clean culture not only are these deprived of their food supply, but the female moths are not attracted to the cleared spots to lay their eggs, because instinct leads them to deposit these only where the young are likely to find suitable food.

3. *Traps*.—A remedy which has given most satisfactory results is killing the Cut-worms by means of poisoned baits. These are made as follows: The loosely together in small bundles any succulent weeds or other vegetation; dip these into a strong mixture of Paris Green and water, and spread them over the surface of infested land, about twenty feet apart, either before the crop is planted or appears above ground, or between the rows of a growing crop. The Cut-worms crawling about at night find the poisoned bundles, eat some portions of them, and then bury themselves and die. In hot, dry weather the bundles should be put out after sundown, and if a single be placed upon each it will be kept fresh much longer than if exposed to the air.

4. *Banding and Wrapping*.—A most effective remedy against Cut-worms is to place a band of tin around each cabbage, tomato or other plant after setting out. These may be easily made by taking strips of tin six inches long and two and a-half inches wide and bending them round a spade handle so as to form short tubes. In placing them around a plant the two ends can be sprung apart to admit the plant, and then the tube should be pressed about an inch into the ground. This is a useful method of disposing of empty tomato and other cans; the tops and bottoms can be easily removed by putting them on a hot stove. Wrapping a piece of paper round the stems of plants so as to leave an inch of the paper above the ground when setting them out will also save a great many.

2. **OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE** (*Mytilaspis pomorum*, Bouché).—This insect, which is represented natural size on a piece of bark at Fig. 3, 7, enlarged in all its different stages at Fig. 3, 1-6 is one of the most destructive enemies with which the fruit-grower has to contend. There is only one brood in the year, and when this first hatches from the egg, in the beginning of June, is the best time for the Canadian horticulturist to exterminate it. A piece of bark covered with the scales is shown below. If one of these scales be raised early in spring there will be found beneath it a large number of small white eggs. These hatch about the beginning of June into minute lice, with six legs, which emerge from beneath the scales and move about over the bark for a few days, seeking for a suitable place to attach themselves. They then insert their tiny beaks through the young bark and never move again, but live entirely on the sap of the tree. A waxy scale is gradually secreted and covers the whole body. By August each of the females (and by far the larger number are of that sex), has transformed into merely a scale covering a cluster of eggs; these remain unchanged through the winter, and the young do not hatch until the next June.

Remedy.—The best remedy is to spray the trees at the time the young lice hatch, with Kerosene Emulsion made as follows:—Dissolve half a pound of hard soap in boiling water (one gallon), and while boiling hot turn it into a tub containing two gallons of coal oil, churn the mixture by means of a syringe or force-pump for five minutes, when the result will be a creamy mass, which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. When required for use, mix one part of this emulsion with fifteen parts by measure of cold soft water, and then spray it over the trees, when all the young lice will be destroyed.

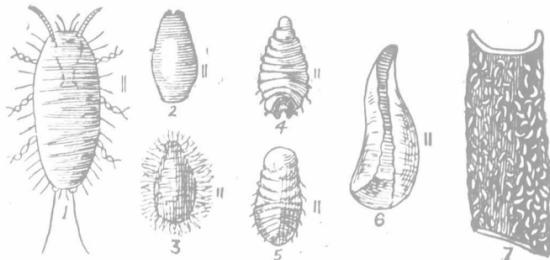


FIG. 3.—Oyster-shell Bark-louse—1-6, different stages enlarged; 7, natural size on piece of bark.

The most enterprising of Canada's seedsmen and dairy supply men will be present and occupy a separate building provided for their accommodation. It is always advantageous for a buyer to know the party with whom he deals.

In classes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for sheep, and 1, 2, 3 and 4 for swine, and also in sweepstake prizes for pure-bred sheep and swine, all competing animals must either be registered, or eligible to register, in the Canadian Records, or in some one of the recognized American or British Records. In the pure-bred classes the pedigrees of unregistered animals which compete shall be submitted to Mr. Henry Wade at the time of making the entries. If satisfactory, the animals shall be allowed to compete. The owners of registered animals shall produce a certificate of registration for each animal exhibited. All animals in the pure-bred classes, when not otherwise specified, must have been bred by the exhibitor, or have been his property for at least three months prior to the first of December, 1892.

Before the meeting adjourned, the following resolution was moved by Mr. W. J. Westington, seconded by Mr. J. C. Snell:—"That this meeting thoroughly approves of the appointment by the Provincial Government of Mr. N. Awrey, M. P. P., as Ontario's Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Awrey is a gentleman of brilliant address, sound judgment and wide experience. The prominent position he has long taken in agricultural affairs renders him a worthy representative of this the banner province of Canada. We believe that by his efforts the great agricultural interest which he represents will be fully and ably administered at Chicago, and that his work there will be a credit to the province and the means of greatly enlarging her trade."

This resolution was enthusiastically received and carried amid great applause.

We have printed the above prize list in full that it may serve as an example to other provinces or sections where the inhabitants wish to embark in a winter show.

Where the climate and facilities will allow, this is one of the best means of bringing the buyers and sellers of fat stock together and also of showing the public what excellencies can be developed by properly feeding the best pure-bred stock. Many farmers are of the opinion that feeding rather than breeding makes the chief differences in animals. A winter show will afford them an opportunity to compare scrub stock when fat with pure-bred animals in the same condition.

As an educator a good winter show cannot be excelled.

Stray Thoughts.

CANADIAN HORSES IN NEW YORK.

People who have all along been expressing a fear that the American demand for Canadian horses would entirely cease, owing to the legislation of the United States Congress, have had a few object lessons recently which should thoroughly convince them of their error. In the first place there was the great show and sale held in Toronto by Mr. Grand, at which American buyers were present in force and bought freely, paying long prices for what they took away. Following on this event was the sale held in New York city by Mr. Howland, of Toronto, when a string of thirty-one Canadian horses brought an average price of \$650 each, thus clearly proving that our American cousins are ready and anxious to buy our horses if they are of the right sort. The object, then, with our farmers should be to raise nothing of the scrub class, but, as the *Advocate* has always urged, use only the very best sires obtainable. It may cost a few dollars extra outlay at the beginning, but this will be more than recouped by the extra good prices which will be secured for the stock when put on the market. Let those of your readers who have not yet begun to breed good saddle, driving and hunting horses, do so now without delay, and they will never regret that they took your advice.

AT THE NEW YORK SHOW.

Canadian horses did more than well at the recent New York horse show, Messrs. George Pepper and Harry Hamlin, of Toronto, being the principal winners. Canadian Queen, a prize winner at Grand's late sale, and Gladys, who held the same position last year, were considered the best pair at the show. The following, from the New York World, is worth producing, showing, as it does, the prominent place taken by Canadian horses at the show:—"The pet of the ponies from the start was George Pepper's imported Charlie Burgess, a roan Welsh stallion, 12 hands high and 7 years old. He had a great crest, a chunk of a body and strong legs, and was ridden by a Canadian boy. The pony knew how to lift his feet and the boy could ride like a cross-country lad. They won the first prize easily, with Seward Webb's Princess second and George B. Baker's Billy and Jack third and fourth. The most sensational event of all was the best performance over six successive jumps, not under 5 feet nor exceeding 5 feet 6 inches. Although the jumps at the Garden have been at a height of 7 feet or more, 5 feet 6 inches is a tall fence. Queensberry, the successor of Roseberry, ridden by Tim Blong, who rode Roseberry when that great horse fell and killed himself at Chicago, did the best work and won the prize."

When horses can be taken from Ontario and succeed in securing such prominence at a show held in New York city, our farmers should not be backward in supplying the demand which has been created, and which is still unsupplied.

WINTER BUTTER-MAKING.

The Agriculture Committee of the Dominion House of Commons has been busy taking evidences during the past month, the principal witness before it being the energetic Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Robertson. In the course of his evidence the professor layed great stress on the advisability of Canada going more extensively into winter butter-making. He pointed out to the committee that probably 25 cheese factories in Ontario alone would be altered into creameries this year for winter butter-making, and it would entail an expenditure of from \$250 to \$500 in each cheese factory to fit and prepare it for making butter. A large portion of the expense was incurred in the purchase of new machinery, which would be useful hereafter. Other colonies are encouraging the output of butter, the Government of Victoria having bonused the industry to the extent of over a quarter of a million dollars last year. The value of the exports of butter from Victoria to England had increased from £22,000 sterling in 1887 to £168,000 sterling in 1890, the butter realizing 1s. a lb. in the London market, although it took 45 days in transit. He thought if the Dominion Government assisted in the conversion of cheese factories into winter creameries to the extent of \$250 each for 25 creameries, and a bonus of two cents per pound on the butter they produced, say for three winters, the result would be to advance this movement in four years to such a position as otherwise would take it ten years to attain. Prof. Robertson explained the effect of feed in the production of milk, and stated that milk producers in cities made a mistake by overfeeding meal to their cows, that the milk was inferior and the yield not so great when a cow was given 10 or 12 pounds of meal a day as if she received six or eight pounds of meal daily. Incidentally the question of deborning cattle was brought up, and Prof. Robertson inclined to the opinion that it was less cruel to keep them tied up and not deborn them. Conducted with proper appliances the deborning process was simple and expeditious, suffering being reduced to a minimum. Prof. Robertson is doing a great work for the Dominion in his special lines, and it is to be hoped the Government will see its way clear to carry out his recommendations in reference to winter dairying. It will be a good investment for the country at large.

FEEDING PIGS.

Before the same committee Prof. Robertson gave some valuable information on the above subject. A most important statement was made as to the value of frozen wheat for the feeding of hogs. He stated that if a hardy breed of hogs was introduced into Manitoba and the Northwest, they could be fattened on frozen wheat, should the farmers find themselves with frozen wheat on their hands. The farmer could make more by fattening hogs on soaked frozen wheat than he could by selling sound wheat for the purposes of flour-making. Thus the farmers would not be left at the mercy of frost in Manitoba and the Northwest.

ENSILAGE.

The Professor also spoke on the question of ensilage, and said that he believed the albuminoid lacking in the ensilage at present could be supplied by growing the sunflower, a plant the value of which had not heretofore been observed in Canada. He explained that machines for threshing sunflowers were in use in Russia, and the seeds formed a good food. He intended to experiment with sunflowers along this line this year. He also stated that a farmer could keep 30 cows the year round on 40 acres of land, by using proper seed for the growing of grains for ensilage purposes.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Active steps, I understand, are being taken all along the line to make Canada's exhibit at the World's Fair one that every Canadian may be proud of. Prof. Saunders, the Dominion Commissioner, has had a conference with Mr. Awrey, the energetic Ontario Commissioner, in order that they may perfect a course of united action on the part of the provinces in the matter of our exhibits. This is as it should be. There is no doubt that these gentlemen are able to make the whole affair, as far as Canada is concerned, a grand success. It is reported that Sub-Commissioners are to be appointed in Ontario who will be divided into committees to assist the Commissioner in the various departments. This should be done without delay. While Ontario is taking an active part, what are the other provinces doing? Each province should appoint a Commissioner and Sub-Commissioners.

ALEXANDRA SEPARATORS AND BABCOCK MILK TESTERS.

We were not a little surprised to learn the other day from Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., seed merchants and dairy supply dealers, London, Ont., that they have already sold some 37 of these celebrated separators since receiving the agency last October. Every one of these machines is giving perfect satisfaction and doing all and more than is claimed for them. This is most encouraging and satisfactory. If our farmers and dairymen will only take hold of the separator and winter dairying, Canada will soon come to the front as a butter-producing country. The sizes sold are as follows:—Twelve No. 1 machines, two No. 2, two No. 3, seven No. 7 and fourteen No. 8. Besides those placed in Ontario, a number have been sent to British Columbia and one or two to the United States.

The above firm are manufacturing the Babcock Milk Tester, and have sent out seventy-five of these machines this spring. They sold forty-five

of these machines last year. This speaks well for Canadian dairymen. We hope and trust they will continue to move along these lines.

We look upon the Babcock Tester as one of the most important inventions ever brought out for the benefit of the dairy public.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.

A leading English correspondent of a commercial paper remarks that there is a growing antipathy among the working classes in England to United States produce, while Canadian is growing in favor, especially cheese and butter. This is due to the feeling which has been engendered by the McKinley Bill, which the English working classes feel has and is doing them harm. We are not surprised at this, and the only wonder is that the English working people have not expressed themselves more emphatically before this. It is most amusing to read the inconsistent remarks and articles that appear from time to time in the leading American papers, and the lectures that some of them attempt to read to the various European countries on the tariff question, by advocating free imports into those countries, and in another column of the same paper advocating a high protective duty for all foreign goods coming into the United States. Where is the consistency or logic in such articles or arguments. It would not surprise us if the English people would soon express themselves pretty strongly on these matters. OBSERVER.

Highly Efficient Threshing Engines.

From a comparatively small beginning, the Forest City Machine Works, of London, Ont., have grown into an extensive manufacturing establishment. The firm of Messrs. George White & Sons, who now operate these works, make a specialty of manufacturing the well-known White Threshing Engine. That these engines are steadily growing in favor is most conclusively proven by the ever-increasing demand for them.

Year by year large additions have been made to what were previously extensive buildings. At the time of our recent visit we were surprised to see another commodious building, 130 x 50 feet, in course of erection, and none too soon, to judge from the crowded state of the present premises. All available space is occupied in manufacturing the various parts of these famous engines, every part being manufactured by the firm. From appearances, we would judge the greatest economy of room is observed, yet quite a staff of men were at work in the open air.

Genuine merit is the essential qualification to ensure success in any line, and no where is there greater need for it than in this class of machines. Such excellence the White Engine possesses in a marked degree, which is easily accounted for when we find that each department is managed by a member of the firm, each of the Messrs. White being an expert in the branch which he superintends, while the whole is under the supervision of Mr. George White, Sr., who is the head of the firm, and has had a life-long experience in manufacturing engines.

One of the most commendable features of this engine is its economy in the use of fuel and water, a quality obtained by use of an easy firing boiler connected with a large engine cylinder, one half the stroke of which can be worked on expansion, or speaking more simply, make steam more easily, and use all the power there is in it. Another advantage this engine possesses is in the form of its boiler, the great circumference of which gives the desired capacity for generating steam without requiring undue length, hence containing fewer joints and less rivet holes than the boiler of an ordinary engine. The fire-box and return tubes are surrounded with water, thus the heat generated is thoroughly utilized, and as a consequence steam can easily be kept up.

For the Northwest trade, the boiler is protected from the extreme cold by lagging of asbestos inside a casing of wood, thus ensuring effective service at any reasonable temperature. The firm have reduced straw-burning to a science by the proper arrangement of dampers in connection with their baffle plate, by which means perfect combustion is obtained. The engines specially built for the Northwest trade are mounted on wheels, the tires of which are six inches wide, providing a means of easy transit where soft ground is encountered.

During this season the firm are building a much greater number than in any previous year, and are each week shipping a car load of four or five to their customers in Manitoba and the Northwest.

Family Circle.

"Look Aloft."

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail,
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution de-
part,
"Look aloft," and be firm, and be fearless of heart!

If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are
array'd,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall
fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to
thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look aloft" to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest—the son of thy heart—
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft" from the darkness and dust of the
tomb
To that soil where affection is ever in bloom.

And oh! when death comes in his terrors, to cast
His fears on the future, his pail on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft," and depart!
J. LAWRENCE.

The Click o' the Latch.

Oh, the click o' the latch! how pleasant its sound
When at evening my father returns
From his work on the farm! and he smiles to see
The fire as it brightly burns.
And he sees the table for supper spread,
Prepared by his daughter's hand;
"There is not another such housewife as she,"
He says, "in the whole broad land."

"Click! click! goes the latch with a merry sound,
As my brothers return one by one,
Each honest face glowing with smiles at the
thought
Of the work of the day well done.
As my mother smiles welcome to each as he comes,
A glad woman is she, I ween;
And as each stoops o'er to kiss her dear face,
She looks up as proud as a queen.

Oh, the click o' the latch! as cheery its sound
As the chirp of the cricket at eve;
Though the folks are all home, yet I listen for it,
As I muse and sweet fancies weave.
I fancy I see in the twilight a youth
Coming up by the blackberry patch,
And I list for the sound of his footsteps, and
dream
That I hear the click o' the latch.

Oh, the sweetest music that ever I heard
Is the sound of his manly voice,
And the truest heart in the whole wide world
Is the heart of the lad of my choice.—
Ah, that merry whistle, I know it well,
It comes from the blackberry patch.—
Here he comes at last! That step—it is he!
I hear the click o' the latch.

ON EATING AND DRINKING.

BY J. K. JEROME

I always was fond of eating and drinking, even
as a child—especially eating, in those early days.
I had an appetite then, also a digestion. I remem-
ber a dull-eyed, livid-complexioned gentleman
coming to dine at our house once. He watched
me eating for about five minutes, quite fascinated,
seemingly, and then he turned to my father, with,
"Does your boy ever suffer from dyspepsia?"

"I never heard him complain of anything of
that kind," replied my father. "Do you ever
suffer from dyspepsia, Collywobbles?" (They
called me Collywobbles, but it was not my real
name.)

"No, pa," I answered. After which, I added,
"What is dyspepsia, pa?"

My livid-complexioned friend regarded me with
a look of mingled amazement and envy. Then in
a tone of infinite pity he slowly said, "You will
know some day."

My poor, dear mother used to say she liked to
see me eat, and it has always been a pleasant re-
flection to me since, that I must have given her
much gratification in that direction. A growler,
nervy lad, taking plenty of exercise, and careful
to restrain himself from indulging in too much
study, can generally satisfy the most exacting expec-
tations as regards his feeding powers.

It is amusing to see boys eat, when you have
not got to pay for it. Their idea of a square meal
is a pound and a half of roast beef with five or six
good-sized potatoes, plenty of greens, and four

thick slices of Yorkshire pudding, followed by a
couple of currant dumplings, a few green apples,
a pen'orth of nuts, half-a-dozen jumbles, and a
bottle of ginger beer. After that, they play at
horses.

How they must despise us men, who require to sit
quiet for a couple of hours after dining off a spoon-
ful of clear soup and the wing of a chicken!

But the boys have not all the advantages on their
side. A boy never enjoys the luxury of being
satisfied. A boy never feels full. He can never
stretch out his legs, put his hands behind his head
and, closing his eyes, sink into the ethereal bliss-
fulness that encompasses the well-dined man. A
dinner makes no difference whatever to a boy.
To a man, it is as a good fairy's potion, and after
it, the world appears a brighter and a better place.
A man who has dined satisfactorily experiences a
yearning love toward all his fellow creatures. He
strokes the cat quite gently, and calls it "poor
pussy," in tones full of the tenderest emotion. He
sympathizes with the members of the German
band outside, and wonders if they are cold; and,
for the moment, he does not even hate his wife's
relations.

A good dinner brings out all the softer side of a
man. Under its genial influence, the gloomy and
morose become jovial and chatty. Sour, starchy
individuals, who all the rest of the day go about
looking as if they lived on vinegar and Epsom salts,
break out into wreathed smiles after dinner, and
exhibit a tendency to pat small children on the
head. Serious young men thaw, and become
mildly cheerful; and snobbish young men, of the
heavy moustache type, forget to make themselves
objectionable.

I always feel sentimental myself after dinner.
It is the only time when I can properly appreci-
ate love stories. Then, when the hero clasps
"her" to his heart in one last wild embrace, and
stifles a sob, I feel as sad as though I had dealt
at whist, and turned up only a deuce; and, when
the heroine dies in the end, I weep. If I read
the same tale early in the morning, I should sneer
at it. Digestion, or rather indigestion, has a
marvellous effect upon the heart. If I want to
write anything very pathetic—I mean, if I want
to try to write anything very pathetic—I eat a
large plateful of hot buttered muffins about an
hour beforehand, and, then, by the time I sit
down to my work, a feeling of unutterable mel-
ancholy has come over me. "Picture heart-
broken lovers parting forever at lonely wayside
stiles, while the sad twilight deepens around
them, and only the tinkling of a distant sheep
bell breaks the sorrow-laden silence. Old men
sit and gaze at withered flowers till their sight
is dimmed by the mist of tears. Little dainty
maidens wait and watch at open casements; but,
"he cometh not," and the heavy years roll by,
and the sunny gold tresses wear white and thin.
The babies that they dandled have become grown
men and women with podgy torments of their
own, and the playmates that they laughed with
are lying very silent under the waving grass.
But still they wait and watch, till the dark shad-
ows of the unknown night steal up and gather
round them, and the world with its childish
troubles fades from their aching eyes.

I see pale corpses tossed on white-feamed
waves, and death-beds stained with bitter tears,
and graves in trackless deserts. I hear the wild
wailing of women, the low moaning of the little
children, the dry sobbing of strong men. It's all
the muffins. I could not conjure up one mel-
ancholy fancy upon a mutton chop and a glass of
champagne.

A full stomach is a great aid to poetry, and,
indeed, no sentiment of any kind can stand upon
an empty one. We have not time or inclination
to indulge in fanciful troubles, until we have got
rid of our real misfortunes. We do not sigh over
dead dicky-birds with the bailiff in the house;
and, when we do not know where on earth to get
our next shilling from, we do not worry as to
whether our mistress's smiles are cold, or hot, or
lute-warm, or anything else about them.

Foolish people—when I say "foolish people" in
this contemptuous way, I mean people who enter-
tain different opinions to mine. If there is one
person I do despise more than another, it is the
man who does not think exactly the same on all
topics as I do. Foolish people, I say, then, who
have never experienced much of either, will tell
you that mental distress is far more agonizing
than bodily. Romanic and touching theory! so
comforting to the love-sick young sprig who looks
down patronizingly at some poor wretch with a
white starved face, and thinks to himself, "Ah,
how happy you are compared with me!" so
soothing to fat old gentlemen who cackle about
the superiority of poverty over riches. But it is
all nonsense—all cant. An aching head soon
makes one forget an aching heart. A broken fin-
ger will drive away all recollections of an empty
chair. And when a man feels really hungry, he
does not feel anything else.

We sleek, well-fed folk can hardly realize what
feeling hungry is like. We know what it is to have
no appetite, and not to care for the dainty victuals
placed before us, but we do not understand what
it means to sicken for food—to die for bread
while others waste it to gaze with famished
eyes upon a coarse fare steaming behind dingy
windows, longing for a pen'orth of pease pudding,
and not having the penny to buy it—to feel that
a crust would be delicious, and that a bone would
be a banquet.

Hunger is a luxury to us, a piquant, flavor-
giving sauce. It is well worth while to get hun-
gry and thirsty, merely to discover how much
gratification can be obtained from eating and

drinking. If you wish to thoroughly enjoy your
dinner, take a thirty-mile country walk after break-
fast, and don't touch anything till you get back.
How your eyes will glisten at sight of the white
table-cloth and steaming dishes then!

Make sure, however, when adopting this plan,
that the good dinner is really to be had at the
end, or the disappointment is trying. I remem-
ber once a friend and I—dear old Joe, it was.
Ah! how we lose one another in life's mist. It
must be eight years since I last saw Joseph
Talboys. How pleasant it would be to meet his
jovial face again, to clasp his strong hand, and to
hear his cheery laugh once more! He owes me
fourteen shillings, too. Well, we were on a holi-
day together, and one morning we had breakfast
early, and started for a tremendous long walk.
We had ordered a duck for dinner over night.
We said, "Get a big one, because we shall come
home awfully hungry"; and, as we were going
out, our landlady came up, in great spirits. She
said, "I have got you gentlemen a duck, if you
like. If you get through that, you'll do well";
and she held up a bird about the size of a door-
mat. We chuckled at the sight, and said we
would try. We said it with self-conscious pride,
like men who know their own power. Then we
started.

We lost our way, of course. I always do in the
country, and it does make me so wild, because it
is no use asking direction of any of the people
you meet. One might as well inquire of a
lodging-house slavey the way to make beds, as
expect any one to know the road to the next
village.

We had lost ourselves two or three times. We
had tramped over fields. We had waded through
brooks, and scrambled over hedges and walls.
We had had a row as to whose fault it was that
we had first lost our way. We had got thoroughly
disagreeable, footsore, and weary. But, through-
out it all, the hope of that duck kept us up. A fairy
like vision, it floated before our tired eyes, and
drew us onward. The thought of it was as a
trumpet call to the fainting. We talked of it,
and cheered each other with our recollections of it,
"Come along," we said, "the duck will be spoilt."

We felt a strong temptation, at one point, to
turn into a village inn as we passed, and have a
cheese and a few loaves between us; but we
heroically restrained ourselves; we should enjoy
the duck all the better for being famished.

We fancied we smelt it when we got into the
town and did the last quarter of a mile in three
minutes. We rushed upstairs, and washed our-
selves and changed our clothes, and came down,
and pulled our chairs up to the table, and sat and
rubbed our hands while the landlady removed the
covers, when I seized the knife and fork and
started to carve.

It seemed to wait a lot of carving. I struggle
with it for about five minutes without making
the slightest impression, and then Joe, who had
been eating potatoes, wanted to know if it
wouldn't be better for some one to do the job
that understood carving. I took no notice of his
foolish remark, but attacked the bird again; and
so vigorously this time, that the animal left the
dish, and took refuge in the fender.

We soon had it out of that though, and I was
prepared to make another effort. But Joe was
getting unpleasant. He said that if he had
thought we were to have a game of blind hockey
with the dinner, he would have got a bit of bread
and cheese outside.

I was too exhausted to argue. I laid down the
knife and fork with dignity, and took a side seat;
and Joe went for the wretched creature. He
worked away, in silence for a while, and then he
muttered, "Hang the duck," and took his coat
off.

We did break the thing up at length, with the
aid of a chisel; but it was perfectly impossible to
eat it, and we had to make a dinner off the vege-
tables and an apple tart. We tried a mouthful
of the duck, but it was like eating india-rubber.

It was a wicked sin to kill that drake. But
there! there's no respect for old institutions in
this country.

I started this paper with the idea of writing
about eating and drinking, but I seem to have
confined my remarks entirely to eating as yet.
Well, you see, drinking is one of those subjects
with which it is unadvisable to appear too well
acquainted. The days' fare gone by when it was
considered manly to go to bed intoxicated every
night, and a clear head and a firm hand no longer
draw down upon their owner the reproach of
effeminaey. On the contrary, in these days an
evil-smelling breath, a blotchy face a reeling gait,
and a husky voice are regarded as the hall-marks
of the cad rather than of the gentleman.

Even nowadays, though the thirstiness of mankind
is something supernatural. We are for ever
drinking on one excuse or another. A man never
feels comfortable unless he has a glass before him.
We drink before meals, and with meals, and
also when we part from a friend. We drink, when
we are talking, when we are reading and
when we are thinking. We drink one another's
healths, and spoil our own. We drink the Queen,
and the Army, and the Ladies, and everybody else
that is drinkable; and, I believe, if the supply ran
short, we should drink our n others in-law.

By-the-by, we never eat anybody's health
always drink it. Why should we not stand up
now and then and eat a tart to somebody's suc-
cess?

To me, I confess, the constant necessity of
drinking under which the majority of men labor
is quite unaccountable.

Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES :—

How very few of our back yards present an attractive appearance. Because it is not seen, it is left neglected—probably a luxuriant growth of burdock and dandelions covers the ground, and in convenient proximity to the door the suds, slops and dish-water are thrown, to soak at their leisure into the well which is situated a few yards distant, or throw off malaria as the sun evaporates it, not to mention the breeding of millions of flies, which, in their turn, swarm into the house and kitchen, making matters a little more complicated for the worried house-keeper. There is no reason why such a state of things should be—why old tins, hoop-skirts, broken china, stove pipes, boots and rags should be thrown out there instead of being buried or put on a rubbish heap kept for such things. This refuse makes the best material for drains, and can be used for such a purpose.—The refuse water of the house makes one of the best of fertilizers for vegetables or flowers, and should be saved in a barrel and kept covered from flies, to be poured around the roots of trees or plants at sundown, for a supply of water is not easily to be had at certain seasons in the country. Burdocks and other weeds can be kept down with a hoe until the grass grows, which it will after the sun is let upon it, and recovered from the dampness caused by the weeds. In almost every house the kitchen is situated at the back, and not a tree is planted there to shade the windows or roof from the blazing sun, not even a vine is trained over the roof or windows, and the kitchen of an ordinary farm-house is one of the most uninviting places upon the earth.

What is to prevent a better state of things? Nothing, if we set about it, you know. My dear nieces, great results always spring from small beginnings, and a few hours' work of the men some leisure day will make easy work of it for you. Instead of the dirty muck hole, arrange a flower bed, and plant flowering shrubs; have a narrow board walk laid to the wood shed or out-house, to keep the shoes clean in wet weather, or if the wood shed adjoins your house, as it often does, have it whitewashed within and without. Plant vines to grow over it, and in a few weeks it will become a thing of beauty. The scent of the blooming nasturtiums and verbenas will greet you in the early morning, and raise your thoughts to higher and better things, besides it is comforting to know that there is not one spot on or about your home that will not bear inspecting. The kitchen garden should be a little distance from the house for many reasons, and poultry should never be permitted to strut about the kitchen door. These small signs show too often a lack of cleanliness, and stamp the house-keeper with a reputation she would be glad to repudiate if she only could. The back door is always used by the family; why should it not be the prettiest and brightest of all doors?

MINNIE MAY.

A prize of \$2 is offered for the best essay on "Labor and Genius." All communications to be in our office by the 15th of July.

STRENGTH.—Strength does not only consist in the more or the less. There are different sorts of strength, as well as different degrees. The strength of marble to resist; the strength of steel to oppose; the strength of the fine gold, which you can twist around your finger, but which can bear the force of innumerable pounds without breaking.

Kingfisher and Fish.

The picture is a very natural one of the kingfisher as seen by our Canadian streams. The nest is made in a hole in the side of a bank of earth, like the sand-martin, but unlike it in having it near water from which it gets its prey. Aquatic bugs or fishes suit its taste, for catching which its long beak is quite adapted. Marshy places, with high grass and shrubbery, where the water flows quietly and the fish fear no hook or line are to their taste. The fish is suddenly seized, as in the picture, and the victim has very little chance of escape. Any study of birds is quickly repaid for its trouble by the renewed interest it brings in our walks and drives. They are very pretty, even the commonest of them, on a close examination.

What to Teach a Daughter.

Teach her that not only must she love her father and mother, but honor them in word and deed, says a writer in the February Ladies' Home Journal.

That work is worthy always when it is well done.

That the value of money is just the good it



KINGFISHER.

will do in life, but that she ought to know and appreciate this value.

That the man who wishes to marry her is the one who tells her so and is willing to work for her, and not the one who whispers silly love speeches and forgets that men cease to be men when they have no object in life.

That her best confidant is always her mother, and that no one sympathizes with her in her pleasures and joys as you do.

That unless she shows courtesy to others she need never expect it from them, and that the best answer to rudeness is being blind to it.

That when God made her body he intended that it should be clothed properly and modestly, and when she neglects herself she is insulting Him who made her.

Teach her to think well before she says no or yes, but to mean it when she does.

Teach her that her own room is her nest, and that to make it sweet and attractive is a duty as well as a pleasure.

Teach her that if she can sing or read or draw, or give pleasure in any way by her accomplishments, she is selfish and unkind if she does not do this gladly.

Teach her to be a woman—self-respecting, honest, loving and kind, and then you will have a daughter who will be a pleasure to you always, and whose days will be long and joyous in the land which the Lord hath given her.

PRIZE ESSAY.

How to Keep Home Healthy.

BY MISS GRACE GLADWELL, MINDEN, ONT.

What nobler theme could we lift our pen to write upon than that which forms the subject of our essay? Who among us that does not look back to "home" as being the spot where our bodies as well as minds were prepared to fight the battle of life? Let us then do our best to keep our homes healthy, so that our children can look back with pleasure to their home, knowing the best was done for them. To accomplish this we must, besides paying attention to good air, clothing, etc., pay particular attention to the three C's. These are Cleanliness, Cheerfulness, and Contentment. In fact we think so much of these C's that we believe there can be no perfectly healthy home without them.

Clothing.—As this is a subject much written upon at this day little need be said. We all know that clothing should be suspended from the shoulders, and that tight-lacing is very injurious; and, as to children's clothing, let mothers use their own judgment, and not that of some fashion-maker, and they will not go far astray. What mother would willingly injure the health of her children? But this they often do by dressing them in some uncomfortable costume fashioned by somebody who was certainly not a mother.

Food.—Prepare good, wholesome food. Use plenty of milk and vegetables, as nothing could be healthier. Both outter and meat should be partaken of sparingly unless you are an outdoor worker, then we think considerable meat is needed. Do not force yourselves to eat what does not agree with you, as in that case more harm than good is done. We have seen children forced to eat porridge when their little stomachs cried out against it. No good ever comes of this forcing process, as far as we are able to learn, but only increased dislike for the article thus forced, and often for the person who forces such article upon them.

Cleanliness.—All cooking utensils should be kept very clean. Servants are very often careless in this respect. As it is impossible for a mistress to superintend all work in the kitchen, she should endeavor to find time to examine all cooking utensils at least once or twice a week, especially if a new servant is engaged. Be cleanly in your habits. If elders are, the children will soon follow the example. A bath at night to remove the dust after the toils of the day is an absolute necessity. It may take a little time from our rest, but it pays, as our sleep will be so much more healthful and refreshing. See that all rubbish is removed from yards, and that no pools of stagnant water are around. Be careful of your cellars. If vegetables are kept there see that any which show signs of decay are at once removed. Allow plenty of fresh air, and keep dry. If it be damp, lime sprinkled around will dry it up.

Air, Exercise and Rest.—Pure air is as necessary to us as food. The more fresh air we get the healthier we are. Keep all rooms well ventilated, both in summer and winter. Teach girls to throw up the window, and turn down the bed clothes to air before leaving their room in the morning. It would not hurt the boys should they do this also. Clothing taken off at night should be hung where it will be aired before being put on again.

A good exercise for old and young is gardening; but should the elders have no time for this pursuit they should try to interest children in it, as it proves beneficial to both mind and body, for they know that they are doing something which will give pleasure and profit to others as well.

Not enough rest is taken in this busy, pushing world. Grandmother's rhyme is completely forgotten. Let us revive it:

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

How much better it would be if more attention were paid to the dear old lady's training. We would not see so many puny faced children, and not so many (shall I say it?) dissipated looking faces among their elders.

Contentment.—We have all our own troubles, but who among us could not lessen them if we set about it? We nurse and hug them till what were once mole-hills we have magnified into mountains; and what good does it do? Not any to our troubles; but to our health how much harm, for what is so wearing as trouble? Let us remember that

"For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there is none.
If there is one, try and find it;
If there is none, then never mind it."

Half of our troubles are only imaginary. We fret about what may never happen. If your lot be humble, try to better it if possible; but be content with your best efforts. You will gain in that best of God's gifts, good health, for

"Contentment is a greater gem than sparkles in a diadem."

Cheerfulness.—This should go hand in hand with contentment, but it does not always do so. "A cheerful heart doeth good like a medicine." Besides doing good to the owner of said heart, it cheers all who come in contact with him. There are so many little worries, that it is hard to be cheerful at all times. This is true especially with women who overwork themselves. If they would only try and manage their work so as to have spare time in the afternoons for calls, walks, etc., they would feel much better. I

know there are many women who have a great deal to do, but I think they should neglect their work before they neglect their health. So many things could be slighted that are often thought to be a necessity. Let that nice cake you were planning for tea go, or just iron about half those clean clothes you have in the basket. You know we have a good excuse for the latter, as doctors claim that unlaundried linen is much healthier, and we quite agree with them in its being healthier, especially for the woman who has to do the ironing. To the woman whose work confines her to the house so much, we would say: If necessary, neglect your work before you neglect your health, and you will have a much happier and healthier home, and feel more like giving that cheerful greeting (which he expects, and which he should have,) to the good man when he comes home at night wearied, and perhaps out of sorts after his day's work.

Would You Comfort An Invalid?

Then forget to say, "Oh this is a gloomy day." Don't say, "It will be many a day before you will wear these boots again."

Remember, that although starch has its uses, there are invalids who cannot endure the rustle of aprons or shirts.

Never seem so absorbed in book or paper as to give the impression that your patient is only of secondary importance.

Enter the room quickly, but not stealthily—as though you belonged there, never peering slyly through a half-open door.

Let a few cool, fresh blossoms, that are not overpoweringly sweet, touch the feverish face; they seem to bring rest with them.

Allude not to personal appearance, especially to say, "You look like a ghost," or, "I know by your looks that you are worse."

The best government is not that which renders men the happiest, but that which renders the greatest number happy.

Heathen Temples.

To the traveller in foreign lands there are few objects of deeper interest than the temples which have been erected in honor of the heathen deities of the respective countries. This is true wherever we may travel, be it in the densely populated lands of the East, where Buddhism to a large extent holds sway, be it in the classic lands of Greece and Italy, with their beautiful ruins to remind us of the temples which once stood in glory and pride, frequented by crowds of worshippers, or be it in the northern lands where the monoliths of Stonehenge still excite the wonder and admiration of all who visit them.

Perhaps the most wonderful temple ever built was that erected by the Ephesians in honor of the goddess Diana. It was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, and so great was the enthusiasm at its restoration, after being destroyed by Herostratus, that the very women contributed their ornaments to secure the necessary funds. It was two hundred years later before the new building was complete, but at the present day even its site is not positively known, and nothing remains to show us where the great temple of Diana once stood.

Then there are the Sun Worshippers, the most complete system of sunworship being that exist-

there comes to us the remembrance of one who, standing upon Mars Hill, surrounded by some of the most beautiful temples and monuments that man's skill could devise, spoke of the God who "dwelleth not in temples made with hands", but who desireth that the lives of His worshippers may show forth His praise. When we consider that the men and women of these heathen countries gave of their best to build and adorn the temples of their gods, what manner of persons should we be, and with what heavenly grace should we seek to be adorned that we may indeed be fitting temples of His Holy Spirit, Who hath honored us with this high calling?

EVELYN L.

Recipes.

SALAD.

Wash clean as much lettuce as required, cut in pieces with a sharp knife, and put into the dish you intend to serve it in; pour over it the following dressing:—One wine-glass of vinegar, half a wine-glass of melted butter, a pinch of pepper, one of salt; rub the yolks of two hard boiled eggs into it, and ornament the top with the whites of the eggs cut in long strips.

RHUBARB.

Peel and slice sufficient rhubarb, cover with sugar and stew gently until tender; do not stir if possible; pour into a glass dish, and eat with cream or thin boiled custard.

LAYER CAKE.

One cup of butter and two of sugar beaten to a cream; add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs; then the froth of the whites; stir in three cups of sifted flour and two teaspoons of baking powder, with three-quarters of a cup of milk, adding the flour and milk alternately; beat well for a few minutes, and bake in four layers, with currant jelly between; ice with boiled icing colored pink.

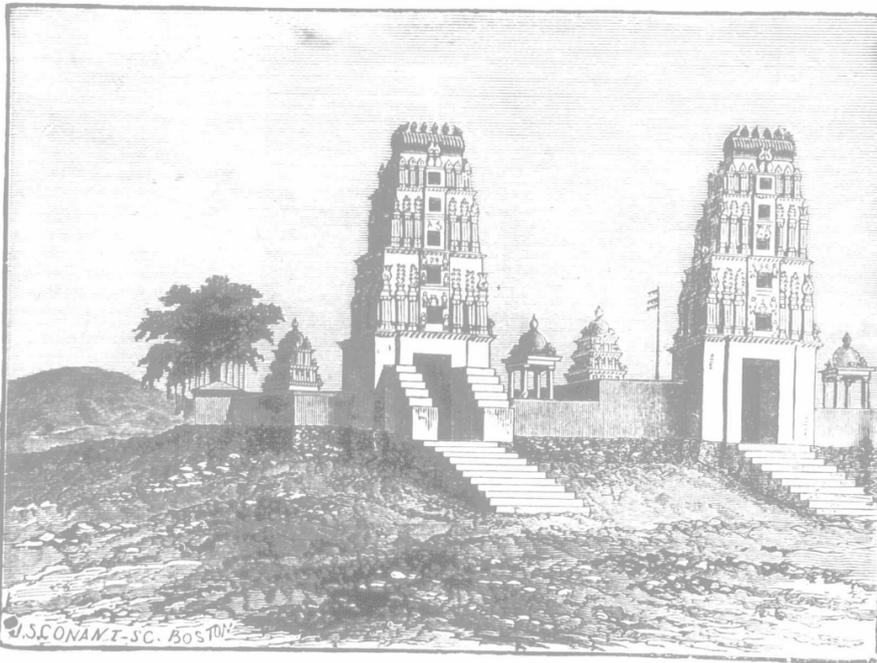
MINT SAUCE.

Chop leaves of mint small; add two teaspoons of vinegar, and half one of white sugar; prepare about half an hour before using.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

Some lady's-fingers, three-quarters of a pint of cream, half an ounce of isinglass, one teaspoonful of vanilla, an ounce of white sugar, a large sponge cake, and the white of one egg. Take as many fingers as will line the bottom and sides of the mould, slightly moisten with the whites of two eggs, and lay them a little over each other all round. Now do the same on the bottom, making them fit closely, and place the mould in the oven for five minutes to dry. Whip well the cream and liquor, adding the isinglass and sugar dissolved in just sufficient water to dissolve it well—not more than a tablespoonful—beat it well into the cream. Then cut a slice from the large cake to put on top, and that must fit very tight. Put the cream into the mould, press carefully into the piece of cake, and set on ice till it is needed. If that does not turn out solid the fault will not be in the recipe.

With human beings the desire to better their appearance—to look "pretty", as the wits have it—is just as laudable an ambition, when carried out in good taste, as the hankering for the improvement of the mind or the accumulation of wealth.



HEATHEN TEMPLES.

ing in Peru when discovered by the Spaniards (1526). The following interesting account of their temple is given in a standard work:—"In Cuzco, the capital, stood a splendid temple to the sun, all the implements of which were of gold. On the west end of the interior was a representation of the sun's disc and rays in solid gold, so placed that the rising sun, shining in at the open east end, fell full upon the image, and was reflected with dazzling splendor. In the place or square of the temple a great annual festival was held at the summer solstice. The multitude, assembled from all parts of the empire, and presided over by the Inca, awaited in breathless solemnity the first rays of their deity to strike the golden image in the temple, when the whole prostrated themselves in adoration."

In India there are many beautiful Hindoo temples, some of them being erected in a somewhat similar manner to the buildings shown in our illustration, but are much more elaborate, the carving alone taking years to complete.

In China also we find the many-storied tower, which takes the place of the bell-shaped dagoba or stupa of other Buddhist countries.

From the thought of the heathen deities, for whose worship these buildings were erected,

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Longfellow's beautiful song, "The Bridge", and particularly the words,

"And far in the hazy distance
Of that lovely night in June,"

will be recalled to your minds these beautiful June evenings. The scent of roses is in the air, and the modest lily of the valley breathes its perfume from under the horse-chestnut tree or by the vine-covered arbor. The woods in their richness of verdure, from the tall, dark pines, swayed by the summer breezes, to the flowering honeysuckle at the corner of the verandah, on which the dew-drops sparkle, all tell us June is here again. The summer sounds of bird and beetle, fly and insect, are in the air or in the old garden where the dear old-fashioned flowers bloom. There, with blinded eyes, I could still find the peonies and the lilies, the monkshood (which the children must not touch), the sweet williams and the larkspur and the flags—beautiful as the Spanish Iris which we plant and water and care for, and when blown smells less sweetly and looks less nice than the dear old-fashioned flowers of our childhood's days.

It is no wonder James Russell so well wrote of this month, saying:—

"And what is so rare as a
day in June!
Then, if ever, come perfect
days.
Then Heaven tries the earth
if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm
ear lays."

Have you ever thought, my children, of the pleasure of living in a country such as ours, where the days are long and bright and beautiful? Where, when your day's work is done, you are not too tired to fly your kite, play base ball, cricket, foot ball, tennis or lacrosse. Where, when the family gather around, you play your concertina or violin in accompaniment to your sister's instrument. You know it is only in such latitudes as ours people feel like doing such things. The intense heat of a warm climate causes a languor and a not-want-to-exercise feeling, which steals away the relish for work and robs it of its charms. "Charms! Work's charms!" I hear some of you exclaim, "I don't think it has any." You say you could run a mile for fun and never feel it; but you feel it very hard to have to saw or split the wood for twenty minutes. Let me say, do even that well and carry mother in plenty when you get it done, and have her forget all her troubles in your kindness, and see if works has not charms.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was one of the most distinguished painters of his day, and in answer to an inquiry how he attained to such excellence, he replied:—"By observing one simple rule, viz., to make each painting the best." Now, some of you have been out of school for the past few weeks helping at home in the house, in the garden or the field. If you learn this June the lesson the old painter teaches in his answer, it may be the best month's education you will ever get.

Have you ever heard of the minister who had but one hearer? He used the opportunity, and preached his sermon as he best could. In after years a stranger met him and asked if he remembered the time, and said that sermon had changed his whole life. He did the best he could, and thus a life was changed, like a mountain stream, to go ever afterwards on its course refreshing and making better where it touched.

Many of you will remember that old story which happened eighteen hundred years ago, but which will never be forgotten, of a woman

of whom it was said, "She hath done what she could." UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—In awarding the prize for the best story on the illustration given in the April No., I would say that I feel very proud of my nephews and nieces. Amongst the seventy-four stories sent in there were many that were very good, and the competition for the prize was keen and close. I hope those who have written so well on this subject will not be discouraged, but will try again this month, as I offer again a prize of \$2.00 for the best story descriptive of the accompanying illustration. UNCLE TOM.

PRIZE STORY.

A Bear Hunt Reversed.

(Based on Illustration in April Number.)

BY H. T. COLEMAN, HANLAN P. O., ONT.

"I say, boys," said Harry, looking out from a warm corner by the fire-place, "I wouldn't wonder but what Uncle Fred is going to tell us a story to-night." Now I must explain that Uncle Fred, or rather Grand Uncle Fred, had invited some half dozen of us boys, all nephews of his, out to his place to spend a few days at Christmas. He had a delightful old farm house, with old lumber rooms that we used for treasure chambers and pirates' caves; an old-fashioned, wide stairway, with a

while bears could be met with almost at all times prowling through the woods. These latter were usually harmless, but it was generally advisable, unless one was well armed, to have as little to do with them as possible. Port S—, as you know, was at least thirty miles away, but it was there that we did all our trading. During the spring and summer months, except when we were putting in or gathering our scanty crops, we were busy logging and burning off. After the huge brush piles were burned off, the ashes were collected and made into potash. This always brought a good price, and it was customary for all the settlers in this immediate neighborhood to club together and send two or three cart loads down to the front every fall. There were five boys of us who were especially close companions—William Thomson, Sam Henderson, Tom Clews, my brother Henry, and myself. Though well on in our teens we had never seen the lake, except from a distance, while the Port with its scores of house, its grist mill, its carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, and its river mouth, in which every week one of the few schooners then plying the lakes, rode at anchor, was to us a world of unknown wonders.

One summer, by dint of much promise and persuasion, we succeeded in getting permission to take the potash down to the Port ourselves. It had been already sold, so we considered ourselves fully equal to the undertaking. The trip usually took two days—one for going and another for the return. One fine August morning we started—young Columbuses setting out to explore what to us was a new world. In one of the carts there was, besides the regular load, a hamper packed with a generous supply of eatables, enough to stay even our hearty appetites for a space of longer than two days. Our outfit consisted of an axe, two stout ox-goads, and an old-fashioned shot gun, which in the hands of such sportsmen as ourselves was more liable to do harm to the person holding it than to the object at which it was aimed.

The journey down was rather uneventful. Any of you would think that to travel thirty miles in a lumbering ox-cart would be more tiresome than pleasant. But then we knew nothing of easy-riding covered buggies, and found enough in the novelty of our position, and the new sense of our own importance to make up for all unpleasantness. Our arrival was to us a sort of triumphal entry. With the curiosity natural to boys, and which most boys find it hard enough to outgrow, all that was novel and strange received our closest attention. We fully intended, when we reached home, to make all less favored boys with whom we might come in contact positively green with envy at our extensive knowledge of the world.

We spent the night in a loft over a store-room, which the purchaser of our potash kindly placed at our disposal. Early next morning we started homeward with a light cargo of sundries, in the way of store goods which the needs of our different families required, and five boys charged to the muzzle with news about life at "the front." What we needed, though, to lift us up to the standing of first-rate heroes was some extraordinary adventure. Sam thought that if we were attacked by Indians and were able to kill some dozens of them, with the aid of our shot-gun, his utmost desire would be gratified. All the rest of us had undefined longings in the same direction. We were not to go begging for adventure long, though, as what follows will show. Noon came, and found three-fourths of our journey completed. Tom, who was steward of the expedition, summoned us into the rear cart to finish the contents of the hamper. We were busily engaged in so doing, allowing the



bannister down which we delighted to slide, much to the injury of a certain critical part of our trousers, and huge chimneys up which the Christmas fires roared as if they were bidding defiance to all the cold and storm and darkness without. When evening set in we would gather round the old open fire-place in the sitting room. (Uncle Fred thought that stoves chilled all the warmth out of a person's feelings, especially at Christmas time, and would only tolerate one in the kitchen.) There we would sit and roast apples and crack hickory nuts while the hired man would make shadow-pictures of rabbits and donkeys, and other animals on the wall, and Uncle Fred, from his comfortable arm-chair, would tell us stories of his boyhood days, and of the changes that the old house had seen.

"About what shall the story be," he said. Tom suggested a ghost story. Somehow he had a special delight in being scared half to death, and wanted a ghost story almost every night. Ernest thought that Indians would be an agreeable subject, while Harry was of the opinion that a first-class bear story would "fill the bill." A vote being taken, the bear story was found to be most in favor, so Uncle Fred cleared his throat and began—

"Fifty years ago nearly all this part of Ontario was covered with forest. There were no regular roads—only a few paths 'blazed' through the bush, and a corduroy road, partly opened up, down to 'the front.' Wolves were plentiful,

steady-going oxen in front to plod along by themselves, when Sam paused in the act of disposing of a huge slice of bread and butter, and exclaimed, "Boys! what's that ahead of us?" We all looked and saw a small animal, for all the world like a young puppy, making his way along the roadside a short distance ahead. "I know," almost shouted Henry; "it's a young bear!" Nothing would do but what we should capture it. The carts were stopped. Sam headed it off. Soon the little fellow was cornered, and notwithstanding his awkward attempts to escape, I soon had him in my arms.

"For goodness' sake, hurry up, boys," shouted Henry from the cart; "here's the old one coming after us!" Sure enough, at no great distance from us was the mother bear, who, feeding on berries some distance from the road, had allowed the young one to stray away from her. Quickly enough into the cart tumbled Sam and I. "Chuck the little beggar into the hamper," suggested Tom. Into the hamper head first went young Mr. Bruin. "Hand me the gun quickly," said Sam, who was by general consent the gunner of the party. Resting it on the end-board of the cart he took aim and fired. The wounds which she received seemed to madden the bear the more, for, giving vent to a hoarse growl, she plunged into the roadway, evidently intending to make it warm for us. The oxen, too, seemed to object to the cart being used as an artillery waggon, for they broke into a trot, which soon changed into a gallop. All we could do was to hang on while the oxen, now thoroughly excited, bore madly along. Well it was for us that the carts were strongly made, for whenever we struck a piece of corduroy we were oftener in the air than on the ground. The bear showed remarkable activity for such a large animal. Every little while she would make a giant spring that would bring her dangerously near to us. We thought of the chances there were of the cart breaking down or of the oxen fagging out. In fact, already the laboring beasts gave signs that they could keep up the pace but little longer. Something had to be done. Sam grabbed the axe. William and I each laid hold of one of the goads. We had just reached the edge of a hill, and were shuddering to think of what might happen in the descent, when the bear made another great leap that almost brought her into the cart. Whack! came the heavy goads on the sides of the brute's head, while Sam's axe came down with crushing force on top of the skull. The hand of Providence seemed to direct and add force to the blow, for the bear fell with its skull cleft open. The axe flew out of Sam's hand as we rattled down the steep descent. The tired oxen only too gladly stopped at the next rise. Of course, we could not leave such a prize behind. Back we went, but found that to lift the bear into the cart was too much even for our combined strength. "We'll have to give up, boys," said Sam ruefully, gazing at the huge carcass, which weighed at least four hundred pounds.

"Hello, young fellows!" "What's this you have?" called out a cheery voice from behind. Two men in a cart came up unnoticed by us, who had been working to no avail for at least half an hour.

"Well, I never!" ventured the owner of the voice, a few seconds later, when he saw our prize. "You have a monster here, and no mistake." With the help of the new arrivals, we soon had Mrs. Bruin safely loaded. Our two assistants, who turned out to be settlers living a few miles in the bush from the point where they had come upon us, soon turned off after receiving our hearty thanks for their timely aid.

Towards sundown that evening we bore down in state on the little group of houses in the clearing. Everybody turned out. Everybody wondered. Everybody asked for the articles for which they had sent, and found that what had not been broken into countless pieces had been thrown out in the rapid ride over the corduroy; but, notwithstanding, everybody, including ourselves, voted that this was the most successful expedition that had ever been sent down to the front.

The feeble tremble before opinion, the foolish defy it, the wise judge it, the skillful direct it.

Man Like His Shoes.

How much a man is like his shoes!
For instance, both have a sole to lose;
Both have been tanned, both made tight
By cobblers; both get left and right.
Both need a mate to be complete,
And both are made to go on feet;
They both need healing, oft are cold,
And both in time will turn to mould.
The first shall be the last; and when
With shoes, the last is first; with men,
The first shall be the last; and when
The shoes wear out they're mended new;
When men wear out they're men dead, too.
They both are trod upon, and both
Will tread on others, nothing loath;
Both have their ties, and both incline,
When polished, in the world to shine.
And both get cut. Now, would you choose
To be a man, or be his shoes?

Grains of Gold.

He has not lost all who has the future left to him.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

Man's knowledge is but as the rivulet, his ignorance as the sea.

When may a ship be said to be in love?—When she wants a mate.

"When the swallows homeward fly," then the homeward fly is swallowed.

What is it that works when it plays, and plays when it works?—A fountain.

It is not cowardice to yield to necessity, nor courage to stand out against it.

What word is that composed of five letters from which you take two and one remains?—Stone.

A friend you have to buy won't be worth what you pay for him, no matter how little that may be.

"I don't know which do the most harm," said an old judge, enemies with the worst intentions, or friends with the best.

The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere.

The incapacity of men to understand each other is one of the principal causes of their ill-temper towards each other.

Happiness, it has been well observed, is in the proportion of the number of things we love, and the number of things that love us.

Merit is never so conspicuous as when it springs from obscurity, just as the moon never looks so bright as when she emerges from a cloud.

He took her fancy when he came, he took her hand, he took a kiss; he took no notice of the shame that glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming afternoons, he took an oath he'd ne'er deceive, he took her father's silver spoons, and after that he took his leave.

True wisdom is to know that which is best worth knowing, and to do that which is best worth doing. If people were as willing to be pleased and as anxious to please in their own homes as they are in the company of their neighbors, they would have the happiest homes on earth.

It is easy to pick holes in other people's work, but it is far more profitable to do better work yourself. Is there a fool in all the world who cannot criticize? Those who can themselves do good service are but as one in a thousand compared with those who can see faults in the labor of others.

SUCCESS.—The first and chief element of success is decision of character. Without this, and the kindred traits that are always found in its company, such as resolution, courage, and hope, there is little chance of success. With it "there is no such word as fail," and seldom any such thing as a failure. To such a spirit even difficulties afford a stimulus; "for a resolute mind," it has forcibly been said, "is omnipotent."

LITTLE OPPORTUNITIES.—How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things! Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance even in the midst of discouragement and disappointments.—Crabbe.

An American Girl at Court.

I notice that as each woman goes through here she turns her head; surely the Queen can't be there. I will know when my turn comes, I think, and I do. On the other side of that doorway the wall is lined with mirrors, and one wouldn't be a woman if she didn't take a last glance at herself before entering the room where the Queen of England stands, writes Mrs. L. B. Walford in the *May Ladies' Home Journal*.

Before I reach her I see her. I see that good, kind, sweet face that all America knows and honors, and it makes everybody else around her seem of little moment. I am a Republican born and bred, but standing in the presence of Queen Victoria, brought face to face with her, I forget that, and I think that kingdoms may fall and rise, that republics may tumble to pieces, but that the great glory of a womanly woman will rule the world forever and forever. The pages let down my train, the Lord Chamberlain has taken my card, I dimly hear a voice say, "Miss Columbia for Presentation," than a small hand, once the most beautiful in the world, is raised and saluted; but I can't help it, my eyes will raise and I meet those of Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, and I am sure they tell her the reverence and honor I feel for her. Then I make the proper courtesies toward the line of princesses and princes at Her Majesty's left hand.

My train is quickly picked up and thrown over my arm, and the ordeal is over. Somebody tells me that I have done marvelously, and somebody who wishes to give me information, whispers that the Queen's pages attend to the trains, and that they are the sons of noblemen, who are given a holiday from school specially to attend the Drawing Room. Then I remember that I saw the beautiful Princess and how superb the Lord Chamberlain looked in his cloth of gold. Soon we are in the room where we wait for our carriage; friends are met and greeted; I gaze at the magnificent jewels and dresses, but never for a minute do I forget the kindly face of the great Queen, who has known sorrow and joy, and who, through it all, has been a royal woman. Mayfair and Belgravia, Kensington and South Kensington, are all giving "Drawing Room" teas, and we go from one to the other to see the other women, and to give them a chance to look at us. Somebody tells me that my name will appear and my dress be described in to-morrow's "Presentation" list, and I intend to get as many copies as I can, mark them with blue pencil and send them home.

Kitchen Hints.

Never scrape your baking board or rolling pin with a knife. Scrub with soap and hot water. Scraping soon makes them hollow in the centre, and when a rolling pin becomes that shape it is useless.

Cover your kitchen tables with zinc or white oil-cloth; it saves scrubbing and always looks clean, for a wash with soap and water removes every soil on it.

Have a small shelf put up in your kitchen and holes of various sizes bored in it for holding your whisk, pancake turner, strainer, butcher-knife, chopping-axe, wooden spoon, or any utensil that usually lies in the kitchen drawer or cupboard. It is easy to step to the rack and take the article out, compared to the trouble of searching through a drawer or cupboard.

Scrape all greasy plates before putting them into the dish-pan; it keeps your sink free and helps the grease pail.

Keep an old dish in your sink to empty tea leaves, coffee grounds, peelings, etc., into; it will save gathering them up again. Punch some holes in the bottom of the dish so the water will run freely from it.

Always keep an old whisk broom in the sink, with a small piece of soda and a little hot water; the whisk will save the hands many a parboiling.

Keep a jar of coarse salt near the sink, so you can rub a burnt stain off a pudding dish, or a dark tea stain from cups and saucers. Use graniteware instead of iron or tin; it is lighter to handle, cleaner to cook in, and prettier to look at than the great iron pots that fell to the lot of our mothers to wrestle with.

Bessie's Secret.

"I know the nicest secret!"
Cries bonny little Bess,
Her golden curls all flying;
"You'd never, never guess.
There's something up at our house
That cries and cries and cries,
Its head is smooth as grandpa's,
And has such little eyes.

"Its face is red—just awful,
With such a funny nose;
It has such teeny fingers,
And such a lot of toes.
It isn't very pretty,
Not half as nice as me;
But mamma calls it 'darling,'
And 'sweet as sweet can be.'

"It isn't a new dolly,
For dolls can't breathe, you know,
Its—Oh, I almost told you.
Goodby; I've got to go.
I want to run and kiss it"—
Away flew little Bess
Without telling the secret
I leave for you to guess.

Dickens to His Son.

With the exception of the first-born, my brothers were sent to school very young. And as they grew up, and were sent out into the world, my father wrote a letter of counsel to each, writes Mamie Dickens in an article on "What My Father Taught Us" in the February Ladies' Home Journal. Here is one such letter:—

"I write this note to-day because your going away is much upon my mind, and because I want you to have a few parting words from me to think of now and then, at quiet times. I need not tell you that I love you dearly, and am very, very sorry in my heart, to part with you. But this life is half made up of partings, and these pains must be borne. It is my comfort, and my sincere conviction, that you are going to try the life for which you are best fitted. I think its freedom and wildness more suited to you than any other experiment in a study or office would ever have been; and without that training you could have followed no other suitable occupation. What you have always wanted until now has been a set, steady constant purpose. I therefore exhort you to persevere in a thorough determination to do whatever you have to do as well as you can do it. I was not so old as you are now when I first had to win my food, and do this out of this determination, and I have never slackened in it since. Never take a mean advantage of anyone in any transaction, and never be hard upon people who are in your power. Try to do to others as you would like them to do to you; and do not be discouraged if they fail sometimes. It is much better for you that they should fail in obeying the greatest rule laid down by our Saviour than that you should. I have put a New Testament among your books for the very same reasons, and with the very same hopes that made me write an easy account of it for you when you were a little child. Because it is the best book that ever was or will be known in the world; and because it teaches you the best lessons by which any human creature who tries to be truthful and faithful to duty can possibly be guided.

"As your brothers have gone away, one by one, I have written to each such words as I am writing to you, and have entreated them all to guide themselves by this book, putting aside the interpretations and inventions of men. You will remember that you have never at home been wearied about religious observances or mere formalities. I have always been anxious not to weary my children with such things before they are old enough to form opinions respecting them. You will, therefore, understand the better that I now most solemnly impress upon you the truth and beauty of the Christian religion as it came from Christ Himself, and the impossibility of your going far wrong if you humbly but heartily respect it. Only one thing more on this head. The more we are in earnest as to feeling it, the less we are disposed to hold forth about it. Never abandon the wholesome practice of saying your own private prayers night and morning. I have never abandoned it myself, and I know the comfort of it. I hope you will always be able to say, in after-life, that you had a kind father."

Puzzles.

1—CHARADE.

My first is an animal that can see in the dark;
My second is a letter contained in ark;
My third is an instrument for the head;
My whole is a receptacle for the dead.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

2—CHARADE.

As we were walking down the street,
That is my chum and I;
We saw a man, yet not a man,
For he was full of "rye."

The Cop arrested him, and then
The magistrate did raise
His eyes, and say, your fine will first,
Sent down for sixty days.

He has a wife at home I'm told,
As well as children three;
And when at night he goes home tight,
They off to bed do flee.

His home, I say; he has no home,
'Twas sold at Sheriff's sale
To pay the mortgage that was raised
To bail him out of gaol.

This man was once a little boy,
And free from habits bad;
At first he smoked the cigarette,
And then a cigar had.

From bad to worse it soon led on,
"Come, boys, let's have a drink,"
Was what some older lads had said,
He, drinking, did not think.

At first he took some ginger ale,
No harm in that he thought;
But once the habit he had formed,
There soon a change was wrought.

The boys would laugh at him and say,
'Tis only a milkop
Who would drink such stuff as that,
And lemonade and pop.

He took a drink of wine at last,
To show the boys that he
Was not afraid to do as they;
Bravado, don't you see.

The habit formed, 'twas easy then,
He soon fell into line—
And spent his all, alas; and then
He had no place to dine.

His friends, if I may call them friends,
Deserted him right here;
COMPLETE he had no wealth to spend
In buying "lager beer."

The moral of this little song
Is, boys, oh! boys, beware;
The first step is the one that leads
You down in dark despair.

The cigarette, though small may be,
Will last you off to sigh;
In after years, if practiced now,
And smoked (upon the sly).

FAIR BROTHER.

3—DECAPITATION

I'm much given to reflection,
And you'll always find it true
That just as you appear to me
Do I appear to you.

My head take off, a maiden
Will from my depths appear;
Of me, when whole, much use she makes,
Unto her I am dear.

Cut off her head. Nay! do not start,
For she will not be dead,
Nor even hurt, but only changed
Into a quadruped.

RIDDLE.

A contradiction strange am I,
Making some merry making sad;
Strong men at my sight do tremble and pale,
Yet I'm loved by each lassie and lad.

Oft, oft have I pierced a poor mother's heart,
As my touch laid her brave darling low;
Strange, then, it must seem that I'm hailed with
delight
By young ladies wherever you go.

ADA ARMAND.

4—A CROSS.

My first is "single" and always will be,
My second "expresses denial" to a certain degree,
My third is "an epoch" or period of time,
My fourth may be "charged upon" to turn into
rhyme,
My fifth is "from the north," a region of snow,
My sixth is "a defender" or guardian I trow,
My seventh is "to wander" or choose the wrong
way,
My eighth is "the whole," I can venture to say,
My ninth shall "always" and "ever" remain
To the end; and of faith 'tis the end again.

LILY DAY.

5—CHARADE.

My first is what I have to feed,
When I get home from school;
My second is what we may often get,
When the weather is wet and cool,
My whole is a flower. I am told
Its hue is something the color of gold.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

6—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA.

I'm in the "Button-hole bouquet,"
That's worn upon a Sunday;
I blossom in the "Noon-day sun,"
That dries the washing Monday.

In "Pleasure" I participate,
I try to down them all;
I take part in the "Latest games,"
That's played both spring and fall.

Once more the season has come around,
The boys are out at play,
They say my WHOLE'S good exercise
Upon a summer's day.

FAIR BROTHER.

Answers to May Puzzles.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. W A T E R | 2. Hope for the best, prepare |
| A B O V E | for the worst; and take what |
| T O K E N | God Sends. |
| E V E N T | 3. Leap-frog. |
| R E N T S | 4. Bargain. |
| | 5. Under-take. |

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

Lily Day, I. Irvine Devitt, Addison Snyder, Oliver Snyder, James Mowbray, Geo. W. Blyth, E. Gamache, Almer R. Borrowman, Alex. Hartle, Charlie S. Edwards, J. H. Foster, Elsie Moore, Willie Morehead, Jessie Cumberland, Harold Moore.

How many take a wrong view of life, and waste their energies, and destroy their nervous system in endeavoring to accumulate wealth, without thinking of the present happiness they are throwing away. It is not wealth or high station which makes a man happy. Many of the most wretched beings on earth have both; but it is a radiant, sunny spirit, which knows how to bear trials and enjoy comforts, and thus extract happiness from every incident in life.

The Melita District.

That the country tributary to Melita offers special inducements to persons desirous of engaging in mixed farming as well as wheat growing as a specialty, is recognized at once by those visiting this section. The beautiful rolling prairie of rich virgin soil, watered plentifully with such fine streams of pure water as the North Antler, South Antler, Tory, Jackson and other creeks, and the Souris river, presents a combination of natural advantages which are enjoyed in few if any other localities to such an extent. Add to this the convenient railway facilities, the rising town of Melita, in which almost all industries are represented, with ample provision for supplying the wants and disposing of the products of the community, and the adaptability of the section for the successful raising of stock as demonstrated to the satisfaction of the pioneers who have thoroughly tested it, and the abundant yields of wheat and other cereals also established by the undeniable results, shipments having been made of wheat alone last fall to the amount of 250,000 bushels, over two-thirds of which was No. 1 and 2 hard, with a probable 70,000 bushels left unthreshed, leaves no room for doubt as to the capabilities and desirability of this portion of Manitoba. Mr. James Hay, manager for the Lake of the Woods, Milling Co., who have one of their large elevators located here, and who shipped from this point 105,000 bushels of wheat last fall, informs us that the price paid there was exceptionally high, signifying to him the superior quality of the wheat grown in this vicinity. The impression might be made that the maximum yield has been attained, and that there is no room for other settlers, but the great query with those who visit this part when the wheat is growing is, Where does the wheat all come from? When there is comparatively such a very small proportion of the available land yet cultivated. As will be seen in another page, land is still to be had at reasonable prices; this is no doubt largely due to the fact that it is only within a very recent date that railway connection has been established. Mr. Geo. L. Dodds, the agent for the C. P. R. lands there, states that sales are being made with increasing frequency, which no doubt will continue with a better knowledge of Melita and the surrounding country. Those applying to Mr. Dodds will be rendered every possible assistance in locating farms; his extensive knowledge of the different soils and other features will greatly aid those immigrating. There are farms yet to be had peculiarly fitted for grain

growing, others for stock raising, and others for mixed farming, so that all comers can reasonably expect to get what they most desire. While to the agriculturist choosing a new home, perhaps the most important point is the fitness of the soil, and conditions of growth as affecting the line of farming he wishes to follow, yet closely connected with this is the kind of market he has, and the kind of business men with whom he will come in contact. In Melita business is transacted by men of ability and energy, who seem anxious to please their customers and supply their wants. One of the chief features of the town, its three large elevators, is worthy of special note. The prices for furniture, groceries, harness, clothes, implements, and in fact all kinds of goods required by settlers, are such that it is not advantageous to move old effects or even purchase new to transport. The following are some of the leading business enterprises:—

R. M. Graham, who has a well established general store, is also postmaster, and agent for the N. P. Railway. He began farming in 1883 about a mile from the present town, and moved in a year ago. He carries a large stock of well assorted goods suitable to the requirements of the town and surrounding country, and does a large trade.

Geo. L. Dodds, an enterprising and pushing general merchant, is also interested in farming, and takes a lively interest in the raising of high class stock, having bred some very fine drivers. He is also the agent at this point for the sale of C. P. R. lands, in reference to which, as well as the country adjacent to Melita, any information will be freely furnished.

A. M. Livingston, V. S., Reeve of the municipality of Arthur, has a fine farm one mile from town, beautifully located on the banks of the Souris river. Besides being a regularly qualified and skilful veterinary surgeon, he is also interested in breeding heavy horses, and takes pleasure in aiding the advancement of the town and endeavoring to develop the resources of the fertile acres around him, thus helping to build up a prosperous community.

H. L. Elliott, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., has been in business since the acquisition of railway facilities on August 15th, 1891. The fine stock of goods in this well ordered establishment, and the business capacity of the proprietor, together with the rapid progress of the town are certain to develop an extensive concern.

A full line of jewellery, watches and clocks is kept in the shop of A. E. Kemp, who started business here in March '91. He is fully convinced that it is much better to buy goods here than pay transportation, and take chances of breakages, etc.

C. P. Holden's furniture and undertaking is a very complete establishment. A nice picture framing department is in connection. He guarantees satisfaction to those leaving orders with him, and as he buys in large quantities can give good values.

John Hughes, "the fashionable tailor of Melita," came to Manitoba from Toronto in 1880, and being well pleased with the locality, present aspect, and future prospects of Melita, is fully determined to "suit" everybody that gives him an opportunity to their entire satisfaction.

The firm of Campbell & Ferguson have a fine and complete stock of building material of all descriptions.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of the above firm, is also interested in the sale of lands and real estate, as well as insurance, etc. He is putting forth continued and earnest efforts to advance the interests of the town. The residence of men who take an unselfish interest in the progress and development of a place is a fortunate circumstance wherever existing, and we feel sure persons desirous of locating in this vicinity will find in Mr. Campbell a person at all times ready and willing to render any assistance possible, or furnish information which will aid them in selecting desirable homes.

There are at present two good hotels. The "Grand Union" is a fine building with ample room, well appointed, having in connection a livery and stable. There is room for the accommodation of about 40 to 50 guests, and two sample rooms. The proprietors, Messrs. Turner & Hulse, will be found attentive.

At the "Metropolitan Hotel" will be found Mr. John Cobb, the proprietor, who will receive and so look after your comfort as to impress the traveller with a homelike feeling so much appreciated by strangers. Although he now has 29 bed rooms he intends enlarging his house this summer to accommodate his patrons. There are two sample rooms, also table and livery in connection.

Space will not permit us to mention the many other industries and business houses represented, comprising stores, blacksmith and machine shops, grocer, butcher, baker and barber shops, millinery establishments, law and other offices, bank, etc. In another column will be found information respecting the store of Wesley Jackson, which is at present looking for a business partner, and which The Melita Enterprise, published and edited by Graham & Larn, fills the bill as a local newspaper.

Highly Prized Potatoes.

BY F. R. E. REID, BRANDON, MAN.

The best result from any potato I have ever tried is the New Minister. I bought a peck from Mr. Robert Evans, of Hamilton, Ont., and they yielded from that one peck eighty pecks. This potato is the best I have ever tried for table use; when cooked it is very floury. It has a beautiful flavor, and is about two weeks earlier than any other sort I know of, and owing to its productiveness is very valuable. From a hill of this kind I got fifty-six potatoes.

Another potato good for cooking is the English Blue; not quite so good in flavor as the New Minister, but a grand eating potato. It is a late potato, but will be in good time for the digging in the fall. It is not a very good producer, but will make up for that in eating quality; is of good size and of a round, flat shape.

The White Elephant resembles it very much, and comes in about the same time, only that it is nearly pure white, and the blue potato is of a bluish color. The Elephant is a better producer than the blue potato, but not quite so good in flavor; it is very solid, a good keeper, and the vines are strong and healthy and free from blight.

The Beauty of Hebron potato is an old standby. It has now surpassed the Early Rose, and is fully a week earlier. It has yielded from four to five hundred bushels per acre around here; yields fully one-third more than the Early Rose; is an even grower, the potatoes all ripening together.

Another potato that has been tried to a limited extent is the Early Sunrise. It is now growing into favor very fast. Those who have grown it agree it is the best they have tried for a long time. In productiveness I think it surpasses the Beauty of Hebron, but in other respects I think it is not quite so good. Its flesh is dry, fine grained and of a very good flavor. It is a valuable potato for the gardener.

The White Puritan is another potato worthy of mention; it is middling early, of a large size, very long with big eyes, has not such a good flavor as the Sunrise, and does not yield such a heavy crop.

As to the Early Rose, I would say it was a good potato one time—could not be beaten—but now it seems to have run out, and in flavor cannot be compared with any of the above mentioned ones.

I can strongly recommend the New Minister potato; it is in every respect the best I have ever tried. Its immense yield and good flavor put it ahead of all potatoes around here. It is really the king of potatoes.

Remedy for Apple Scab.

BY JOHN CRAIG, HORTICULTURIST DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF COPPER CARBONATE.

As the precipitated form of carbonate of copper is not always obtainable from druggists, directions are herewith appended for the easy preparation of this material at a cost much less than the usual wholesale price. These instructions are important, as many fruit growers are prevented from spraying by the expense and trouble involved in obtaining the chemicals.

"In a vessel capable of holding two or three gallons, dissolve 1½ pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in 2 quarts of hot water. This will be entirely dissolved in fifteen or twenty minutes, using the crystalline form. In another vessel dissolve 1½ pounds of soda (washing soda) also in 2 quarts of hot water. When completely dissolved, pour the second solution into the first, stirring briskly. When effervescence has ceased, fill the vessel with water and stir thoroughly; then allow it to stand five or six hours, when the sediment will have settled to the bottom. Pour off the clear liquid without disturbing the precipitate, fill with water again and stir as before; then allow

it to stand until the sediment has settled again, which will take place in a few hours. Pour the clear liquid off carefully as before, and the residue is Carbonate of Copper. Using the above quantities of copper sulphate and soda, there will be formed 12 ounces of copper carbonate.

Instead of drying this, which is a tedious operation, add four quarts of strong ammonia, stirring in well, then add sufficient water to bring the whole quantity up to 6 quarts. This can be kept in an ordinary two-gallon stone jar, which should be closely corked."

FORMULA.

Each quart will contain 2 ounces of the carbonate of copper, which, when added to 25 gallons of water, will furnish a solution for spraying of the same strength and character as that obtained by the use of the dried carbonate, and one which can be prepared with little labor, and kept ready for use throughout the season.

CARBONATE OF COPPER IN SUSPENSION.

When the carbonate is to be used in suspension, instead of adding the ammonia to the sediment, add water until the whole quantity is made up to 6 quarts. Stir this thoroughly until the sediment is completely suspended (entirely mixed throughout), and pour the thick liquid into a suitable jar, when it will be ready for use.

Before using shake the contents thoroughly, so that all the sediment may be evenly distributed in the water. Pour out a quart of the thick fluid and mix with 25 gallons of water. Spray early and at intervals of two weeks, making three applications.—[From Bulletin No. 10.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agricultural Implements—Watson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
 Cart—J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Ltd., Guelph.
 Harness—Wright & Co., Winnipeg.
 Cattle For Sale—Chas. C. Hearn, Hayfield P. O., Brandon.
 Commission Merchants—Kirkpatrick & Cookson, Montreal.
 Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition—J. K. Strachan, Sec-Treas., Winnipeg.
 Poultry—S. Ling, Winnipeg.
 Wire Fence—J. F. Sangster, Winnipeg.
 Industrial Farm—E. A. Struthers, Russell, Man.
 Veterinary Association of Manitoba.
 Eggs—John Lemon, Winnipeg.
 Collies—Dr. Hardy, Moosomin, N. W. T.
 C. P. R.—W. M. McLeod, Winnipeg.
 Poultry—J. McClure, Winnipeg.
 Auction Sale—M. Conway, Winnipeg.
 Pigs—L. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, Man.
 Mica Roofing—W. G. Fonseca, Winnipeg.
 Livery Stable—J. Smith, Portage la Prairie.
 Clydesdales and Holsteins—S. L. Head, Rapid City.
 Merchant Tailor—Geo. Clements, Winnipeg.
 Emerson Stock Farm—Christie & Fares, Emerson.
 Dry Goods—A. D. Rankin & Co., Brandon.
 Gopher Poison—Fleming & Sons, Brandon.
 Merchant Tailor—J. R. Cameron, Winnipeg.
 Boar For Sale—Geo. Clements, Winnipeg.
 Percherons—W. H. Carpenter, Winona, Ont.
 Attorney, Solicitor, &c.—Alex. Stewart, Minnedosa.
 Horse—J. B. McConnell.
 Birtle Side Farm—Wm. Drummond, Manager, Birtle.
 Jerseys at Auction—Henry Young.
 Extensive Auction Sale—J. C. Dietrich.
 Berkshires—H. J. Davis.
 Holstein-Friesians—A. Kirby.
 Shorthorns—Valentine Ficht.
 Improved Large Yorkshires—J. H. S. Barbour.
 Holsteins—H. McCaugherty.
 Shire Horses and Improved Yorkshires—Wm. Mullin.
 Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires—A. J. C. Shaw & Sons.
 Shropshires—E. G. Preece.
 Holsteins—E. M. S. & C. S. Mott.
 Herefords, Leicesters and Poland Chinas—Dan. Reed.
 Shorthorns—C. G. Davis.
 Roseberry Stock Farm.
 Breeding Ewes Wanted—T. V., Advocate Office, Winnipeg.
 Cotswolds, Jerseys and Berkshires—J. C. Snell.
 Binding Twine—S. Mills & Co.
 Melita, Man.
 Farm Implements—Mercer Co. (Ltd.)
 DeLaval Cream Separators—Frank Wilson, Montreal, P. O.
 Chester Whites and Horned Dorsets—R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
 Shropshires—W. H. Hawkshaw, Glanworth.
 Holstein-Friesians—A. C. Hallam & Co., New Dundee.
 Shorthorns—Dr. F. C. Sibbald, Sutton West.
 Hay Loaders and Tedders—Wilson Mfg. Co., Hamilton.
 Herbageum.
 Jersey Bull—Percy & Young, Bowmanville.
 Situation Wanted—C. H. McNish, Markham.
 Picket Wire Fence—Toronto Picket Wire Fence Co.

Farm Lands—A. J. Bannerman, Shropshires and Yorkshires—T. H. Medcraft, Sparta.
 Clydesdale for Sale—Wm. Agnew, V.S., Langton.
 Campbell's Quinine Wine.
 Farm Implements—D. Thom, Watford.
 Boys for Farm Help—Alf. B. Owen, Toronto.
 Plow—Wm. Dick, Albion P.O.
 Produce—Fruit, Provisions, etc.—Thos. Irvine & Co., Liverpool, Eng.
 Wind-mill—Ontario Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto.
 Wind-mill for Sale—Jackson Johnson, Warkworth.
 Sale of Lands—C. P. R.
 Jersey Bull—J. C. Snell, Edmonton.
 Shorthorn Bull—J. C. Snell, Edmonton.
 Shropshires—Wm. Pettit, Freeman P. O.

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

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. 318-y-om **MALCOLM TURIFF, Rapid City.**

STOCK FOR SALE.
 EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

OF
High Class Trotting-Bred Road Horses

MR. J. C. DIETRICH,
 Maple Leaf Farm, - - Galt, Ont.,

WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
 at his farm, in the suburbs of the
 Town of Galt, on

THURSDAY, June 16,
30 - HEAD - 30

OF
Finely-Bred Roadsters

comprising brood mares with foal at foot, and one, two and three-year old colts and fillies. This will be a grand opportunity to purchase breeding stock of the choicest type, with action unexcelled, the young stock being, with two exceptions, sired by the well-known standard-bred stallion Axland (6693), by Leland (1300). Leland is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his dam is Imogeur, by American Star. Axland's dam is Axis, by Princeps; 2nd dam Fay, by Dorsey's Goldust; 3rd dam Grace, by Pilot, Jr.; 4th dam by Orphan Boy, son of American Eclipse. The brood mares are a choice lot, being grand individuals. This stock has been bred especially with a view to supplying the demand for high class Roadsters and Saddle Horses for the foreign market.

Terms:—Ten per cent. of amount to be paid as soon as sale is made, on the balance four months' credit will be given when parties are known to me and security approved.

Sale commences at 1 o'clock, p. m.
 Pedigrees furnished at time of sale.
THOS. TILT, J. C. DIETRICH,
 AUCTIONEER, 318-a-m PROPRIETOR.

THE SECOND ANNUAL AUCTION SALE
 OF
THOROUGHbred : STOCK
 will be held at the
WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
JULY 25th to 30th.

Parties wishing to dispose of Pure-bred Cattle, will please send me their entries with full pedigrees at once, in order that they may be properly catalogued.
 Farm stock sales a specialty.
M. CONWAY, Auctioneer.
 Office—262 Portage Avenue Winnipeg. 19-y-m

JERSEYS AT AUCTION

on Tuesday, June 14th, 1892, at my farm, one mile from Tavistock, G. T. R., four miles from Shakespeare, G. T. R., and twelve miles from Woodstock, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Thirty-five high class Jersey cows, heifers in calf, heifer calves and young bulls, registered, pure-bred unregistered, and high grade, deep milkers, rich butter producers, handsome colors, and models of the better breed. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock. Terms, six months credit, or four per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton, Ont. 318-a-o
HENRY YOUNG, Tavistock P. O. 27-y-m

THOS. HARKNESS
 CLYDE STABLE,
 BRANDON, MANITOBA

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

EMERSON STOCK FARM

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. 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.

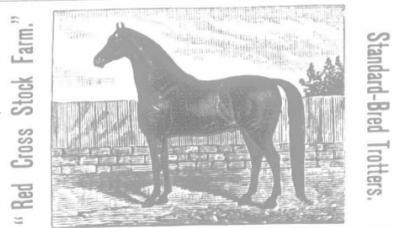
For pedigree and particulars, address—

CHRISTIE & FARES,
 30-f-m **EMERSON, MAN.**

ISAAC LUSK,
 HORSE AND CATTLE DEALER.

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

PATTERSON STABLES,
 265 Princess St.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
 Correspondence solicited. 27-f-M



ACACIA 11322, chestnut, 15 1/2 hands, weighs 1,150 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853 (trial 224); 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. 230, by Egmont; by Belmont; by dam, Zee K. 230, by Egmont; by Belmont; 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 1,050 lbs., was sired by Balaklava (as above). His dam was Fanny B, by Grandson 1129; by Lakeland dam 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, Trainer.
W. J. ANDREWS, Manager.
 Address—B. J. McCONNELL, M.D., Morden, Man. 27-y-m

NOTICES.

Mr. M. Turriff, the pioneer real estate agent for the Rapid City and Hamiota districts, reports sales of farm lands in those districts as very satisfactory this season. A good class of settlers have been buying up the vacant lands with object of pursuing mixed farming, the security and profits of which they regard as beyond any question. Past experience warrants great expectations for this portion of Manitoba in the future.

There has been a number of sales of land recently in what is known as the Bridge Creek district, near Franklin station, on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway. Prices are advancing, and several farms have changed hands at considerable profit. Any information desired about the locality may be readily obtained from Mr. Alex. Stewart, agent for C. P. R. and Canada N. W. Land Co.'s lands, Minnedosa, Man.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.—The steadily increasing demand for the manufacturers of the Rapid City Woollen Mills has made it necessary to run them eighteen hours per day to enable them to fill their orders. We do not wonder that this is the case on being shown the very fine goods they manufacture. There is another very important feature of the business viewed from the farmers' standpoint, that of wool supply. Having been obliged to purchase large quantities, more than is at present produced in this part, is certainly convincing proof that many more local producers might find here a ready market.



J. SMITH,
 Livery, Feed & Sale Stable
 (near Grand Pacific Hotel),
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
 Manitoba.
 Good Rigs, - -
 - Fine Horses, - -
 - Right Prices.
 Give us a call. 30-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, B. TROTTER,
BRANDON, 27-y-M

— 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,
 29-2y-m **Portage la Prairie, Man.**

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS
 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.**

"BIRTLESIDE" FARM.

Maj.-Gen. H. C. WILKINSON, C.B., Prop'r.
WM. DRUMMOND, Manager.

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

Imported Clydesdales and Holstein Cattle.

S. L. HEAD, RAPID CITY.

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

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. Chas. C. Hearn, Hayfield P. O., Man., makes an announcement in another column that will interest intending purchasers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Mr. W. H. Carpenter, of Winona, Ontario, is now offering pure-bred Jersey cattle and young Percheron stallions for sale. Read his advertisement, and write him for particulars.

The superior young Aberdeen-Angus bull, Barrasford, referred to in the review of J. D. McGregor & Co.'s herd in the May FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was secured by Wm. T. Weightman, West Hall, Man.

Two more "Hope Farm" Galloway bulls, Russell 8534 and Duke of Kent 8804, have been sold by Mr. Wm. Martin, the fortunate purchasers being Morgan & Cummings, Pincher Creek, N. W. T. Both these bulls were sired by Chester 4472.

Morgan & Cummings, of Pincher Creek, N. W. T., have purchased two grand young Shorthorn bulls from Mr. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, one being the first prize yearling at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last year (Chief Justice, by Premier Earl), and the other, McArthur, by Mexico, an imported bull.

Mr. A. Beggs, of Roseisle, Man., has purchased a fine Shorthorn bull and two heifers from Mr. Geo. Douglass, of London, Ontario. Mr. Wilkie, of Roseisle, secured a choice roan Shorthorn from the well-known herd of Mr. John S. Robson, Manitou.

Mr. J. S. Gibson, of Brandon, informs us that he has disposed of the car load of brood mares brought up from Ontario, at very satisfactory prices. He has the very fine chestnut imported shire mare, No. 289, E. S. B., Georgia, with foal at side, for sale. This is a rare opportunity, as she is a prize-winner of many shows, having been successful at Islington, Eng. She then took first at Buffalo, first at Detroit, and silver medal as best Shire mare of any age at the Industrial at Toronto, 1890.

Mr. Wm. Martin has lately sold from the "Hope Farm" herd of Galloways two fine young bulls, Hastings of Guelph 8520, sire Chester 4472, and dam Hannah 3rd of Castlemilk (7699); and Squire Chester, sire Chester, dam Lady Constance II. (8571), to Mr. W. E. Cochrane, of the Little Bow Cattle Co., Mosquito Creek, Alberta.

Mr. Wm. J. Young, of Emerson, writes:—"Our Holsteins have come through the winter in fine shape; all of the new ones have improved in appearance. The calves from my bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, are very large, strong and nicely marked. I shipped recently to Mr. D. Marwood, of Treherne, the two-year-old heifer, Manitoba Queen, and calf. She has every appearance of developing into a fine cow. I also secured the bull calf Mountain King, calved Dec. 20, 1891, as stock bull. He is a fine, large, thrifty fellow. I got lately, by express, a fine bull calf eight months old, from Messrs. Gilett & Son, Rosedale, Wis. Name, Poma 3rd's Clothilde. He is a handsome fellow and very large of his age; nicely marked and an excellent handler. He is backed by the very best breeding, his eight nearest dams having an average record of 22 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in 7 days. He is now in quarantine, but I will have him out in time for exhibition in July. I got him to replace my stock bull Tempest's Captain Columbus, who is closely related to three of my cows. I will offer the big bull for sale after this season, as I need only one bull."

TOP GALLANT STOCK FARM SALES.

Mr. T. W. Evans, proprietor of the "Top Gallant Stock Farm," Yverton, Ont., brought to Winnipeg, as announced in the April issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, one of the best Clydesdale importations of the season. Relying on the merits of his stock Mr. Evans was not slow in making sales at remunerative prices. Amongst them was a fine three-year-old McGregor horse Glenlee Chief (7789). This is a horse of good color, bay, fine action and beautiful symmetry, and will readily take the eye of anyone. The fortunate purchaser of this fine horse was Mr. W. H. Elford, Carman, Man. Island King (7845), a big, strong, massive four-year-old horse, seal-brown in color, was sired by the grand breeding horse Cumbrae (4946), who was by the noted Top Gallant (1850), a son of Darnley. His dam is the prize-winning mare Victoria (7702), by What Care I (912), son of Prince of Wales. This is a horse well calculated to improve the Clydesdales in Manitoba. He was secured by the Messrs. Murray, sons of the Hon. Alex. Murray, Starbuck, Man. Jubilee Sovereign (6869) (1247), is another beautiful looking horse, bay, rising five, sired by the noted Darnley horse Stumrah (5381), his dam being by Prince of Renfrew (664). He is a horse of excellent symmetry, and the farmers of Manitoba will find him, doubtless, a valuable sire. He went to Messrs. W. H. & S. R. Corbett, of Springfield, Man. A good horse for a good district. Next on the list was Rising Sun (627), a grand horse of great substance, grandson of Prince of Wales (613). His dam was by Lord Haddo (366). He was a dark seal-brown horse, and went to McMillan Bros., of St. Agathe, Man., where he should leave a superior lot of stock, being of good breeding and superb individuality. A fine registered mare, Maggie of Haverough 8033, sire Bold Bue leugh (881) (1400), from Cambridge and Maggie (imp.) (802) (509), was purchased by Mr. A. H. Clark, of Carman. Mr. Evans also reports the following sales not included in the above importation:—To Mr. Robt. Baird, of Almonte, Rustic Lad (8218). He is a grand four-year-old horse and a noted prize-winner, both at Old Country local shows and at the Toronto Industrial, and other big Canadian fairs. To Mr. W. E. Baker, of Demorestville, Ont., a stallion of unusual merit, Earl Cassisilis (1597) (5678), sire Harold (2854), dam Maggie (8117).

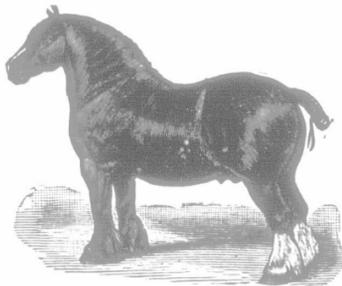
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Prize winners at the leading shows and descendants of the famous sires Lord Erskine, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Good Hope and Darnley's Hero. The Collie dogs are from the celebrated Metchley Wonder and Christopher strains. We have pups for sale at the present time. Prices reasonable. Catalogues furnished on application. **ROBT. & JOHN A. TURNER,** Clydesdale Ranch, Calgary, N.W.T., Alberta. 28-y-M

Fairview Stock Farm.

A choice lot of good milking

SHORTHORNS

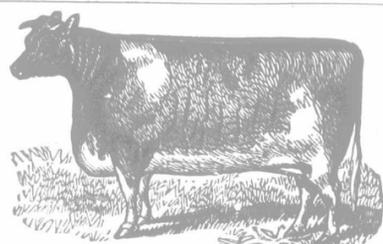
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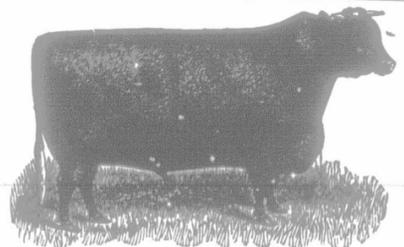
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Aberdeen-Angus bull Bob Roy 10303, A.A.A. H.B., rising four, and a sure stock getter. Also a young bull (11 months) sired by Bob Roy (eligible for registration.) Both fine animals. Also a number of high grade Aberdeen-Angus cows and heifers.

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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 Netherland, Aaggie, Artis, Aegis, and Echo noted prize-winners. My cows won 1st and 2nd at Winnipeg Exhibition in 1891. New importation of choice cows and heifers from best of Illinois herds. Stock for sale. Pedigreed Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs, spring litters. Will meet visitors at N. P. R. or C. P. R. stations. Write **WM. J. YOUNG,** Emerson, Man. 28-y-M

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YEARLING

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Bred from good milking dams, and sired by bulls of the very best individual merit and pedigree. 26-f-M **DAVID STEEL,** Glenboro, Man.

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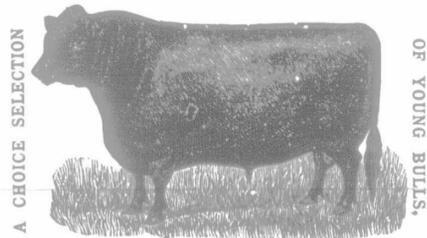


CLYDESDALES.—A number of young Stallions, of imported stock on both sides; also imported Stallions and Mares; all superior animals of the most fashionable style and breeding.

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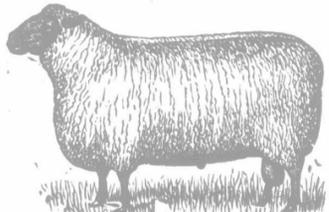


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FOR SALE FROM IMPORTED SIRE AND DAM.

I have a choice lot of registered IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES from prize-winning stock at Winnipeg Exhibition. Twenty young pigs for sale low. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see stock.

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Improved Large White Yorkshires



AND English Berkshire PIGS.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Messrs. Menzies Bros., of Shoal Lake, have recently imported from Teeswater, Ont., eleven fine Oxford-Down sheep. It is their intention to show the same at Winnipeg at the summer show.

The trotting stallion Bob Burdette 10062, referred to in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for April, was sold by Messrs. Christie & Fares, of Emerson, to Dr. Henderson, V. S., of Carberry. He is by Ensign, with 11 in the 2:30 list. Coronado, another of Christie & Fares' importation, was secured by Tweed & Moore, of Morden. He is a prize-winner, and the sire of prize-winning stock.

Mr. S. L. Head, of Rapid City, has had encouraging success with his young stock, and had, at the time of a recent visit, from his imported Clydesdale mares, four foals which were in fine shape, and which, with proper developing, should make superior animals. He had two imported mares yet to foal. With the number of excellent brood mares which he has, we can reasonably expect some very fine stock.

Mr. W. S. Lister, "Marchmont," Middlechurch, Man., reports the following recent sales:—"Promised Heir, the first-prize calf at Winnipeg in 1891, to Mr. R. K. Byerley, of Cook's Creek, so that he will likely be seen again at the Industrial Exhibition in July; also the young bull Mina Earl to Mr. McClean, of Clandebove; and in Berkshires four boars to the Canadian Agricultural and Colonization Co. for their four farms at Calgary, Dummore, Stair and Nawka."

The very fine Shorthorn bull Eramosa Chief =2875=, which was advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a short time ago, has been sold by H. O. Ayearst to W. J. Barker, of Battleford, Sask. He was sired by the great prize-winner The Baron (imp.), bred by Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. No doubt he will prove a very valuable acquisition to the stock interests in the district to which he goes.

Mr. James Bray, "Oak Grove Farm," Portage la Prairie P. O., writes us regarding his recent importation of stock as follows:—"I purchased of Jos. Stratford, Brantford, some fine Jerseys, including Jersey bull Elmhurst Stoke Pogis, No. 22242, A. J. C. C., head of herd, sire Canada John Bull 8388, a pure St. Lambert with four crosses of Stoke Pogis 3rd, and 5/8 of his blood. Brenda of Elmhurst 10762, made 20 pounds and 8 ounces butter in 7 days; her full sister was never tested, but milked 48 pounds daily. Rosette of St. Lambert 5108, at ten years old, tested 14 pounds 3 1/2 ounces, and was progenitor of a large list of tested descendants. Both Brenda of Elmhurst and Rosette of St. Lambert are cows carrying enormous and perfect udders. I have a promising yearling bull for sale cheap, also ten registered Shropshire shearing ewes and twelve registered Oxford shearing ewes. I also purchased from J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., some fine breeding sows, one imported from the sweepstake herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. Brethour's is the largest herd in Canada, breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. Inspection of my stock solicited. Sales have been very good this spring. I still have young pigs and young sows with pig for sale, not akin."

Messrs. R. & J. A. Turner, of the Clydesdale Ranch, Calgary, N. W. T., have sold out their entire lot of stallions over two-year-old which they brought to Calgary on the 20th of April. They were a fine lot, and this probably accounts for their going off so rapidly. The first sold was Barnaby Rudge, a magnificent imported three-year-old, purchased by Frank Heddingfield, of High River. Mr. Bryce Wright was the fortunate purchaser of Exoklin Boy; he was placed first at the Industrial Exhibition Toronto in 1891; third at the Spring Stallion Show held at Toronto in 1892. Mr. R. G. Robinson, of the Elbow Park Farm, picked up Culzean, one of the best bred Clydesdale horses in Canada to-day, being full brother to the celebrated Lord Alisa, winner of second prize at the H. A. S. Show Glasgow in 1888; first at H. A. S. Show Melbourne in 1889. Mr. Jos. McPherson, of the Elbow River, purchased Gem (imp.), who was placed first at Calgary Spring Stallion Show held on the 30th of April, 1892. He was sired by Lord Erskine, dam Miss Newlands (636). The last of the lot, Self Praise (imp.), but by no means the worst, was sold to John Brennan, of Calgary. This horse, rising three-year-old, is a dapple brown, and is very fashionably bred, his sire being Charmer (2014), dam May Bloom (5367), by Pride of Galloway (601). Messrs. Turner add:—"We still have left for sale four nice yearlings, two of them our own breeding, viz., Clydesdale Wonder (1822); color dark brown; sire Fitzmaurice (1331) (imp.); dam Minnie (imp.) (1206) and Great Scott, sire Strathmore (1246), dam Maggie, by Tam O' Shanter. The other two we brought into this country this spring. One of them is Blythe Tom (1861), sire General Duke (1663), dam Nellie Blythe (1234). The other is a Hackney colt called Bandy, only seven months old, sire Norman (3171), by Confidence (158), dam Lady Mable (imp.) (1647), by the Gun (44). Balreggan Hero is at the head of our stud. He has thickened out into a big, massive horse, still possessing the same quality as when seen at the Winnipeg Exhibition last fall, where he took the diploma for the best Clydesdale any age, when he was just a two-year-old. We are also using a good two-year-old Hackney called Canute, sire False Heir (1489), dam Silvertail. He is a dark chestnut, and a stylish goer, being a descendant of Lord Derby 2nd (417), Denmark 177 and Fireaway (223), which are considered amongst the best Hackney sires in England."

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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.**



FOR SALE.

ONE PURE-BRED

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FOR SALE—A very fine Holstein bull one year old, also Shorthorn bull 15 months; red; D. H. Pedigree 23-y-M

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IMPROVED Large Yorkshire Pigs.

Imported stock. Spring litters now for sale.

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Stud dog "Sabre," sire "Champion Charlemagne," winner of Crystal Palace, London, Eng., Championship Cup two years in succession as the best Collie in the world.

Pups for sale out of pure pedigree bitch. For fees and particulars apply to **DR. HARDY, Cannington Manor, Moosomin, N. W. T.** 30-a-m



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Eggs for hatching from highest class Golden, Silver Laced and Black Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black Cochins, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Hamburgs, also Bronze Turkeys. Price, \$2 per setting. The above birds include upwards of twenty prize-winners at Winnipeg, and a first and second at Toronto Industrial. Eggs carefully packed and delivered at express office, Winnipeg. Write for circulars. Address—**S. LING,** Winnipeg, Man.
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First prize Games, Mammoth Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, etc. My Game birds took first prizes at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Thirty years experience in breeding. Choice young Game birds and eggs from prize winners for sale. **JAS. A. MULLEN,** box 37, Cypress River, Man.
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- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Barr, John W. | Neepawa. |
| Coxe, Samuel A. | Brandon. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Fisher, John Frederick | 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. |
| Loughman, John | Winnipeg. |
| McFadden, D. H. | Emerson. |
| McMillan, Adam | Oak Lake. |
| McNaught David | Rapid City. |
| Morrison, Wm. McLeod | Glenboro. |
| Roe, James S. | Neepawa. |
| Rutherford, John Junion | Portage la Prairie. |
| Shoultz, Wm. A. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Spiers, John | Virden. |
| Taylor, William Ralph | Portage la Prairie. |
| Thompson, S. J. | Carberry. |
| Torrance, Frederick | Brandon. |
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\$15,000 Offered in Prizes.

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Alex. Macdonald, J. K. Strachan,
30-b-m President. Sec.-Treas.

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 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.
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Farmers, here's something for your Wives & Daughters.
ASHLEY'S CORSET FACTORY,
 Robert Block, cor. 2nd St. & 6th Ave., Nor. Winnipeg
LADIES' CORSETS MADE TO ORDER.
 Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fitting room attached. Shoulder braces for men, women and children. 21-y-M

SAM. HOOPER, SCULPTOR,
 AND DEALER IN
Marble & Granite Monuments
WINNIPEG, - MAN.
 Special designs furnished. 23-y-M

GEORGE GRIEVE, Taxidermist,
 251 Main Street, Winnipeg,
 HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR
WHITE OWLS, - -
- - ELK HEADS, &c.
 19-y-M

To Farmers, Agents, Contractors and Builders!
ROOFING! ROOFING!
 Felt, pitch, and patent cement, pine coal, tar and gravel roofing. Painting, kalsomining and paper hanging.
 21-y-M **OWEN DAVIES,**
 585 Balmoral street, 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,**
 25-y-M **WINNIPEG.**

J. B. RUTTER,
Auctioneer,
LIVE STOCK, Appraiser, &c.
 REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGE, HOUSEHOLD, FURNITURE, and TRADE SALES
 Conducted in city or country. Write for dates Telephone 173. Office: 246 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.
 29-y-m

PHOTOGRAPHY
 IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
 -AT-
MITCHELL'S
Photographic Art Studio,
 566 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

J. R. CAMERON,
 Merchant Tailor.

 Ordered Suits of first-class goods very reasonable. Call and examine stock and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you.
 6 First Ave. North (Mc-Dermot-St.) Winnipeg. 30-y-m

George Clements,
Merchant Tailor
 480 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR SUMMER SUITINGS.
 28-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 effected by heat or cold, and quickly put on, making it the most economical roofing known. Enquiries regarding it promptly answered.
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Bennetto & Co. HAVE THE LEADING ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS
 IN WINNIPEG AND PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Copies made from old pictures of every description and enlarged to life size if desired. Finished in India Ink, Crayon or Water Colors. Frames made to order of any size; also complete stock on hand. 28-c-m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 No town or village in the Northwest should be without some system of
"Fire Protection."
 The trouble has been where to get the information and apparatus, but it is a pleasure to know that that difficulty has been overcome by

CAPTAIN W. O. McROBIE,
 formerly of the Montreal and Winnipeg Fire Brigades, who devotes his entire time to organizing and equipping town and village fire brigades. Information and practical experience given in person by addressing
 25-y-M **CAPT. W. O. McROBIE, Winnipeg.**

PUMPS.
 -SEE-
CURRIE'S
LARGE STOCK.
 Best Material, Most Durable,
 Finest Speed, Cheapest in Manitoba.
 178 Rupert St., Winnipeg.
 Send for circular. 21-y-M



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. 19-y-M
OFFICE: 474 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

JAMES STEWART,
DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
 879 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG,
 North of the C. P. R. Station, keeps constantly an assortment of Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles; also Cattle Medicines, which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices. When visiting the city do not fail to call. 20-y-M

IMPERIAL -- BANK -- OF -- CANADA
 Capital authorized, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,800,000; rest, \$200,000. 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.

FARMERS! FARMERS!
RESTAURANT,
 555 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.
 A square meal for 25c. Board by the day or week. Every attention paid to strangers. Close to market.
 21-y-M **MRS. E. FOWLER, Proprietress.**

Important to Farmers.
 Farmers' Produce Sale and Supply Agency, 45 Market Square, Winnipeg. We handle Farm Produce of all kinds on Commission, either in car lots or otherwise, and can get highest prices going. Terms for selling:—5 per cent. car lot, 7½ small lot. We also make a specialty of supplying big Farmers, Ranchers, Lumbermen, Contractors, Boarding Houses, Hotels and all large consumers with Groceries and Provisions of all kinds at clo wholesale prices. Write us for quotations.
 19-y-M Address **E. GALBRAITH & CO.**

R. R. KEITH,
AUCTIONEER,
 15 AND 17 JEMIMA STREET, WINNIPEG,
Live Stock Salesman.
 Sales conducted in city or country. Register kept of stock for private sale. Prompt settlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 20-y-M

E. G. CONKLIN
REAL ESTATE,
 500 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.
 SPECIALTY.—The buying and selling of Manitoba Farm Lands and Winnipeg City Property on Commission. 19-y-M

BROWN & STEWART,
Real Estate Agents and Land Valuers.
 Thousands of acres of improved and unimproved Farm Lands for sale near the city, and in the best parts of Manitoba. Terms to suit. Houses to rent. Rents collected. Money to loan. Properties managed for residents and non-residents. Ontario and Old Country farmers receive special attention.
 Office: Room No. 4 McNece block, 502 Main-st.,
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STEAMSHIP TICKETS.
 If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to your nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates. Steamers leave Halifax every Saturday.
ROBT. KERR,
 Gen. Passenger Agent C.P.R.
 27-y-M **WINNIPEG.**

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

For Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Mirror Plates, or anything in this line. You will find the largest assortment and lowest prices at

W. CRANSTON & CO.'S,

215 McDermot St., Winnipeg.
Wholesale and retail. [21-y-M] 3 doors west of P.O.

HOGS. - HOGS.

ALLEN & BROWN,

Pork Packers, Provision Dealers & Sausage Manufacturers

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Eggs, etc.

Close prices to the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Live or dressed hogs wanted.—70 McDermot St., Winnipeg. 21-y-M

ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

185 Notre Dame Street East, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS!

— WE CAN GET YOU GOOD PRICES FOR —

BUTTER, EGGS & POULTRY,

and you do not require to take the proceeds in "trade"—we send you the cash.

ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & CO.

20-v-M

SAMUEL SPINK

Grain Exporter and Commission Merchant.

All kinds of Grain bought and sold. Careful attention given consignments, and highest market prices obtained. Liberal advances and prompt returns. Correspondence solicited. Office, 527 Main street Winnipeg. 22-y-M

H. BUCKLE, SONS & CO.,

Printers and Paper Merchants.

Paper Bags, Wrapping Papers, Twines, Etc.

Commercial, Municipal and Book Printing.

WEDDING CARDS & SOCIETY PRINTING SPECIALTIES.

23-y-M LOMBARD ST., WINNIPEG.

FARMERS! FARMERS!

Just what you want,

Hand-Made Boots & Shoes

Durable, Neat and Cheap. Send for prices to

- CHRISTIE -

ALEXANDER ST., 19-y-M WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Paints, Oils & Glass

Our Specialties are

Pure Liquid Paints, CARRIAGE COLORS and Enamels for Decorative Purposes.

For sale by all the principal dealers.

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Tanners and Boot Manufacturers,

171 and 173 King Street, Winnipeg.
Boots Wholesale and Retail. 20-y-M

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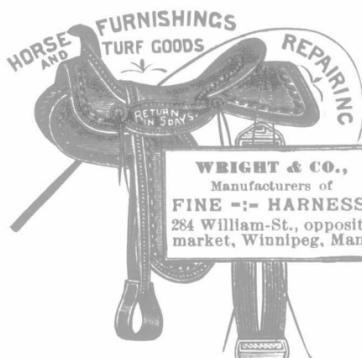
TANNER AND DRESSER OF SKINS.

Wool Mats and Dusters a Specialty.

Skins retanned and renovated. All work done in first-class manner, and guaranteed, or money refunded.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY GIVE ME A TRIAL.

360 4th Ave., N. (late Jemima St.), WINNIPEG. 24-y-M



WRIGHT & CO.,
Manufacturers of
FINE HARNESS,
284 William-St., opposite
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OF BEST QUALITY

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

PRIZE MEDAL!

International Exhibition, London, England, 1885; International Exhibition, London, England, 1886; Exposition Universal, Paris, 1878.

W. A. PEIRCE,

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER OF

Harness, Collars and Saddlery

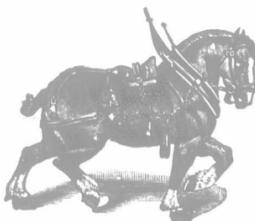
STABLE REQUISITES.

278 James Street West, Winnipeg.

Style, quality, price—the best. No machine or slop work. Goods marked in plain figures. Best market for Saddles, Harness, Collars, Whips, etc.

N.B.—We sell for Cash only at rock-bottom prices, consequently our customers do not have to pay other people's bad debts. We save cost of book-keeping, collecting, and the other expenses incident to a credit business, and so are able to give our customers the full benefit of lowest possible prices. Careful attention given to country orders. Send post-card for prices. Note the address, PEIRCE, 278 James Street West, Winnipeg

25-y-M



FARMERS,

ATTENTION!

Who is 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

Farmers, now is your Chance to Procure **TEAS and COFFEES**

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

I will prepay freight on all 20 lb. lots to your address.
20 lbs. Japan, splendid value, - - - \$6.00
20 lbs. Black Congon, - - - 5.00
20 lbs. Ceylon, finest value ever offered, - 8.00
20 lbs. Indian Tea, - - - 9.00
Send for samples and be convinced that I can give you better satisfaction than you can procure elsewhere.

J. E. ACTON,

19-y-M 220 1ST AVE. NORTH McDERMOTT-ST., WINNIPEG

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

- R. D. RORISON, -

P. O. Box 617. - Office, 375 Main St.
Telephone 571.

GRAIN DEALER, - LAND BROKER, WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Grain a Specialty. 26-y-M Correspondence solicited.

FOR CHOICE FRESH SEEDS,

SELECT FROM THE CATALOGUE OF

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SEEDSMEN.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
507 MAIN STREET, ADDRESS
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The

Great

Dollar

Weekly

THE Winnipeg Weekly Tribune is the largest Weekly Paper published in the Canadian Northwest— from 12 to 16 pages each issue. The price is only \$1.00 a year. It has all the news of the week— not a line missed. It is the champion of the people's interests. Send for a sample copy. Address—

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.
11-m

Yes, it is Craske

- THAT PURCHASES -
Farmer's Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hides, Wool, &c., and gives the highest price. It is **CRASKE** that sells Dry Goods, Boots, Tinware, at the very lowest prices. The Tea he sells at 50c. per lb. will astonish you. Freight paid. **J. G. CRASKE,**
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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

ARMSTRONG'S CART



WITH SPRING EASY BACK,
The greatest advantage on a cart, giving drivers the comforts of a buggy combined with the low cost and light and handy travelling conveniences of a two-wheeler. Ask for this cart. It will please you. **J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., Ltd.,** Guelph, Canada. 28-y-m

THE GREAT 'DOWSWELL' WASHER
11th YEAR.

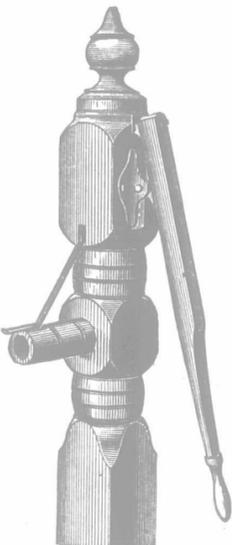
Saves Labor, Health, Time, Money.

Washes without injury the Finest and Heaviest Fabrics.

Buy one from your hardware dealer or direct from



PEERLESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HAMILTON, CANADA. 24-y-m



PUMPS

Give Them a Trial!
The best now in the market.

Printed Instructions With Every Pump.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

RATES given to Agents on application.

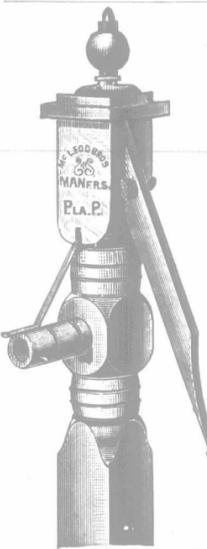
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

J. W. FERRIER,
Portage la Prairie, Man.
28-c-m

ESTABLISHED 1860.
KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,
Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.
Grain, Flour, Butter, Etc.
Personal attention given to all consignments.
50-y-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. 21-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

C. J. ELHAM,
TEACHER OF
Music, Organ, Piano and Voice.
TERMS, \$7 PER 21 LESSONS.
Stonewall, - - Man.
21-y-M

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

ROUSE & CO.
Dealers in all kinds of furniture; full line of undertaking and funeral furnishings. Picture framing to order. Repairs of all kinds at Moderate prices.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
RAPID CITY, MAN.
Branch Store Hamiota. 28-c-m

NEWBERRY & WELLS

- Importers of and Dealers in -
Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Etc.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Large stock of Choicest **TEAS** always on hand.
MELITA, MANITOBA. 29-c-m

FOR SALE!
A GOOD STORE AND BUSINESS
With TOWN WEIGH SCALES in connection in the live TOWN OF MELITA. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars write to
WESLEY JACKSON, Melita, Man.
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HARDWARE
Lowest
Cash Prices at **JAMES BURDETT'S**
Manufacturer and Dealer
In Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
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FOR SALE!
ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL
Opposite Alexandria Block,
EMERSON, MANITOBA.
A good business at a low price. Proprietor retiring. Apply personally or by letter.
LOUIS DUENSING, PROPRIETOR
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McGIRR & HINTON,
- Importers of and Dealers in -
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Large stock of Choicest **TEAS** always on hand.
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H-A-R-N-E-S-S
Prompt attention given to ordered Harness. A good stock of Collars, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Trunks, Valises, and all goods usually kept in a first-class saddlery.
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RED RIVER FARMS
PART CASH.
480 Acres
Consisting of 160 acres wood lot and 320 acres prairie. 100 acres ready for crop. 2 storey house, stables and out-buildings. Unfailing supply of water.
OTHER CHOICE FARMS.
EASY TERMS.
WALTON & UNSWORTH,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
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28-b-om

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REAL ESTATE AGENT.

City and Farm Properties Bought and Sold.
PROPERTIES HANDLED ON COMMISSION.
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THE CONSUMERS' -
WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE!
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SELLING TO
FARMERS,
Country Merchants, Hotel-keepers, and others buying

Groceries, Teas, Provisions,
Canned Goods, 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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

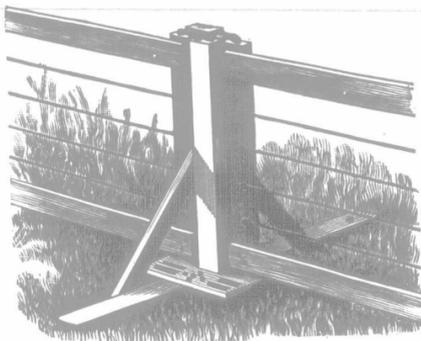
—THE—
BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

—WILL HOLD ITS—
Eleventh Annual Exhibition

—DURING THE—
SUMMER OF 1892,
Commencing July 19th.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING
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S. A. BEDFORD, **THOMAS HARKNESS,**
PRESIDENT. 29-b-M SEC.-TREAS.



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 minutes, 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, Patentee and Proprietor, BRANDON, MAN. 26-y-m

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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

FARMERS! FARMERS!

Buy your Goods where you can get the most for your money.

One of the largest and most complete
ASSORTMENTS OF STATIONERY,
—ETC., IS AT—

F. C. VANBUSKIRK'S, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON
21-y-M

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

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

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.

FRED. D. COOPER,
GENERAL AGENT FOR
MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

—FOR THE—
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Co.
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Established in 1847. Good openings for active and intelligent agents. 318-y-om

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

J. A. BROCK,
The Leading Photographer
"FLEMING'S BLOCK,"

ROSSER AVENUE, 20-y-M BRANDON.

ROSE'S



(TRADE MARK.)

GOPHER KILLER
took Diploma at Brandon Show, 1890. Endorsed by all who use it. A. H. KILFOYLE, 16, 11, 19, collected \$7.96 bounty; after using three bottles says he killed three times as many. This is one of a number of letters we have. **ROSE & CO.,** Rosser Ave., Brandon. Sent by mail, 50c. 28-y-m

W. H. MCINTYRE

6th Street, Brandon, Man.,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

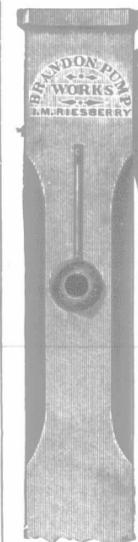
Wooden Pumps,

—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:
Corner Eighth Street
and
Victoria Avenue,
BRANDON.
28-y-M

A. E. REA & CO.,
FLOUR and FEED

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN AND PRODUCE
of all kinds. Rapid City Flour always on hand.
Cor. 8th St. and Rosser Ave., Brandon.
20-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. 20-y-M

CONBOY,
THE JEWELLER,

For 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.
29-y-M

FLEMING'S
GOPHER
POISON.

Price 50c., postpaid to any address

PREPARED BY

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

MANITOBA FARM LANDS!

A. J. BANNERMAN,
REAL ESTATE & FINANCIAL BROKER
435 Main St., WINNIPEG.
Improved and unimproved farm lands in the best parts of Manitoba for sale or to rent on easy terms. Loans negotiated on bonds and mortgages, rents collected, estates managed, taxes and insurance paid, etc. Correspondence solicited.
314-y-OM

WINNIPEG CITY PROPERTY!

STEVENS & BURNS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Straw and Wood-Burning Portable and Stationery and Traction Engines, Ertel Victor Hay Presses, Threshers, J I C Agitator Separator, Saw Mill Machinery, Chaff Cutters, Engineers' Brass Goods & Fittings and Iron Pipes.

AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, **BOILERS.** SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

26-f-M

STEVENS & BURNS, Winnipeg, Man.



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PRINTS, SATEENS, LINENS, COTTONS, SHEETINGS.

The Latest, the Best at Lowest Prices

Flannels and Blankets, Carpets, Housefurnishings, Ready-Made Clothing.

We are at present offering special inducements. Many lines of excellent goods we are clearing at half price. Men's Furnishings, Hats & Caps. Beautiful assortment of the newest goods. Our motto: "Small profits, quick returns." Mail orders carefully attended to. When in town call on

A. D. RANKIN & CO.,
BRANDON, MAN.
Successors to F. NATION & CO.
30-d-m

WILKINS & ANDREWS, BRANDON

CASH BARGAINS IN
PANTS TO ORDER } Clothing, Furnishings, &c.
22-y-M] 47 \$4.00.

MARLATT & HOUSSER LUMBERMEN
Portage la Prairie

SEASON OF 1892

Our Stock will be found the most complete in the Province, and we invite the inspection of parties wishing to build.

WE CARRY ALL KINDS OF
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS,

TURNED STUFF, LIME, BRICK, PAPER, ETC.
Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. We solicit your patronage, and will guarantee satisfaction.
28-c-M **MARLATT & HOUSSER, P. O. BOX 746.**

CITY PLANING MILL and LUMBER YARD
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,

Wholesale and retail in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime and Building Paper, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Bannisters, Newel posts, &c. All kinds of shop work on short notice. Prices right. Mill Yard and Office, opposite M. & N. Depot, Main St. Delivery to all parts of town FREE. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHONE 37. [28-h-m] Address—**J. M. TAYLOR,** Box 306, Portage la Prairie, Man

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD

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

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.		
Brandon Ex. Tues., Thu. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed., Fri.
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junct.	11.18a	1.20p
1.57p	3.58p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.33a	1.36p
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.49p
1.32p	3.28p	23.5	St. Arathe	12.00p	2.08p
1.20p	3.17p	32.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1.08p	3.05p	42.5	Silver Plains	12.28p	2.28p
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	12.45p	2.45p
	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	1.00p	
	2.13p	53.0	Letellier	1.24p	
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p	
	1.35p	68.1	Pembina	2.00p	
	9.45a	108	Grand Forks	5.50p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junct.	9.50p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	583	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday Passenger Tu. Thu. & Saturday.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	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	3.48p	10.19a	
4.48p	11.37a	25.9 Roland	3.53p	10.30a	
4.00p	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	12.33p	
2.20p	10.28a	54.1 Altamont	5.01p	1.05p	
1.40p	10.08a	62.1 Somerset	5.37p	2.17p	
1.13p	9.53a	68.4 Swan Lake	5.52p	2.48p	
12.43p	9.37a	74.6 Indian Springs	6.08p	3.12p	
12.19p	9.28a	79.4 Marieapolis	6.20p	3.45p	
11.46a	9.10a	86.1 Greenway	6.35p	4.18p	
11.15a	8.53a	92.3 Balder	7.00p	5.07p	
10.29a	8.30a	102.0 Belmont	7.36p	5.45p	
9.52a	8.12a	109.7 Hilton	7.53p	6.25p	
9.16a	7.57a	117.1 Ashdown	8.03p	6.38p	
9.02a	7.47a	120.0 Wawanesa	8.28p	7.27p	
8.15a	7.24a	129.5 Rounthwaite	8.48p	8.15p	
7.38a	7.04a	137.2 Martinville	9.10p	8.45p	
7.00a	6.45a	145.1 Brandon			

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mixed Daily ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	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		
10.17a	21	White Plains	5.45p		
9.29a	35.2	Eustace	6.38p		
9.00a	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, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.
H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

EGGS! EGGS!



For hatching from prize stock. White Plymouth Rocks, English Rouen Ducks, English Imported Aylesbury Ducks, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Warranted fresh and newly laid. Address—

H. H. WALLACE, 316-f- Woodstock, Ont.

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BRANDON, - MAN.,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Fine Carriages

HORSE SHOERS

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GENERAL BLACKSMITHS.

: EXPERIENCED :
: WORKMEN :
: - - - ONLY - - - :
: EMPLOYED. : :

R. McKenzie. L. A. Russell.
20-y-M

JAS. S. GIBSON,
Wholesale and retail jobber in

CARRIAGES

Of every description. I carry the largest stock in Brandon. Don't buy before inspecting my large stock of 200 carriages. Also agent at this point for the Cockshutt Plow Co. FOR SALE—Georgia, No. 289, E. S. B., Imported Shire Mare, with foal at foot. I also handle horses. Fancy drivers a specialty. CORNER 8th ST. AND PRINCESS AVE., OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL, BRANDON, 27-f-M MAN.

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Offers the same opportunity to the investor that Vancouver did ten years ago. Business Lots can be had now at low figures, which may make the fortune of the investor a few years hence.

Address for particulars,
GEO. D. SCOTT,
318-a om Box 61, VANCOUVER, B. C.

R. AUZIAS-TURENNE, General Manager.
BARON EDEGRANCEY, Vice-Pres., PARIS, France.
30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

LA COMPAGNIE
DU HARAS NATIONAL



35 PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS IN 1891 FOR OUR
NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS
315-y-OM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HILLHURST -:- HACKNEYS

Oldest Stud in America and largest in the Dominion.
All stock full registered and bred from the most fashionable and purest blood, direct from breeders in the heart of the Yorkshire Hackney breeding district.

STALLIONS.
Fordham (287) 28, by Denmark (177); Maxwell (144) 76, by Prince Alfred (1325), and Danesfort (3535) 77, by Danegelt (174). **MARES** by Matchless of Londesborough (1517), Danegelt (174), Wildfire (1234), Fordham (287), etc. Young stock for sale. Cobs, Saddle Horses and half-bred Fillies by Fordham. **Standard-Bred Trotters**—Electioneer, Almont, Happy Medium and Wilkes blood. Polled Aberdeen-Angus and Jersey Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Yorkshire Pigs. For catalogues address **M. H. COCHRANE,** Hillhurst Station, P. Que. 30-y-om

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ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK
E. B. HARPER, PRESIDENT.

Assets over \$5,000,000; Reserve Fund over \$3,000,000; Government Deposits, \$500,000. Furnishes life insurance at actual cost to its members. Insurance written in 1891, over fifty million of dollars; paid in death claims in 1891, \$2,289,000. Comparison of cost in the "Mutua Reserve" with the "Old-Time Level Premium" companies for the past ten years on a \$5,000 policy. Please NOTE carefully and CONSIDER:—

AGE.	COST IN MUTUAL RESERVE.	COST UNDER OLD SYSTEM.	AGE.	COST IN MUTUAL RESERVE.	COST UNDER OLD SYSTEM.
25	\$ 486.75	\$ 994.50	45	\$ 678.75	\$1,898.50
30	489.83	1,135.00	50	801.10	2,859.00
35	540.25	1,319.00	55	1,235.54	2,905.50
40	604.60	1,565.00	60	1,671.18	3,881.50

Why pay \$100 for your life insurance when you can secure the same protection in one of the strongest life insurance companies in the world for \$50? For further particulars, circulars, etc., apply to nearest agent, or address A. H. McNicholl, General Manager for Northwest Canada, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. AGENTS WANTED Send for circular explaining our new 10-year distribution policy. 27-y-M



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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.,
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SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD!

Send Twenty-five Cents for large Life-size Picture.

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P. S.—WILL PROCURE ANY BOOK PUBLISHED. SHORTEST NOTICE. 19-y-M

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SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.,

— MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN —

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Order early and secure one of our

Celebrated Combined Champion Press Drills,

The greatest grain saving drill yet introduced.

Spring Tooth Combined Seeders and Drills; Single Apron Binders; New Model Mowers and Tiger Rakes; Wagons and Sleighs; all kinds of Harrows; Full Line of Riding and Walking Plows.

Sole Agents for John Abell's Celebrated Threshing Machines.

Record: 3,300 bushels in 10 hours.

Agencies at all principal points in Manitoba. Full stock of Repairs always on hand at our agencies.

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

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



THE GENUINE BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS

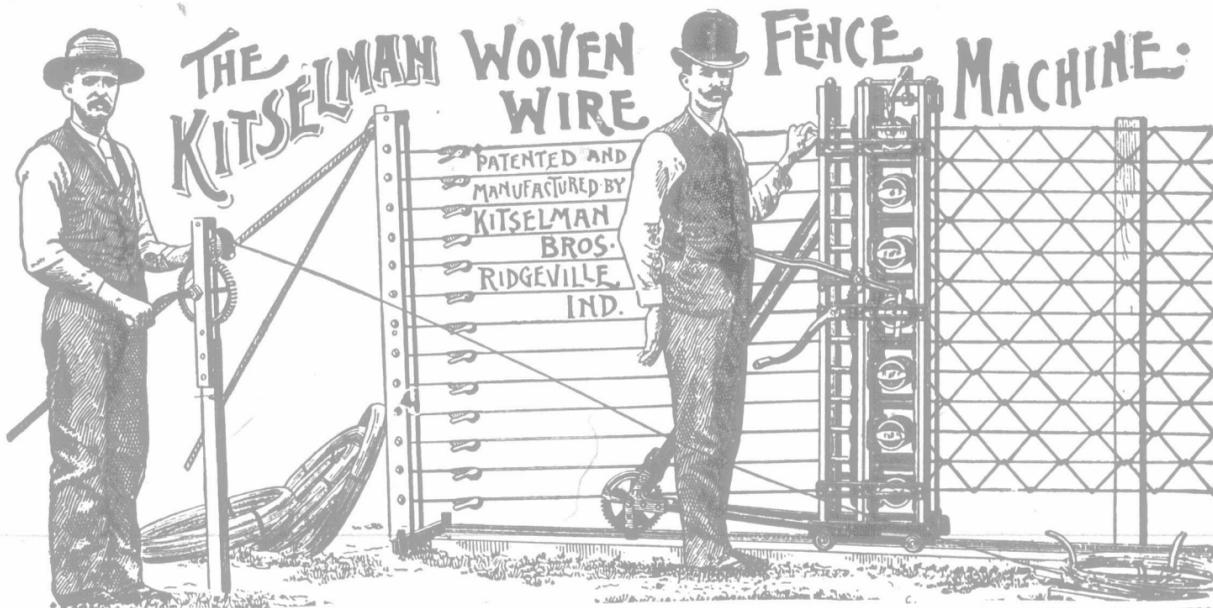
New Williams, White and Household
SEWING MACHINES

Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.

W. Grundy & Co.

6-y-M 431 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

FORTUNE KNOCKS ONCE AT EVERY MAN'S DOOR!



WILL MAKE OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF WOVEN WIRE FENCING; ALSO A SLAT AND WIRE FENCE.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

Heretofore WOVEN WIRE FENCING has been a luxury, the price being so high that only the wealthy could afford to buy it. This machine brings it within the reach of all—so low indeed, that it will not pay to waste money on any other kind of a fence. This is the only machine on earth that you can take into the field and make a woven wire fence. A man to work the machine and a boy to spool the mesh wire, can make and put on the posts from forty to fifty rods per day. Over TWENTY different styles of fence can be made on this machine. IT IS VERY SIMPLE, AND DOES NOT REQUIRE A SKILLED PERSON TO RUN IT. The fence can be made light for yard or lawn, or if for a farm, and is desired, can be made strong enough to stand a breaking strain of 40,000 pounds. It takes up but little room, and is fire and wind proof. IT IS THE COMING FENCE. MR. J. F. SANGSTER, a member of the Kitzelman Wire Fence Company, of St. Thomas, Ont., is now travelling in Manitoba, exhibiting this machine, fence, etc. If you have a fence to build, and desire to see the machine work and examine the fence, correspond with

J. F. SANGSTER, - - WINNIPEG.

N. B.—Territorial, County, or Farm Privileges and Machines for Sale.

30-a-M

MELITA

Prosperous Business Centre of a Prosperous Agricultural District.

GATEWAY TOWN TO COAL FIELDS AND NEWLY-OPENED TERRITORY!

Melita is located where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year. Undoubtedly this is the most thriving town of its age in Manitoba. Though not a year old, all the trades, professions, businesses and callings of old-established places are represented. The streets are well laid out and wide. The buildings are large, substantial and of a superior class, while its business men are active and enterprising. Its growth has been phenomenal, and the idea that strikes a stranger is that it must have substantial backing. And so it has. The town is situated in the midst of one of the MOST FERTILE DISTRICTS in the whole Canadian Northwest. Water is abundant and pure. The land is uniformly good; free from stone, scrub and alkali, while the soil has early maturing qualities, ensuring an early and bountiful harvest. It is a well-known fact among grain dealers that a larger percentage of HIGH GRADE WHEAT comes from the Melita district than from any other locality in the Province. The town is well supplied with elevators, RAILWAY FACILITIES, churches, schools, stores, banks, etc. The Government Lands are all disposed of, but there is yet a large quantity of C. P. R. Lands and Hudson Bay Lands for sale, as well as some improved farms. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, according to situation and state of improvement. This district offers more variety of choice than almost any other. Farms can be had suitable for GRAIN-GROWING only, for STOCK-RAISING only, or for MIXED FARMING, the latter predominating. It may be asked, Why, if this land is so good and the locality so desirable, it has not been settled before? The answer is that the locality was without railway facilities until last autumn. The pioneers have prepared the way, and everything is now ready to receive the man of even small means and enough energy to make a comfortable home for himself. The Melita district lacks nothing but tillers of the soil, and thousands of acres of first-class land invites them. Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita, or the Southwestern district, will be furnished with the same on application to

J. L. & J. CAMPBELL, or to GEO. L. DODDS, Melita.

318-a-OM

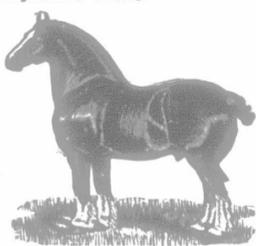
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—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry. and G. T. R. on the farm.

ROBERT NESS,
Woodside Farm,
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315-y-OM

**MESSRS. JAS. GARDHOUSE & SONS.,**

ROSEDALE FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught Colts and Fillies, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also Shorthorns and Leicesters of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegrams: MALTON on G. T. R.

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MR. FRANK RUSNELL, Mount Forest, Ont., offers for sale at low figures and on easy terms choice stallions of the above breeds; also pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs, at \$15.00 per pair. 310-y

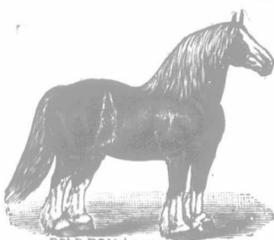
MANITOBA HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE

I can sell you an imported Clydesdale Stallion for less money than any other dealer. I handle none but sound, first-class stock, and sell at a small profit. I number among my customers such well-known horsemen as Enright Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and Dundas, Ont. Also a few choice Shetland Ponies.

A. K. TEGART,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER,
TOTTENHAM, ONT.
313-y-OM

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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BOLD BOY (4157) (148)
Is at the head of our stud.
314-y-OM

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Young stock of all ages at farmers' prices.

WHITE HOLLAND and BRONZE TURKEYS.—Orders booked for young birds for fall delivery.

Correspondence solicited. Prices on application.
318-y-om **WM. MULLEN,** Hillsburg, Ont.

Standard-Bred Trotters and A. J. C. C. Jerseys for Sale.

Produce of such sires as Gen. Stanton (2545), 5 in 30 list this year; Almont Wilkes (1124), 220, trial 2.16; and Superior, sire of Canadian Girl, Broad Mares, daughters of Gen. Stanton, Almont Wilkes, Clear Grit, Brown Douglass and Winfield Scott, including dam and three full sisters of Fides Stanton 2.28 1/2, last half in 1.12. Jerseys principally of St. Lambert strain, all young stock, sired by sweepstakes bull Toronto 1890.—**J. CARPENTER,** Ingledale, Winona, Ont. 307-y-OM

Standard - Bred Stallions

AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.

Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1.36, sire of Egthorne 2.12 1/2; Temple Bar 2.15 1/2, and forty three others in thirty list. Other standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.

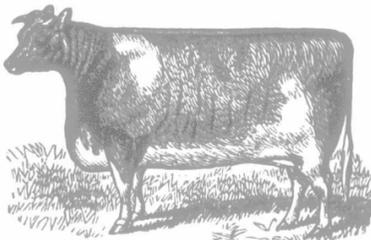
315-y-OM **CORNWELL & COOKE,** Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLION of Prince of Wales (673) blood. A grand stock horse and sure breeder. Price very low, breeding and quality considered. **WM. AGNEW, V. S.,** 318-tr-om Langton, Ont.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Greenwood, Ont.,



Has for sale, at MODERATE prices, an exceedingly good lot of young cows and heifers—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains to be had in Scotland.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE also FOR SALE

New Catalogues for 1892 now ready. Send for one; they are mailed free.

My motto is "No business, no harm."

Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 311-y-OM

FOR SALE!

Four Shorthorn Bulls and 8 Heifers, 30 Leicester and Southdown Ewes, and a number of Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs. Good animals of good blood. Send for catalogue.

311-y-OM **E. JEFFES & SON,** Bondhead, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.

I have for sale several fine young bulls and heifers—red and rich roan, low set, thick and stylish, and grandly bred, and at reasonable prices. Dams are either imported or daughters of imported cows.

D. ALEXANDER
308 OM BRIGDEN, Ont.

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Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 309-y-OM

SHORTHORN BULL,

16 months, red, thrifty, good feeder, from deep milking family. Price reasonable. Write **J. C. SNELL,** Edmonton, Ont. 318-a-om

VALENTINE FICHT,

Maple Leaf Farm, Oriel, Ontario,

offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 18-y-om

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The Briars Herd, the property of Dr. F. C. Sibbald, Sutton, Ont., is one of the largest in Canada—over 60 head of registered breeding stock. Young bulls always for sale. Address

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The Briars,
Sutton West, Ont.
318-y-om

If you want a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on Grade Cows, or a Heifer to start a herd with, at a price that your pocket can stand, write me. I can suit you. **C. G. DAVIS,** Woodlands Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

SHORTHORNS, COACH HORSES & BERKSHIRES

My herd is headed by Daisy Chief; he by the famous Indian Chief. My stock is kept in breeding condition, and I have always a few young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable figures. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay Mares, the get of Disraeli, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us.

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm, 318-y-om Thamesville, Ontario.

SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS,

Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes, **FOR SALE,**

in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices.

We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited.

John Miller & Sons,
Brougham, Ont.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y

**OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM**

Shorthorns & Berkshires



My herd of Shorthorns are from select milking strains. Young animals at right prices. A few fine yearling bulls now ready. For particulars and pedigrees of stock address

DAVID HAY,

309-y-OM **ARKONA, ONT.**

MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, IMP. YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. Herd of Yorkshires headed by Favorite (Imp.) and Royal Duke, both prize winners; also registered Berkshires of Snell's stock. Pairs supplied not akin, and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Address,

310-y-OM **J. G. MAIR,** Howick, P.Q.

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls

And the Imported Cruickshank Bull

ABERDEEN HERO,

Their sire. Also some nice

Young Heifers

From one year old up. Prices to suit the times.

310-y-OM **SHORE BROS.,** White Oak.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher =3877=, and Mina Chief =13670=. The females consist of Mina and Strathallan families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.

C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P. O., Ilderton Stn., Ont. 309-y-OM

JAMES QUIRRE, Delawon, Ont. 309-y-OM

MAPLE SHADE

—NOTED FOR—

SHROPSHIRE

—AND—

Shorthorns.

Now ready for inspection—a choice lot of strong, fleshy young bulls, sired by the imp. Cruickshank bull Sussex (56625). Call or write for prices. Address

JOHN DRYDEN,
314-y-OM **BROOKLIN, ONT.**

BOW PARK HERD

—OF—

PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

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

ADDRESS—

JOHN HOPE, Manager,
306-y **Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.**



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Imported Prince Royal and cows bred by S. Campbell, Kinnellar, and James Bruce, of Burnside, together with their descendants by imp bulls. Seventy head to choose from; also Cotswold sheep. Farm close to station. **J. & G. Taylor, Rockwood, Ont. 317yom**

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Improved Large Yorkshires

at prices to suit the times.

SEVERAL choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service.

WM. COWAN, V. S., GALT.
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Estate of Robert Hay,

Breeder and Importer of

choice Aberdeen-Angus

Polled Cattle, also

Shropshire Sheep from

the best blood of Eng-

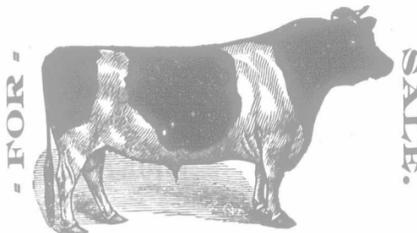
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We have now much pleasure in telling our patrons that we have never been in better shape to meet their demands. We have not shown for three years, and all our stock have been on grass from May to December, and on swede turnips and rye hay from December 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.



FOR

SALE.

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. SCATCERD, Secretary, Wyton, Ont. 312-y-OM**

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

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On main line G. T. R. 310-y-OM

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KINGSTON, ONT.,

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Holstein Bull Calves

Calved since January 1st, 1892.

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The Choicest Herd in Canada.

A few rich-bred bulls left, fit for service for 1892, sired by our silver medal bull, and out of cows with large records. Will sell at a bargain in order to make room for young stock. Other stock of all ages and highest excellence for sale. Write at once for prices. Railway station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. 318-y-om **A. C. HALLMAN & CO.**



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Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

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Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (17037), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21260), a son of Canada John Bull. Stud headed by Arkian (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2,154.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.

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BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE

Canada's Sir George, (Canada's John Bull.

Pure St. Lambert. Allie of St. Lambert, 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week; 50 lbs. milk daily.

Hugo Chief of St. Ames, Pure St. Lambert.

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

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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

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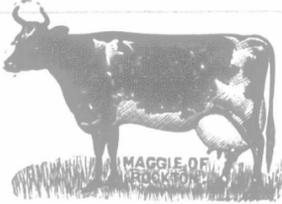
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Herefords, Leicesters, Imp. Yorkshires and Poland-Chinas.

Send in your orders now for Ram Lambs for fall delivery. Three really good Yorkshires Boars and one Sow, 7 months old, registered pedigrees, \$15 each if taken soon. **DAN. REED, The Spruces,** Glanford P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

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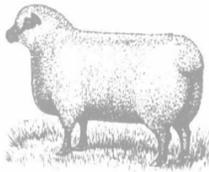
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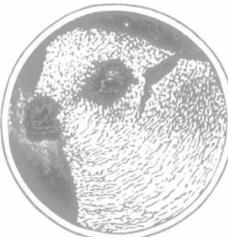
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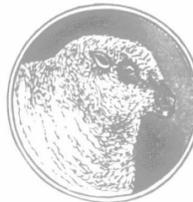
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I AM now ready to take orders for the coming summer, and after weaning. My flock consists of 170 imp. ewes and lambs; a few shearling rams, with a fresh importation to arrive shortly. If you want size and quality I can supply you. Visitors welcome.



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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.

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AND

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Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 314-y-OM

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Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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NOTICES.

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

Anyone needing a reliable man, as either farm manager or foreman, should read Mr. McNish's advertisement in this issue. Mr. McNish is a thoroughly practical man and has had long experience among dairy cattle and hogs.

Mr. Geo. D. Scott, box 61, Vancouver, B. C., is making special offerings in Port Simpson, B. C., of business lots. The opportunities for making investments there are said to be especially good. Write him for information.

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. Winners' names will be published in the Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, recently shipped a carload of horses, including three or four stallions, to Calgary.

Breeders should remember that the auction sale of 26 head of Shorthorn cattle takes place at the farm of Mr. Heber Rawlings, near the town of Forest, June 15th inst.

Messrs. Shore Bros., White Oak, write us:—"That they still have a few good bull calves left that are old enough for service. All got by imp. Aberdeen Hero, and from such Cruickshank families as Brawth Buds and Duchess of Gloster, and Minas of Kinellar."

We were recently favored with a catalogue of Galloway cattle owned by Mr. Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont.; 19 cows and heifers, and 8 bulls are included. Many of our readers will remember having seen this beautifully fitted herd the last time they were seen on a Canadian show ground.

In our list of the purchasers, given in the May issue, at Mr. Ackrow's sale of Shorthorns, the imported cow Charlotte, was purchased by Messrs. A. & D. Brown, of Iona, not S. & R. Brown. These gentlemen have also purchased the imported bull, Warfare, of Kinellar breeding, from Messrs. James Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

What has been of considerable importance to stockmen has been conceded by the managers of the Exposition in Chicago. Heretofore it has been understood that the stock would require to remain at the Exposition for three months. I am glad to say that sufficient pressure has been brought to bear upon the management of the Columbian Exposition to change that regulation, and it is understood that cattle will only be required on the ground from the 21st of August to the 21st of September, the limitation of a month. Sheep and swine the time is very much more limited, they only require to be there from the 25th of September to the 14th of October; very much under 30 days. Poultry from the 16th of October to the 28th, in case of hogs one week is all they are required to be in Chicago.

Some difficulty seemed to have arisen with the exhibitors as to the definite ages, as to calculating them, which has not been specified in the rules or regulations, the result was, the breeders feared, that if any animal was only one year and eleven months old at the commencement of the Exhibition would it be culled out for the reason that it might be over two years at the time the animal was shown for competition for prizes. The time each breed is taken to the Exposition is the date from which ages are to be computed. Cattle, Sept. 11th, 1893; sheep, Oct. 21st, 1893; swine, Oct. 2nd; fat stock, Oct. 16th, 1893.

It has been decided that entries can be taken as late as June 15th, 1893, cattle and horses; July 1st, 1893, sheep; May 20th, 1893, dogs; July 13th, 1893, poultry.

GLENHYRST.

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.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP.,

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100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

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Have on the farm a modern wooden silo. Capacity 250 tons.

Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aag-gie family). Advance Register.

Chester White Pigs.

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175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.

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Oxford-down Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

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 Mackregor (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.

JERSEYS: AND: WELSH: PONIES.

A number of sons and daughters of Nell's John Bull, A.J.C.C. 21921, at prices to suit the times. All reg., or eligible to registry, in A. J. C. C. This herd is the home of such cows as Allie of St. L., 26 lbs. 12 oz. butter in one week; Miss Stoke Pogis, 21 lbs. 5 oz.; Kit, 22 lbs. 11 oz.; Polley of St. L., 19 lbs. 7 oz.; Vic of St. L., 18 lbs. 5 1/2 oz.; and Nettle of Grimsby, 16 lbs. 7 oz. Nell's John Bull, the sire of this young stock, is mired by the famous prize-winner Canada's John Bull. He is also a grandson of Ida of St. L., the largest sister, Allie of St. L., gave 62 1/2 lbs. milk one day, 45 1/2 lbs. in one week and 1,888 lbs. in one month. Her can find both butter and milk in this breeding. Nell's John Bull is also individually good. He won at same year, he won diploma as best bull any age, and Diploma as best bull with four of his get; won at London first in his class and headed silver medal herd. We also have sixty head of Welsh Blood Ponies, free drivers and very gentle, and have taken first prize wherever shown. They are very handsome, well to inspect our herd and learn prices. Visitors will be met at station upon giving one day's notice.

315-d-OM

GEORGE SMITH & SON, GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.

Improved Large White
Yorkshires, Pedigreed.

We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to

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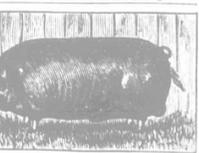
Write for prices.

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Registered Poland-Chinas — Canadian Black Bess Herd. — Stock strictly of the Corwin, King, Butler and Black Bess blood. Choice stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Imported Nominie at head of herd, assisted by Imported Boars Condit, Luck and Moorish King. Farm two miles south of G. T. R., C. P. R. and E. & H. R. stations. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited. Reduced rates on shipment by express. — J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 314-y-OM



MAIDEN (IMP)



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Clydesdale Farm, L'Amaroux P.O., Ont., offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some AI Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 317-y-om

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Our stock is all imported from the very best herds in England, and every pig traces to the English Herd Book. We offer for sale at lowest figures Boars and Sows of the above breeds and of all ages. Write for prices, or give us a call and see our stock. Over forty head on hand.

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To from 25 to 33 per cent.

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The undisposed of lands in the Railway Belt west of the 3rd Meridian and the Saskatchewan, Red Deer and Battle River Valley will be placed on the Market on the 4th April, 1892, at

THE UNIFORM PRICE OF \$3.00 AN ACRE.

Only one-tenth of the purchase money required down; thus a payment of

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The balance is payable in nine annual instalments; interest six per cent.

(Coal lands and sections in the immediate vicinity of Railway Stations are reserved.)

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The lands in the Edmonton District will be sold by auction in Edmonton on the 5th July. For maps, price lists and full particulars, write to

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316-c-om

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Dyers & Cleaners
TORONTO.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WEARING APPAREL, OSTRICH PLUMES, DAMASK, LACE AND REPP CURTAINS, ETC., CLEANED AND DYED.

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WIND-MILL for sale; a double header; 2 twenty-foot wheels; 10 horse power; shafting for 65-foot tower; 18 feet of line shaft, with 3 24-in. pulleys, 5 and 6 in. face; all as good as new, and can be bought for \$250. Also a Bone Mill, suitable to run with the wind-mill, for \$80; all F. O. B. Colborne, Ont. For further particulars write to

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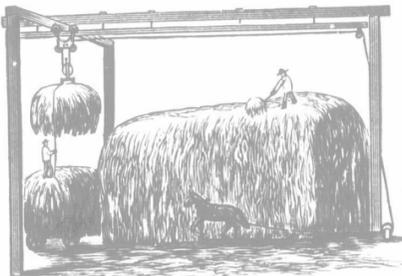
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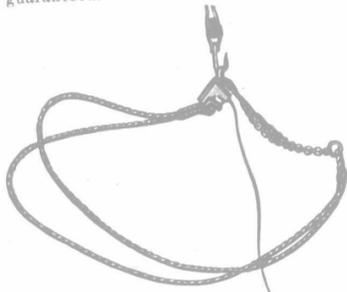
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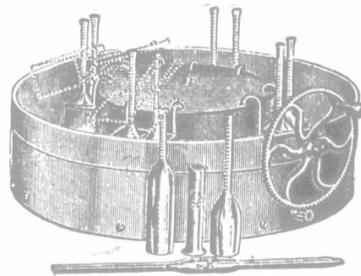
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Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for unloading sheaves. Leaves sheaves in the mow just as they come from the load.

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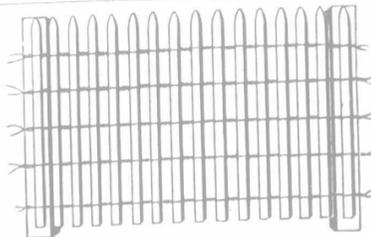
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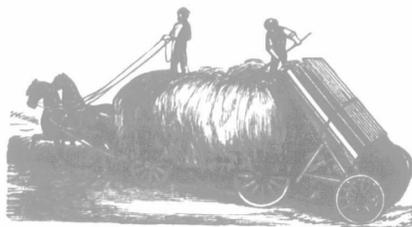
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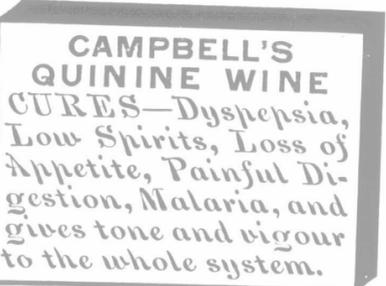
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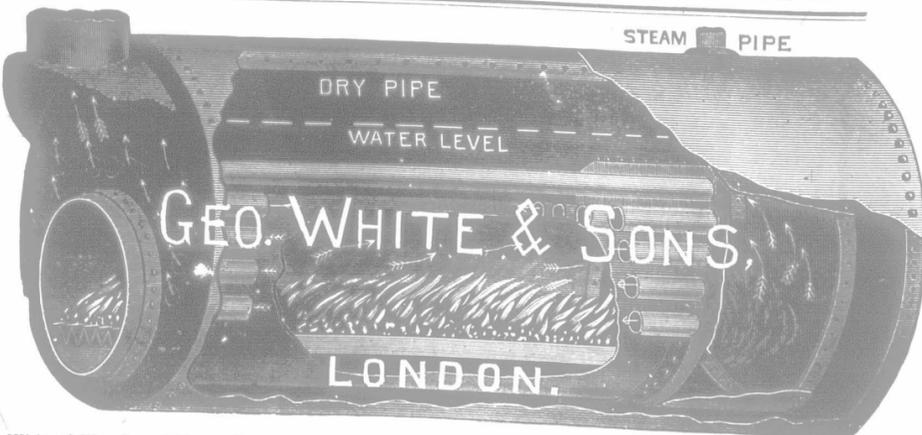
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w 1/2	19,	14,	21,	5 00	w 1/2	21,	5,	24,	10 00
w 1/2	33,	14,	21,	5 00	n 1/2	3,	9,	26,	6 00
All	3,	7,	22,	10 00	w 1/2	1,	10,	26,	5 00
n 1/4	13,	6,	22,	10 00	n 1/2	35,	10,	26,	10 00
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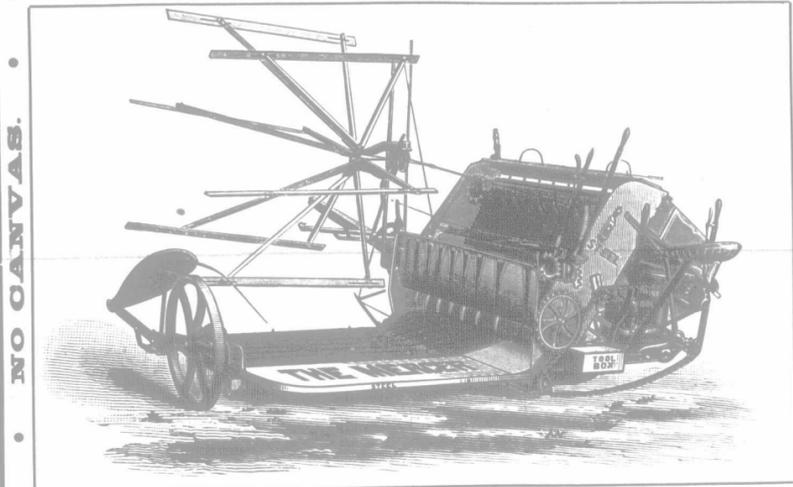
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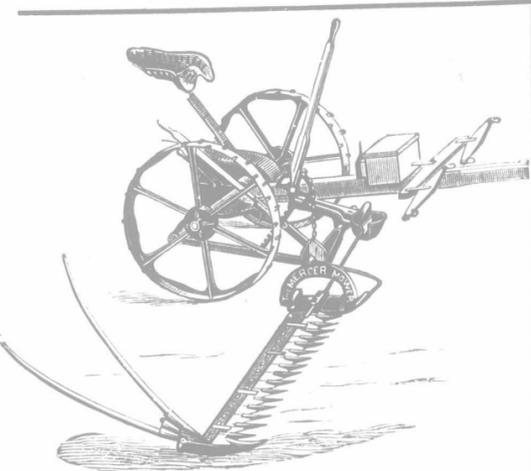
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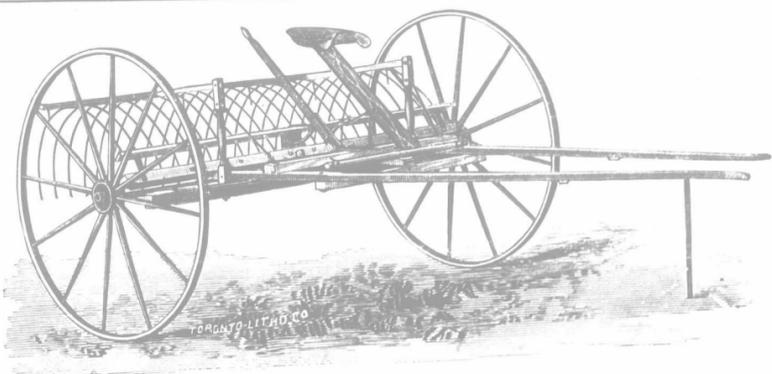
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On all your Buildings.
It is Cheaper than Shingles.
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Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

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.

309-y-OM

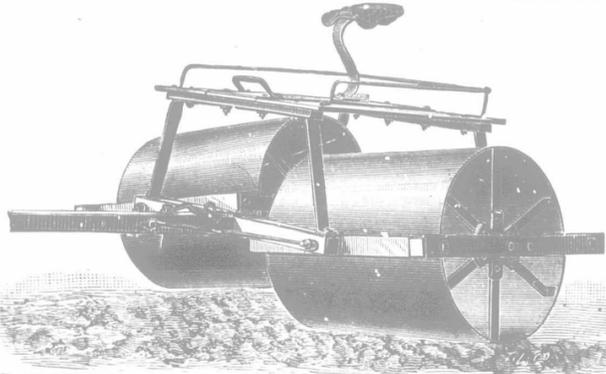
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THE DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER

(Patented.)

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

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



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

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.

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.
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