

CONTENTS OF THE MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

— OF THE —

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

VOLUME II.

Advantages of dairying.....	484	Canadian stud book.....	88	Do great performers pay?.....	134	Fifteen months for one dollar.....	373
Aerating milk.....	91	Canadian dairymen.....	40	Dog trap, a.....	250	Fine stock in the Ottawa Valley.....	341
Agents wanted.....	483	Canadian cattle trade.....	169	Domestic veterinary treatment of the animals of the farm 184, 290, 398, 445.	211	Fine sporting goods.....	189
Agricultural writers.....	322	Canadian horse records.....	211	Dorset Horned Sheep.....	249	Flowers for Manitoba.....	123
Agriculture, the study of.....	330	Canadian and American Stud books.....	247	Dorsets—Messrs. Tazewell & Hec- tor's.....	337	Fodder corn.....	177
A good word from a farm delegate.....	50	Canadian Entomologists.....	487	Down in Ole Kentucky.....	41, 84, 124	Fodder plants, roots, etc.....	95
Agricultural text books.....	12	Cattle, more export.....	46	Draught stallion, treatment of during the season.....	88	Forestry at the Dominion Experi- mental Farm.....	384
Agricultural Hall required, an.....	469	Cattle disease controversy.....	40	Drills, seeding.....	337	Forest preservation and restora- tion.....	386
Agriculturist, the successful.....	183	Cattle shipping, enquiry the.....	218	Drop seed grass.....	91	Forestry on the western plains of Canada.....	394
Agriculture, first principles of.....	261	Cattle again, general purpose.....	225	Dr. Coulter's vaporizer and in- haler.....	140	Foods, the influence of.....	254
A lesson from Denmark.....	226	Cattle at the Minnesota State Fair.....	440	Duck raising, is it profitable?.....	188	Forestry.....	55
A matter for most serious consid- eration.....	317	Cattle breeders' Association.....	361, 319	Early and late sowing.....	97	Frankland, Mr. G. F.....	423
American Fat Stock Show, the.....	6	Cattle improvement.....	214, 250	Edwards, W. C. & Co.....	87, 124	French settlement in Manitoba and the Northwest.....	248
American Live Stock Association.....	9	Cattle values.....	250	Eggs, Canadian.....	381	Frost proof walls, simple.....	446
American Southdown Association.....	246	Cattle shipping, trade the.....	290	English Live Stock Journal's Al- manac.....	43	Fruit, forest and ornamental trees on the Manitoba Experimental Farm.....	78
American Shropshire Registry As- sociation.....	478	Cattle trade, the.....	290	Enlarged jaw.....	48	Functions of water—plant growth.....	295
American Berkshire Association.....	251	Central Farmers' Institute, a.....	79, 138, 217, 330.	Ensilage and the silo.....	127	FARMER'S ADVOCATE, future pol- icy of.....	39
American cattle, free entry of.....	319	Chatty letter from the States.....	11, 46, 88, 125, 171, 215, 251, 283, 339, 392, 439.	Equalization of farm work, the.....	449	Flat culture for potatoes.....	138
An invitation.....	476	Cheese exports.....	17	Establishing Cheese factories and creameries.....	182	Grout Houses.....	132
An enterprising importer.....	121	Cheshire hogs.....	129	Experiments with grasses, clovers and millet, result of.....	297	Galloway cattle.....	124
A new branch business.....	470	Cheese, filled.....	338	Exhibition, the eastern townships, at Sherbrooke, P. Q.....	380	Glasgow stallion show.....	124
A Newsway letter.....	9	Cheese, skim.....	336	Exhibition, the Industrial.....	374	Glenboro summer fair.....	317
A trip from London to Winnipeg via C. P. R. and return by the American route.....	472	Cheese industry, our.....	386	Experimental farm, spring opera- tions on the Manitoba.....	256	Gold Fox.....	171
Animal odor—A misnomer.....	342	Cheese, 578 Main St.....	339	Experimental farm, successful.....	209	Good goods bought at living prices.....	329
An object lesson.....	48	Christmas chromo, our.....	1	Experimental farm at Arassiz, British Columbia.....	52	Grange notes.....	333
Anonymous correspondence.....	121	Chicks, rearing and feeding.....	139	Experimental Farm, Indian Head.....	49	Grange Circular of the Executive Committee of the Dominion.....	338
Apple Grove Grange, Middle- march, Elgin.....	334	“Chicken culture” from a farm- er's standpoint.....	443	Experimental Farm, Ontario.....	97	Grass, the future.....	17
A suggestion.....	181	C. P. R. Elevators, the.....	16	Experimental Farm, Ottawa Cen- tral.....	142	Grange, a model Subordinate.....	93
A question box opened.....	218	C. P. R. excursions.....	485	Experimental Farm, Brandon.....	326	Grange Wholesale Supply Co. of Toronto.....	121, 448
Auction sales.....	184, 289, 339, 392	Coachers, French.....	215	Experimental Farm work in Man Exhibition, Winnipeg Industrial, .....	1, 185, 225, 245	Grange, Dominion.....	144, 332
August, timely notes for.....	281	Coach horse breeding.....	86	Experimental Farm, and its objects.....	338	Grange, the.....	184
Are farmers' organizations neces- sary or desirable.....	431	Cow, youngst on record.....	51	Experimental Farm, Manitoba.....	89, 142	Grange, Constitution of the Do- minion.....	258
Aspinal potato planter, the.....	95	Cow, how many meals for the.....	51	Experimental Farm, Ontario.....	97	Granges, clauses applicable to all.....	431
A serious matter.....	319	Cows, salt the.....	183	Experimental Farm, Pacific Coast.....	329	Granges, Constitution of Division.....	296
Assiniboia, along the line of the C. P. R.....	322	Clubbing rates for 1892, our.....	470	Farmers, and farmers in their business transactions.....	382	Granges, Constitution of Pro- vincial.....	296
A word about ourselves.....	469	Clydesdales—Our Scottish letter, 172, 212, 287.	3	Farmers' Institutes for the North- west Territories.....	13	Granges, Constitution of Sub- ordinate.....	331
A word with Mr. Nicholson.....	179	Clydesdales.....	3	Farmers' Institute, Portage.....	248	Grenfell and Calgary shows.....	450
Babcock Milk Tester, the.....	493	Clydesdales, Messrs. D. & O. Sorby's.....	4	Farmers' Institute Act.....	44, 182	Great Northwest, the.....	254
Barley—Carter's prize prolific.....	121	Clydesdales—Robt. Beith & Co's.....	43	FARMER'S ADVOCATE milking trials.....	231, 395	Hackney Horses.....	476
Bartlett, Mr. J. W.'s appointment.....	421	Clydesdales—Mr. S. C. Johnston's.....	44	Farmers' Alliance.....	293, 332	Hand separator.....	219
Barnardo farm, the.....	285	Clydesdales at Yelverton.....	81	Farmers' Alliance, Manitoba.....	292	Handness.....	226, 260
Beresford stock farm.....	284	Clydesdales—Cairnbrogie's.....	82	Farmers as fruit growers.....	381	Harrow the grain to kill weeds.....	181
Bee-keeping on the farm.....	98	Clydesdales—Mr. James Hender- son's.....	88	Farmers, as mechanic the.....	422	Harvest help.....	299
Beef, best type for.....	10	Columbian Exposition.....	81, 135, 379	Farmers' Institute, Killarney.....	142	Harvesting frozen wheat.....	292
Beef, breeding for.....	286	Comments on the Ottawa milk test.....	134	Farmers' Institutes.....	10, 374, 429	Hawhurst Shropshires.....	283
Beef-keeper's convention, Michi- gan State.....	52	Cornelia Tensen 1815 H. H. B.....	133	Farmers' Institute, Lansdowne E. D.....	143, 262	Hereditary milk functions.....	433
Beware of creamery sharks.....	134	Cost of ignorance.....	93	Farmers' Institute, Stonewall.....	79	Humane castration.....	428
Binscarth dispersion sale, the.....	248	Cow—the general purpose.....	131, 175	Farming at the Pacific coast.....	329	Herd, the, that won our dairy prize 15 ADVOCATE plate, the.....	439
Binscarth sale, the.....	176	Cow, testing butter.....	433	Farmers, and farmers in their business transactions.....	382	Hen, the sitting.....	188
Birtle Farmers' Institute.....	77	Cows and their offspring, care and feeding of.....	136	Farmers' Association.....	394	Hints for September, timely.....	319
Brandon, Manitoba.....	325	Cow, the English dairy.....	136	Farmers' associations.....	169	Hog required by pork packers, the.....	438
Brandon summer fair prize list.....	342	Contagious abortion.....	180	Farmers' Institutes in the Terri- tories.....	40	Hogs required leaner.....	130
Brandon summer fair.....	245, 282	Condensed milk.....	40	Farmers' Institute, Mountain Elec- toral Division.....	121	Hogs, suspension of quarantine on Hogs, profits of raising in Mani- toba and the Northwest.....	292
Brandon Farmers' Institute, 54, 170, 257	257	Creasing milk.....	40	Farmers' Institute, Ontario.....	142	Homing pigeons, importation of.....	336
Bradwardine Farmers' Institute, 54	54	Creamery butter, price of.....	55	Farmers' Institute, Portage.....	248	Holland spring show.....	182
Breeze Lawn Shorthorns.....	321	Crescent Lake, Assa, N. W. T.....	55	FARMER'S ADVOCATE milking trials.....	231, 395	Holstein-Friesian Association.....	383
Breeders' Association, the Paris district.....	176	Creamery vs. other systems of dairying.....	143	Farmers' Alliance.....	293, 332	Holstein test, a.....	393
Breeders' register, Manitoba and the Northwest.....	253	Cream separators tested.....	395	Farmers' Alliance, Manitoba.....	292	Holstein cattle in America, the progress of.....	174
Britain as a produce market.....	45	Creamy, starting a.....	253	Farmers as fruit growers.....	381	Holstein-Friesian Herd Book for Canada.....	175
British dairy show of 1890, the.....	16	Cross-bred cattle.....	176	Farmers, as mechanic the.....	422	Holstein-Friesian—Are they a general purpose breed.....	178
Blair Bros. horses.....	131	Dairy cows, non-exercise of.....	252, 293	Farmers' Institute, Killarney.....	142	Holstein cow.....	212
Blue Greys.....	78	Dairy Association, Manitoba.....	1, 41	Farmers' Institutes.....	10, 374, 429	Honey, marketing.....	444
Boys leaving the farm.....	426	Dairymen's remedy.....	93	Farmers' Institutes in the Terri- tories.....	40	Horticulture at the Central Experi- mental Farm.....	186
Breeding with a definite object in view.....	479	Dairy practice, points in.....	432	Fattening fowls for market.....	40	Horse, a celebrated.....	320
British Columbia.....	141	Dairying, mechanical aids in.....	339	Farmers' Institute, Lansdowne Electoral Division.....	121	Horse, diseases of the.....	221
Butter-making, instruction in.....	254	Dairy observations.....	219, 254, 293, 344	Farmers' Institute, Mountain Elec- toral Division.....	121	Horned Dorset flock—Messrs. Tazewell & Hector's.....	437
Buttermilk, losses of fat in.....	181	Dairy notes.....	344	Feeding frozen wheat.....	138	Horses at Chicago Horse Show.....	4
Butter test, Western Fair.....	397	Dairy Commissioner's visit, the.....	245	Feeding the colt.....	180	Horse for Manitoba, the.....	12
Butter-making, mechanical aid in.....	291	Dairy Commissioner's report.....	215	Feeding farm horses—The most economical and healthful sys- tem of.....	173	Horses, prairie grass and broken wind in.....	52
Burns visits the Brandon Experi- mental Farm.....	79	Dairying, economic.....	185	Feeding farm horses—The most economical and healthful sys- tem of.....	173		
Business farmer, the.....	94	Dairying and the Queen.....	50	Feeding and caring for cows in winter dairying.....	485		
Butter-making, co-operative.....	183	Death of Mr. Sylvester Campbell.....	126	Field crop at Indian Head.....	137		
Butter from ensilage.....	135	Death of Mr. William Weld.....	37	Field roots, harvesting & storing.....	426		
Butter and eggs, a market for.....	427	Detroit Exposition.....	37				
Butter making in the home dairy the year round, and how to make it profitable.....	343	Dictionary, Webster's interna- tional.....	55				
Butter, how to make fancy.....	133	Diseases of pigs—constipation.....	135				
Calf, that big.....	40						
Canada to the front.....	343						
Canadian plows in Ireland.....	140						
Canadian butter in Jamaica.....	135						

Horse breeding, system in.....211  
Hotel, the Manitoba.....53  
Hotel, a magnificent.....449  
How our neighbors restrict their live stock importation.....46  
How a farmer should live.....431

Ice houses, building and filling.....423  
Ice house, how to build a good.....384  
Improved Yorkshires again.....215  
Improving stock, raising calves, developing of steers.....173  
Indre, French coaching stallion.....287  
Incubation, successful artificial.....99  
Individuality.....170  
Industrial exhibition, Winnipeg.....245, 424.  
Influence of sunlight on plant life.....387  
Insecticides.....19  
Institute by-laws.....94  
Insects and lice upon cattle.....139  
Instructions for planting.....187  
It pays to have a definite object in view.....471

Jersey tested, a.....395  
Jersey-Shorthorn cross.....142

Labor problem, the.....223  
Lessons from the Chicago stock yards.....473  
Literature, read agricultural.....381  
Lice on hens and chicks.....226  
Let it be July.....425

Machinery, seasonable.....297  
Machine oil, belting, threshers' supplies, etc.....251  
Manitoba calliflowers.....209  
Manitoba Dairy Association.....475  
Manitoba grain crop for 1891.....470  
Manitoba studs, herds and flocks.....7, 50, 92, 129, 181, 216, 256, 395.  
Manitoba matters.....223  
Manitoba and Northwest Breeders' Register.....224  
Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute.....483  
Manitoba Patrons, the.....481  
Manitoba Poultry Association.....51, 449  
Manitoba Plums.....387  
Manitoba notes.....327  
Manitoba Turf Club.....282  
Massey-Harris amalgamation, the.....214  
Manitoba, some of the wants of.....235  
Mare, a sick.....432  
Mares, preserve the.....140  
Mare and foal, the treatment of.....482  
Maritime correspondence.....482  
Market garden notes.....482  
Mammoth breeding establishment, a.....123  
Mesena, the wonderful Jersey cow.....250  
May management.....188  
McGregor, J. D. & Co.'s importation.....441  
McGregor, Manitoba.....324  
Mercer binder, the.....222  
Meetings of live stock associations.....85  
Messrs. Stanley Mills & Co.....145  
Milking machine, another.....135  
Milk, the net return for.....218  
Milk testing—a word of caution.....220  
Milkers, some excellent.....392  
Milk preservatives.....339  
Milk, causes of rosy.....93  
Mixed farming and its advantages.....382  
Mixed farming.....261  
Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.....2  
Minota, Manitoba.....86  
Moosomin, N. W. T. and vicinity.....137  
Mountain Farmers' Institute, Crystal City, Man.....484  
Mr. H. S. Westbrook.....260  
Mr. Walter Lynch.....295

Native grasses at Experimental Farm, Brandon.....182  
Netherland Romolus (6275).....335  
New Zealand's frozen meat trade.....9  
New grains.....79  
New Brunswick Government purchase stock in Ontario and Quebec.....401  
Non-exercise question, The.....434  
Notes of an address on sheep raising.....437

Oak Lake show—Landsdowne's fifth.....475  
Oak River Municipality.....99  
Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show.....478  
Our horse trade.....471  
Our live stock premiums.....470  
Our prices talk for us; no salaried agents.....373  
Our Scottish letter, 47, 246, 340, 392, 438, 477.  
Our monthly prize essays.....441, 469  
Over feeding.....436

Parasitic plants, the farmers' microscopic foes.....18

Patrons of industry.....186  
Patrons of Industry, [the, and combines.....448  
Patrons of Industry at Treherne.....216  
Percheron, in defence of the.....285  
Percherons at Brandon, the.....260  
Percherons in France.....336  
Picolo.....475  
Pigs, diseases of.....187, 221  
Pig Notes, English.....474  
Pigs—The Royal Society's.....285  
Plant growth and plant food.....12  
Pleuro-Pneumonia, still fighting.....471  
Poplars and willows for Manitoba and the Northwest.....480  
Portrait of the late Wm. Weld, a.....39  
Portage stallion show.....170  
Pork packers' wants, the.....250  
Potatoes.....391  
Potato scab, what causes it.....132  
Potato culture, drills and seeders.....221  
Practical suggestions.....138  
Practical sheep breeding.....393  
Preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed.....128  
Prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.....484  
Professor's testimony, a.....338  
Professor Wm. Saunders.....210  
Provincial papers and the Farmers' Institutes, the.....388  
Provincial plowing match.....449  
Polled-Angus and Galloways.....91  
Poultry notes for August.....282  
" Association, Manitoba.....10  
" at the Industrial.....441  
" exhibit, prospective.....336  
" supply.....39  
" on the farm.....442  
" matters.....338  
" pickings.....444  
" notes for March.....77  
" house, a two-story.....19  
Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.....47, 187

Quarantine again.....261  
Quarantine on sheep and swine.....245  
Quality vs. Quantity.....80  
Quality and Quantity.....93  
Query and answer.....225

Railways and farm produce.....473  
Railway lands in Manitoba and the Northwest.....328  
Rapid City Institute.....170  
Record for Manitoba, a.....284  
Reply to "Our seedsmen and some needed reforms,".....51  
Report of prizes, farm judges.....373  
Retrospective and prospective.....469  
Roots, harvesting.....385  
Royal Society's Show at Doncaster.....288  
Russell Cattle Show.....481

Soaling lumber.....17  
Seed testing at the experimental farm vs. at home.....96  
Seed Grains, advantages of a selection and buying good.....328  
Seed, varieties of.....93  
Seedsmen's catalogues.....96  
Seed testing at the Central Experimental Farm.....52  
Seed and seeding.....122  
Setting the apiary in order.....487  
Sheds, those cattle.....269  
Sheep breeding.....479  
Sheep, Canadian, for the world's fair.....126  
Sheep and swine breeders' Ass'n.....383  
Sheep and woolen mills.....285  
Sheep raising in Manitoba.....10  
Sheep breeding as a specialty.....14  
Sheep and swine at Toronto and London.....389  
Sheep breeders, Pres. Jas. Mills, M. A., and Ald. John Hallam address the.....423  
Sheep breeding.....436  
Sheep, care of.....249  
Sheep, Leicester.....177  
Sheep vs. Dogs.....130  
Shire Horse Society's Show, London.....129  
Shire horse meeting.....55  
Shire horses and improved Yorkshires.....11  
Shiftless tricks for farmers.....387  
Soil, the origin and formation of, with special reference to Ontario.....472  
Shorthorns at auction.....47  
Shorthorns, the Marchmont.....225  
Shorthorn, a prolific.....173  
Shorthorns and Holsteins.....45  
Shorthorns, how they were mated.....78  
Silo, the.....383  
Silos and silage.....298  
Smithfield fat stock show.....45  
Smudging.....383  
Smut.....137  
Sows, spay the.....476  
Spade barrow and I X L windmill tested.....383  
Spencer's automatic horse feeder.....427  
Skimmed milk for lambs.....134

Stallion show at Portage la Prairie, the.....77  
Strawberries, growing.....259  
Stallions, should they be licensed.....286  
Stallions, better support for high class.....141  
Summerfallowing.....261  
Sugar-beet commission.....121  
Stock, keep good.....185  
Stock breeders meet.....388  
Studs, Herds and Flocks.....248, 284, 337, 389, 434, 474.  
Southdowns, Mr. David H. Dale's.....213  
Swindle, still another.....297  
Swine, the registration of.....170  
Sylvester Bros', Mfg. Co., Lindsay, Ont.....141

Taste—the wants of Manitoba.....284  
The English egg trade.....487  
The judging ring.....472  
The tax question.....486  
The tendency of organization.....485  
Throw physic to the dogs.....442  
Timely notes for December.....470  
Timely notes for July.....249  
Timely notes for November.....429  
Timely notes for October.....386  
Tomatoes in barrels.....223  
Too much mixed farming.....481  
Toronto's great exhibition.....269  
Toronto Industrial prize list.....449  
Tuberculosis.....48  
Turf matters.....225, 257  
Turkey, the mammoth bronze.....443

"Uncle Tobias" and the patrons.....485  
Unity is strength.....322

Viriden, Man., and vicinity.....222  
Viriden items.....54  
Veterinary.....89, 137, 170, 221, 262, 292, 336.  
Vessot's grinding mill.....445  
Veterinary Question.....425

Water supply.....188  
Wagon rack, a.....387  
Watch the churn.....432  
Weeds, imported.....297  
Weeds.....421  
Weeds.....480  
Western Fair prize list.....400  
Wheat crop, early ripening of the.....387  
Whitewood and vicinity, Assa. N. W. T.....222  
W. T.....97  
Wheat.....80  
Wheat cultivation.....252  
Why feeding value of.....427  
Wheat, interesting experiments in growing.....434  
Why they did not compete.....136  
Will sweet-cream butter keep?.....298  
Will farmers unite to elevate their calling.....317  
William Weld Co. (Limited), the Winnipeg exhibition prize list.....322, 450  
Winnipeg poultrymen.....414  
Winter preparation.....216  
Wire fencing.....50  
Wolves and sheep.....50

Yorkshire swine at Pine Grove Farm.....230, 440

NOTICES.  
Pages 71, 116, 204, 277, 314, 349, 463.

PRIZE ESSAYS.  
Best varieties of potatoes for Manitoba, and the best methods of cultivation.....130  
Best variety of small fruits and methods of cultivating same.....13  
Is it advantageous to breed farm mares to drop their foals in the late fall or early winter to secure best results in work and foals during the winter.....86  
Is the Grange organization worthy of the support of the farmers?.....334, 480.  
The advantages of mixed farming over grain-growing as a specialty.....330  
The best system of feeding and method of caring for cows in winter for winter dairying.....391  
The profits of sheep husbandry in Manitoba and the Northwest.....251

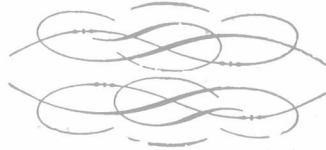
STOCK GOSSIP.  
Pages 72, 73, 74, 75, 114, 115, 116, 150, 164, 165, 203, 243, 249, 277, 312, 313, 349, 416, 463, 466, 493, 499.

THE HOME MAGAZINE.  
Minnie May and Uncle Tom's Departments.  
THE STORY.  
A bit from real life.....56  
A domestic revolution.....99  
A humble romance.....300, 345  
An honest soul.....404  
After long years.....189  
"Cindy's" discovery.....30  
It was reversed.....263  
Miss Jasper's Easter bonnet.....146  
Old Lady Pingree.....488  
Two old lovers.....451  
Uncle Ingot.....227

POETRY.  
As you go through life.....445  
Autobiography of a confessed puzzler.....105  
Ah! What.....23  
Bedtime fancies.....190  
Before and after.....61  
Back where they used to be.....113  
Catching the colt.....346  
Don't leave the farm.....103  
Don't fret.....268  
Dorothy.....299  
Dried apple pies.....147  
English Sovereigns in verse.....103  
Epitaph upon a poor woman who was eternally tired.....451  
Grandmother's days.....261  
John's wife.....57  
Kind words.....488  
Old saws in rhyme.....281  
On the fence.....21  
Only.....227  
Reason versus love.....189  
Robin's House.....101  
Summer.....191  
The Canary Finch.....406  
The ADVOCATE.....20  
The night after Christmas.....59  
The beggar who beguiles us.....102  
The general favorite.....99  
The Babblylock.....151  
The new church organ.....147  
The story of the Haw tree.....147  
The torn leaf.....280  
The Grumbler.....195  
Ticketty, ticketty tock.....149  
What is a gentleman?.....234  
Which should he marry?.....347  
Who is that old Jay?.....453

MISCELLANEOUS.  
A bran pie.....491  
A curious trunk.....62  
A regular allowance.....192  
A visit to Banff.....407  
Answers to enquiries.....61, 347, 490  
A summer scene.....228  
A merry warbler.....233  
An eastern picture.....491  
Apple curiosities.....62

Canning sweet corn..... 346	Children's literature..... 347	Cigarettes and boys..... 233	Common ailments..... 231	Cows and sheep..... 287	Corn beef and spiced beef..... 61
Dictionary lore..... 452	Difference in gold..... 456	Don'ts..... 347	Duster bags for use..... 191		
Essay writing..... 230					
For the boys..... 405	Fashion notes..... 21, 57, 190, 228, 265, 301, 346, 407, 453, 491.	Four classes of readers..... 347	Five ways to cure a cold..... 195		
Girls in Alaska..... 285	Grains of gold..... 59	Great fun..... 150			
Harm from decayed teeth..... 265	Halley's diving bell..... 59	How to destroy moths..... 102	How to be popular..... 102	Hospitality..... 151	Home courtesies..... 303
How pork is cut up..... 104	How to carve a turkey..... 58	How to hang a picture..... 452	Home remedies..... 406	Home comforts..... 454	
Items of interest..... 24	Kitchen furniture..... 264	Manners for boys..... 105	Mending..... 149	Minnie May's letters..... 21, 57, 100, 190, 228, 232, 264, 346, 405, 452, 489.	Misused words..... 230
New uses for Blue Jeans..... 453	One of our pet birds..... 348	On cats and dogs..... 183	Our library table..... 100, 147, 191, 228, 264, 406, 455.	Our illustration..... 454	
Presents for gentlemen..... 491	Preserving the health..... 301	Puzzles..... 23, 62, 105, 147, 151, 196, 234, 269, 303, 348, 456, 493.	Rye bread..... 406		
The sky-lark..... 492	The girl to be avoided..... 409	The cross mother..... 405	This and that..... 22	The happiest boy..... 23	The household..... 101
The girl who is ever welcome..... 264	The power of thought..... 288	The claims of love and lucre..... 356	Things worth knowing..... 195, 452	To cure dyspepsia..... 231	To soften wet, stiffened shoes..... 268
To the boys..... 268	Uncle Tom's letters..... 23, 103, 149, 195, 266, 302, 347, 455, 492.	Useful hints..... 192			
We are wonderfully made..... 111	Why will they?..... 102	When on the bridal trip..... 231	Will you favor us?..... 22		
PRIZE ESSAYS.					
An assortment of winter tea dishes—how to prepare them..... 101	Are the mental faculties of women equal to those of men?..... 265	Children's literature..... 229	Entertaining..... 58	Good manners..... 148	Home tailoring..... 455
Letters and letter writing..... 490	Punctuality..... 347	The best and most satisfactory way of utilizing a small space of ground to have bloom from the early spring till late autumn..... 198	Travelling as an educator..... 346		
CHILDREN'S PRIZE STORIES.					
A tale of twenty-five years ago..... 492	An adventure with a wolf. A true story..... 232	A sojourn in Muskoka..... 232	A picnic on Wimbledon Common..... 148	How we got to Rapid City..... 60	How I killed my bear..... 104
Life of the Indian..... 150	Manitoba boy's holiday..... 347	My first visit to Westminster Abbey..... 266	Once upon a time..... 61	Pete..... 266	Rural life in Old England..... 60
The teachers' convention and what came of it..... 196	The great fire of 1887..... 196	The custom of Telemark..... 408	The Woodville scare..... 408	The Cross Creekers..... 347	The Woodville Lynx..... 150
Up an African river..... 493					
RECIPES.					
Apple dumpling..... 21, 346	Apple jelly..... 147	Australian meat..... 58	Apple pudding..... 265	Barley pudding..... 191	Beet root salad..... 191
Bohemian puffs..... 407	Baked tomatoes..... 301	Baked apples..... 147	Breakfast dishes..... 21	Breakfast biscuits..... 58	Breakfast..... 58
Blanc mange..... 58	Carrot salad..... 191	Canning corn..... 301	Corn omelet..... 301	Cucumbers fried..... 301	Currant loaf..... 301
Cold potato..... 326	Citron preserve..... 22	Craberry sauce..... 407	Cream cookies..... 21	Cold potatoes..... 58	Crullers..... 21
Chicken fricassee..... 346	Chow-chow..... 22	Christmas cake..... 490	Celery stewed..... 407	Cranberry sauce..... 407	Cream puffs..... 147
Cream pancakes..... 147	Cream sponge cake..... 265	English plum pudding..... 490	Finnan Haddie..... 301	Fig pudding..... 265	Fruit biscuit..... 100
Fried chicken..... 301	Hallow 'Een cake..... 407	Hallow 'Een pudding..... 407	Hermit cakes..... 147	Lamb stuffed..... 346	Lemon patties..... 22
Lemon and tapioca..... 265	Macaroni and tomatoes..... 346	Mince meat..... 490	Muffins..... 21, 147, 228, 346	Ox cheek—a dainty dish..... 453	Onion salad..... 191
Potato salad..... 191	Pudding sauce..... 228	Potatoes baked..... 407	Quinces baked..... 453	Quince pudding..... 453	Quince preserves..... 453
Quince jelly..... 453	Rice and apples..... 100	Rhoda toast..... 21	Roast partridge..... 453	Sauce for vegetables..... 301	Salad dressing..... 265
Sausage meat..... 22	Sponge cake..... 22, 147	Shortbread..... 21	Sparrows to cook..... 21	Strawberry shortcake..... 265	Soda scone..... 228
Seed cake..... 346	Scotch shortbread..... 453	Tender fowl..... 228	To cook a fowl..... 301	Tomato soup..... 346	Tomato stewed..... 407
Wedding cake..... 265	White cake..... 265				
ENGRAVINGS.					
An eastern picture..... 491	A group of shearing shropshires..... 283	A typical group of prize-winners..... 423	Ayrshires, a group of prize-winning..... 341	Ballreggan Hero..... 5	Beef, how to cut up..... 61
Breeze Lawn Shorthorns..... 321	Cabbage garden, Man..... 327	Canary Finch, the..... 406	Cornelia Tensen..... 133	Comrade..... 320	Central School, Brandon..... 326
Cows and sheep..... 267	Clydesdale stallions, two..... 82	Dorset Horned sheep, pen of..... 337	Dorset Horned lambs..... 249	Eastfield Laddie..... 43	Energy..... 127
Fleming Block, Brandon..... 325	French Coachers..... 215	Great fun..... 150	Gold Fox..... 171	Gold Finch..... 348	Halley's diving bell..... 59
Hillhurst farm, a view of, the property of M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q..... 380	Horse feeder..... 427	Indre, the French coaching station..... 287	Jerseys, three famous..... 15	Lever butter worker..... 291	Lord Flashwood..... 5
Mackechnie..... 83	Manitoba Hotel..... 53	Montgomery Block, Brandon..... 336	Mr. G. F. Frankland..... 423	Mr. Walter Lynch..... 295	Netherland Romulus..... 335
Our illustration..... 454	Oat field, Saskatchewan Valley..... 323	Percheron and French Coach stallions..... 17	Picolo..... 475	Prof. Wm. Saunders..... 210	Potato planter, the Aspinall..... 95
Pork, how it is cut up..... 104	Residence and group of Jerseys of Wm. Johnson, Belmonte, Sweetsburg, P. Q..... 1	Southdown, a..... 213	Shropshires, a group of..... 283	Summer..... 191	Summer scene, a..... 229
The old mill..... 302	Two-story poultry house..... 19				



MANITOBA AND WESTERN  
EDITION

OF THE  
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
AND HOME  
MAGAZINE

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VOL. II.

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

No. 24

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE WM. WELD CO., LIMITED,  
LONDON, ONTARIO, and WINNIPEG, MAN.

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.

**Terms of Subscription**—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; single copies, 10c. each. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

**Advertising Rates**—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. All communications to be addressed

THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,  
Box 214,  
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.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "How Shall We Secure the Attendance of the Boys at our Farmers' Institute Meetings." Essay to be in this office not later than December 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "Eradication of Noxious Weeds." Essay to be in this office not later than January 15th.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay which will name and describe the varieties of spring wheat, oats, barley and peas which have yielded best during the past season in the district in which the writer resides, and the mode of cultivation which has given the best results. Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th January, 1892.

We will give a prize of \$5 for the best essay which will name and describe the six most promising varieties of potatoes grown in the district in which the writer resides, and the mode of culture which has given the best results. Essay to be in this office not later than February, 1892.

In writing on any of the above subjects describe any new varieties; compare them with standard sorts.

A

**A Word About Ourselves—Retrospective and Prospective.**

The present issue of this paper closes the second volume of the Manitoba and Western Edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. In these two short years Manitoba has seen many changes. Last year was a fair one in some parts of the country, and a good one in others. The present year has been an unusually good one for all parts, notwithstanding minor difficulties in some few districts. It is a pleasure to the publishers of the ADVOCATE to be in a position to state that the measure of success that has crowned their efforts has been almost phenomenal. It is doubtful if any agricultural journal now, or at any other time published in Canada, ever obtained as large a number of subscribers or gained equal prestige in the same length of time that the Western Edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has done. It has now a provincial and territorial circulation more than double that of all other agricultural papers combined. Its circulation is larger than that of any political paper published in Manitoba or the west except one. Such success as this is not obtained without effort. On the first page of Volume I. appears this sentence in referring to the establishing of this Edition:—"It will continue, as it ever has been, an independent, non-political agricultural paper, fearless in exposing that which is not right, or against the farmer's interests, and liberal in giving credit where credit is due, always and ever watchful for the farmer's interests, with no axes to grind." No one conversant with the principles of the ADVOCATE will assert that this pledge has not been carried out. Sometimes on the spur of the moment our criticisms have been severe, but in no instance has it been shown that they have been unfair or astray. A summary of the advances made in agricultural institutions and associations in the past two years reads something like this: The establishment of one of the best systems of Farmers' Institutes in the world, the formation of the Central Farmers' Institute, formation of a Purebred Cattle Breeders' Association for Manitoba and the Territories, the Manitoba Poultry Association, and last, but not least, the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

In all of these matters the ADVOCATE has been an important factor, and in three out of the five important movements the prime factor. With a reputation so well established there is every reason to anticipate even greater success in the future than in the past. Among the questions that shall receive special attention in future will

be the extension and improvement of the organizations above specified and the development of others deemed in the interest of agriculture; the different methods of cultivation and systems of manuring, to advance the ripening of wheat; better systems of feeding and caring for cattle and other stock; best varieties of native grasses for cultivation; best trees, and methods of growing them for wind breaks; best breeds of poultry, and methods of feeding and caring for them for best results. Arrangements have been made for contributions from the best and most successful farmers in the province. A number of engravings of some of the best animals in the country are now being prepared for issue in the near future. In fact, no stone will be left unturned to not only keep the ADVOCATE in advance of all competitors, but very far in advance of them. In this we also ask the hearty co-operation of our readers and patrons. Kindly send us any items of agricultural information that may come under your notice. Say a kind word for us to a friend who is not a subscriber; or, better still, send us his subscription; or if any article will be of special interest to an absent friend send us a post card and we will send a copy. To our readers, contributors, advertisers and friends generally our hearty thanks are tendered, with the hope that we shall enjoy in the future, as in the past, their liberal patronage and co-operation. This issue of the

EASTERN EDITION

closes its twenty-sixth volume. Like our Western Edition, not only has it enjoyed a healthy, strong and steady growth, but the patronage extended to it by Canadian, American and English farmers is most encouraging. During the last five years its growth has been greater than ever before. To-day the circulation of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is three times greater than that of any other agricultural paper printed in the Dominion, and the combined circulation of our two papers is more than twice as large as that of all other Canadian agricultural papers combined. There are very few Canadian homes where any agricultural paper is received that the ADVOCATE does not regularly enter each month. Besides these there are thousands of farmers scattered all over Canada who have taken the ADVOCATE for years and have never taken any other Canadian agricultural paper. For this reason the Eastern and the Western Editions of our paper offer far better advantages to advertisers than any or all of the other agricultural papers printed in Canada.

If you have anything

TO SELL

that western farmers (including residents of

Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Northwestern States) buy, advertise in our Western Edition. Our Eastern Edition reaches the dwellers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the New England States and the Southern and Middle States. We have scores of unsolicited testimonials received from advertisers, all of which express satisfaction with results obtained for money paid us for advertising space. Our position is steadily growing better in this respect, as our subscription list is rapidly increasing each month.

## EDITORIAL

We never were in as good a position as we are now. Arrangements to contribute regularly have been made with a large number of leading men, each a specialist in his department, who has proved his knowledge by his practical success.

Closer attention than ever will be given to the work of experimental stations. All experiments will be reported that we deem of value to our readers.

Again thanking each of our subscribers and advertisers for past favors, we solicit a continuance of their patronage, and promise even better value for the money than we have ever before been able to give.

## Our Clubbing Rates for 1892.

Having obtained very favorable clubbing terms with the publishers of the leading Canadian papers, we are in a position to supply our subscribers with one of the select papers below mentioned at the following rates:—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND	
Winnipeg Weekly Tribune.....	\$1 75
Toronto Weekly Globe (16 pages).....	1 70
"    Daily    "    .....	5 00
"    "    Noon Edition.....	3 50
"    Weekly Mail.....	1 75
"    Daily    "    .....	5 00
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"    Daily    "    .....	4 00
"    Wives and Daughters.....	1 50

Hamilton Weekly Spectator (including premium picture "Songs of Life").....
 1 75 |

Hamilton Weekly Times.....
 1 70 |

Montreal Weekly Herald (14 pages).....
 1 75 |

    "    "    Gazette.....
 1 50 |

    "    Daily    "    .....
 5 50 |

We will supply the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and any two of the above weeklies for \$2.50 or the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and any three for \$3.25.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND	
Toronto Weekly.....	\$3 00
"    Grip.....	2 50
"    Canadian Churchman.....	1 75

By subscribing through us for any of the papers we have mentioned we save you considerable trouble and expense. Remit by post office order or registered letter; a P. O. order is the cheapest and safest.

## Our Live Stock Premiums.

As in previous years, we continue to give live stock as subscription prizes. All animals sent out by us are good individually, and possess good pedigrees. See our advertising columns for full particulars.

## Timely Notes for December.

## STOCK.

As the winter settles down on us, it is well to keep an eye on the chinks, door-casings, etc. of the stables, and to close up every crack through which the cold can penetrate. Warmth and comfort save feed. If your stables have only single doors, hang a blanket before them on an excessively cold night, or, better still, tack tar paper over them. Put fastenings on them inside, so as to be able to shut them behind you. A hook-and-eye arrangement is the best, and for fastenings generally of stable doors a good thumb-latch is hard to beat for economy, convenience, and utility.

## MANURE.

For Manitoba and the Northwest provinces, considering the high price of labor and the shortness of summer and spring seasons, it is, in the writer's opinion, preferable to haul out the manure direct from the stables to the land, and plough it as soon after as possible. If the land is well ploughed and a chain used to drag the manure into the furrow it is very little more troublesome than well-rotted manure. And as every year we must go in more and more for mixed farming and the growing of food for stock, the particular field so manured can be used to grow a feed crop on. A hide or a light long "jumper", or stone boat is the most convenient thing for hauling manure out on—the hide for preference.

## SERVICE FEES.

As the season will soon be at hand for collecting service fees for stallions, would it not be as well to have some definite law on the subject as to what constitutes liability on the part of the horse owner, and also on the farmer owning the mare. Mostly it is considered that if a mare is served by a horse and shows signs of being in foal, her owner is liable for the fee by the 1st of February. But is he legally so liable? Supposing he pays them and the mare does not prove in foal can he recover? Does Ontario law hold good up here, and if so, how far does that law go in protecting both parties in this transaction?

Again, there is the farmer who, though he gets a foal, puts off paying *sine die*, can not he be brought up with a "round turn"? If a mare is "tried" to a horse but never served, is it not iniquitous to try and exact a service fee from her owner? In short, the whole present system of collecting fees requires to be put forth very clearly in a short and clearly worded local Act, so as to be easily understood by every one interested. The best plan in the case of every other animal except the horse, is to require the service fees to be paid at the time of service.

## POULTRY.

Feed your laying hens some raw meat every day; if necessary, keep a stove in the hen house, and keep the temperature a little above freezing. Give them plenty of water as well as food. Vary the diet with an occasional warm mess of bran, chopped oats and barley, a stray cabbage or a turnip. Keep your breeding stock in good condition—no more; don't force them into laying now unless you want puny chickens in the spring. If at all convenient separate the sexes. Turkeys, ducks and geese must be kept apart from the other poultry, and kept cool; if kept too warm they will get ill. Keep back that big gobbler for your own Christmas dinner.

## SHEEP.

In starting a flock of sheep in Manitoba, as many are now doing, think whether it will not be better for you to start with a few good ones than a lot of common scrubs. A good sheep is always saleable, and the better bred a sheep is generally the easier to keep within fences. I would recommend beginners to go in for a big breed of sheep. You get no more for Southdown mutton in Manitoba than for the commonest Merino, and a big sheep, giving plenty of both wool and mutton, is the most profitable here, so go in for Cotswold, Lincoln or Oxford-down; all these give heavy fleeces, are strong, robust sheep, and have not been "boomed" *ad nauseam*.

A good sheep house can be made of ship-lap, one thickness, long and narrow, facing south, good shingle roof, racks along one side, with a few troughs for oil cake, grain and water. A small room should be partitioned off at one end for a hospital to be used in lambing time, and should be provided with a stove, a bunk for the attendant and a few shelves and some simple remedies.

A building like the above—say 50 feet by 12 feet, one story, "shanty roof"—can be put up for \$80 to \$100 including everything. But any good wind and waterproof erection will do to start with, and it can be improved on or replaced as time and means permit.

## GENERAL.

December is a good month to breed your cows, to come in in September following for winter cows. If you have any fat cattle, sell them before Christmas, or else keep them until the frozen meat is worked off in April. Beef is generally cheap after Christmas; the same with poultry and pork.

December is the best month to breed your sows, so as to farrow in April. Breed to either a pure-bred Berkshire or Large White Yorkshire. Hurry up with your wood-hauling and other team work, for January is better spent at home than on the road—for both men and horses.

Let yourself out a little at Christmas time, and have a "good" time, innocently, for a few days, so as to begin the New Year in a spirit of peace and good-will to all men—even your neighbors. "INVICTA."

## Manitoba Grain Crop for 1891.

The latest available data to hand in time for this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE indicates that the average and aggregate crop yields of 1891 in Manitoba far exceed those of the previous year. The wheat yield will not fall much short of 27 bushels per acre, and counting the acreage at 916,000, as per June bulletin Department of Agriculture, this would give an aggregate of over 24,000,000 bushels. The quality, too, will doubtless be in advance of last year. At this writing only a small proportion of the crop had been threshed, yet the demand on the C. P. R. for car service has been fully 25 per cent. greater than last year. Oats will average 45 bushels per acre, and barley 35, the acreage of the former being 305,000, and the latter about 90,000.

## A New Branch Business.

It must be exceedingly satisfactory to the Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, Ontario, to find their business in Manitoba and the Northwest so increasing as to necessitate the opening of a branch business in Winnipeg. Heretofore their implements have been handled by Messrs. A. Harris, Son & Co., through whom a large and satisfactory business was built up. In the future Messrs. Cockshutt will handle their own farm machinery, and for that purpose have leased the warehouse on Princess street, formerly occupied by the Harris Co. Dealing thus, more directly with the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest, their famous riding and walking plows should become still more widely known and their business exhibit still greater development.

### Still Fighting Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The official report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture to hand for the past year refers to the fact that there still remains a district in the State of New Jersey from which the infection of pleuro-pneumonia has not yet been eradicated. The battle against this deadly contagious disease is still being continued, and Hon. Mr. Rusk hopes before the end of the present fiscal year to be able to declare its complete eradication. The claim is again set up that owing to the confinement of the disease to that district, and the other measures enforced by the U. S. authorities, foreign restrictions (meaning particularly those of Great Britain, no doubt) against importations of cattle from the Republic are without justification; but there is no disposition on the part of Hon. Mr. Chaplin, the British Minister of Agriculture, or his advisers, to regard the question in that light or to take any chances of further contagion.

### Our Horse Trade.

In these days of more or less depression in agriculture we hear a great deal about there being no sale for horses, and how the American demand has ceased altogether. We are continually told that there is no money in horses now-a-days, and the man who attempts to make any money in horse breeding will be woefully disappointed; and yet, only a few weeks ago thirty-four horses shipped to New York by the well-known Toronto dealer, Mr. W. H. Grand, realized a total of \$17,029, an average of over \$500 a head. These horses were all bred and raised in Ontario; yet there is no money in horse breeding in this country! How are we to reconcile these two statements, for there is not a practical farmer in Canada who does not know that at such a price as \$500 in New York there is a good profit for both the breeder of the animal and the dealer who handles him? The explanation is simply this, that there is not one farmer in one hundred breeding the class of horses that will bring these prices. The horses shipped to New York by Mr. Grand were all light, the lot comprising hunters, saddlers, dog cart and carriage horses, and cobs, and we are only quoting the words of a very large American dealer when we say that the market for such horses in the States is almost unlimited; but they must be the right pattern—they must show at any rate a dash of thoroughbred blood, and in the case of harness horses they must have plenty of knee action. Now, we would ask, how many farmers are making a specialty of breeding such horses? We would point out the fact that an answer can be found in the very fact that so many of our best thoroughbred sires have been taken out of the country, and what are left are barely earning a living, while the same is the case with regard to high class sires of harness horses, when such horses as the thoroughbred horse Topgallant, the Hackney horse Young Nobleman and other sires, such as The Swell, owned a few years ago by Mr. Wilson, of Paris, are allowed to leave the country because farmers will not give their owners any encouragement to keep them, but prefer using grade stallions at a low fee. Is it any wonder that we hear on all sides that there is no money in horses? It is high time for Canadian farmers to drop the scales from their eyes and awake to the fact that in horse breeding, as in all other businesses, it is only those who make a point of trying to breed what is in most demand that make any money.

### An Agricultural Hall Required.

Alderman Frankland's speech, delivered before the last meeting of the D. S. B. A., is reported in this issue. Again he refers to the great need of an agricultural hall for the province of Ontario. Not only does Ontario require such a building, but every province in the Dominion should possess one, where farmers could convene in their various associations. Agricultural and live stock associations become more numerous each year, and as time goes on they will continue to increase. Toronto is the most central point. Other important reasons also make it an exceedingly desirable meeting place, but at present a suitable hall is not always available. One association will meet at one place and one at another, seldom meeting twice consecutively in the same building. This is very trying to farmers who come to these meetings from a distance, and are not well acquainted with the city. This fact alone causes many to absent themselves. Much has been said and written regarding this matter. All know the great need that exists; the time has now arrived when some one should take steps to bring this end about. An active, determined man could accomplish the desired end, if such a one would but take the initiative. Alderman Frankland says his friend would give \$1,000 to aid such a purpose. Mr. Frankland would perhaps do similarly, and otherwise materially assist the venture. Such a building should be suitable for holding fat stock and stallion shows. The ground floor should be large enough that all the animals on exhibition could have stalls in the building. The second floor could be used as an exhibition ring, and should be sufficiently large to safely accommodate all visitors. Large stables in cities are now built with one row of stalls above the other. A suitable audience room could be had in some part of the building. Who will make a move in this matter?

### It Pays to have a Definite Object in View.

Mr. Dryden, in his speech reported elsewhere, speaks of the damage done Canadian flocks and herds by the promiscuous manner in which farmers continue to breed their live stock. To be successful every farmer should have a definite object in view. In selecting a breed each farmer should buy the sort best suited to his surroundings and needs. Do not intermix the breeds, but develop the one chosen. If it is discovered a mistake was made in the sort selected the necessary change should be made; then stick to the sort chosen. A well-known farmer in eastern Ontario twelve years ago owned a very good herd of grade Ayrshires. They were said to be the best dairy herd in Renfrew county at that time. His neighbor bought a Holstein bull. Farmer No. 1 bred his Ayrshire cows to this bull for two years. He then used a grade Durham; the next cross was a grade Jersey. At the present time his herd would not bring over \$20 per head if put up and sold. Farmer No. 2, who bought the Holstein bull, has ever since his first purchase continually used a Holstein of good quality. Although his foundation cows were not as good as his neighbor's, at the present time he has 30 cows and heifers which, for all practical purposes, are as good as pure-bred Holsteins, and from which an expert could not distinguish them. The lot would, if sold, readily average \$50 or more per head, being worth at least \$30 per head more than his neighbor's mongrel lot. This is not an exceptional case. It is the rule, not the exception, for farmers to thus cross-breed their live stock. Few men have a definite object in view in breeding stock. From this cause alone thousands of dollars are lost by the farmers of Canada every year.

### The Judging Ring.

WHERE THE PRESENT EXHIBITIONS FAIL.

The object for which exhibitions were first instituted was to instruct those visiting them, as well as to encourage the improvement of breeding stock, and better mode of agriculture generally. The premiums awarded to the successful competitors were given as an incentive for still greater efforts on the part of exhibitors. The show ring is full of instruction and pleasure to the newly installed breeder or young beginner contemplating purchasing better animals of whatever sort his fancy may lead him to choose. How closely the classes are watched by each onlooker, in order to find how the decision of the committee coincides with those outside. What criticisms are heard round the ring as each fresh ribbon is tied. Each year the crowd of onlookers gain in knowledge. They have had one more year of individual experience, they are thoroughly interested in the breed that is represented in the ring before them, therefore, have taken pains to know all about them, and are wishful to learn more. Instruction should be one of the chief objects of the judging ring. From whom does the onlooker expect to derive his information except from the judges or judge? They or he act in the capacity of instructor. Yet how often we hear men, when acting in this capacity, remark, "this is the animal that suits me the best." Probably if asked why, he could not answer. In fact, it is the general appearance alone that such men are guided by, which is evidenced by the decisions they make. Every year brings the same discouraging abuse. Men receive and accept the position as judge on animals they must be perfectly aware they have no knowledge of. Cattle men are placed on horses, sheep men on pigs, and, perhaps, a dog man has cheek enough to judge all classes of stock. If there were no judges of stock in our country, the question would be a hard one to solve, yet all must agree that there are numbers of men that have made a success of the different breeds of horses, cattle and sheep they have bred. Without judgment and knowledge these men would have failed. Then, why are men placed in the judging ring who never owned a good animal of the kind, yet upon the merits of which they are asked to decide? In Ontario and Manitoba we now have well established associations, composed of prominent breeders of horses and cattle, and a most effective Sheep Breeders' Association, representing all breeds, also an equally effective Swine Breeders' Association. In all cases the whole of the prominent breeders are members of one or more of these. It is, therefore, in the power of these associations to do as they wish on any point relating to the welfare of each breed, or of the breeders generally. The appointment of judges is acknowledged to be the most difficult question that fair managers can arrange satisfactorily, yet they do not seem to think it worth while acknowledging the men recommended as capable for the position by the respective breeders' associations, for except in a few instances the selections advised have been entirely ignored. If any man, or body of men, are capable of stating who are competent for the position of judging a class of animals, it is the breeders of that class. Should it be necessary for the breeders to assert their rights in this matter it will be in order for them to agree to absent themselves from any exhibition at which judges are appointed outside the recommended list sent in for any breed. All that is required is concerted action by the members of the different breeders' associations, and their wishes will be recognized to a certainty.

### A Trip from London to Winnipeg via C. P. R. and Return by the American Route.

It was a hazy, red morning on the 24th of September when we rolled out of London station at eight o'clock sharp on the east-bound Canadian Pacific train *en route* to Winnipeg, via Owen Sound and Port Arthur. The indications of the morning that it would be a hot day proved correct. The dreamy haze was finally penetrated, and then dispersed by the searching, if oblique, rays of Old Sol, who gave us to understand that although daily withdrawing his vertical oversight, he was still capable of impressing us by side glances. The run to Toronto Junction was devoid of any special interest. We whisked past monotonous stubble fields, with here and there a patch of green *in relief*; occasionally a field of oats would nod at us as we hurried by. Cattle and horses, startled by the noise of the rushing train, or pretending to be, galloped insanelly around the field; or the indolent dog, disturbed in his siesta, suddenly rouses himself and seems to regard our approach as a challenge to a half mile dash, as, with hair erect, he leaps forward in a trial of speed with his long-winded adversary. Brave, plucky little fellow he is. How his legs lock and unlock and his body undulates with the falling and rising ground as he straightens himself out in the hopeless race. We steadily forge ahead, and our little competitor is soon lost to view. But all this is familiar to the every-day passenger on a railway train, and we must ask our readers' indulgence for such a digression.

Toronto Junction was reached at 11.40 a. m. and close connection made with the train for Owen Sound. The landscape on this line is of the usual order until Orangeville is approached, when hill and vale begin to pass before you in panoramic fashion. Here the road suddenly presented a steep and winding grade, at which our gallant engine rushed undaunted, but her speed was quickly slackened by the steep ascent and sharp turns. We seemed to be coiling round a miniature mountain, but it was plain that we were slowly but surely sealing the height at each circuit of the train. Our engine appeared to be breaking her heart at the delay, as she puffed and grunted and viciously swung us around the curves. Finally, with a great sigh of relief, she announced that the height was gained, and a level piece of road was ahead; and away we went with a rush for Owen Sound, which was reached at 3.20 p. m. Here we found the steamer "Manitoba" lying at her wharf, and in full preparation for her trip up the lakes. As soon as the baggage had been transferred from the train to the boat we started on our journey up the great "water stretches" to Port Arthur and Fort William. The water in the Georgian Bay was as placid as the proverbial mill-pond. Nearly everybody on board went on deck and indulged in the rare feast of oxygen which so generously surrounded us. But we soon discovered that this feast only gave us zest for the more substantial one which was being spread in the saloon. When the dinner bell rang every person rushed to the table and fell to as soon as the smoking dishes were placed before them. After dinner we sauntered on the promenade or hurricane deck. The evening was delightful, with a clear sky and a gentle breeze. Night quickly settled around us. The tired and fretful children had been put to bed, and

their little souls were doubtless floating in the mist of dreamland.

It was ten o'clock when we cleared the light-house stationed in the passage from the Georgian Bay to Lake Huron. Most of us then turned in for the night, and had our first refreshing sleep on board the "Manitoba." Early the next morning everybody was astir. During the night we had skirted the northern shore of Lake Huron, and at seven o'clock we approached Drummond and Cockburn Islands, which are situated at the entrance to the Sault River. Here we had fully sixty miles of tortuous and difficult navigation before us. The waters of the river are in some places very wide, but the channel is always narrow, and as vessels are constantly passing up and down, the skill of the navigator is tested to the utmost to avoid accident. It was twelve o'clock when we reached Sault Ste. Marie, where we were detained nearly three hours waiting our turn to be "locked" in the canal. The Americans are hard at work on their new canal, and across the river the Canucks are as hard at work on theirs. It was nearly six o'clock in the evening when we were well out into Lake Superior with its dark and troubled waters; but we all agreed the lake was well-named. It is a majestic expanse of water, and was in a pleasant mood when we reached it. Its sweeping and easy swell gave the boat a graceful motion, and was not suggestive, apparently, of qualms of any kind, as all the passengers seemed to have their sea legs on, and were moving or sitting around with contented and happy faces. We ploughed our way all night through Lake Superior, the perpetual throb of the engine and the scream of the log growing familiar to our ears. Port Arthur was reached on Saturday between twelve and one o'clock as we were sitting at dinner. The situation of the town and its beautiful harbor was admired by all. The delay here was short, and we were soon on our way to Fort William, which is four miles from Port Arthur, up the Kaministiquia River. This is as yet a primitive, unconventional looking place, but the C. P. R., with their usual energy, are laying the foundation of a large town here. Two enormous elevators have been erected, and a third is being commenced. Here we took leave of our gallant friend, the "Manitoba," "the finest vessel on the lakes," as more than one passenger remarked. Her saloon has an unimpeded sweep from stem to stern, with the exception of the funnel and engine boxes amidships, and her crew is a model one, from the captain down to the humblest hand. Her appointments are perfect, and the *cuisine* is all that the most veritable epicure could desire. In conversation with a French gentleman, who was on his fifth trip around the world, he stated that this was his first experience of the C. P. R. route, and that it was decidedly the most charming he had yet taken, diversified, as it was, by water and rail.

We left Fort William for Winnipeg at 3.10 p. m., passing through the most uninteresting country imaginable, muskegs and rocks abounding on every hand. But the comfort and luxuriance of the cars amply compensate for the deficiency in scenery. Besides, the shades of evening quickly fell and it did not seem long before we were discussing a savory meal in the dining car, and then only a very short interval elapsed before we were making preparations for another night's repose.

We were due to arrive at Winnipeg at 10.10 the next morning, and sharp on time to the minute we steamed into the station. Those of us who were remaining in the city hustled into the omnibuses and started for the different hotels. We will not tire our readers by attempting any description of Winnipeg, as our intention is only to give notes made in transit. After a week spent in the prairie metropolis we took a ticket by the Northern Pacific on our way home. There was one sleeper attached to the train, in which we were soon comfortably ensconced. This car was of the most elaborate design and magnificently furnished throughout, and was calculated to give anyone the repose and comfort needful to a journey of almost five hundred miles to St. Paul, Minn. There seemed to be nothing but great stretches of prairie on either side from Winnipeg to Grand Forks, N. D. Here night overtook us. The next morning at 7.05 we were ushered into the station at St. Paul, having covered nearly five hundred miles in a little over nineteen hours and a half, including stoppages at all stations. Close connection can here be made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, but we preferred to remain over a few hours. At 2 p. m. we boarded a train at St. Paul and started on our journey to Chicago via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. This road, or at least that part of it between Minneapolis and Chicago, is one of the most completely equipped which it has been our privilege to travel over. The cars are elegantly upholstered and furnished with the most modern appointments. The company appears to be fully alive to the wants of its patrons, and the popularity of the road cannot but increase from year to year. The run from St. Paul to La Crosse by daylight is charming. On one side of the track flows the Mississippi, and on the other a continuous chain of picturesque hills and steep embankments, verdure-clad from base to summit, complete a picture the effect of which is inspiring. All trains running from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago touch at Milwaukee, which is a great desideratum to tourists and business men. No less than eleven trains leave the latter place every day, except, perhaps, on Sundays, for Chicago, and the distance is covered by all of them in less than three hours, and over a remarkably smooth piece of road. In fact, for rapidity of transit, choice of route and general comfort, we consider that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway stands without a rival amongst those running between Chicago and St. Paul.

Chicago was reached at 6.45 the next morning, the run being made in sixteen and three quarter hours, including stoppages. Here we remained until 3 p. m. in the afternoon, when we boarded the Wabash train for Detroit, which was reached at 12.30 a. m. eastern time. Close connection was here made with the C. P. R. for London, which was reached at 4 a. m., the run from Chicago to London occupying only eleven hours. Thus it will be seen that but for the delay in Chicago, the run from Winnipeg to London could be made over these routes in forty-eight hours. As it is, only fifty-six hours are consumed in the journey.

A society in Vermont has offered a prize for the farmer that brings the best milk the year round.

### Lessons from the Chicago Stock Yards.

#### MEN WHO MAKE.

"There are cattle feeders who have never lost a cent during the whole period of depression. It takes common sense and practical business management as well as good breeding and good feeding to make beef raising pay."

#### MEN WHO LOSE.

"The difference between prices for scrubs and extra grades of cattle was never more marked than it is at the present time. While the former are quoted as low as 75 cents to \$1.00 per 100 lbs. there are eager buyers for the latter at \$6.25 to \$6.60."

The general correctness of the foregoing quotations was well illustrated in what was seen by a member of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE editorial staff on visiting the Chicago Union Live Stock yards in the latter part of October. To a Canadian, the quality of low grade cattle offered for sale was simply astonishing. It was not that the steers, for example, were merely low in flesh, for with the exception of a few fairly creditable lots they were all that, but it seemed that the western farmers and ranch men were forced, because of drought and the scarcity of money in some quarters and the approaching winter, to rush forward upon the market everything possible. That it would never pay to put good hay and grain into vast numbers of these animals was obvious from their appearance. They were not only scrubs in origin, but were rendered doubly so by lack of food and care in raising. Their evident destiny was either the soap grease or fertilizing tanks, or the tins of the great canning establishments. Ancient dairy cows were there that had long ago outlived a doubtful usefulness as milk producers, and an army of dejected yearlings and two-year-olds whose scrawny anatomies were barely held together by the ill-used hides that covered them. "Where can I find the best bunch of beeves in the yards to-day?" was asked of an attendant. "Well, I cannot tell you that," was the reply. "In fact," he said, "there is no best." In some of the better lots of steers there was an unevenness which revealed a serious lack of care in the matter of selection. Uniformity in size, weight, general appearance and ripeness are all points of more or less importance when it comes to marketing.

With very many in the west dehorning has found favor for the very reason (though perhaps a minor one) that it gives the herd a more uniform appearance, so characteristic of polled cattle. Probably one-third of the steers in the yards this day had been dehorned. There is something, too, in favor of uniformity of color, though the shrewd, experienced buyer of beeves is not easily deceived by these things. He is looking for the probable available carcass beneath the covering, whether it be red or roan, black or white. Every little point counts, however, and the prudent man will send his cattle forward so as to strike the prospective buyer favorably at the outset. The range of prices on the day of the writer's visit was from 80 cents to \$1.60 for inferior cows and heifers up to \$6.50 for prime steers.

What lesson do the cattle pens teach the farmer and feeder of beef cattle? 1, Breed for beef; 2, select for beef; 3, secure uniformity; 4, get the calf going and keep it going till ripe maturity.

Fluctuations of sales might lead to the con-

clusion that only the big 1,500 and 1,600-pound capture the top prices. As a rule they do, but not because of their great size; it is because they are thoroughly fattened and "ripe" for the market. Smaller sized steers equally well finished command high prices.

The offerings in sheep were liberal, and the infusion of black faced blood throughout the Western States is showing very marked effects upon the flocks delivered at the yards.

The bulk of the hogs were Poland Chinas and Berkshires, weighing from 175 lbs. to 250 lbs. The average weight in 1890 was 234 lbs.

As compared with the cattle, the horses seen in the long row of stall stables were, as a class, far superior in general appearance. Really first class, stylish driving or saddle horses were decidedly difficult to find, but the stalls were full of the blocky, general purpose type.

The business done in these yards is something enormous, the receipts last year being:—

No. cattle.....	3,484,280
" hogs.....	7,663,828
" sheep.....	2,182,667
" calves.....	175,625
" horses.....	101,566
Total valuation.....	\$231,344,898.00

Up to date the largest number of cattle received in one day was 27,000, and in one week 96,000. The trade in dressed beef appears to be largely increasing. The great slaughter and packing establishments are a world of business in themselves, though not the place for tourists with weak stomachs. At the time of our inspection Armour's place was reported killing about 5,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle and 3,500 sheep per day. Swift was taking more cattle than Armour, almost as many hogs, and probably more sheep; Nelse Morris 2,000 cattle, 1,000 hogs and from 1,000 to 2,000 sheep; and eight or ten other establishments smaller numbers.

The report from Germany that sides of American inspected pork had been discovered at Dusseldorf badly affected with trichinae has caused considerable commotion, and will probably stimulate the inspectors to greater vigilance in the midst of the vast and rapid operations of the packing houses.

#### Railways and Farm Produce.

No part of the community is so dependent upon the railways of the country as the farmers, for while all to a certain extent depend upon the rates charged for carriage of imported articles consumed, the farmer, as the producer of the majority of the exports (these being of a bulky character), is most interested, as the cost of carriage is deducted from the price received from his products. The absurdly exorbitant rates charged for local over through freight is a matter of every day experience, one instance of which is sufficient to exemplify the situation. The writer was interested in two cars of imported stock recently shipped from Boston, Mass., to London, Ont. These came *via* Montreal, and yet the charge was less by the sum of seventeen dollars per car than if the same cars had been shipped from Montreal to London, less than half the distance. It is well known that non-competitive railway branch lines, which received assistance in building through bonuses from municipalities, charge such excessive rates that much of the merchandise is now often more cheaply hauled by teams, thus showing the short-sighted policy pursued by the railway corporations. All farmers and dealers in farm products are aware how entirely they are at the mercy

of the two corporations that hold the reins that govern our whole commercial economy, and we mistake the attitude of our people if they continue to submit to the thralldom to which they have been subjected. The price charged for carrying pure bred stock in less than carload lots is absurdly high. This is a subject farmers' institutes, granges and other farmers' societies should discuss. The following article, which recently appeared in the Oshawa Vindicator, is so much to the point that we reproduce it in our columns, and commend it to the careful consideration of farmers everywhere. It is entitled "The People and the Railways":—

"Two incidents which occurred recently should attract the attention of the people of Canada. The first is the evidence taken at the North Perth election trial in which it appears that the leaders of both political parties had solicited and received favors at the hands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Though the Reform party got the influence and most of the favors yet two or three leading Conservatives were favored to some extent. The Grand Trunk Railway never does something for nothing, and when it thus gives favors it expects they will be returned, and that with interest.

"The second incident was the speech of Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at the annual meeting of the Company in London, England. Speaking of the determination to maintain rates, he said the Grand Trunk would have to meet the competition of United States railways and the water route, but 'it would take all it could get out of the people of Canada.'

"What that means, the simplest can understand. The Grand Trunk Railway is a business corporation, and its object is not sentiment but to make money. While this is so there are two things to be considered. There is a broad method of doing business which looks at the interest of others as well as of its own. Then, too, the Grand Trunk is under some obligation to the people of Canada for financial aid rendered it.

"It is a most unfortunate thing for this country that the Grand Trunk Railway Company has never made the first farthing towards paying a copper of dividend on its original stock. Mr. VanHorne has said that the best thing that could happen to Canada would be the payment of a dividend of one or two per cent. on its stock, but that, he added, is a practical impossibility under existing circumstances.

"These circumstances are not attributable to the people of this country, but to the management. The Grand Trunk has taken the narrowest views of business, and forgotten its obligations to Canada. It has never sought the well-being of the community it was supposed to serve, and its great aim has been to build up a through United States trade. It has always acted on the motto of Sir Henry's, 'meet United States competition and take all you can out of Canada.' It has spent enormous sums to secure connection between Chicago and New York, done the business as a rule at unprofitable prices, and then sought to even up by levying the highest possible rates upon the districts solely depending upon it. When a former superintendent was remonstrated with and shown the enormous differences in freight rates between Oshawa and the seaboard, and Chicago and the seaboard, he replied that places like Oshawa were their special preserve and it had to take all it could get out of them. And the railroad has done so, and with a vengeance. The consequence can be seen in the census. As a rule the towns depending on the Grand Trunk have for twenty years been either at a standstill or drying up, while those with competitive routes have grown.

"There are signs of a change in this policy, and if the officials in this country who know the circumstances were left to themselves there would doubtless be an improvement, but it is evident from the speech of the President that the old rule is still to be enforced.

"To the farmers of this country this is a serious thing, because every dollar of high freight tariff must come out of their pockets. Every cent paid on a bushel of wheat to the ocean is a cent less in price for them, and every cent too much paid on goods for consumption is a cent higher on the price.

"It is in the power of the parliaments of the Dominion to prevent this abuse of power. We do not want to see the foolish legislation of the Western States repeated here, but proper laws can be enacted that will neutralize Tyler's tyranny. So long as political parties sue the management of railways for favors, and so long as members of parliament travel on railway passes, so long will the people look to parliament in vain for relief. The railway dominancy is now a serious question in Canada, and the apathy of the people to the danger will make it more so."



**Studs, Herds and Flocks.**

BROOK HILL STOCK FARM.

This excellent stock farm, owned by James Stephen, is situated in the fertile St. Lawrence Valley, at Trout River, five miles west of the thriving village of Huntingdon, Que., on the line of the Montreal & Champlain Junction and St. Lawrence & Adirondack railways. It comprises 180 acres of fertile loam and clay soil in a high state of cultivation. A fine brick house serves as a residence. The outbuildings were once models of their kind, but are not so convenient and roomy as those more lately built; but the proprietor intends soon to remodel them and make them more in keeping with modern times. Here we found a large silo with a capacity of 100 tons. It was just used last season. Mr. Stephen and his sons are highly pleased with the results. In summer the stock is watered from a spring brook which flows through the pasture—in winter from an artesian well convenient to the stable. A prominent feature on the farm is the excellent herd of Ayrshires which numbers 42 head. Besides these there are a number of Shorthorn and Holstein grades. Among the Ayrshires are many superior animals. Nettie 2nd 4747, with a milk record of 50 pounds per day; Heather Queen 4446; Flora 4450; Fedora 5532, a three-year-old and a model of perfection, promises to be a heavy milker as well as a fine show animal. This herd has turned out some noted prize-winners, among them Princess Louise 2912, kept until she was fourteen years old. She stood high in Montreal as a three-year-old; in Malone and Huntingdon she was many times first. Daisy 2nd 2915, owned by Mr. John Will, Fort Covington, N. Y., stood first wherever shown. Golden Guinea 4454, owned by Mr. Robert Robertson, Howick, Que., has taken first every time shown but twice, and has also won many diplomas in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, St. Johns, St. Martine and Huntingdon. Allan Gordon 5211, g. sire Rob Roy of Park Hill 3970, a young bull of much promise, now heads the herd. Billy Boy, eight months old, will make a model dairy bull. The dairy is under the management of Mrs. Stephen and her two daughters, who make an A1 article of butter. It is put up in 5 and 30-pound packages, and finds a ready market in the city of Montreal, where it is shipped weekly. The proprietor has been breeding Ayrshires for over 20 years from such herds as T. Irving, J. L. Gibb, and others. Owing to failing health the management is now largely in the hands of the two sons who will leave no stone unturned to keep up and still raise the reputation of the herd.

They have lately added Yorkshire pigs to their stock from the herd of Wm. Goodger & Son, Woodstock, Ont.

Mr. Stephen and family are always pleased to answer correspondence, show their stock, or explain their methods to visitors.

## MANITOBA STUDS, HERDS AND FLOCKS.

Many eastern Canadians have got the impression, probably from current newspaper reports, that as far as Canada is concerned the buffalo is an extinct animal. Such is not the case, as most dwellers in Manitoba and the West know, there is the herd of nine to be seen at "Silver Heights" (so-called from the great forest of poplars), the 800 acre farm of

Sir Donald A. Smith, near Winnipeg. The herd is increasing slowly in numbers. In addition to a number of Herefords and Shropshire sheep, another special feature on this farm was a bunch of Highland cattle, apparently more sullen and aggressive in disposition than their neighbors, the buffaloes.

A visit to "Kingswood Farm," the property of Greig Bros., Otterburne, Man., could not well prove other than interesting and instructive to any one desirous of observing the intelligent prosecution of farming, with cattle rearing for breeding purposes as a specialty. On the day of the writer's call one of the firm was absent engaged in the neighborly work of assisting a farmer of the district, who through ill-health and other circumstances was unfortunately delayed in securing his crops. A large portion of the Greig farm, which covers 1,400 acres, is devoted to pasturing, but that under crop is well handled, the aim of the owner being to secure equal crop results, or greater in quantity and quality from a lesser area of land. In a word their idea seems to be *concentration* of effort. Work that should be done in the fall is not deferred till spring. Procrastination on any farm results in a blockade of work, sooner or later, with consequent loss. In order to greater speed in haying during the past season Greig Bros. introduced a hay-loader, and were more than pleased with the result. From personal experience the writer regards this implement as simply indispensable where large quantities of hay are to be handled, and the saving of labor and time is desired, as it ought to be on every farm. With a properly arranged horse hay fork for unloading, the haying equipment on this farm would be very complete. A large number of compactly built grain stacks attested the largeness of their season's crops. Though not then threshed a great deal of their wheat was evidently superior in quality. They note this singular fact, which is worthy of consideration, viz., that the wheat grown on the lower-lying and slightly clayey areas ripened nearly a week earlier than elsewhere on the farm. Fifteen acres of the two-rowed Carter's Prize Prolific barley were grown, and gives promise of a great yield, but was much longer in ripening than the six-rowed sort. The kernels indicated a touch of frost. Greig Bros. have now a herd of some 60 cattle, about 45 of which are pure-bred Shorthorns, all in thrifty, vigorous condition, as might be looked for on their fine grazing lands. The writer was impressed with the excellence of the young stock seen, many of the heifers being particularly good. Their chief stock bull, the well-known Duke of Lyndale—13660—, carries himself with great grace, but might with advantage to his appearance, and without any detriment, bear a trifle more flesh. He would quickly respond to feed. His calves are coming on finely. It has been very satisfactory to Greig Bros. to find their old customers returning for breeding stock, and the growth of their herd, with the infusion of new blood, puts them in a position to meet the demands of outsiders who have had stock before.

Mr. Davidson, a valued reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of Manitowish, Man., called at our office recently. He is devoting attention with success to the raising of beef and butter-making, and is particularly anxious to test the capacity of the silo in the latter direction.

**English Pig Notes.**

I am afraid that the current year will not leave many pleasant memories to most of the breeders and feeders of pigs in the British Isles. It opened with more than an average number of pigs in England particularly, and amongst them a large number of over-sized fat ones kept on hand in the vain hope of making a higher price than was ruling in the autumn of 1890. Then, to make matters worse the imports of maize were so light that all kinds of feeding stuffs rapidly advanced in price, and a general rush ensued amongst holders of fat pigs to unload. The natural result followed; the price of pork dropped to the lowest experienced for many years, whilst store pigs became almost unsaleable. Hundreds of sows in the prime of life, and many of them in pig, were forced into falling and overstocked markets. This slaughter of sows has well nigh ceased, but stores and little pigs are being sacrificed by their owners rather than run the risk of repeating the experiences of last spring. I am credibly informed that well-grown and healthy pigs, eight to ten weeks old, are being sold at the auction marts for from 2s. to 6s. each, and as these are mainly bought by carcass butchers for town trade, it needs but little foresight to be able to foretell the future as to the English pig trade. It is generally thought that before 1892 has become a thing of the past, we shall see store pigs as clear as they have ever been, when every one will be just as anxious to keep pigs as they have lately been to get rid of them at any price. This serious decrease in the pig breeding industry is by no means confined to the breeders of common pigs, as several of the old exhibitors and owners of pure-bred pigs have sold off their herds. Last autumn Mr. C. E. Duckering called a sale for the disposal of his herd, as all his other business was said to fully occupy his time, but the attendance was very small and not many lots changed hands, and these mainly at very low prices. Then last spring Mr. F. A. W. Jones, of Mollington, offered about eighty breeding pigs, but the result was even much worse than at the previous sale, after which it was announced that Mr. Jones was about to give up pig breeding, and the entire herd was eventually advertised for absolute sale. This took place about a fortnight since, but no account of the prices made has been given in the stock papers, but I am told that the average was a wretched one. Mr. John Barron who had a small herd also decided to clear out, and his auction sale took place the day after that of Mr. Jones, with the same, if not worse results. Mr. Streckland also offered at auction the main portion of his herd of Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs, but here, again, there was a want of customers. Then, on Tuesday last the entire herd of the Earl of Ellesmeres—once world renowned herd of Yorkshires—was disposed of at Bingley Hall by Messrs. Lythall & Co. At this sale the prices realized were not so ruinously low, as the pigs were in fresh condition, and Birmingham is a good centre for fat pigs. There is, therefore, a clearance amongst pig breeders generally. The result will be an advantage to those who remain and have found it profitable.

OLD PIG KEEPER.

The wise farmer will run his work, not let the work run him. By intelligent planning, industry and energy, he will keep ahead of farm operations as a directing force rather than a drudge.

**Picolo.**

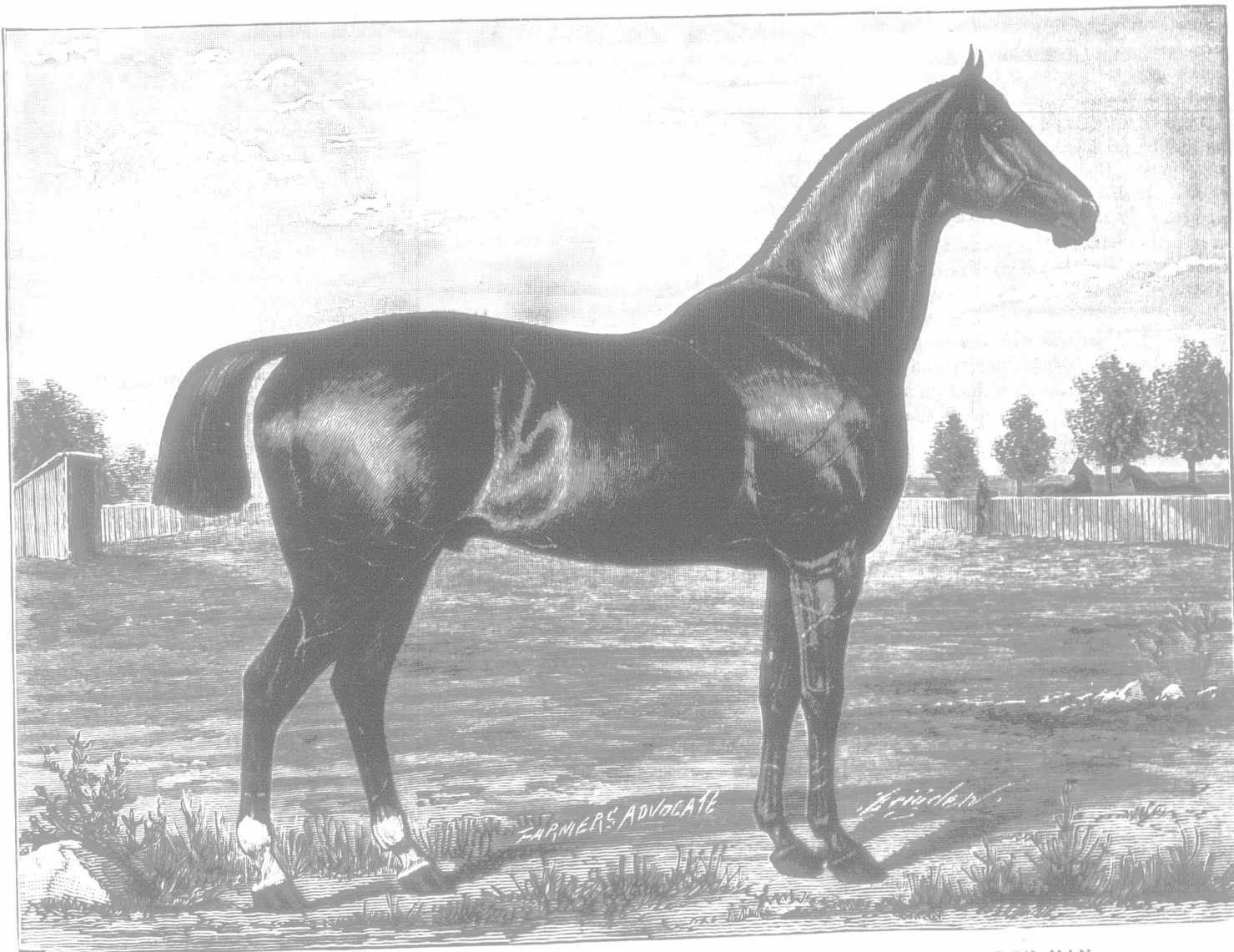
The accompanying illustration represents the celebrated thoroughbred race-horse Picolo, owned by Mr. P. D. Rowe, Brandon, one of the best race-horses on the continent of America. Picolo is just a trifle under size, but in quality is equal to the best. His breeding is excellent, being of the best blood lines in England. He is by Petrarch, out of Lady Grace, by The Duke, out of Melbourne. Petrarch, the sire of Picolo, is by Lord Clifden, by Newminster, by Touchstone, by The Caurel. The well-known horse Hermit is also by Newminster. Picolo, as a two-year-old, won the Dudley plate of over £100. He also made a good showing in several other races, but was brought to Canada as a three-year-

**Oak Lake Show—Lansdowne's Fifth.**

Lansdowne show for 1891 has come and gone. Wednesday morning opened up with a drizzling rain, making everything look blue for the management for a short time, but before noon the weather became clear and bright; it had rained enough, however, to keep a great many away, but as it was, there was a good turn out of the farmers. The entries had filled up to a large number over those of 1890. We were a little disappointed in some departments this year, and especially in the inside exhibits, the roots and grain being far below the mark in regards quantity. The show of horses was extra good. Among the principal exhibitors in this class we might mention D. McBeth, Wm. Chambers, Jas. Coulter, D. Cameron and Thos. Frame. The cattle were ahead of other years, there being three herds of Shorthorns on the grounds (the herds of R. Lang, W. I. Helliwell

**Manitoba Dairy Association.**

Comparatively speaking, the Manitoba dairy industry is yet in its infancy. For that very reason the organization designed to promote the profitable prosecution of dairying should be especially active in order that as rapid progress as possible be made. To increase the membership the proceedings should be made so attractive to the dairymen of the province, whether interested in butter or cheese, that they cannot afford to stay away. The Association can perform a grand work in the diffusion of dairy knowledge. Similar organizations in Eastern Canada and the United States, by their conventions and annual reports, distribute a wealth of valuable information besides creating enthusiasm and aiding the industry in other directions. To secure papers and addresses



THE CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE, "PICOLO," THE PROPERTY OF MR. P. D. ROWE, BRANDON, MAN.

old before he was fully developed. At the late Winnipeg exhibition Picolo ran, in a race, a full mile, on a half-mile track in 1.48½, the fastest mile ever made on a half-mile track in the Northwest, and, in fact, said by some to be the fastest mile ever made in the Dominion over a half-mile track. The photo from which this engraving was made was taken when in racing form a day or two after winning the race at this exhibition.

A Carman, Man., subscriber, in renewing his subscription for another year, writes:—"I have been taking both the ADVOCATE and the Northwest Farmer, but I have dropped the Farmer, as the ADVOCATE suits me better than any agricultural paper in Canada or United States."

and Thomas Spins). In the aged bull class Thos. Spins carried off the red ticket. In cows, three-year-old heifers and heifer calf W. J. Halliwell had it all his own way, as he also did for herd Shorthorns, four females and a male, two of said females to have raised calves during the past year. T. R. Todd showed a couple of bull calves, W. J. Helliwell one and Thos. Spins one. The red fell to T. R. Todd, with W. J. Helliwell second. R. Lang's herd was greatly admired; they were in the pink of condition. They captured the red ticket for best herd any pure breed of cattle. In hogs R. Lang had it all his own way, he being the only exhibitor. The sheep were above the average in short-wool breeds. W. J. Halliwell carried off all the prizes, his imported Shropshire ram and ewes being extra fine. In the long-wool breeds the honors were pretty evenly divided between T. R. Todd and D. McKay. Taking the show altogether the managers are to be congratulated upon their success

of value, particularly from outside sources, it is necessary to make arrangements usually several months in advance. Has this been done in view of the meeting of the Manitoba Association to be held in January? Has the place of meeting or the date been fixed? Has good dairy talent been engaged? Have the necessary announcements been made for the information of farmers, cheese and butter-makers, factorymen and others? Time is passing, and the ADVOCATE is anxious that the next meeting shall be the best yet held.

By the time this reaches our readers, Mr. Bedford, of the experimental farm at Brandon, will have returned from Ottawa with representatives of several different breeds of both dairy and beef cattle. The ADVOCATE hopes to see a series of interesting and instructive experiments carried on at an early date, as Mr. Bedford's well-known spirit of fairness and honesty would give them great value.

### An Invitation.

Readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and all others interested in the promotion of agriculture in any of its branches are cordially invited, when in Winnipeg, to call at our office and editorial rooms, 191 Bannatyne street (now 2nd ave. north), near Main street. Our friends, from whatever part of the country, are at all times welcome. Any information in our power we will gladly furnish. We desire to be kept constantly informed as to the condition and progress of the farming interests of this country, especially any tendencies that may be prejudicial in their character or anything in the nature of frauds or swindles, in order that we may put others upon their guard. We desire also that our readers everywhere will feel free to make use of our columns in relating their experiences in actual farm work; telling of their successes or failures in methods tried. There is nothing to be lost, but much may be gained every way by intercourse of this kind between farmers. As practical farmers, which the editorial and contributing staff of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE all are, we have proved the value of this policy ourselves, and can therefore recommend it to others.

Secretaries of farmers' institutes and other organizations calculated to promote the true interests of our readers, are requested to keep the ADVOCATE informed as to the dates of all meetings, and furnish concise reports of same, so that as many as possible will benefit thereby. Bear in mind always that this information should reach this office not later than the 15th of any month, to insure insertion in the next issue.

### Spay the Sows.

BY WILLIAM DAVIES & CO.

By your courtesy we have said so much to farmers on the breed of hogs desired, on the time to market, etc., that it is somewhat difficult to find anything new on the subject; but with your permission we now wish to bring to the attention of hog raisers a very important omission which is working greatly against the interests of farmers and pork packers, *i. e.*, allowing the sows to grow up and be fattened without spaying them.

In the first place it requires a much larger amount of feed to fatten them in this condition than it otherwise would. On this point we quote the words of a large hog feeder who said to us this week "that the sows when in heat ran the flesh off their bones almost as fast as he could put it on with feed." Every intelligent feeder of stock will bear witness to the truth of what we say, and now for the point that affects the pork packer very seriously.

It is almost impossible to cure the flesh of animals in this condition. They are in a fevered state, and the loss to curers from this cause is serious. We have found by bitter experience that for one carcass of American that we have failed to cure we will have thirty Canadians, and on examining the sides thus defective we find that they are all sows. Having witnessed such an improvement in the breed of hogs and in the fattening of them, and the increase in numbers within the last few years, which we attribute largely to the prominence given to our letters and others on hog raising, we are very hopeful that this appeal to the farmers will have a good effect. In all probability next season the pork packers will take concerted action in the matter and refuse to buy them when not spayed except at considerable reduction. This is the rule in England and Ireland, and it is a practice which is quite as beneficial to the feeders as to the curers. We buy thousands of hogs in the Western States, and it is an exception to meet with what we call an "open sow." We would ask you to cooperate with us to bring about the universal practice we so much desire.

### Hackney Horses.

The American trotter has numberless friends, and a goodly share of exceedingly well edited journals devoting their entire attention to this particular line of breeding. Among these the Chicago Horseman seeks not only to disparage other breeds, but takes pleasure in a little dirt throwing at the expense of those who have chosen to breed Hackneys in America. In an article lately published in the above paper the Hackney is described as "nothing but a mongrel," while those Americans who were among the first to bring the breed prominently into repute, are described as Anglomaniacs. Mr. John Logan, jun., of New York, well known as an admirer and supporter of the breed, has come to the rescue in an article published in the English Live Stock Journal, in which he displays an intimate knowledge of the history of this now popular sort. The article follows:—

"The Hackney has been bred for generation after generation by the farmers in Norfolk and Yorkshire. I came across several instances where the blood of a particular family had been on the same farm for over 150 years. There is a record of the foaling of Scot Shales 692 (by Old Shales 699) in 1762; Old Shales himself was foaled in 1755, showing that even then the breed was thought sufficiently of to attempt to keep a record, and endeavor to keep it pure. Of this Lawrence speaks in his treatise published in 1796: 'No importation of saddle horses has ever taken place within the present century. The original breed of English horses has long since been entirely extinguished by that general improvement which has pervaded every quarter of the country. A curious observer may, nevertheless, form a very good estimate of its figure and merits by examining our common road hacks, which show little or no mixture of foreign blood' (Vol. I, p. 92-3). It must be remembered that until the present century the Hackney was used as a saddle horse of great endurance and weight-carrying ability. In the Cambridge Journal of July 4th, 1752, is offered for sale at Holbeach a chesnut stallion got by 'Mr. Garthside's famous old Fearnought.' Fearnought was evidently a popular sire of that day, as Walle's famous Golden Farmer, a noted trotting sire, was advertised as a son of Fearnought.

"I trust the above is sufficient to prove the antiquity of the Hackney, of which your intelligent contributor says: 'About all that has been necessary to create a breed of horses on the other side of the water was for some American to go there and buy a few horses of certain type, when instantly there would be a stud book started, horses of that certain type would be registered, numbered, and shipped to us as a distinct breed, and capable of reproducing themselves on their offspring,' etc., etc. Further, he says: 'But of all the horses on earth that we have no particular use for whatever, it is the Hackney. A few years ago a certain 'Anglomaniac' went to England and brought over a couple of stallions of this Hackney type. Then another 'Anglomaniac,' and, by the way, a relative of the Vanderbilts, and quite wealthy, brought over some of them. Instantly there was a stud book started in England, and two or three of them in the country, and the Hackney went into the land of the living in great shape.'

"The same man also seems to be troubled with Anglomaniacism, and says a sweet little morsel

for him. The Hackney never having had any other gait than the trot for centuries, he produced nothing but animals that would go at the trotting gait, and from his loins sprang the American trotter. I grant we have improved upon the foundation stock in one respect, but in one alone—that is speed; but we have foolishly sacrificed everything else to this end. This gentleman, who takes it as his duty to damn a breed he is so well posted in, and to warn the farmer and breeder against using them, advising them to stick to the 'trotter' might not believe that selfsame trotter owes his very existence to the despised Hackney. So I take the liberty of quoting further from Mr. Henry F. Euren's notes (to whom I am indebted for my references): 'In his history, Lawrence says Sampson was a black horse, was the strongest horse that ever raced before or since his time, and entitled to pre-eminence if viewed as a Hackney or hunter.' Sampson was 15½ hands in height, and his admeasurement in the legs as taken by the proprietor, the Marquis of Rockingham, was as follows: Dimensions of the foreleg from the hair of the foot to the middle of the fetlock joint, 4 inches; from the fetlock joint to the bend of the knee, 11 inches; from the bend of the knee to the elbow, 19 inches; round his leg below the knee, narrowest part, 8½ inches; around the hind leg, narrowest part, 9 inches. Would you take this to be the measurement of a thoroughbred or even a trotter of to-day? In the Sporting Magazine of January, 1821, is to be found a portrait, by Stubbs, and a notice of Mambrino, grandson of Sampson, and sire of Messenger, imported into the United States in the year 1788. His great grandson on the sire's side was the famous trotting sire Rysdyk's Hambletonian; a grandson on the dam's side of Jary's Bellfounder, a Norfolk Hackney, imported into the United States by James Booth, of Boston, July 11th, 1822. Bellfounder (Jary's) was by Stevens' Bellfounder by Pretender (Wroot's), dam by Chadd's Smuggler by Scot Shales; Wroot's Pretender by Fireaway (Jenkinson's), dam by Joseph Andrews, he by Roundhead; Jenkinson's Fireaway by Driver by Old Shales—pure Hackney blood all the way through. In the notice above we read: 'He (Mambrino) was bred by John Atkinson, Esq., of Scoles, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and foaled in 1768, and was got by Engineer, son of Sampson by Blaze. After the decease of Mr. Atkinson, he became the property of the late Earl Grosvenor. Mambrino shows to have been a horse of great substance, and of a fine and military figure. He went in a remarkably good trotting form, and we have heard it averred that he could have trotted fourteen miles in one hour; no common qualification for a racer. Lord Grosvenor had many capital coach horses from him. It is certainly a significant fact that the portrait of this grey horse, drawn on steel from the painting by Stubbs, bears a remarkable likeness to Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, engraved from a painting by Folkards.' I might add that Sampson was sired by Blaze, the sire of the original Shales referred to above.

"There is also a record of a number of Hackneys being imported into this country twenty-five or thirty years ago, and undoubtedly credited by Mr. Wallace and others as thoroughbreds, because they were imported and appeared frequently in trotting pedigrees. The Morgan blood is almost pure Hackney, other strains show more than half, and yet we are told by this intelligent person that the Hackney is not a breed, but has been gotten up to sell to a few 'Anglomaniacs.'"

**Chatty Letter from the States.**

Latest prices for best grades of live stock: Cattle, \$6, against \$5.35 a year ago; hogs, \$4.15, against \$3.95 a year ago; sheep, \$5.25, against \$5.35 at the corresponding time last year. The number of unfed cattle coming to market is demoralizing to the trade. Texas is furnishing a great many hungry cattle, including calves, yearlings and cows, on account of short feed. Wisconsin stockmen are in hard luck so far as feed is concerned. They are short of not only corn but "roughness" as well.

Wheat screenings are selling at \$10.50, against \$15 a year ago. The reason of that is that there is more screenings, and as yet not so many sheep going on that kind of feed.

There is an absurdly strong demand in the country for good stock sheep, but such animals sell very poorly at the great markets.

The average weight of cattle received in Chicago last month was only 950 pounds, being the lightest on record, and demonstrating more forcibly than words the large proportion of immature animals being marketed. A recent writer forcibly says, "The great number of mongrel cattle infesting the earth is a disgrace to the business of live stock husbandry." Years ago, when the Colorado, Wyoming and Montana ranchmen formed associations for mutual protection and improvement, one of their rules was that a Texas or Mexican bull should be thrown and castrated whenever and wherever the cowboys found him. The object of this was, of course, to prevent such animals from stamping their impress on the future growth of herds. A similar rule would be a good one to put in force against common grade bulls, and should also extend to the "pedigreed scrubs" that are too plentiful.

The American Fat Stock Show was so hastily gotten up this year that the departments were not all full. For instance, there were no Angus or Galloway cattle, and none of the milk breeds. It was a battle of the Shorthorns and Herefords. The white faces, and the reds and roans practically had control. The clap-trap features of dog and pony races and trick dogs were on hand and served their purpose of drawing the people who wished more to be entertained than instructed. The rule of the Fat Stock Show people in shutting out three-year-old cattle would have been deemed very rank heresy in Jno. D. Gillett's time.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

The month of October is not usually a very active one in Clydesdale circles, and but for the recurrence of two or three shows there would be almost no news to chronicle. The first of these was held on the second of the month at Newton-Stewart. This is always a good show. In recent years great efforts have been made to improve the breed of horses in this particular part of Wigtownshire, and several of our best horses have been located in it. Top Gallant 1850 travelled in 1885, and it is interesting to notice that the best young things at this season's show were got by his sons. In 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, Flashwood 3604 was the choice of the District Society, and this fact alone is a strong tribute to his worth. I do not know of any other case, except that of his own brother Macgregor 1487, in which one horse was chosen for four seasons in succession to travel in one locality. Flashwood was succeeded in 1891 by the famous Orlando, a horse of outstanding excellence, owned by Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie. The first prize-winner in the brood mare class at the

recent show was Alice of Kirkmabrick, a daughter of Darnley that had not before been exhibited. She is a superior animal, and was awarded the female championship. Prince Wyben, a strong, well-furnished two-year-old colt, got by Prince of Wales, out of a Darnley mare, was first in his class. He is owned by Mr. Robert Campbell, Craichmore, Stranrear. The first prize two-year-old filly was got by Prince of Wales, and is owned by Messrs. Routledge Bros., Old Mill, Port William. She is a handsome mare, and was never before exhibited. The other leading exhibits are well known in the show yard. Lady Muriel, owned by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, and got by Prince Lawrence, was first in the yearling filly class, and Mr. Wallace's Duke of Rothesay, by Gregor Macgregor, was first in the corresponding class for colts. Mr. William Hood's well-known mare Ethel was first in the yeld class.

Dalbeattie Show was held on Tuesday, 6th October, but the weather was so extremely unfavorable that it is doubtful whether the judges were able to satisfy themselves in their work. A goodly number of the first prize winners were owned by the Messrs. Andrew and William Montgomery. The former was first with his grand two-year-old horse Prince Patrick, one of the most popular horses he has ever exhibited. Mr. William Montgomery was first with the two-year-old filly Matilda, like Prince Patrick, got by Prince of Wales, and also with a splendid yearling colt got by Macgregor. The first yearling filly was also got by the same sire. She is owned by her breeder, Mr. Murray Stewart, of Cally, and is a strong, big filly. In the older classes Mr. William Hood, Chapelton of Borgue, and his brother, Mr. David A. Hood, Balgredan, gained a considerable share of the prizes. Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright, who is not unknown in Canada, was also a successful prize winner.

Bute Autumn Show took place on 27th Oct. There was a grand display of foals got by the beautiful horse Height o' Splendour, and his progeny gained the chief honors. In yearlings there was quite a large turn out of the progeny of that grand horse Sirdar 4714. They are distinguished by many fine qualities, including first rate dark colors, good action, good tops, and wearing like bones. The first two-year-old filly was a strong, big mare, got by Jordanshaw, the second being a useful, well colored mare with beautiful hind legs, got by Sirdar. The first two-year-old horse was a handsome black colt, Scene Shifter, got by Top Gallant. The Bute Farmers' Society has sustained a heavy loss in the death of the promising young horse Rosemount, which they had hired for 1892. This fine horse was bred in the Island by the Messrs. R. & J. McAlister, Midascog. He was got by the celebrated Prince of Albion, out of Rosebud, the dam of the world-famed Moss Rose. He gained second prizes this season at Glasgow in spring and summer, and at Kilmarnock; and he was first at the H. & A. S. at Stirling. He was a horse that improved very rapidly during the past season, and his death from inflammation of the bowels is a heavy loss to his owners.

The Central Aberdeenshire Club have for several years taken a leading place amongst district societies in securing horses of first rate quality to travel in their district. This year they have not belied their reputation, as some few weeks ago they engaged Mr. James Kilpat-

rick's grand young horse, The Royal Prince, winner of first prize at Kilmarnock and Ayr, as their stud horse for 1892. The neighbor and close relative of this horse, William the Conqueror, winner of first prize at Maryhill in April last, has within the past few days been hired by the Dumbartonshire Horse Breeding Society. This horse is owned by Mr. James Johnston, and he and The Royal Prince were purchased when foals at phenomenally high prices from their breeder, Mr. John Hardie, Mull of Galloway, by Mr. David Wilkie, Dollar. They are both got by Prince of Wales, and William the Conqueror is out of the gr. dam of the Royal Prince. I should expect both of them to prove exceptionally serviceable horses at the stud.

The well-known Flashwood 3604, owned by Mr. John Pollock, has been hired for service of 60 mares in 1892 by a committee of gentlemen in Perthshire, amongst whom are Colonel Stirling, of Kippendavie; Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir and Cawder; Sir Robert Moncreiffe, Bart.; and Messrs. I. MacLachlan, factor for the Earl of Moray, and Charles Brown, factor for Lady Osborne Elphinston. His terms are £7 10s. each mare at service, and £7 10s. additional for each mare proving in foal, and his owner has the power to take other 20 mares. No doubt these are high terms, but there is a general disposition to regard them as fairly reasonable considering what a horse Flashwood is.

The Gervan and Ballantrae Society, having found no difficulty in booking the guaranteed number of 50 mares for Mr. Renwick's Prince Alexander at £10 10s. at service with £10 10s. additional when the mare proves in foal, have engaged a second horse in Mr. Peter Crawford's five-year-old stallion Goldfinder, winner of first prize at the H. & A. S., Stirling, and champion at the Royal Northern when a two-year-old. There are some particularly good foals off this horse, and his terms are high—£4 at service with £6 additional for each mare proving in foal.

There have been several foal sales in October, and in spite of the slackened foreign demand prices have been well sustained. At a sale of surplus stock at Seaham Harbor four filly foals by Castlereagh made an average price of 69 gs. each, and at Lanark shortly after remunerative prices were got for the ordinary produce of local mares.

Those who make a specialty in that way are busy buying up foals. Most of the more extensive owners of entire horses confine their attention to buying the progeny of their own horses. The victory which counts for most in this way is, of course, the first prize in a competition for the best group of five got by one horse. Owners of leading sires have a feeling that they can do more justice to the youngsters after their horses themselves, and, hence, they are to be found touring the country about this season buying what promises best amongst foals. Sometimes they give long prices for animals out of well-bred mares and in themselves particularly promising, and in not a few cases it is by far the most advantageous sale for a breeder when he parts with his Clydesdales as foals. He gets rid of all risks, and often secures a higher price than would be got for the same animal a year or two later. Of course sometimes the prices quoted for foals largely exist in the imagination of the paragraphist, who is not always a person of much discrimination, and is frequently guiltless of any knowledge of the subject he writes about. The consequence is that the knowing ones don't believe the reports, and the guileless occasionally do. If the latter happen to own fairly good foals themselves they are prone to refuse reasonable offers, waiting for the fabulous figures reported as reached by others. The consequence is that a good deal of harm and no good is done by these inflated paragraphs. After making all reasonable deductions on these grounds, it yet remains true that except in rare cases the breeder can sell to best advantage when he parts with his surplus stock as foals.

SCOTLAND YET.

### American Shropshire Registry Association.

The eighth annual meeting of the above Association was held in the parlors of the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, Nov. 5th. The meeting was largely attended by representative breeders from Canada and the U. S. A.

There are now in the Association 737 members, of whom there are in Michigan 154, Canada 129, Ohio 111, Indiana 71, New York 65, Illinois 50, Pennsylvania 36, Wisconsin 16, Iowa 17, Minnesota 10, Vermont 9, West Virginia 8, South Dakota 7, Massachusetts 5, North Dakota 3, Kansas 2, Maine, Nebraska, Rhode Island, New Haven, Kentucky, Colorado, California, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, 1 each. The Society accepted 11,515 pedigrees and rejected 8,400 during the year.

The morning session was called to order by President Todd, of Wakeman, O. Mr. Mortimore Levering, of Indiana, acted as Secretary. The Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., was chosen President, to succeed Mr. Todd; Prof. W. C. Latta, who holds the Chair of Agriculture in the Indiana Agricultural College, was made Vice-President; Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Ind., was re-elected Secretary, and the following were appointed members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. W. J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; H. H. Clough, Elyria, O.; John L. Thompson, Arcana, Ind., and Frank D. Ward, South Byron.

President Dryden in assuming the duties of the chair rejoiced to say that in the affairs of this Association all the lines dividing the States and Canada are obliterated. He then went on to extol the Shropshire sheep, in which he has great faith, and spoke against aiming at size in breeding at the cost of quality and fancy points.

Among the reports Secretary Levering stated that arrangements for a satisfactory representation of the sheep-breeding interests at the World's Fair are progressing.

Financial report for the year ending November 1st, 1891:—

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1890	\$162 41
Total receipts for pedigrees during the year	8150 26
Interest on balance 4 per cent	80 00
	\$9867 37
EXPENDITURES.	
Printing Volume VII	\$1820 00
Salaries, Officers, Executive Committee (7), Secretary	4162 75
Special premiums paid	506 00
World's Fair assessment	25 00
Postage used during the year	450 00
Ear labels, Association numbers	205 53
Stationery and printing blanks	459 53
Cash on hand	2244 53
	\$9867 37
Number of members received during the year	140
certificates of membership issued	737
Number of accepted pedigrees received during the year	11,515
Number of rejected pedigrees	8,400
transfers	3,570
letters written and copied during the year	21,300
Number of circulars sent out	16,000
ASSETS.	
Value of volumes of record on hand, including volume 7	\$520 00
Stationery, stamps and furniture	375 00
Cash on hand	2244 53
	\$8139 53

At the afternoon session Milton Bros., of Marshall, Mich., were by a unanimous vote expelled from membership on motion of Mr. George E. Brock, of Paw Paw, Mich., and on written charges preferred by Mr. C. S. Bingham, of Vernon, Mich. The charges were to the effect that John Milton had at various times

and places since 1889 done things which should disqualify him and also the firm of which he is a member, in the way of falsification of pedigrees; selling, as healthy, animals known to be diseased; abusing and threatening judges of stock, etc. For this he had been suspended until the action of the annual meeting. The accused were said to be absent in England, but had been notified of the charges and had made no reply.

It was resolved to increase the stock of the Association from 800 to 1,200 shares.

The Executive Committee was instructed to take what action it saw fit in the matter of striking out any useless verbiage in the record of pedigrees without sacrificing results. It was said there was a great deal of tautology that can be avoided to save expense.

Mr. Breck moved to reduce the transfer fee from 25 to 15 cents. He also favored making the secretary's office a salaried one at \$1,200 to \$1,500 with such clerical help as he might need, and so do away with fees, tag charges, etc.

Mr. F. D. Ward, of South Byron, led the opposition to this, saying if a sheep wasn't worth 50 cents for registering it should be sent to the butcher.

The motion was lost.

The next subject discussed was the World's Fair requirement that every animal should be on the ground 60 days ahead of the exhibition, and that it must have been in the owner's possession twice that time. It was thought that exhibitors should be allowed to substitute other stock in case of accident or illness, and 30 days should take the place of the 60-day rule. Prof. Latta, Dr. Smead, and Mr. J. L. Thompson were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressing the views of the Association. It was also thought that the Chicago people had made a mistake in laying down a rule that "the date of shear must be not later than April 1, 1893." The word "later" was evidently intended for "earlier."

The name of Secretary Levering was suggested for presentation to the Chicago committee to act as superintendent of the sheep department. Mr. Levering didn't see how he could attend to it with his other duties, and some one else having proposed as an amendment the name of ex-President Todd, the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr. Todd moved that the Association offer no more money between now and the World's Fair to any exhibits save those of the American Fat Stock Association in Chicago, where alone, he maintained, any benefit from such premiums is observed. Some funny stories were told as to how poor sheep sometimes captured prizes at shows in Ohio and Indiana, which caused Dr. Smead of New York to exclaim: "Why, bless me, gentlemen, come down to our Sate Fair and we'll show you sheep that have wool on their backs. We have Shropshires down our way that are worth looking at."

Mr. Todd: If you were breeding sheep for the wool they grow, how much profit would you make out of it?

Dr. Smead is something of a wag and didn't mean to hurt anyone's feelings, so he hardly took notice of this remark, while Mr. Thompson, who told the story of 82.50 sheep winning prizes at an outside show, said it was not in Indiana but Ohio.

Mr. F. D. Ward came to the rescue of the

districts from the Atlantic to the Pacific that contribute the income for these premiums, and the motion to deprive the little shows of their prize money was lost.

After a discussion of the subject of free ear labels or tags issued to members, which some thought to be an unnecessary expense while others approved, it was resolved to take a recess until 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

The major part of the evening session was given up to the presentation of several timely and interesting papers on subjects pertaining to the Shropshire sheep-growing industry.

W. C. Latta and John L. Thompson, the committee appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the views of the Association relative to the live stock exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, reported, and the resolutions were adopted. They demand that the exhibit be limited to 30 days instead of 60 days, as proposed; that the day for the opening of the exhibit be about September 10, 1893; that the time limit for entries be shortened to within 30 days of the opening of the show; and that to own the stock at the time of entry shall be deemed sufficient for all requirements. The matter of a large live stock exhibit at the World's Fair was discussed briefly, and it was noticed that at none of the great world's exhibitions had such a show been made a feature, and that for this reason the exhibit at Chicago ought to be a large and creditable one.

The Association then concluded its session. The next annual meeting will be held in Chicago about November 15, 1892.

### The Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show.

The Agriculture and Arts Association of the province of Ontario, in conjunction with the Guelph Fat Stock Club, hold their annual show and fair in Guelph on December 9th and 10th, 1891. Each year this exhibition has grown in importance. Much good stock is always exhibited. The fair which follows the show is largely attended by buyers who come from as far east as Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa and Toronto. The west is also well represented by buyers. A large number of good animals are each year shown. Prices paid by buyers attending this annual exhibition are always good. We would advise the agricultural departments of the other provinces to take a leaf out of Ontario's book, and follow her example in establishing annual Christmas shows. To the fat stock should be added dairy goods and products, fatted and dressed poultry, etc., etc. Ontario's winter fat stock and spring shows have been of great benefit to farmers and breeders alike. At these Exhibitions buyers and sellers meet as they would not otherwise do. This is an incalculable benefit. The farmers also who attend, even though they show nothing, learn many valuable lessons, which, if put into practice, will make them not only wiser but richer men. There are thousands of our readers who, though there were two or three of such fairs established in every province, could not even then attend, but all of such would be greatly benefited by reading the reports of the proceedings. There are some who will say, "Yes; but these winter and spring shows can never be made to pay expenses." 'Tis true they may not. Every thinking man knows the farmers' institutes, the dairymen's societies, the live stock associations, the travelling dairy, etc., etc., financially never pay running expenses, but who will dare to say—who is foolish enough to say—that any one of these is not indirectly of great benefit to the country generally, repaying a hundred-fold every cent which they are charged.

### Sheep Breeding.

As the season for housing the flock is now close at hand, the flockmaster should pay strict attention to the sheep under his supervision. It is much easier to keep up their condition from the outset than to regain it if once lost. Success depends upon keeping them in proper health. The change from grass to dry feed is a time that requires due care. Should the pasture become bare some other provision must be added. The earlier bred ewes that are safe in lamb should be kept separate from such as yet have to be bred or have returned, and are, therefore, not safe in lamb. If found necessary change the ram, for certain ewes may not breed when mated with certain rams. It is, therefore, safer to change, particularly if the stock ram has been heavily worked through running with a large flock of ewes. When lambs are intended to be fattened during the winter, or pushed forward for next year's sale, care is required in feeding their grain, in order to find out if all are eating regularly. When lambs are first fed at this season the weakest are subject to fitful appetites, occasionally feeding heavily, and then again refusing their grain, by which means the strongest lambs are apt to get too much and thus are injured. For this reason sheep kept in small flocks do better in comparison than where large numbers run together. It is, therefore, a good plan to place lambs of the same strength and constitution together, while any that are weak and small can be culled out and fed alone and coaxed to eat. If the lambs have not yet learned to eat grain begin by feeding small quantities; by turning an old ewe with them they will soon be induced to feed. Better results will be obtained by dividing them up into small lots. They will then be much easier fed, and each will be more likely to get a proper share. Ram lambs are the hardest to manage, and unless the flock is of such high order that there is certainty of disposing of them at high figures for breeding purposes, they should be castrated early in the season. Ram lambs should be penned quite away from the ewes or ewe lambs, or they become restless and will not thrive. Shearling ewes are also better kept separate from the older ewes of the flock, thus the quantity of feed can be better arranged according to their requirements, and better all-round thrift, the result. There is nothing like roots for pushing the young flock forward. It will pay to feed them liberally, while very few should be allowed to the breeding ewes until after they have dropped their lambs. Unless sparingly used roots invariably leave a bad effect on the future crop of lambs, which come weak and die, the flockmaster often being at a loss for the cause. Particularly is this the case when ewes are heavily fed with roots and get no exercise. The want of exercise is a serious difficulty to contend with when the snow lies deep. For months together the sheep will not leave the house, and especially when breeding ewes are in high condition loss at breeding time is likely to ensue. It is a good plan to feed those their grain at a distance from their quarters. By driving them out and feeding them once or twice they will quickly learn to go out, and will consequently be kept in the highest possible health. Sheep require plenty of fresh air, and the sheds should be built with wide doors to prevent crowding on going in and out.

Should a light snow fall while there is yet a good bite of grass the sheep will enjoy being out in the field during the day, and if it become deep a snow plough, which is quickly made, will so clear the ground that the sheep can get a bite, which with the exercise thus obtained is of the greatest service. Regularity in feeding sheep is as imperative as with other animals. First, there should be a regular time for feeding, and the quantities should be duly measured out at the same hour each day. At all ages some grain should be fed. Take the older ewes in good condition a very small quantity will suffice, one half to one pint per day is ample, and for this purpose a mixture of peas and oats are the best, say one pint of the former and three of the latter. The shelter required for sheep is of an inexpensive kind; except at lambing time airy dry sheds are much better than warm, close buildings. A good sheep house is cheaply constructed by placing cedar post in the ground, and tying these across with scantling, forming the walls about eight feet high by boarding up with common rough lumber; a light roof placed over is all that is required. The building should run up against a barn or other place for the storage of fodder. About twenty-six to thirty feet is a convenient width, which allows room for a feeding rack down the centre. This with side doors gives ample opportunity of forming the necessary divisions. The building can be built any length to suit the size of the flock.

### Breeding with a Definite Object in View.

(Address delivered by Hon. John Dryden before the fall meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.)

I did not come prepared this evening for a very long speech, and if I had I certainly would not inflict one on you to-night. I must congratulate you, however, on the splendid meeting you have here. I do not know to whom the credit is due, but some one must have worked hard to secure so large an attendance with so much to attract attention outside in connection with this exhibition. I have noticed that your Secretary has been working incessantly; doubtless the credit is due to him.

The more I travel over our province, the more decidedly am I of the opinion that a large proportion of our territory is eminently adapted to the growth of sheep, and I do not think that the figures given by President Mills reach at all to the number that we ought to have. (See November issue of *ADVOCATE*, page 437). I think his figures show conclusively that there is nothing more profitable in this province than sheep raising. When one considers that a few sheep may be raised on a farm at very little expense, it does seem a wonder that our farmers do not go more generally into the business.

Alderman Frankland told you something about the success of the shipment of lambs experimentally fed at the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm this year. (See next issue.) I may say these lambs were a mongrel lot—they were an average lot such as might be obtained in any part of the country. They were sent to England, and (I speak from memory) they netted between \$9.50 and \$10 when all expenses were paid. They were of very good quality, because in this country we have a very good climate for producing quality. I always feel proud when visiting New York city to see in large letters on butchers' carts the words "Can-

adian mutton." Would it be placed there so conspicuously if "Canadian mutton" were not of a better quality than American mutton, and so recognized in that city? All this indicates to my mind that we have a good country to grow mutton in.

There is one thing about which we ought, it seems to me, to be particularly careful. We have in this country, I believe, almost every known breed of sheep. What we need is for farmers in each locality to single out the breed best suited to their section. I believe that a particular breed may be better adapted to one locality than another. I notice that in England the farmers seem to settle down to one particular breed of sheep in each district. In each district they treat them somewhat differently, and the results reached are also somewhat different. It seems to me if we could in this country decide for ourselves what is best, and work on this plan it would be a good thing. What pains me more than anything else as I go about is to find our farmers generally adopting an exactly opposite course. They are crossing and recrossing until one does not know what they have got, nor do they know themselves. Have you not seen, as I have, a man start with a lot of Leicesters—we will say he is perhaps induced to buy a Shropshire ram to cross with them, but he does not seem to have any definite idea of breeding Shropshires? Presently he will try a Cotswold; then he thinks he is getting them too coarse and procures a Southdown. He finds the wool is getting a little short, perhaps, and he buys a Lincoln to even up in general. In a little while he will go to the show and see a Merino and try one of them, and by this time he will have neither fish, flesh, fowl or good red herring. He has neither uniformity of wool or of the mutton, but every conceivable grade of both; yet men go on in this line continually. If there is one thing more than another I would like to impress, it is this idea: Let our farmers get some notion of the particular breed of sheep best suited to their respective locality, and stick to that breed whether it be Leicesters, Lincolns, Southdowns, Shropshires or any other. You will then get a distinct type, and if buyers of wool or mutton want that type they know where it is to be found.

I hope that we, as breeders of sheep, will not only be careful as regards the different breeds of sheep we represent, but that we will constantly bear in mind that we are breeding (no matter what breed) to the end that we may increase the general excellence, and raise higher the standard of our average product. It is practical results we ought to aim at. The sheep are producers of wool or mutton or both, and we must seek to obtain the very best in these products possible. There is no better meat food for our people—there is nothing healthier than roast lamb or mutton, and no domestic animal is more easily raised than a sheep. When I go to the hotels of this city and ask for a piece of lamb, I often do not get lamb at all, I get three-year-old ewe, which never achieved sufficient size to be sold as a sheep, and is, therefore, sold as a lamb. I know it is not lamb for one can scarcely cut it with a knife, I mean to say that for our own sakes we should insist that a better quality of mutton than this should be placed upon the market. People are demanding it, and there are plenty willing to pay the highest price for the quality they require. After all it is only the best quality that pays in any article you produce, and the man who places the best quality on the market is always likely to succeed the best. Allow me, in conclusion, to congratulate the Association on the success of this conference. (Applause.)

**Weeds.**

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

As the question of weeds is occupying a good deal of attention at present in various agricultural papers and journals, the writer has consented to contribute a series of papers upon the subject, in which he purposes discussing the character of these botanical waifs, and the best methods to get rid of them. Hitherto farming in Canada has not received as much attention as it requires, but in many cases has been carried on in rather a careless manner. Many of the early settlers were not farmers, but coming into the possession of a rich virgin soil, they were able to secure excellent results, notwithstanding their indifference to many principles which lie at the foundation of a proper cultivation of the soil. But now much of the fertility of the soil has gone. It could not be otherwise, for it furnished plant food without a return being made to supply the constant drain upon it. Competition has arisen and the market has become fickle. Surrounded by such conditions, the farmer of the past can no longer hold his position in the struggle for existence, unless he resorts to other methods than those he was wont to follow in the past. One line of action that he must follow is thorough cultivation, and that implies cleanliness in his fields—in other words, he must keep his fields free from weeds. Some have been very kind to these botanical tramps; but of late years there are many who have started with earnestness to drive them from their farms. No one while feeding his cattle would quietly stand by and see some from another herd step in and take what was intended for his own, and yet, this is just what is occurring on fields where a crop is sown and weeds allowed to grow. The weeds are taking food from your wheat and other plants of economic value. They take up valuable space, become a nuisance, and lessen the food supply of other plants.

**WHAT IS A WEED?**

A weed may be defined as a plant out of place or in other words, a plant growing where it should not. Any plant becomes a weed if not in the proper place. The flowers we cultivate in the garden become weeds when they appear in fields of grain, *e. g.*, cockle, poppy, toadflax. But there are some so frequently out of place that they have been known to us always as weeds. It is to the consideration of these your attention is more particularly directed.

**INCREASE OF WEEDS.**

There is no doubt weeds are on the increase in Ontario, and this may be explained by the indifference of many farmers to the growth of weeds on the roadside, and to the tendency now of introducing new seed grain from other districts. Within the past few years several new weeds have appeared, some of which have no doubt been brought from places at a distance in new seed grain. This year the writer noticed a new weed upon the College Farm. It appeared in a plot which had been sown with seed from the Old Country. This weed (*Centaurea nigra*) is quite common in England, and has found its way here. The "French weed," "Penny Cress" (*Thlaspi arvensis*), from Winnipeg, is spreading during the past few years. Specimens from various parts of the province have been sent to the writer for identification. It belongs

to the same family as the "mustard," and its advent should be carefully guarded against. In Ontario we have about 180 species of plants commonly known as weeds, and of these fully 100 have been introduced from Europe. Every year adds a few more foreigners, and if farmers are not more vigilant in the selection of seed, we shall soon find the number greatly increased.

**SEED-PRODUCING POWER OF WEEDS.**

To ascertain the productive power of weeds, the seeds upon a single plant of different species have been counted with the following results:—Wild Carrot, 1,200; Dandelion, 1,500; Chickweed, 2,000; Cockle, 3,200; Campion, 3,425; Chess, 3,500; Dock, 3,700; Ragweed, 4,372; Groundsel, 6,500; Ox-eye Daisy, 9,600; Mallow, 16,500; Motherwort, 18,000; Foxtail, 19,500; Sowthistle, 19,000; Mustard, 31,000; Canadian Thistle, 42,000; Red Poppy, 50,000; Burdock, 400,328; Purslane, 500,000; Lamb's Quarters, 825,000.

When we consider the wonderful yield of seed in many weeds, and the vitality possessed by them (for some may be buried years and yet germinate as soon as they come near the surface), and also observe the peculiar mode by which many are distributed (see thistles, burrs, etc.), the wonder is that we are not overrun more than we are, especially when located near careless, indifferent neighbors.

**Poplars and Willows for Manitoba and the Northwest.**

BY JOHN CRAIG.

The value of shelter belts, garden and stock yard wind breaks is not sufficiently appreciated through Manitoba and the Northwest. No doubt the climatic difficulties, narrowing the range of adaptable varieties, has much to do with the lack of interest and effort in many sections. Settlers often begin by planting the fine hardwoods and evergreen varieties so well known to them in their eastern homes, overlooking the less pretentious but much hardier native kinds. Failure and discouragement follow the attempt, to be succeeded by the "tree planting don't pay" motto, which is death to groves and shelter belts, and to many other arborial luxuries which might follow the advent of wind-breaks. The golden rule in this connection should read, "begin planting with native trees." If seed of ash and box elder (Manitoba maple), or elm can be obtained, gather and sow the first two when ripe in autumn in drills for horse or hand cultivation as desired, covering in windy sections to a depth of two inches, having the soil well firmed. The seedlings are usually ready for transplanting the following spring. When forest grown seedlings are obtainable they should be grown in nursery rows for a year previous to permanent planting, to give them a better root system. The seeds of the elm ripen in May and June—sometimes before the tree comes into leaf, and should be sown immediately. They may be planted in corn hills to good advantage. Among trees and natives no class will prove of greater value on the prairie regions than the East European poplars and willows. They seem to be particularly adapted to the prairie, and are being much more extensively planted than in any other part of the continent. Having passed the experimental stage, they are being planted as rapidly as possible, and are being used as a means of securing permanent shelter belts, and with a

view to establishing quickly a great number of nucleuses around which other and more enduring trees may be reared. The writer had the opportunity a short time since to note the relative thrift and growth of the following varieties planted on the farm of the late Chas. Gibb, Abbotsford, P. Q., seven years ago.

*Populus certinensis*.—This is an Asiatic poplar, imported a few years ago by Prof. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum. It has gradually worked its way westward, gaining favor wherever planted, especially in the Northwest. As to its longevity in this country we are not in a position to state definitely. Specimens of this on Gibb-land Farm are now over thirty feet in height, and seven to nine inches in diameter of trunk. It forms a symmetrical top of rather upright habit; foliage thick, shining light green. Timber is said to be valuable.

*Populus bereoleusis*.—Resembles the above so closely that I doubt if it should be kept separated. It seems, however, in some localities to have a smaller leaf and to be less vigorous. At Abbotsford these run from 25 to 30 feet in height; practically, however, it is the same as the first.

*Populus nolesi*.—Also introduced by Prof. Sargent, has a large ovate, vigorous leaf, with a top more spreading than the first two, equally rapid grower, and a very valuable variety. Thirty to thirty-five feet at seven years on Gibb-land Farm.

There are a number of varieties of almost equal value, such as *Pop. petrowska*, one from Voronish, Russia, and a pyramidal form resembling Lombardy, known as *Pop. pyramidalis*, but much hardier than Lombardy. Specimens of this planted four years ago at Ottawa are now twenty feet in height.

*Propagation*.—The ease with which these varieties are increased by cuttings is another point in their favor as a pioneer tree. Trees from cuttings set two years ago on the Experimental Farm are now eight to ten feet high. It is best to make the cuttings in the fall from one or two-year-old wood. Ten to twelve inches is a convenient length. These tied in bundles containing fifty to one hundred are buried in the ground till favorable planting time in spring. Cuttings taken from well ripened wood in the fall and treated in this manner will make stronger growth and give a better stand than if taken in the spring, when the vitality of the tree may be somewhat impaired by the cold of winter.

**WILLOWS.**

Of those I will only mention three varieties. (1) *Salix laurifolia* (Laural-leaved willow).—The leaves are particularly dark and shiny and seem specially adapted to dry interior climates; very hardy. The true form of this cannot always be obtained from nursery men, and a spurious one somewhat resembling the common white willow is often received instead. Prof. Budd, of Iowa, in one of his bulletins classed the Laural-leaved willow as an ornamental, and it would seem to be justly entitled to this distinction; but at the same time its value as a forest tree should not be overlooked.

(2) *Salix obtusifolia* (Acute-leaved willow).—Rather a larger tree than the former with equal ability to withstand extremes of climate. Succeeds best in comparatively dry situations.

(3) *Salix aurea* (var. Voronish).—This is the golden willow from Voronish, and is the most rapid grower, and will probably make the largest tree of those mentioned. Its bright golden bark renders it a striking and attractive object in winter, as well as in summer. This has probably done the best of any of the willows tested at Brandon and Indian Head. Propagated in the same manner as the poplar. It is hoped that before long these varieties will find their way into the hands of many settlers in Manitoba and the west, and their introduction cannot fail to materially further the forestry interests of that region.

**Russell Cattle Show.**

A visitor from this more southern limit of the province is favorably impressed with the show of cattle exhibited at Russell. It has the reputation of being a grand stock country, and we had convincing evidence of the fact. It was pleasing to note that the Binscarth Farm took leading honors, the bull calf bought at the sale taking first prize as the best Shorthorn animal on the ground. The stock of Mr. Jas. Mitchell, a breeder from Binscarth, captured many valuable prizes. The bull calf above mentioned is a grand bull all over, and promises well if he keeps in present style. The Grade two-year-old heifer of Mr. Mitchell's, that took first prize, was a splendid animal, a little slack at the shoulders, but otherwise all that could be desired. Messrs. Bennie, Skeoch and others showed a really fine lot of Grades. Trophy, the bull sent by Lord Palwarke to the Barnardo Home, was shown by Mr. Struthers, and should prove a good stock getter.—The sheep and other stock were fairly good.

By the prize list it is noted that in addition to Mr. Mitchell the leading prize-winners in thoroughbred Shorthorns were:—A. R. McIntyre, Freeman Rice, J. Seebach, A. R. Venning and W. H. Adams; Grade cattle, D. T. Wilson, Hugh Skeoch, W. Bennie, G. L. McFarlane, J. D. Garnett, F. Rice and Robert Anderson; Long-wooled sheep, R. W. Patterson, Wm. Denmark and W. H. Adams; Short-wooled sheep, R. W. Patterson and Matthew Scarth.

The ADVOCATE is pleased to hear of this activity of the breeders in the Russell district, and hopes to find them coming to the front at still larger exhibitions in future.

**The Manitoba Patrons.**

The Manitoba Patrons of Industry organized a Grand Association for the province, at Portage la Prairie, with officers as follows:—

Charles Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie county, grand president; James Burland, Brandon county, vice-president; H. C. Clay, Minnedosa county, grand secretary; H. A. Starton, grand treasurer; George Underhill, Minnedosa county, grand guide; L. A. McConnechy, Brandon county, grand sentinel; W. L. Curtis, Brandon county, W. L. Creighton, Norfolk county, and J. H. Martin, Minnedosa county, grand trustees.

The following platform was adopted:

1. That we adopt, as the main plank in our platform, Manitoba for the Manitobans.
2. That our association shall be non-sectarian and non-political.
3. That by every means in our power we endeavor to improve ourselves intellectually and socially, and to place ourselves on a level with the privileged classes.
4. That we mutually agree, as farmers and employees to band ourselves together for self-protection and for the purpose of obtaining a portion of the advantages that are now enjoyed almost exclusively by the financial, commercial and manufacturing classes, who, by a system of combines and monopolies, are exacting from us an undue proportion of the fruits of our toil, in order that we may have more time to devote to education and the enjoyment of social advantages, and secure for ourselves an equitable portion of the profits of our industry.
5. That our endeavors be to place the farmers and laborers of Manitoba in unison with the manufacturing laborers of the east to the exclusion of usurious middlemen.
6. That we advise and aid each other in acquiring business and commercial habits, and assist in placing, as soon as possible, our trade upon a cash basis, believing that it will greatly conduce to the benefit of every member of our order and the prosperity of Manitoba.

A motion was passed inviting the affiliation with the patrons of similar existing organizations. The Secretary was instructed to take proceedings to procure a provincial charter. Mr. A. L. McLachlan was appointed Provincial Organizer, with a roving commission, and instructed to push the work with all possible speed. The next convention will be held at Brandon on the last Wednesday in February, 1892.

**Too Much Mixed Farming.**

BY W. A. HALE.

To cheapen the cost of production, and at the same time to increase the price of the articles so produced should be the end and aim of all those who depend upon the soil for their daily bread. When times are hard, when competition is keen, and prices are, as at present, unsatisfactorily low, the tendency of us all seems to be to cast about for some additional line from which we hope to reap the profits we fondly believe that others are enjoying. An acre of hops is added to the already full list of field occupations. Bee-keeping is started to help out the receipts from the dairy. An acre of strawberries is planted with the expectation of outdoing some of the marvellous results one reads about. Market gardening comes in for a trial for the same reason. An apple orchard is set out. More land is bought or rented or taken on shares, and so on to the end, not only of the chapter, but usually of our bank account as well, and with the almost inevitable result that we have gone from bad to worse—have undertaken far too much, "and made confusion worse confounded"—have, in fact, got our farming so much mixed that it is hard to know from which branch of it we are losing the most money. One excuse that is often given for this state of things is that in mixed farming, in case of failure in some one or more of our products, we are sure to have others to fall back upon, while with special lines in farming low prices in these might mean ruin. Upon general principles it would seem no worse to suffer low prices in one article every ten years than to suffer low prices every year in one of ten articles; but apart from this, the man who has ten branches of farming to attend to instead of a few can seldom hope to rise above medium prices and average yields. Now, medium prices and average yields do not pay. There are not hours enough in the day, nor days enough in the year for one man to give his concentrated personal attention to all the various calls upon his time that mixed farming demands. A man in a small way may live from hand to mouth by doing his own work, but with larger farming and hired help he must not only make a success of what he undertakes, but must get the very best price for his products. This I believe to be well nigh impossible in mixed farming. The farm laborer to day has not the experience to entitle him to take much responsibility. Young lads from abroad, and unskilled emigrants are what are now largely depended upon; and as improved machinery seems to be one of the surest means of reducing the cost of production the amount of working capital required to thoroughly stock a well organized mixed farm with all the needed implements would be very heavy, to say nothing of the time and trouble in keeping them in proper order. One might naturally say that if all farmers became specialists overproduction would ensue in their special products. No doubt; but let each choose for himself a few of those branches of which he is most fond, and for which his soil, climate, and home markets are best suited, and do his part diligently, and the chances of overproduction in some articles would be far less likely to occur than at the present time when people are disposed to change with the times, and each one to rush into whatever seems for the moment to bring the largest prices. I would not advocate in all cases a single

special line—a group of several of which each would work in harmony with the other, and yet allow the increasing or diminishing of any one without clashing. Clover, potatoes and wheat in many parts of the country would work admirably, fertility being kept up with fertilizers; butter and pork go well together, but not with raising calves; milk, silage and clover; beef, roots, clover and pasture; sheep, clover, roots and grain; horse breeding, hay, pasture and grain; and in cattle breeding not only should the beef breeds be on separate farms from dairy breeds, but one variety of each is sufficient for any one farmer to bring to that state required in order that the price of perfection may be his. In books of reference also—the general works on farming and gardening now form but a preliminary study to the more intensive science that is required to make successful the undertakings in which one has to contend with so much open competition. A book, for instance, devoted entirely to the cultivation of cauliflowers fills a want in the market gardener's business for which he does not begrudge paying the sum of \$1.50. The years in which the yield of certain crops is small are the very ones in which the prices are correspondingly high, and here is just where the specialist comes in with his superior yield. Again, when the yields of special lines in which he is engaged is so plentiful as to overstock the market, he comes in with a superior quality, well prepared, and for which ready sales are never wanting. With his mind concentrated on his few special lines he can easily trim his sails to the changes in advance of a fluctuating market. "When wheat," I once heard a grain growing specialist say, "touches \$1.40 a bushel I sow barley, and when barley sells for 90 cents I sow wheat." There is valuable food for thought here! Twenty years ago when fall pigs were selling for 75 cents apiece I bought eight good Berkshire sows and a thoroughbred boar, and for two years afterwards sold young market pigs for an average of \$3 apiece, spring and fall, and then sold all my sows to the butcher just in time to see young pigs selling again in October for 75 cents. In market gardening, when prices rule high is the worst possible time to go into it, or to increase what we already have; rather curtail and increase some other special line for a year or two which does not appear so tempting to the general public, and the same is true of any branch of gardening. When celery sells for 75 cents a dozen in the winter the market is almost sure to be overstocked the next season. When seed potatoes touch 75 to 80 cents a bushel I never plant, knowing that I can buy for 30 to 35 cents the next fall, and so devote my potato energy to perfecting some other line which I feel is less in fashion. However open the autumn, or however early the snow may go, how many of us are ever ready for the winter or properly prepared for the spring work? We are running over too many ill-prepared acres and attempting too many ill-arranged schemes. Mediocrity will no longer pay. Better yields and larger prices are what we should strive for, and these I know can be obtained, and with far less wear and tear of body and mind by more special and less mixed farming.

"I am of opinion," said an old farmer to the writer on the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., "that a half section of land properly stocked and worked will yield more profits than a whole section managed in a hurried, slipshod manner."



**Agents Wanted.**

We want good, active agents to work for us in every county in Canada. To suitable persons we will give permanent employment and good salaries. We ask each of our readers to take an interest in the *ADVOCATE*; send us at least one new name, more if possible. If you cannot canvass for us, and know of a suitable person who can, send us that person's name and address. We are anxious to double the present circulation of the *ADVOCATE*. The more assistance you give us in the way of sending new subscribers, the better paper you will receive. Now is the time! Help us to make the *ADVOCATE* the best agricultural paper in America. We will do our utmost, but we want and must have your help.

**Please Remit your Subscription for 1892.**

We ask as a special favor that all our old subscribers will remit their subscription for 1892 as promptly as possible. Look at the label on your paper and you will know just when your present subscription expires. If the label is marked *Jan. 1892*, you will know that the December number, 1891, is the last for which you have paid. We ask each of our subscribers to *consult the label bearing their name*, and remit us promptly on the expiration of the present subscription. We prefer our old subscribers to *remit direct to us*; do not send your money through a third party. If you send money by registered letter or post-office order we accept all risk. If you wish to avail yourself of our clubbing rates, carefully read the article on page 470.

**Maritime Correspondence.**

The root crops are all gathered at last, and the harvest as a whole is considered the best that has been gathered for years. The only shortage is in the hay crop. Wheat, which was more largely sown than usual, has yielded well. P. E. Island, it is believed, will not have to import any this year, while New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will need considerably less than usual from Ontario. Notwithstanding the good crop, farmers are not happy yet. All kind of produce is low, beef exceptionally low, so that it is very difficult to meet the bills incurred because of the light crops of the two last years.

The New Brunswick Government importation of stock sold fairly well, but farmers are beginning to feel that it is more important to get into a better system of farming, so that they can raise something to feed stock with. To bring down stock from Ontario and then import the feed seems to your correspondent a slow way to make money. The New Brunswick Government have also sold out all their stock horses, having come to the very wise conclusion that farmers and horsemen can keep such animals cheaper than they can.

The Nova Scotia School of Agriculture has just closed its summer term. There were five graduates—three as farmers, two as teachers. This school is a very modest institution, but seems to be doing good work. Professor H. R. Smith, who has charge of the institution, is very enthusiastic, and succeeds in showing his pupils that farming is one of the very best callings a man can follow. There is a farm in connection with the school and all the work is done by the students, who are allowed so much per hour for their work. The Nova Scotia Government voted last session some nine or ten thousand dollars to put a brick building on the farm, especially for school purposes, and it is expected in the course of a few years Nova Scotia will have a well equipped agricultural college.

Agricultural exhibitions were held in Halifax, Fredericton and Charlottetown this fall, all of which were very successful. A mechanical and industrial exhibition was held in St. John, which was successful financially, but it was so close an imitation to the late Mr. Barnum's methods that it is questionable whether it was of any solid advantage to the province.

**Market Garden Notes.**

BY E. P. KINLEY, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S.

*Celery Culture.*—The extent of the cultivation of celery has become enormous. Fifteen years ago the quantity grown, as compared with the present, was only one-tenth. It is the aim of all professional market gardeners to so shape their course in the growing of crops during the earlier part of the season that the land may ultimately be covered with their celery crop. To obtain this result a perfect knowledge of the growth of the different vegetable plants is necessary, likewise the nature of the soil the gardener is cultivating, as with all vegetables where the foliage is the part saleable it requires in the soil abundant quantities of immediately available fertility, in the shape of soluble chemicals and moisture. A well drained meadow is the natural home of the plant, but the high lands of Arlington have become nearly as prolific through the application, for a score of years or more, of large quantities of horse manure from Boston's city stables, thus crowding the soil with fermenting vegetable matter, which puts the land in a condition analagous to a sponge, thereby conserving moisture to a large degree.

I have said that meadow land was the home of the celery plant, which cultivators will admit; but even soil of this description can not produce the luxuriant growth so necessary without more or less preparation. One of the greatest mistakes of my life was made in planting celery upon a fairly well drained meadow the second year from the sod. My crop "looked me in the face" the whole season, as is commonly expressed when a crop does not thrive. Upon examining the root, I found it growing in a ball, and of a red color, all of which was a puzzle to me at the time; not so now. Through the aid of a better knowledge of nature's laws I have been taught that by cultivating the land by frequent plowing, letting in the air, a new fermentation sets in, and by the liberal application of an alkali the soil has become sweetened, and celery is now grown upon it in great luxuriance. Upon my first planting the soil had abundance of plant food stored up from past ages, but the land had become so compact that the air had no action upon matter; it had become totally sour. At the present time these meadows are yielding mammoth crops of celery with simply the application of an alkali in the form of potash; all other elements of plant food appear to be there, and enough for a long series of years.

Celery is a crop where rotation does not appear to play a very important part. I know of land that has been celeried for twenty years; but I must admit that the blight noticed the past few years has been more severe than formerly. Whether this difficulty can be ascribed to continuous cropping with celery is yet an open question. Some cultivators lay the difficulty to a fungoid, as well as to an annual parasite growth; but even so, these causes may only be incidental to the main cause—continuous cropping. It is, however, noticed that the difficulty is most severe during either the time of those hot and dry south west winds in September or during a season of mid summer after a prolonged season of cool weather. From experiments instituted by myself, I have been led to the belief the difficulty can be traced to

depriving the plant of its fine fibrous or feeding rootlets, which, in the case of over-moisture, were rotted off, and in the former case to the hot, dry winds carrying off the moisture from the soil, thus drying up these fine roots. It is a well-accepted fact that the square inches of the surface of the foliage plants are compensated by the same surface of its roots below ground, consequently any loss of root surface is noticed by the blighting of the oldest perfected foliage above ground. With this theory in view, a part of the feeding roots was severed by the aid of a spade; the blight was soon noticed. This was an object lesson that taught me the above theory was a matter of fact.

Celery growing and marketing absorbs the attention of our market gardeners the latter part of the year, even until their attention is called to the running of their hot-beds the middle of the coming February. The first of the crop goes to market soon after the first of August. The variety coming first is the

PARIS GOLDEN,

and, by the way, this is a new comer, having been cultivated but three years. It is a very showy celery, and from the facility with which it can be grown and bleached—undoubtedly it has come to stay, owing to its easy bleaching, but one week being consumed in the process of bleaching, when it is marketable. Its eating qualities does not equal the old and well-known Boston Market variety; but still, since this latter variety can not be satisfactorily produced until late in the season (Nov. 1st), the Paris Golden fills a want long felt. Its earliness has driven from our market the Michigan grown celery, which the market has long depended upon for a first early.

**THE LARGEST CROP OF CELERY**

can be grown by setting out the plants before the middle of June, which is done in blank rows left vacant when seeding for the earlier crop. As most of our crops are planted in rows twelve inches apart, every sixth row is left vacant for the celery row. Celery seed is sown broadcast under hotbed sash without bottom heat. The glass, however, is removed when the danger of heavy frosts is passed. The proper date for sowing the seed is April 10th; seed sown earlier there is a liability of the plants crowding by over growth before the time of setting in the field; and, again, by sowing at this date there is less liability of the crop later in the season running to seed. A seeded plant is unfit for eating, as it is tough and stringy.

The field crop best adapted to be grown in connection with celery is

**ONIONS**

from sets; still onions from seed do not materially interfere; but in the case of onions from sets they can be cleared from the ground earlier, thus giving an early chance to cultivate the land between the rows of celery. Early beets, sold in the bunch state, are frequently grown for an early crop, also early bunch carrots, as well as field lettuce. Since the introduction of Paris Golden this variety is grown between the rows of Boston Market. In such a case no early crop is planted, the ground being given entirely to the growth of celery. The former variety, owing to its early growth and easy bleaching qualities, being bleached by standing up boards, is cleared from the land before it is time to use the soil between the rows for banking the Boston Market for the bleaching of the

same. I have said an early crop is not planted on land to be thus used. I will, however, modify that a little. It is possible to grow a crop of winter spinach from seed sown Sept. 1st, and it is possible to get a crop of spring sown spinach, but this does not admit of planting the celery quite early enough to insure a full crop, unless the season is particularly propitious. The same can be said of an early crop of radishes.

## CELERY FOR WINTER SALE

from pits is frequently grown after early cabbage. The cabbage being marketed and cleared by the middle of July, the ground is ploughed and the celery planted in rows five feet apart. In this case the plants are taken from the seed-bed and planted in a temporary bed six inches apart each way. Grown in this bed they acquire more growth and become stocky, and when again transplanted in the new ploughed ground they make rapid growth, but not enough, however, to admit of sale without finishing the bleaching process in winter pits. For two weeks previous to placing in pits, the plants should be drawn together by partial earthing up; this compacts the foliage, which allows of placing in pit quite close together.

Celery pits are constructed by commercial market gardeners quickly and cheaply. Earth for the space of 12 or 24 feet wide, and as long as necessary for the crop, is thrown out, thus making two banks two or three feet high. In the centre of these two banks a ridge-pole is constructed by standing up posts upon which run the ridge-pole. The ridge should be three feet higher than the top of banks. After the pit has been filled with celery it is covered with boards, and as the season grows colder a covering of meadow hay is put on one foot thick. In the case of a 24-foot wide pit, it will require additional rests between the ridge-pole and either bank of earth. A celery pit requires, during the winter, a good deal of attention; abundance of air is necessary, lest the contents rot. This is accomplished by uncovering the litter and lifting a board here and there in moderate weather, always being careful to not allow the plants to be touched by frost. Celery rots rapidly when once frosted after it commences to bleach. In this latitude we do not commence to fill the pit before Nov. 10, previous to this date the plants are better preserved by partially banking up in the field. The variety of celery most desirable for winter keep is the Boston Market. It not only brings a higher price, but it is a better keeper.

The preparation of celery for market consumes considerable time, whether taken from the field or pit. Nearly all the unbleached leaves are pulled off and the root is cut off. The market in Boston demands that the crop shall be exposed for sale in oblong boxes which equal a barrel in capacity, for which a charge of 40 cents is made, refunding the same upon the return of the empty box. The bunches of celery should be of a size that three dozen bunches will fill the box even full. It is rare, however, that a single plant of celery will equal one bunch; if it does not, two, and sometimes three, plants are pinned together by driving through the base of the plants a ten-penny nail (if in the case of the Boston Market variety), and by tying together with imported base twine (a dried grass), if of the Paris Golden variety.

## Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute.

A meeting of the Executive of this Institute was held on the evening of September 29th in the committee room of the City Hall, Winnipeg, President Elder presiding, when the following business was transacted:—

Report of the Committee, *re* "Formation of Grain Standards," was adopted, and the thanks of the meeting tendered to that Committee, and also to the members of the Board of Grain Examiners for the courtesy extended to representatives of the Institute, and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy of the latter resolution to the Secretary of the Board of Trade to be forwarded to the Grain Examiners. A committee was appointed, consisting of the Vice-President, Mr. Henry Nichol, and Secretary Bartlett, to arrange for an interview with the government in regard to the grant for institute work. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and request him to allow some of the professors of the O. A. C. to attend a series of meetings in this country and lecture on "Weed Extermination" and such other subjects as may be desirable or expedient. The following motion was made by Secretary Bartlett, seconded by E. J. Darroch, and carried unanimously:—"That this Executive desires to express its approval of the course of experiments now being made by Professor Saunders and his staff at the experimental farms, with a view to securing early ripening varieties of wheat, and also request him to inaugurate, in addition, a series of experiments with superphosphates and other fertilizers containing phosphoric acid, believing that it would hasten the ripening materially, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Professor Saunders and Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm. The Secretary was authorized to arrange for a series of meetings during the winter. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the fair ground in the tent of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at 1 o'clock on the following day. Arrangements having been made by the committee appointed, Hon. Thos. Greenway met the Executive at that time and place. Concerning the grant to the Central Institute, the Minister was in some doubt, but promised that a grant should be made at the next session, and if, after consulting the Attorney-General, it was found to be legal to make a grant from the surplus amount placed in the estimates for farmers' institute work, that he would do so. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of President and Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MANITOBA CENTRAL INSTITUTE *re* "GRADING OF GRAIN."

Your Committee, *re* "Grading of Grain," appointed by the Brandon meeting, have, with the co-operation of other members of the Board, succeeded in having two delegates attend the meeting of the Board of Grain Examiners. The Secretary and Vice President attended the meeting on the 28th of September and beg to report as follows:—

The statute did not allow them to attend in an executive capacity, but by the courtesy of the Board they were permitted to be present and see how the grades are struck. They were courteously received, and treated with every mark of respect by the President, and asked to inspect and pass an opinion on every sample and

grade before its adoption by the Board. Your committee have pleasure in reporting that they hope and believe that the agitation leading up to, and their presence on the Board, have been, and will be, productive of good. You will observe that the standards are high, in comparison to last year, but this was necessary in the interests of the favored localities of the province and territories, and even then an extra grade, One Hard, had to be made to do justice to some producers. The grades are as follows:—One Hard Extra, 1 Hard, 2 Hard, 3 Hard, 1 Northern, 2 Northern, 1 Regular, 2 Regular, 3 Regular. They have dropped the word "frosted" and adopted the words "Manitoba Regular". Then, there is 1 Hard Regular and 2 Hard Regular, on account of smut. One benefit to the producer is the uniform difference between all the grades, viz., five cents. Some may think this is too much of a difference, but, as you will see, if it were any less the grades would have to be so high to get values that it would leave a large amount of wheat without grade, and it would be only feed or rejected wheat, worth twenty-five or thirty-five cents per bushel; whereas, by making a difference of five cents, the grades take in everything that has a milling value. For example, suppose No. 1 Hard is worth 80 cents, 1 Hard Extra would be 83, 2 Hard 77, 3 Hard 72, 1 Regular 67, 2 Regular 62, 3 Regular 57, while the 1 and 2 Northern are the same as 2 and 3 Hard, viz., 77 and 72. On the other hand, if there was only three cents of a difference between grades, with 1 Hard at 80, 2 Hard 77, 3 Hard 74, 1 Regular 71, 2 Regular 68, 3 Regular 65, then the grades 1, 2 and 3 Regular would have to be equivalent in milling value to the 3 Hard and 1 Regular, thus leaving the 2 and 3 Regular amongst the rejected or feed wheat, and bring them in with wheat worth 25 or 30 cents a bushel, a loss this year of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the province. In fact, with our diversified crop, it was a hard matter to do justice to all and still take in everything of a milling value. In conclusion, your committee report that while we believe that the Board, and every member of it, have tried to do the producer justice, nevertheless, we are more than ever convinced that the Board is too one-sided, being composed of dealers and millers, and if a doubt existed they naturally gave themselves the benefit of it. Your committee would suggest that your Executive continue to work until we receive statutory permission to equal representation on the Board. We have entered the thin edge of the wedge in this matter, as well as others, and if we are true to ourselves and work together in unity we must succeed in obtaining for ourselves that recognition as farmers which we are entitled to in this agricultural province, and also place ourselves in a position to demand a just recompense for labor expended.

CHARLES BRAITHWAITE, Vice President.  
J. W. BARTLETT, Secretary-Treasurer.

The resolution passed by the institute was forwarded to Professor Saunders, and the following reply received:—

Central Experimental Farm,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, October 12, '91.

J. W. BARTLETT, Esq.,  
Secretary M. C. F. I.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Bartlett,—I have your letter of Oct. 8th, enclosing copy of resolution passed at the meeting of your Central Farmers' Institute on Sept. 29th. I beg to thank the Institute for their expression of approval of the work being carried on at the experimental farms in endeavoring to secure early ripening varieties of wheat, and also for the suggestion that we test superphosphates and other fertilizers containing phosphoric acid, with the view of ascertaining whether this will materially hasten the ripening of such grain. I will bring this question under the notice of the Minister, who, I am sure, will be glad to give the necessary authority to institute a series of experiments covering this ground. Thanking you for the kind interest you have taken in the farm. Yours very truly,  
WM. SAUNDERS.

Advantages of Dairying.

BY JAMES ELDER, VIRDEN.

In last issue we called attention to the necessity for equalization of our farm work, and pointed out the incorporation of dairying into our present system as one of the means to that end.

The first advantage we would point out is that which formed the subject of our last article, viz., "The equalization of farm labor by furnishing profitable winter employment for hired help, which is needed in harvest and threshing time, as well as, by the reduction of acreage in grain, reducing the amount of harvest and fall work."

The next advantage would be getting rid of the hazard involved in "carrying all our eggs in one basket." It is quite true that when we are blessed with a favorable season, the wheat crop pays well; but when we have a dry season, as in '86 or '89, or a frosted season, as in '85 or '88, those who rely upon wheat find difficulty sometimes in getting the ends to meet, and sometimes they don't meet by any means, whereas with the adoption of even a limited amount of dairying or other system of mixed farming there would be something to fall back upon.

Another advantage would be the rotation of crops made possible. It is only a question of time when the present system of growing wheat after wheat must be abandoned, and it is well known that the market for oats is very variable and uncertain, and we believe it would be much better to incorporate some kind of mixed farming with our present system now, than to follow the present system till we are forced to abandon it altogether.

Another advantage would be the restoration of fertility to the soil. That our soil is rich goes without saying, but that it is not inexhaustible is a fact which we are bound to realize sooner or later, and the sooner we recognize that fact the better, for it is much easier to maintain fertility in a soil which has yet much of its original strength left, than to restore a soil which has become exhausted. The fertility would be kept up not only by the summer pasturing, but also by the manure made in winter, which would be very considerable, provided the straw which is now being burned were mixed with it and the whole rotted by watering in summer.

Another advantage would be that the farmer's table would, as a rule, be supplied with that palatable and wholesome article of diet—cheese; because, somehow or other, the farmer does not seem to regard a luxury which he can provide from his own farm; but he is not always willing, indeed not always able, to spend his hard earned wheat cash for it.

Then there is the opportunity of, at but small expense, supplying the farmer's table with home grown pork. We know many farmers who purchase from the butcher their whole supply of meat for the year. We have sometimes doubted that if we had to do it for a year we would have to mortgage the farm to pay the bill. We know that in the province of Ontario, from which most of our bacon, a farmer who bought all his meat from the butcher, and his butter from the meat man was considered a thieftious fellow, and seen "sawing in the wall." Now, if even a few milk cows are kept, and a good brood sow, two

litters of pigs can be raised in the year. The spring litter can be given a good start before the cheese factory opens in the spring, and the fall litter will be ready for the skimmed milk after the factory closes in the fall, and thus the farmer's table will be well supplied with good, fresh meat during the whole year, and the expense will be comparatively small, or at least but little felt, being home supplied.

However, there are some difficulties connected with the plan advocated. To the discussion of these we will devote the next article.

Mountain Farmers' Institute, Crystal City, Man.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute of the E. D. of Mountain, recently held, a very interesting and practical address was given by S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, on the subject of grasses and fodder plants suitable for Manitoba.

The question of the supply of hay is one of great importance to the farmers of this country, and not only the farmers, but it is a matter that affects every one in the country, as the condition of the hay supply must have an important influence on the growing industry of stock raising. In most parts the sloughs are insufficient to supply the demand, timothy has not proven a complete success, but Mr. Bedford has hastened a solution of the difficulty by his experiments with native grasses. He had specimens of these with him which showed an extraordinary growth and are said to be very nutritious.

Agricultural societies could do much to encourage the prosecution of these experiments by offering good prizes for collections of seeds and specimens of hay made from wild seeds grown on cultivated land. This is of vastly greater importance than giving heavy prizes to button-holes, crazy quilts and kindred things, which, though perhaps evincing industry and skill on the part of the makers, are not of much practical use to the country.

Winnipeg Poultrymen.

At a well-attended gathering in the offices of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on November 10th, the Winnipeg Branch of the Manitoba Poultry Association was organized, with officers as follows:—President, Mr. H. A. Chadwick; Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Bartlett; Secretary-Treasurer, S. B. Blackhall,—said officers to constitute an Executive Committee. Monthly meetings will be held, the next to be on Monday, Dec. 7th, at 7.30 p. m. At each meeting birds of one or more classes will be scored by competent judges, following which will be discussion thereon. At next meeting Partridge, Cochin and Brown Leghorns will be scored by Mr. Bartlett. This is practical educational work in the right direction. It would add further to the value of these meetings if short papers were read, or addresses delivered by members from time to time and discussed. The offer by Mr. Thompson of the offices of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the purpose of holding the meetings was accepted with thanks, and a vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Thompson in recognition of his work in this respect.

That the farmer's table would, as a rule, be supplied with that palatable and wholesome article of diet—cheese; because, somehow or other, the farmer does not seem to regard a luxury which he can provide from his own farm; but he is not always willing, indeed not always able, to spend his hard earned wheat cash for it.

Prize List of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

(Continued from page 450.)

CATTLE.

DURHAMS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, W S Lister, Middlechurch; 2, J G Barron, Carberry; 3, J H Proctor, Virden. Bull, two years old—R R Taylor, Bird's Hill. Bull, one year old—1, W S Lister; 2, Law, Stonewall; 3, R R Lang, Oak Lake. Bull calf, under one year—1, W S Lister; 2, J G Barron; 3, J H Proctor. Bull of any age—W S Lister. Cow, four years old and upwards—W S Lister takes the three prizes. Cow, three years old—1, W S Lister; 2, J H Proctor. Two-year-old heifer—1, W S Lister; 2, R L Large, Oak Lake; 3, W S Lister. One-year-old heifer—1, R L Lang; 2, J H Proctor. Heifer calf, under one year—1, W S Lister; 2, J G Barron; 3, W S Lister. Heifer, bull and four females for breeding purposes, owned by one exhibitor. Special prize by Mr. Acton Burrows, president of the Nor' West Farmer Printing and Publishing Co—W S Lister. Sweepstakes prize, best cow, Toronto Hile and Wool Co—W S Lister. FOLDED-ANGUS—Bull, four years old and upwards—J Cathcart, Stonewall. Bull, any age—J Cathcart. GALLOWAYS—Bull, three years old and upwards—H M Louisset, Cypress River. Bull calf—1 and 2, W Martin. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3, W Martin. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, W Martin. Heifer, two years old—W Martin. Heifer calf, under one year—W Martin. Herd, consisting of bull and four females—W Martin. HEREFORDS—Bull, three years old and over—1, W L Puxley, Westbourne; 2, J Sharmen, Toddburn. Bull calf—1, W L Puxley; 2, J Sharmen. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2, J Sharmen. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, J Sharmen. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, J Sharmen. Yearling heifer—1 and 2, J Sharmen. Heifer calf—1, J Sharmen; 2, W L Puxley. HOLSTEINS—Bull, any age over four years—W H Corbett, Suthwyn. Bull, one year old—1, W J Young, Emerson; 2, P L Edin, Suthwyn. Bull calf—1, W J Young; 2, W H Corbett. Bull, any age—W H Corbett. Cow, four years old and upwards—W J Young. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, W H Corbett. Yearling heifer—W H Corbett. Heifer calf—1, W J Young; 2, W H Corbett. Herd of bull and four females, over one year old, silver medal by FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg—W H Corbett. JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS—Bull, four years old and upwards—1, J McLoughan, Portage La Prairie; 2, Pearson & Co, St Francois Xavier. Bull, two years old—W Geogan. Bull, any age—S McLoughan. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2, J McLoughan. Yearling calf—1 and 2, J McLoughan. Heifer calf—1 and 2, J McLoughan. Herd of bull and four females, over one year old, silver medal by FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg—J McLoughan. AYRSHIRES—Bull, two years old and upwards—Weld Bros, Winnipeg. Bull calf—1, R Jackson, Bird's Hill; 2, Weld Bros. Bull, one year old—1, R Jackson; 2, Weld Bros. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Weld Bros; 2, R Jackson. Cow, three years old—Weld Bros. Heifer, two years old—R Jackson. Yearling heifer—Weld Bros. Heifer calf—Weld Bros. Herd, bull and four females—Weld Bros. Sweepstakes, herd of one male and four females of Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins or Ayrshires, by the Massey-Harris Co—J McLoughan, Portage la Prairie. GRADE CATTLE—Cow, four years old and over, for feeding purposes—W Martin, Winnipeg. Cow, three years old, for feeding purposes—W Martin. Two-year-old heifer—Mrs Perrett, Winnipeg. FAT CATTLE—ANY GRADE—Ox or steer, three years old or over—W Kobold. Steer, two years old and under three—W Kobold. Fat ox, cash by Wm Bell—W Kobold.

PIGS.

BERKSHIRES—Boar, one year and over—1, R J Lamb; 2, J E Sothern; 3, Weld Bros. Boar, under six months—1, Weld Bros; 2, R J Lamb; 3, J E Sothern. Breeding sow, one year and over—1, R J Lamb; 2, Weld Bros. Sow, under six months—1, R J Lamb; 2, Weld Bros. Sow, any age—R L Lang. Boar, any age—R L Lang. Sow, with litter of pigs—R L Lang. YORKSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS—Boar, one year and over—D V Gillespie. Boar, under one year—1, W Dawson; 2, E J Reid. Sow, under one year—E J Reid; 2, J Oughton; 3, W Dawson. Boar, any age—W Dawson. SPECIAL SWEETSTAKES PRIZE—Sow, of any breed, with litter by her side—D Fraser & Sons. Pair pigs, under seven months—1, W Dougall; 2, J E R Sothern.

POULTRY.

BREEDING PENS, ETC.—Breeding pen, barred Plymouth Rocks—H W Dayton. Breeding pen, light Brahmas—1, H N Dayton; 2, H A Chadwick. Breeding pen, laced Wyandottes—W Mann. Breeding pen, Games, any variety—J Lemon. Breeding pen, Leghorns, any variety—D F Reid. Breeding pen, Bantams, any variety—Guller Bros. Incubator, in operation—W H Hugh. Brooder, in operation—1, W Mann; 2, N P Case. Pair Brahmas, light—1, H Chadwick, St James; 2, Sam Ling. Pair Brahmas, dark—1, H Chadwick; 2, Sam Ling. Pair Polands, silver—D F Reid. Selling. Pair Houdans Wm Hatton, Winnipeg. Pair Games, black or brown breasted red—1, P McKenzie, Winnipeg; 2, R Phipps, Winnipeg. Pair Cochins, buff—H A Chadwick. Pair Cochins, black—Sam Ling. Pair Cochins, partridge—A Chadwick. Pair Langshans—1, J E Monkman; 2, H A Chadwick; 3, J E Monkman. Pair Spanish Fowls—1 and 2, H A Chadwick. Pair Black Minorcas—1, Thos Reid, Winnipeg. Pair Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, H A Chadwick; 2, H W Dayton, Winnipeg; 3, Sam Ling. Pair Plymouth Rocks, white—Sam Ling. Pair Wyandottes, laced Metairie, Winnipeg. Pair Leghorns, brown—1, Alex Pratt, Winnipeg; 2, D F Reid; 3, A Gamble, Winnipeg. Pair Leghorns, rose comb—1 and 2, D F Reid. Pair Wyandottes, laced—1, Sam Ling; 2, N Short, Winnipeg. Pair Wyandottes, white—Weld Bros., Winnipeg. Pair Bantams, black or brown—1, H Johnson, Winnipeg; 2, Thos Reid, Winnipeg; 3, E Williams, Winnipeg. Pair Bantams, Black African—H A Chadwick. Pair Games Fowls—H A Chadwick. CHICKENS OF 1891—Pair Brahmas, light—1, Mrs Curle, Winnipeg; 2 and 3, H W Dayton. Pair Brahmas, dark—H A Chadwick. Pair Houdans—1 and 3, Wm Hatton. Pair Games, black or brown breasted red—1, W A Webb, Winnipeg; 2, P McKenzie, Winnipeg; 3, Thos Reid. Pair Games, pyle—Mrs P A Eichel. Pair Games, any other variety—1 and 2, J Lemon, Winnipeg; 3, Robt Morley, Winnipeg. Pair Cochins, buff—H A Chadwick. Pair Cochins, black—Sam Ling. Pair Langshans—1 and 3, J E Monkman, Winnipeg; 2, H A Chadwick. Pair Black Minorcas—1, Samuel Wise, Winnipeg; 2, Thos Reid. Pair Plymouth Rocks, barred—1 and 3, H W Dayton; 2, Sam Ling. Pair Plymouth Rocks, white—1 and 2, W A Webb, Winnipeg. Pair Wyandottes, laced—1 and 3, Sam Ling; 2, M Maw, Winnipeg. Pair Wyandottes, white—1 and 2, Wm Hatton, Winnipeg. Pair Leghorns, white—1, J K Aikens, Winnipeg; 2, W A Webb, Winnipeg. Pair Leghorns, rose comb—1, J E Monkman; 2, H W Dayton. Pair Hamburgs, black—1, Sam Ling. Pair Bantams, black or brown breasted red—1, F Hallman; 2, H John. Pair Spanish Fowls—H A Chadwick. BRONZE TURKEYS AND BUCKS—Bronze Turkeys—1 and 2, M Maw, Embden Geese—Jas A Mullen. Bronze Turkeys—1, D F Reid; 2, H P Cox. Embden White Geese—D Fraser & Sons, Emerson. Pekin Ducks—1, H W Dayton; 2, H P Cox. Bronze Turkeys—Poult and Sons, Winnipeg. H W Dayton; 3, M Maw. Extra White Geese—D Fraser & Sons, Toulouse Geese—H W Dayton. Pekin Ducks, ducklings of 1891—W Dayton.

PIGEONS.

FAIR WHITE—Fair White Pouters—J Lemon. Fair Pouters—1, A Stalker; 2, H S Allen. Fair Fantails—1, A Stalker; 2, J McArthur. Extra—Homing Pigeons—J McArthur.

**C. P. R. Excursions.**

In accordance with the custom established in past years by the C. P. R., that company now announce their eastern excursions for this year. These excursions will be run daily from Dec. 1st to 30th inclusive, tickets being good for 90 days with privilege of extension. A rate of \$40 is made to Ontario and Quebec, west of Montreal. Equally low rates are also made to Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

**Feeding and Caring for Cows in Winter Dairying.**

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON.

The man who would be successful in dairying must give thought to the subject and watch his cattle closely. We all know the old proverb, "The master's eye fattens the horse". In dairying we may say the master's eye fills the pail. Winter dairying may be said to be something new to the farmer of the Northwest; but because it is new it is not necessarily unprofitable. To be profitable, however, it requires not only to have the cows calve at the proper time, but that suitable arrangements be made for their comfort and feeding. Assuming that these have been made, and that the cows have been brought through the fall in good shape, a very necessary condition to success, we will consider the best system of feeding.

In the greater portion of the country prairie hay will constitute the bulky portion of the feed, and as there are so many varieties of this, and their feeding values not accurately known, it is impossible to give any definite rations suitable for the production of milk. There is, however, one thing which the feeder may always keep in mind, and that is the nutritive ratio most suitable for a milch cow, and he can always endeavor to feed a ration as near this as possible, or as he finds advisable.

The nutritive ratio which has been found most suitable for a milking cow is very close 1:5.4, rather closer than that required by a heavily worked horse. I believe that the nutritive ratio, required to give the best results, will vary in individual animals, and also that some foods are more suitable for some cows than for others, and this is where the close observation of the feeder is required.

In concentrated feeding stuffs, bran, oats and oil cake are the most suitable we have in this country, and at present prices there is not much difference in their relative values. Barley should not be generally grown for feeding dairy cattle, it not being sufficiently nitrogenous, although it would be useful as a change. Frozen wheat is good, especially when badly frozen; good wheat contains too large a proportion of starch, and is, therefore, of a wider ratio than frozen. All grain should be ground and mixed with cut hay or straw, and the whole well moistened; it may then be allowed to stand twelve hours. A slight fermentation will then have set in, and the cows will relish it immensely. If grain or chop of any kind is fed by itself a large percentage of it passes to the fourth stomach, and is consequently not in a proper condition for the gastric juices to work on to the best advantage; the animal, therefore, does not receive the full benefit for the good. A supply of succulent food in some form is absolutely necessary in successful winter dairying. This is generally in the

shape of turnips, and they may be either fed by themselves or pulped and mixed with the grain and cut feed.

Much is said about the turnip flavor in milk, but if the turnips are fed immediately after milking and fed in small quantities to begin with, there will be no cause for complaint. Succulent food is necessary in order to keep the cows in perfect health. It also gives them greater power of assimilation; its economy is, therefore, obvious.

The cows should be watered twice a day, and the water should be of as high a temperature as possible. Ice water should be avoided; warmed water is good, but the benefit derived would be more than counterbalanced by the cost of heating. The stable should be warm and comfortable, and cleaned out at least twice a day, and the cattle well bedded so as to encourage them to lie down.

We have come to the vexed question of exercise. I believe that elaborating the milk a good cow gives is all the exercise she requires, and that she is the better if never let out of the stable unless on an exceptionally fine day when she may be let out just by way of a change. Young stock, dry cows, or even poor milkers require exercise. Twice a day is often enough to feed cows in winter, and they will consume just as much if fed but twice as if fed three times, but they should be fed regularly at the same time morning and evening, thus leaving the same time between each meal. Regularity in feeding is of the utmost importance, for the cow then gets her food just when she wants it, and is neither on the look out for it before the time, nor is she uneasy for want of it as in cases where feeding is delayed.

Carding should be practised if possible, for it not only is good for the animal, but it causes the cow to have a friendly feeling for their attendants, which is a thing always to be encouraged. Looking ahead, there is much in the shape of fodders that may alter the system of feeding stock in winter, but till these have been tried further the average farmer must make the best use of the feed that is at present understood and can be relied on. There will be innovations in feed and new methods of producing it, but the principles of the care and management of the dairy cow must always remain the same.

**"Uncle Tobias" and the Patrons.**

BY CHAS. BRAITHWAITE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

I notice in the November number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a letter from Uncle Tobias anent Patrons of Industry. With all due deference to Uncle's great knowledge, experience and wisdom, I must, as a Patron, take exception to some of his statements. He says the organizers' and instigators' zeal is produced and fed by the money that rolls into their pockets. This, to my mind, is a narrow, selfish construction to put on the actions of men who are only trying in obedience to a god-given instinct to raise by union and organization themselves and their fellows morally, socially and financially, and only asking their birthright as Canadians. Uncle also claims to be a great lover of consistency. So am I; but, Uncle, take another look around you. Take the prejudice out of your eye, then, perhaps, you will see these railroad monopolies and usury men piling up their thousands by loaning money at 15 to 25 per cent., borrowed at about 3½. There is the millers' association, iron and hardware combine, sugar trust, grocers' guilds, twine trusts, salt combines, implement combines, dry goods associations, shoemakers' clubs, tailors' clubs, hotel-keepers' protection, wheat buyers' rings, etc., etc., besides thousands of men who live on the fat of the land and travel in Pullman coaches on the interest of these large concerns—and who, I ask, foots the bill? Why, the laborer and farmer, of course. But if he wakes up a little and begins to look into these things and do a little kicking,

he is told to take care, he must not kick against the pricks; he owes his existence to the grace of these concerns; he must not get too big for his boots, but be more prudent and saving, etc., etc.,—above all, as Uncle puts it, be consistent. Now, Uncle, I throw down the gauntlet right here, and I believe every Patron will be with me. Do away with monopoly in every form—combines, trusts, rings, clubs and all associations, and let every man stand on his own ground and on his own merit, depend on his individual capital, brains and muscle, and the Patrons will drop the financial aim of their order and take their chances with the world for a living. Again, Uncle asks, how would the farmers like to sell their produce at 12 per cent. over cost of production? I answer, there are more farmers in Canada farming at a loss of 12 per cent. on invested capital than are getting 12 per cent. over cost of production, especially in the eastern provinces. We are a little better, perhaps, on these western plains, thanks to our virgin soil and favorable seasons; but why multiply words or contend? I ask the unbiased thinker, have the farmers a grievance? It is generally conceded they have. Then, I ask, in all conscience, as citizens of a common heritage, have we not as good a right to organize to protect our rights and advance our interests as any other class of our people? But Uncle says that is forming a combine, and is not consistent. I answer, it has been said by some, you can fight the devil best with his own weapons; but some may say the farmer's grievances are only in his mind. I answer, if so, the sooner he by some means finds this out, the better for all concerned. But no, sir, our methods are ridiculed, our order anathematized, and why? for the same reason that the Ephesians of old made an uproar against the preaching of St. Paul, namely, "Great is Diana, god of the Ephesians."

**The Tendency of Organization.**

In agricultural communities, as in religious, mercantile and industrial circles, there are the days of multiplied organizations to an extent never before witnessed. The particular tendency or form which certain associations may assume, depends largely upon the conceptions their promoters have of the situation and the relative importance they attach to objects, the attainment of which may be striven for. One class of organizations proposes to deal mainly with the condition of the farmer, as affected by his relations with the rest of the world commercially; while another, of which the Farmer's Institute system is the best example, deals with practical and economic agriculture in all its aspects. The former obviously grapples with more complex and difficult problems, sometimes doubtful of permanent solutions. Without admitting that existing organizations of that type are destined to be evanescent, history has noted many that were certainly short-lived, and their results temporary. Of course it does not therefore follow that there should not be organized effort towards the overthrow of unjust systems, or the correction of recognized abuses. Meanwhile let not the farmer have his attention diverted from organizations that are more especially educative in character,—those that help him to be a more intelligent, systematic and progressive tiller of the soil, breeder and feeder of live stock, grower of fruits, or manufacturer of dairy products; or that keep him posted as to the particular form, style and manner in which he can market his products to best advantage. There is no question about the immediate, available value of information along these lines, providing it be properly applied. By all means, then, let the farmer avail himself of organizations that help him in the acquisition of practical knowledge, because in nine cases out of ten at that very point lies the secret of his success or failure.

**The Tax Question.**

IS THE PRESENT SECTIONAL SYSTEM OF RAISING TAXES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES FAIR AND EQUITABLE, AND THE DIVISION OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY GRANTS JUST TO THE RURAL MUNICIPALITIES?

BY DANIEL M'KECHNIE.

Worthy Master and Patrons,—The question before us for discussion requires an answer, either yea or nay, and also proof or evidence in the contention for or against. It is an established axiom that knowledge is necessary to good government, and that the nation has the right to establish the indispensable foundations of its own permanence. It is also proclaimed from the housetops that all men are equal before the law. Joseph Cook in his work on socialism takes as his motto, "It is wicked to withdraw from being useful to the needy, and cowardly to give way to the worthless," and advances the proposition that it is not wise policy to perpetuate a system that has elements which prevent the ideal of the nation as to education from being realized, so that the sons of the poor man can only secure education at the hands of third or fourth-rate teachers, because the scholars in a school can rise no higher in merit than its teachers. In Brother McIntyre's essay we find the grand sentiment that our Order teaches the ennobling virtues of honesty and benevolence; and in discussing this question, if we grant that these axioms are true, and base our arguments upon these premises, the answer to the question must be nay, and we will endeavor to advance the proof of this contention in the evidence taken from the actual working of the school laws in the Province of Ontario.

THE SECTIONAL SYSTEM.

Let us take for example the township of Elderslie, in the county of Bruce, with its divisions into sections, the amounts raised in 1891 for school purposes, and the rate in the dollar in each case, as also the acreage and assessment and other statistics, and it is plainly seen that there is by no means an equalization of taxation.

No. of Section	Assessment.	Acres.	Rate.	Amount Raised.	No. of Children between the Ages of 5 & 15.	Union Section.	No. of Pupils	Entrance Ex. passed	Amputation last 5 years.	Received Municipal Grant.
1. Paisley	\$ 71,175	2,270	.0047	\$906.11	59	Union.	14	41	1	\$20.00
2. Braint	12,175	489	.0056	19.00	11	Union.	5	3	1	13.80
3. Greeno. K.	5,000	425	.0019	18.20	4	Union.	1	3	1	28.20
4. Chesley	13,275	300	.0045	85.00	6	Union.	1	15	1	28.20
5. Sullivan	31,200	1,322	.0019	91.00	24	Union.	4	10	1	28.20
6. S. Elderslie	69,950	1,396	.00136	61.00	17	Union.	1	16	1	28.20
7. N. Elderslie	111,200	4,000	.0015	219.31	53	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
8. Elderslie	91,450	4,200	.00175	269.08	53	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
9. Elderslie	94,850	4,000	.0021	200.00	52	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
10. Elderslie	116,575	6,000	.0017	240.25	68	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
11. Elderslie	76,200	3,150	.00137	96.00	17	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
12. Elderslie	95,400	4,000	.0018	181.25	53	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
13. Elderslie	5,000	4,470	.00153	175.73	51	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
14. Elderslie	100,250	4,400	.00229	202.10	84	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
15. Elderslie	12,400	4,000	.002	204.05	51	Union.	1	1	1	28.20
16. Elderslie	154,500	4,500	.0019	226.50	75	Union.	1	1	1	28.20

We find that the sections having the lowest assessment have the highest rates, or else they are forced to engage cheap teachers to keep the rate low.

We proceed to consider these figures, remembering that the law makes it imperative upon each section to provide ample accommodation and keep up a properly equipped school. In each section in this township the school is kept for the full year under a system that causes one man to pay more than another for the same accommodation. These figures show that there is a wide difference both in the assessments and the rate in the dollar. The difference in the rates between Nos. 6 and 4 is not much; yet in No. 6 \$249.40 is raised, while in No. 4 there is only \$160, and they are both rural sections; but the difference in Nos. 5 and 6 is more marked. In No. 5 the ratepayer pays, on \$1,000 of an assessment, 41 cents more than the ratepayer in No. 6, which has an advantage of \$51,725 of an assessment, besides being a union section. The sectional system gives the union sections an undue advantage over others, in that a larger assessment is attainable in many cases, as for instance No. 7, which has the lowest rate, and its assessments amount to \$117,000 as a union; No. 6, as a union, \$170,437, and No. 10 \$109,918; and the difference on \$1,000 of an assessment will be 74 cents in favor of No. 7, as against No. 5. The rate in No. 12 is the same as in No. 8; yet No. 8 can only raise \$181.25, while No. 12 raises \$236.50. All the school-houses in Elderslie are paid for, and in most of the sections named there is not \$10 of a difference in their value. In No. 1 the rate is low, but with one-half mill less they only raise \$140, against \$236.50 in No. 12. From the report of the Education Committee of the County Council, the number of pupils from each school that have passed the entrance examination is taken, and the sections having the lowest assessment are less successful, leaving out No. 1 (Paisley) and No. 3 (Chesley), which are village schools and graded, with a number of teachers. The conclusions that must be inferred are that there is not an average taxation for the average work performed, and that the sectional system of raising taxes for public school purposes is not fair and equitable.

LEGISLATIVE AND MUNICIPAL GRANTS.  
While the question does not allow us to enter the larger field of provincial appropriations, yet the amounts set apart out of the general revenue of this province in 1891 for education amounts to the sum of \$645,818.73, of which \$243,248.73 is expended upon public and separate schools in the form of what is termed legislative grants, apportioned annually to the several cities, counties, townships, towns, and incorporated villages, according to the population of each, as compared with the whole population of Ontario, as shown by the last annual returns received from the clerks of the different municipalities. The County Council must levy annually upon each township an equal amount for school purposes as the amount received by each from the legislative grant. The county inspector apportions these grants to the different sections according to the average attendance of pupils in each school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the schools in each township. It may be the proper way to apportion the legislative grant according to population; but the county grant, being raised by direct taxation, the amount awarded from each

township should be at least apportioned to the sections according to the amount they pay, as it is unreasonable that a section with a low assessment, required to keep up a school of its own, should be forced to aid a section with a large assessment upon which the taxation is already light; for instance, say the rate upon the assessment of the whole township for \$368 of the municipal equivalent would be .00028, then section No. 9 would pay \$26.60, but according to the auditor's report for 1890 the amount received by No. 9 was only \$17.30; in No. 6 they would pay \$41.04, and received \$31.50; No. 7 would pay \$19.60, and received \$9.60; No. 2 would pay \$31.16, and received \$21.80; No. 1 (Paisley) would pay \$20.09, and received \$29, making a difference of \$8.91 which the ratepayers of the township are forced to contribute to the village of Paisley, which is an outside municipality. The towns and villages do not pay their municipal equivalent to the county, but are supposed to raise it all the same; yet, according to the auditor's report for 1890, the village of Chesley raises no equivalent, and in that case the ratepayers in the rural portion of No. 3 (Chesley) would pay \$6.34 over and above their full share of the necessary taxation. There is no provision in the system of auditing the county accounts whereby the ratepayers in the rural portions can learn whether the towns and villages are raising the municipal equivalent or not. We might go on and show further inequalities in the present mode of raising school taxes, as well as the municipal equivalent, but a sufficient number of deductions have been made for the purpose intended, and in our opinion the levying of the municipal equivalent should cease, thereby removing what may be justly termed a grievance. What was a suitable system in the early settlement of the country is in no way fitted to meet the requirements which are necessary in the advanced age in which we are now living. In every department of labor and science there is need for educated men and women, and the provisions for acquiring the highest possible proficiency should be as full and free as the means at our disposal will admit.

DISCUSSION.

The members were thankful to Brother McKechnie for pointing out so plainly the defects of our common school revenue system. All agreed that there are very serious objections to the present system. It was shown that to be in harmony with the broad principle adopted by our Educational Department, that all should be equally educated, as far as common schools are concerned, there should be a fair basis of taxation which the present plan did not ensure. Under it one section may be ambitious and keep a superior teacher, while another may be the reverse, so the children of one may be better educated than those of the other, and thus thwart the purposes of the general system. While numerous objections were raised to the system as it exists, it was admitted to be a very difficult matter to rearrange it in a manner that would be entirely satisfactory in every respect. The only feasible plan suggested was to raise a certain sum for each section by general levy in a county or township, and then allow any section to increase it by special levy of its own in the same way that the whole amount is now raised. The county equivalent was held to be most unjust, and should be relegated to the regions of the past.

### The English Egg Trade.

The Montreal Star's special cable from London says the Canadian egg trade is making wonderful strides. The high prices enabled one shipper to make \$5,000 clear profit on one shipment. One shipper alone expects to handle 35,000,000 before the season ends. Now, if this is the case, the sooner the Canadian farmer increases his stock of poultry the better. But it seems absurd that the prices paid to farmers should be so low when the profits to the shippers are so immense. I would advise all farmers and others interested in the poultry business to save all their young pullets. Winter them well and they will shell out the egg fruit next year. It appears that a good sized egg is wanted for the English market. Therefore, if farmers want to obtain good prices for the produce of their fowls they must keep the breeds that will lay a good large egg. We can always command good prices here in Canada for fresh laid winter eggs, be they large or small; but the Englishman is fastidious in his tastes, and prefers a large, fresh egg to a small stale one, and we cannot blame him. The Canadian Poultry Review sent out circulars some time ago to the leading poultry breeders in Ontario asking the question, "How do you feed your hens, especially in winter, to get the best egg results?" I give below the practical experience of the most noted breeders in Ontario. One man says:—"In the morning I give the hens a warm feed—a mixture of bran or shorts; at noon I feed whole wheat or oats, and at night wheat or corn. I also keep plenty of gravel and crushed bones in my coop, and feed cabbages." Another says:—"I feed, for the best egg production, a large proportion of wheat. Scalded shorts in morning; then I scatter wheat amongst the chaff to give them plenty of exercise, as a hen will not lay well if too fat. At night I give a full feed of oats or barley." Another recommends boiled potatoes mixed with a little bran or shorts; a little chopped oats and peas mixed, occasionally giving a feast of boiled beef offal or a little oil cake. He keeps a supply of ground bone and oyster shells in front of them. Another says:—"Always feed soft feed for breakfast about as follows: Corn-meal, 1 part; shorts, 1 part; bran, 2 parts; mixed with boiled potato peelings or any other scraps and a pluck or rough beef scraps chopped fine, also a little sulphur; salt and pepper to season." From the above your readers will see that a variety of feed is preferred by experienced men. When fowls cannot get insect food it is necessary to give animal food almost twice a week in order to get the best results. A supply of pure drinking water should always be kept before them. My own experience is that if you do not feed them well you will not get a good supply of eggs. I find that small potatoes boiled with a little shorts and cattle spice (a handful to a pailful), also a little pepper, to be good in winter. I also give them turnips, cabbage or mangolds to pick at, which keeps them healthy. But the great secret is clean, comfortable, warm quarters. If you do not keep "Biddy" comfortable, I do not care how you feed her she will not shell out the eggs. I find clover leaves cut up and fed to fowls to be relished by them, and is very nutritious. If the clover is scalded it is all the better. Give also all the milk you can, as the albumen in the egg is increased by this ration. If farmers cannot make such fortunes selling chickens and eggs as the shippers seem to do, we can at least get the highest price going for our products.

### Setting the Apiary in Order.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN, A. O. A. C.

With the approach of snow, and the setting in of cold weather there are a few matters which require the attention of the apiarist. Of course we take it for granted the hive containing the bees has been cared for. Next all comb should be stored so as to be free from the attack of mice or moth. Combs are particularly liable to attack from mice if they contain honey or dead bees. If there are dead bees in the cells the comb should be held on its side and tapped until they fall out. If honey, they should be carefully guarded and separated in hanging. This latter method offers less inducement to the bees, and also to the moth in spring. The entrances to the hives should be closed and the lids left on. With this method and close watching the combs should be safe. Right here it would be well to mention that combs are more easily broken than glass. When the temperature is low a slight jar will crack them away from top, bottom or side bar. Then when warm weather sets in and they are put in the hive the comb will often turn over and be attached to its neighbor. Any pieces of wax or scrapings from the combs should be carefully rendered into wax, and, instead of being sold to the storekeeper of beekeepers' supply dealer, be sent to the latter to make up into comb foundation.

#### RENDERING COMBS.

In rendering old comb, cappings or other pieces of wax, great care should be taken to prevent the wax from being overheated; a steady fire is best. After once rendering and cooling the cake should be gradually melted in a pan, this pan being placed in a larger pan of hot water and then all gradually cooled. Gradual cooling prevents cracks in the cake. Under no circumstance should the pan be jarred when cooling; this will spoil the appearance of a cake. The wax after a second cooling should be ready for market when the sediment is scraped from the cake.

#### UNFINISHED SECTIONS.

Sections having only a very little honey in them should be put over a strong colony, and the bees allowed to empty the honey, carrying it down below for winter stores. They should then be removed and put away as are the combs. These sections are very useful in the spring, and one or more put in a half story with sections having foundation in them induces the bees to go up into the half story earlier. These sections are known as bait sections. I have seen finished sections ready for market from these April 17th. Such honey, even if spring honey, will fetch a ready sale at paying prices, as at that time new honey is very scarce. Of course there is no use putting the sections on anything but very strong colonies.

#### PAINTING HIVES.

Bee hives should get a thorough overhauling. If defective in any way the spots should be attended to. A crack in the lid can be patched by nailing a strip of tin well over the crack and then painting. Other parts of the hive can be repaired in the same way. The patching should be on the outside. "Gleanings in Bee Culture" in the last number gives some excellent hints on painting. This will apply to anything painted outside as far as the holding of the paint is concerned. In an editorial it says:—"We are not really satisfied with white lead for a body paint to hives. It flakes off too easily. Common yellow ochre, were it not for the color, would be

vastly ahead. Well the permanence of white lead for a priming coat can be very greatly increased by the addition of about 50 per cent. of yellow ochre. The second coat can then have one-third of ochre and two-thirds of lead. The resultant color will be a light cream, so near white, we think, as not to make any practical difference as to the absorption of the sun's rays; and if all hives are shaded as they should be, either with shadeboards or shrubbery, it can certainly make no difference. Well, then we have a paint that will outlast pure white lead. Those of you who have anything to do with painting know that ochre makes an enduring priming coat. Venetian red is just as good, only the color is against it for single walled hives." The above will also remind beekeepers that the further they depart from white the warmer the hives will be in summer—a very undesirable feature. I have noticed hives painted quite a dark shade, as if the paint left over from painting the house had been utilized. No wonder there should be complaints of melted down combs in such a case, and no one but the person responsible for the paint need be blamed. Think of putting your chickens all summer inside of a room with a glass roof and you have some one just as wise as the beekeeper who paints his hives a dark color.

Bee hives and hive stands should be put in a dry, sheltered place, to keep them from rotting. If the hive stands are left on the ground they draw dampness and harbor vermin.

#### A QUESTION.

A subscriber asks: If having good drone comb in the upper story, he should use it, and have a queen excluded, to prevent the queen from going into the upper story to deposit eggs.

The question is one which it is not easy to give definite advice upon. There are only two reasons why the drone comb may not be good in the upper story. One is that the queen will once in awhile slip through the perforated metal and then deposit eggs in the drone comb alone. The other reason is that when the colony is very strong and cannot get at drone comb below, the bees will clean out the drone comb above ready for eggs, and the bees will not store honey in these cells. For these reasons mainly it is to be regretted that the drone comb was ever built. A lesser reason is that if one is not very careful, some day when in a hurry the beekeeper may throw a swarm on this drone comb, and very soon a nice swarm of drones be hatched. All things considered, I should feel disposed to melt the combs down and make comb foundation of them.

### Canadian Entomologists.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Canadian Entomological Society convened in Victoria Hall, London, on Wednesday, November 25th. There were delegates from Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, etc., present. Rev. Dr. Bethune, President, presided. After the transaction of routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and resulted as follows: President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M. A., D. C. L., Port Hope; Vice-President, W. H. Harrington, Ottawa; Secretary, W. E. Saunders, London; Treasurer, J. M. Denton, London; Directors, No. 1 division, W. H. Harrington, Ottawa; No. 2, J. D. Evans, Sudbury; No. 3, Gamble Geddes, Toronto; No. 4, A. H. Kilman, Ridgeway; No. 5, J. A. Moffat, London; Librarian and Curator, J. A. Moffat; Editor Canadian Entomologist, Rev. Dr. Bethune; Editing Committee, Messrs. James Fletcher, Ottawa; H. H. Lyman, Montreal; and Rev. D. W. Fyles, Quebec; Auditors, Messrs. J. H. Bowman, and W. E. Saunders, London. Rev. Dr. Bethune was unanimously chosen to represent the Society at the meeting of the Royal Society, which is to be held in Toronto next year. The treasurer's report, presented by Mr. Denton, showed the finances of the Society to be in a healthy condition. A number of very interesting papers were read.

## Family Circle.

## Kind Words.

It was only a very small thing to say—  
"Are you quite well this morning?"  
But its musical chime rang through the day  
And made all its duties charming.

It was only a word of comfort said,  
To a poor little child it was told;  
But it ran through all the web of his life  
Like a beautiful thread of gold.

Forgive me, though sometimes hard to say,  
Are only two simple words:  
And yet with their tender symphony,  
How the human heart is stirred!

"God bless you, my boy," a father said.  
'Twas only a little prayer,  
But it lived in his soul, a high resolve,  
And saved him from many a snare.

It was only a tear from the eye of a friend  
Which at parting had fell on his hand,  
But it sank in his heart, and kept it warm  
For years, in a foreign land.

You may count these things as very weak,  
You may count them as nothing at all,  
But we know that our bliss is made or marred  
By just such things so small.

We look in the faces of those we meet,  
We see in their haunted eyes  
And the hard lines round the sensitive mouth  
What the heart would fain disguise.

We know there are homes so wanting in love,  
For the hearts have grown shriveled and cold;  
'Tis not because they must struggle for bread,  
They have houses and land and gold.

But for lack of fuel the fire burns low  
And love dies out the heart,  
Even husband and wife though seeming the same  
In soul, may grow far apart.

It is sad to think when love is so cheap,  
And kind words cost nothing at all,  
That we should go on, still cheating ourselves  
Of these diamonds, so precious, if small.

—Written for the Rural Press by Mrs. S. H. Dryden, Gilroy, Cal.

## OLD LADY PINGREE.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.

It was almost dark at half-past four. Nancy Pingree stood staring out at one of her front windows. Not a person was passing on the wide country road; not one came up the old brick walk between the dry phlox bushes to the house.

It was the same picture out there which the old woman had looked at hundreds of times before in winter twilights like this. The interest had died away with the expectation of new developments in it which she had in her youth. Nature to Nancy Pingree had never been anything but a background for life.

When she had first gone to the window she had said, "I wish I could see somebody comin' that belonged to me."

Then she simply stood thinking. The tall, graceful, leafless trees arching over the quiet snowy road, and the glimpse of the clear yellow western sky through them, the whole landscape before her, with all the old lights of her life shining on it, became a mirror in which she saw herself reflected.

She started finally, and went across the room with a long shamble. She was lame in one hip; but, for all that, there was a certain poor majesty in her carriage. Her rusty black dress hung in straight, long folds, and trailed a little. She held her head erect, and wore an odd black lace turban. She had made the turban herself, with no pattern. It was a direct outcome of her own individuality; perched on the top of her long old head it really was—Nancy Pingree.

She took down a plaid shawl which was hanging in a little side entry, pinned it over her head, and opened the outer door into the clear twilight. Straight from the door, on this side of the old house, an avenue of pine trees led to a hen-coop. Whatever majestic idea had been in the head of Nancy's grandfather, Abraham Pingree, when he had set out these trees, it had come to this.

Nancy went down between the windy pines, over the crusty snow, to the hen-coop. She came back with two eggs in her hand. "They've done pretty well to-day," said she to herself.

When she was in the house again she stood shivering for a little while over her sitting-room air-tight stove. She still held the eggs. A question had come up, the answer to which was costing her a struggle.

"Here's two eggs," said she. "I could have one boiled for supper; I kinder feel the need of it too; I ain't had anything hearty to-day. An' I could

have the other one fried with a slice of salt pork for breakfast. Seems to me I should reely relish it. I s'pose Mis' Stevens would admire to have an egg for supper. Jenny ain't had any work this week, an' I know she ain't been out anywhere to buy anything to-day. I should think her mother would actilly go faint sometimes, without meat an' egg an' sech hearty things. She's nothin' but skin an' bone anyway. I've a good mind to kerry her one of these eggs. I would ef I didn't feel as ef I reely needed it myself."

The poor soul stood there looking at the eggs. Finally she put the smaller one in a cupboard beside the chimney, and went out of the sitting-room into the front hall with the larger one. She climbed stiffly up the stairs, which were fine old winding ones. Then she knocked at a door on the landing. A thin pretty-faced young woman opened it. Nancy proffered the egg. She had a stately manner of extending her lean arm.

"Here's a new-laid egg I thought your mother might relish for her supper, Jennv," said she. "The young woman's sharp, pretty face grew red. "Oh, thank you, Miss Pingree; but I—don't think mother needs it. I am afraid—you will rob yourself."

Nancy held her wide mouth stiff, only opening it a crack when she spoke. "I've got plenty for myself, plenty. I shouldn't use this one before it spilled, mebbe, ef I kep' it. I thought p'rhaps it would go good for your mother's supper; but you can do just as you like about takin' it."

The young woman accepted the egg with reserved thanks, then, and Nancy went stiffly back downstairs.

"I guess ef Jenny Stevens hadn't took that egg it would have been the last thing I'd ever offered her," said she, when she was in her sitting-room. "I don't see how she ever got the idea she seems to have that I'm so awful poor."

She made herself a cup of tea, and ate a slice of bread-and-butter for her supper; she had resolved to save her own egg until morning. Then she sat down for the evening with her knitting. She knitted a good many stockings for a friend's family. That friend came in at the side door presently. Nancy heard her fumbling about in the entry, but she did not rise until the sitting-room door opened.

Then, "Why, how do you do, Mis' Holmes," said she, rising, in apparent surprise. "I'm pretty well, thank you, Nancy. How do you do?"

"Gout as usual. Do take off your things an' set down."

The visitor had a prosperous look; she was richly dressed to country eyes, and had a large, masterly, middle-aged face.

"I just heard some sad news," said she laying aside her shawl.

"You don't say so!"

"Old Mrs. Powers was found dead in her bed this morning."

Nancy's face took on an anxious look; she asked many questions about the sudden death of Mrs. Powers. She kept recurring to the same topic all the evening. "Strange how sudden folks go now-a-days," she often repeated.

At length, just before Mrs. Holmes went, she stood up with an air of resolution. "Mis' Holmes," said she, with a solemn tremor in her voice, "I wish you'd just step in here a minute."

Mrs. Holmes followed her into her bedroom, which opened out of the sitting-room. Nancy pulled out the bottom drawer in a tall mahogany bureau.

"Look here, Mis' Holmes. I've been thinkin' of it over for some time, an' wantin' to speak about it; an' hearin' old Mis' Powers was took so sudden, makes me think mebbe I'd better not put it off any longer. In case anything happened to me, you'd probably be one to come in an' see to things, an' you'd want to know where everything was, so you could put your hand on it. Well, all the clothes you'd need are right there, folded up in that drawer. An' Mis' Holmes, you'll never speak of this to anybody?"

"No, I won't."

"In this corner, under the clothes, you'll find the money to pay for my buryin'. I've been savin' of it up, a few cents at a time, this twenty year. I calculate there's enough for everythin'. I want to be put in that vacant place at the end of the Pingree lot, an' have a flat stone, like the others, you know. If I leave it with you, you'll see that it's all done right, won't you, Mis' Holmes? I feel pretty per ticklar about it. I'm the last of the hull family, you know, an' they were pretty smart folks. It's all run out now. I ain't nothin', but I'd kinder like want it done by the town, an' I don't want nobody to give it to me. I want to pay for it with my own money. You'll see to it, won't you?"

"Of course I will. Everything shall be done just as you say, if I have anything to do about it."

Mrs. Holmes was rarely shocked or painfully touched; but the sight of that poor little hoard of white clothes and burial money called up all the practical kindness in her nature. Every one of Nancy's wishes would be faithfully carried out under her supervision.

"If they put the railroad they're talking about through here, it'll make us rich. The Deacon says it will go through the south part of this land. We'd have enough money for burying and livin' too," said Mrs. Holmes, as Nancy shut and locked the drawer.

"I ain't no stock in the railroad; all the money would belong to the Deacon ef it was put through this land. I've got all my own for riches. All I want is to be buried independent, like the rest of my folks."

"How's the woman upstairs?" asked Mrs. Holmes when she took leave finally. "She had

three pair of Nancy's finished stockings in a bundle. "She's pretty poorly, I think. She keeps me awake most all the time."

Nancy did not go further than the sitting-room door with her departing visitor. When she had heard the outer door close after her, she went swiftly out into the entry. She held the lamp in her hand, and peered sharply into the corners.

"Yes, she did," said she, and took up a good-sized covered ba-ket from behind the door eagerly. She carried it into the sitting-room, and opened it; it was packed with eatables. Done up in a little parcel at the bottom was the pay for the three pairs of stockings.

This was the code of etiquette, which had to be strictly adhered to, in the matter of Nancy's receiving presents or remuneration. Gifts or presents openly proffered her were scornfully rejected, and ignominiously carried back by the donor. Nancy Pingree was a proud old woman. People called her "Old Lady Pingree." She had not a dollar of her own in the world, except the little hoard of burial money. This immense old mansion, which had been the outcome of the ancient prosperity of the Pingrees, was owned entirely by Mrs. Holmes's husband through fore-closed mortgages.

"You'd better foreclose, Deacon," Mrs. Holmes had said, "and make sure you've got the place safe in your own hands; an' then you'd better let the poor old lady stay there just the same as long as she lives. She needn't know any difference."

Nancy did know a difference. Down in the depths of her proud old heart rankled the knowledge that an outsider owned the home of her fathers, and that she was living in it on toleration. She let some rooms upstairs, and received the money for them herself. Mrs. Holmes's benevolence was wide, although it was carefully and coolly calculated. All Nancy had to live on was the rent of these rooms, besides the small proceeds from her three hens and her knitting and neighborly donations. Some days she had not much for sustenance except her pride. She was over eighty.

The people upstairs were a widow and daughter. The mother, after an absence of many years and much trouble, had turned back, of her nature, to the town in which she had been born and brought up. All her friends were gone now, but they had used to be there. So they came and hired rooms of Miss Pingree, and Jenny did sewing to support herself and mother. She was a good daughter. They had a hard struggle to live. Jenny did not find work very plentiful; a good many of the women here did their own sewing. She could scarcely pay the rent of fifty cents per week and buy enough to eat. Her mother was sick now—in consumption, it was thought. Jenny did not realise it. She was not confined to her bed.

Jenny came down and knocked at Nancy's door the next morning. She had fifty cents in her hand, with which to pay the rent. She always paid it punctually on Saturday morning.

Nancy cast a glance at the money. "How's your mother?" said she. "I heered her coughin' a good deal last night."

"She had a pretty bad night. I'm going for the doctor. This is the money for the rent."

"Let it go."

"Why, I owe it. I can pay it just as well now as any time."

"I don't want it any time. I don't want any pay for this week. I don't need it. I've got enough."

Jenny's face was crimson. "Thank you, but I'd rather pay what I owe, Miss Pingree."

"I sha'n't take it."

The two poor proud souls stood confronting each other. Then Jenny laid the fifty cents on the window-seat. "You can do just what you've a mind to do with it," said she. "I certainly sha'n't take it back." Then she went out of the room quickly.

"Strange how she got the idea I was so awful poor!" said Nancy, staring at the money resentfully. "I won't tetch it, anyway. She'll see it layin' there next time she comes in."

The next time poor Jenny came in, it was indeed still lying there on the window-seat, a scanty pile of wealth in five and ten cent pieces and coppers.

But Jenny never noticed it; she had something else to think of then. It was very early the next morning, but Miss Pingree was up, kindling the fire in her sitting-room stove. Jenny ran right in without knocking; she had a shawl over her head. "O Miss Pingree!" she cried, "can't you go upstairs to mother while I run for the doctor?"

Nancy dropped the tongs, and stood up. "Is she—" she began. But Jenny was gone. When the doctor came there was no need for him. Jenny's mother was dead. All that was required now was the aid of some of the friendly capable women neighbors. Nancy went for them, and they came promptly. Mrs. Holmes and two others.

When they had done all that was necessary they went home. Shortly afterwards Jenny came into Nancy's room; she had on her shawl and hood. She had been very calm through it all, but her pretty face had a fierce, strained look.

"Miss Pingree," she said abruptly, "who are the select-men?"

"Why, Deacon Holmes is one. What do you want to know for?"

"I've got to go to them. The town will have to bury mother."

"Oh!" cried Nancy, with two sharp notes, one of pity, one of horror.

Suddenly at that Jenny's forced composure gave way; she sank helplessly into a chair, and began to half sob, half shriek. "O mother! mother! mother! poor mother! To think it has come to this! To think you must be buried by the town! What would you have said: It's the worst of all. Poor mother! poor mother! O poor mother!"

"Haven't you got any money?"  
 "No, O mother!"  
 "An' there ain't any of your folks that could help you?"

"We didn't have any folks."  
 Then she kept on with her cries and moans. Nancy stood motionless. There is no knowing what a clash of spiritual armies with trumpets and banners there was in her brave old heart; but not a line of her face moved; she hardly breathed.

"Wait a minute, Jenny."  
 Nancy went into her bedroom and unlocked the lowest drawer in the bureau. She took out all of her little hoard of money except a few cents. She limped majestically across the sitting-room to Jenny.

"Here, child; there ain't any need of your goin' to the town. I've got some money here that I can let you have just as well as not."

"Miss Pingree!"  
 "Here."  
 "Oh, what do you mean? How can I take it? What will you do?"

"I shall do well enough. This ain't all; I've got some more."

When all of Jenny's proud scruples which this terrible emergency had left her had been subdued, and she had gone, Nancy took up the fifty cents on the window-seat. "Guess she's took this now, an' more too," said she, with an odd tone of satisfaction. Even now, in her splendid self-sacrifice, there was a little leaven of pride. There was no mistaking the fact that it gave her some comfort in this harsh charity, which was almost like giving a piece of her own heart. She inspected the neat appointments of poor Mrs. Steven's funeral with feelings not wholly of grief at her own deprivation of similar honors, nor yet of honest benevolence. There was a grand though half-smothered consciousness of her own giving in her heart. She felt for herself the respect which she would have felt for an old Pingree in his palmiest days.

As time went on she lost this, however; then the humiliating consciousness of her own condition came uppermost. She dreaded to tell Mrs. Holmes of the change in her resources, and now no vanity over her own benevolence rendered the task easier. She simply felt intense humiliation at having to confess her loss of independence.

However, she never regretted what she had done. She grew very fond of Jenny; indeed, the two had much in common. They generally ate their simple meals together. Jenny had plenty of work to do now; Mrs. Holmes gave her a great deal of sewing. She often told Nancy how she was saving up money to pay her debt; she never suspected the real state of the case. She had taken to thinking that Miss Pingree must have wider resources than she had known.

Nancy would have died rather than let her know of the meagre sum in that consecrated corner of the bureau drawer. It seemed to her sometimes that she would rather die than have Mrs. Holmes know, but that it was necessary. Suppose she should be taken away suddenly, what surprise, and perhaps even distrust, would be occasioned by the scantiness of the burial hoard! However, she had not told her when spring came. At length she set out after tea one night. She had resolved to put it off no longer.

The cemetery was on the way. She lingered and looked in. Finally she entered. "I'll jest look around a minute," said she, "I dare say Miss Holmes ain't through supper."

The Pingree lot was almost in sight from the street. Nancy went straight there. The cemetery was itself a spring garden, blue and white with Houstonias and violets. The old graves were green, and many little bushes were flowering around them. The gold-green leaf-buds on the weeping-willows were unfolding.

The Pingree lot, however, partook of none of the general lightness and loveliness. No blessing of spring had fallen on that long rank of dead Pingrees. There they lay, in the order of their deaths, men and women and children, each covered with a flat white stone above the grave mould.

Tall, thickly-set evergreen trees fenced in closely the line of graves. In the midst of the cemetery, where gloom was now rendered tender by the infinite promise of the spring, the whole was a ghastly parallelogram of hopeless death.

Nancy Pingree, looking through the narrow entrance gap in the evergreens on the dark, tomb-like enclosure, had, however, no such impression. She regarded this as the most attractive lot in the cemetery. Its singularity had been in subtle accordance with the Pingree character, and she was a Pingree. At one end of the long row of prostrate stones there was a vacant place; enough for another.

Nancy began with this topic when she was seated, a little later, in Mrs. Holmes's Brussels carpeted, velvet-upholstered parlor. "I looked in the graveyard a minute on my way here," said she, "an' went over to the Pingree lot. I'd allers calculated to have a stone like the others when I was laid at the end there; but now I don't know. You remember that money I showed you, Miss Holmes? Well, it ain't there now; I've had to use it. I thought I'd better tell you, in case you wouldn't know what to make of it, if anything happened."

Mrs. Holmes stared at her, with a look first of amazement, then of intelligence. "Nancy Pingree; you gave the money to bury that woman upstairs?"

"Hush! don't you say anything about it. Miss Holmes. Jenny don't know the hull of it. She took on so, I couldn't help it. It come over me that I hadn't got anybody to feel bad ef I was buried by the town, an' it wouldn't make so much difference."

"How much money was there?"

"Eighty dollars," said Nancy, with the tone in which she would have said a million.

Mrs. Holmes was a woman who was seldom governed by hasty impulse; but she was now. She disregarded the strict regulations attached to giving in Nancy's case, and boldly offered to replace the money out of her own pocket. She could well afford to do it.

Nancy looked majestic with resentment. "No," said she. "If it's got to be done by anybody, I'd enough sight rather 'twould be done by the town. The Pingrees have paid taxes enough in times gone by to make it nothin' more'n fair, after all. Thank you, Miss Holmes, but I ain't quite come to takin' money out an' out from folks yet."

"Well, I didn't mean to hurt your feelings."  
 "I know you didn't, Miss Holmes. You meant it kind enough. We won't say no more about it."

"Don't you believe Jenny will be able to pay you back some time?"

"I don't know. She says she's goin' to, an' I know she means to—she's awful proud. But she can't save up much, poor child, an' I shouldn't wonder ef I died first. Well, never mind. How's the Deacon?"

"He's well, thank you. He's gone to the railroad meeting. Somebody was telling me the other day that Benny Field was waiting on Jenny."

"Well, I believe he's come home with her from meetin' some lately; but I don't know."

When Nancy reached home that night she wondered if Benny Field were not really "waiting on Jenny." She found him sitting with her on the front door-step.

Before long she knew that he was. Jenny came to her one afternoon and told her she was going to marry Benny Field. Nancy had previously received another piece of intelligence on the same day.

Early that morning Mrs. Holmes had come over with an important look on her face, and announced to Nancy that the new railroad was indeed going to be laid through the Pingree land.

"They are going to build the depot down on the corner too," said she; "and—the Deacon thinks, seeing the property has come up so much in value, that it isn't any more'n fair that—he should make you a little present."

"I don't want any present."  
 "Well, I didn't mean to put it in that way. It isn't a present. It's no more than your just due. I don't think the Deacon would ever feel just right in his conscience if he didn't pay you a little something. You know the property wasn't considered worth so much when he foreclosed."

"How much did he think of payin'?"

"I believe he said—about two hundred dollars."

"Two hundred dollars!"

Nancy had been full of the bliss of it all day, but she had said nothing about it to Jenny.

When the girl told her she was going to be married, Nancy looked at her half in awe.

"Well, I am glad, I'm sure," said she finally. "I hope you'll be happy ef you really think it's a wise thing to do to get married." Her tone was almost shamed. This old woman, who had never had a lover, regarded this young woman with awe, half as if she had stepped on to another level, where it would be indecorous for her to follow even in thought.

"I suppose I am happy," said Jenny. "I never thought anything of this kind would happen to me. There's one thing, Miss Pingree: I wouldn't think of getting married, I'd never consent to getting married, if I didn't think I could pay up what I owe you, if anything, quicker. Benny says (I've told him about it; I said at first I wouldn't get married anyway till you were paid) that I shall have a sewing machine, and I can have some help, and set up a little dressmaking shop. I ain't going to buy a single new thing to wear when I get married. I told him I wasn't. I've got a little money for you now, Miss Pingree."

"Oh," said Nancy, looking at her with the ecstatic consciousness of her new wealth in her heart. "I don't want it, child, ever. I'm glad I could do it for your poor mother. I've got plenty of money. I wish you'd keep this an' buy yourself some weddin' things with it."

Even Jenny's pride was softened by her happiness. She looked up at Miss Pingree gratefully; she would have put her arms around her and kissed her had Miss Pingree been a woman to caress and she herself given to caresses. "You are real good to me," said she, "and you were good to mother. I do thank you; but—I should never take a bit of comfort in a new dress until I had paid you every dollar of that money."

There was a beautiful clear sunset that night. Nancy Pingree sat looking over at it from her sitting-room window. All her heart was full of a sweet, almost rapturous peace. She had had a bare, hard life; and now the only earthly ambition, pitiful and melancholy as it seemed, which had kept its living fire was gratified.

And perhaps that independent burial in the vacant corner of the ghastly Pingree lot meant more than itself to this old woman, whose great selfishness had exalted her over her almost cowardly pride.

Perhaps she caught through it more strongly at the only real prospect of delight which all existence could hold for one like her. Perhaps she saw through it, by her own homely light, the Innocent City and the Angel-people, and the Sweet Green Pastures and Gentle Flocks and Still Waters, and herself changed somehow into something beautiful. Perhaps the grosser ambition held the finer one with its wings.

As she sat there, Benny Field came to the door for Jenny. They were going to walk.  
 Nancy watched them as they went down the path. "I wonder," said she, "if they are any happier thinkin' about gettin' married than I am thinkin' about gettin' buried?"

## Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

It is extremely dangerous for any woman who wishes to make a successful way through life to appear ill-used, for it is sure to afford some presumption not quite favorable to her. The clever, the agreeable, the well-born, the wealthy, all whom nature or accident has placed in positions to be looked up to by their fellow creatures, have never any cause to consider themselves ill used. It is the opposite classes who are not well used by their fellow creatures, and to hear any woman complain of ill-usage is apt to stamp her as one of the lowly, ignorant, stupid, or poor class.

No matter how real the grievance may be, never ask the world for sympathy. You will not get it; and if you did, what good would it do you? There is a lack of dignity and self-respect, indeed a lack of character about the woman who would show by a drawn down mouth and generally dejected aspect that she is ill used. Once let the world know she needs its sympathy and you will feel self-humiliated. Apart from the consequences of admitting you are ill used, the indulgence of this feeling has a tendency to souring the whole disposition, and after a time countenance and character take on that air of dejection which is always observed in an ill-used woman.

Everyone is not born alike, either physically or mentally, but it does not need the possession of a brilliant intellect to cultivate a cheerful disposition, and always attribute the best of motives to the acts of your fellowmen. Anyone can gather nettles to sit upon; but why, when roses make a much more comfortable resting-place? Keep your grievances to yourself and they will reduce to half their size by not telling them. Some women are a positive terror to meet. No matter how bright the day, nor how joyous the occasion, their whine is always the burden of their song. Is it any wonder persons shun them? And how much more profitable, and pleasant, too, to exchange greetings with one of those bright, cheery women, who never are ill used, because they do not complain. It is not hard to tell the fate of a woman who is always on the lookout for injustice from others. She takes no solid enjoyment out of life, nor as far as in her power lies does not anyone else, and looks all the time as if she were waiting for worse to come.

True it is that some are not so nice as others; but do not set ourselves up as the only nice ones and pronounce all the rest nasty; and do not pronounce this old world cold and heartless, because everyone in it does not take on the same tone as you do. Upon the whole, there is very little sense in such charges against humanity, for looking at the world with the eye of a critic, one's own imperfections must be brought out very plainly. Let us remember we are full of faults, and we will touch more lightly upon the faults of others.

MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best essay on "Idleness." All communications to be in our office by the 15th Jan.

PAT—Excuse me, sor, but fwat soort of a bird do yez call that frickled janius jiggin' the parts of spache on the fence beyant? Farmer— "Why that's a guinea-hen." Pat— "A guinea-hen, is it? Well, be the poipes o' Ballyowen! it's not worth it, so it isn't."



Minnie May has received the following letter from one of her little nieces:—

TO MINNIE MAY:

Dear aunt, I am seven times one to-day,  
But the years do pass so slowly away,  
I think my age should be far more than seven,  
What a long, long time, till I'm three times seven.

I am told, "I will surely change my mind,  
That the years will fly too fast I will find,  
And when my age numbers seven times seven,  
I will wish the time as it seemed at seven."

As life passes on, and my hair grows gray,  
They say, "I can learn all along the way;  
And some lessons begun, in life's first seven,  
Will only be ended with life's last seven."

With love from your niece, OLIVE.

Many thanks, dear Olive. Many happy returns of your birthday. M. M.

Nov. 2nd.

#### PRIZE ESSAY.

##### Letters and Letter Writing.

BY H. M'DONALD, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

In reading the letters of some of the great authors, and other renowned men, we see much to admire and imitate. We may not be able to write as Byron, Chesterfield, Robert Burns, or that gifted Carlyle in his brilliant letters to Emerson, but if we make the best use of the talent possessed, and reach and satisfy the hearts of those to whom we write, our end is accomplished.

Let a business letter be terse, decisive and to the point, and endeavor to make your style clear, concise and appropriate of all subjects; avoid repetitions, erasures, insertions, omissions, and confusion of ideas, or labored constructions. If your letter is to a friend these blemishes might remain. We should feel in this case as Edmund Burke did in writing to his friend Richard Shackleton, when he says: "I do not know to whom I could write with greater freedom and less regularity than to you, for as the thoughts come crowding into my head I cannot forbear putting them down."—the true secret of an interesting letter. As also Rev. George Garrard says of his letters to Sir Thomas Wentworth: "I write as fast as my pen can go, without either order or much meditation to form them." Let no tone of coolness pervade your writing. Hannah More, in writing to Horace Walpole, says: "A cool letter wakes all the discord in me." If not affecting us all in this way, we might inadvertently wound the feelings of those that are dear to us.

Let a lover's letters, if not so learned as that of George Eliot's Casaubon, be as expressive as that of Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who when writing to a dear one says: "I have neither paper nor words to tell you how tenderly I am yours."

Lord Collingwood, who was second in command to Nelson at Trafalgar, evinces an interest in small matters at home when he asks: "Do the poplars grow at the walk, and does the wall of the terrace stand firm?" An interest that those who are from home would do well to imitate. What could be more appropriate closing words for a letter of condolence than Wm. Cowper's, when he writes to his sister-in-law in her bereavement: "I grieve with you, I pray for you. Could I do more I would; but all must comfort you."

In writing to those who are away from the home shelter, write as Chas. Dickens did to Wilkie Collins, when he says: "You know exactly where I am sitting, what I am seeing, what I am hearing, what is going on around me." Be as explicit as this in all little details,

and your letter will not be put down with a sigh as unsatisfactory, as is often the case now; but rather, on the other hand, the home scenes will be brought fresh to memory, and often a loving one at home, with such a letter, will be able to reach the boys who are out in the world, and be a source of strength to them in some dread hour of temptation.

Let me remind those who are away not to neglect the dear ones they have left behind in the old home, for no letters will be so gladly welcomed or so eagerly perused. How anxiously the postman's coming is looked for, and where no postal delivery is established, how often is echoed the question, Is there a letter for me? followed by the chilling response, No! which has sickened many a heart, all because of their negligence.

In conclusion, I would say, let us copy from these gifted men I have quoted, so far as their simplicity of style and interest in those to whom they are writing is concerned. But our letters will be characteristic of ourselves, and must be such to be appreciated by those who care for us. Let us write as we would talk if the person addressed were present.

I would not feel I had done my duty were I to close this essay without a warning word to the girls. Be careful in writing, even to those who may now be your affianced husband, for as you well know, "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip," and never put upon paper that you would blush to see in after time, as so many thoughtless girls have done before you. Be warned in time, and perhaps save yourself much future annoyance and regret.

#### Recipes.

##### CHRISTMAS CAKE.

One pound of butter, beaten to a cream; one pound of sugar beaten into it; add the well-whisked whites of twelve eggs; then the yolks also well whisked, two pounds of raisins, stoned; one pound of mixed almonds, blanched and chopped; one pound of mixed peel cut in strips; one teaspoonful each of mace, nutmeg and cinnamon; add by degrees one pound of sifted flour; beat well in and put in a buttered cake-tin; place in a steamer and steam for four hours. When taken out put into the oven for half an hour; turn out on the bottom of the tin it was cooked in and let cool until next day. If you want it iced, dissolve a tablespoon of gelatine in half a cupful of water; then fill up the cup with more boiling water; add pulverized sugar until thick enough to spread; beat well to whiten and lay over the cake with a knife, smoothing it off by dipping the knife blade into boiling water. When all is smoothly covered, lay the rest of the icing over it in ornamental devices, and leave to harden in a warm place.

##### ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

Mix one pound of suet with one-half pound of flour; roll together and chop fine until all but the shreds will pass through a coarse colander; add half a pound of fine bread crumbs and six well-beaten eggs; then add two pounds of stoned raisins, one pound of mixed candied peel, three grated nutmegs, and half a pound of sugar; a tablespoon of salt and half a one of mace; mix well with half a pint of brandy, and boil in a buttered tin for three hours.

##### MUSSELMEN.

One pound of mussels, one of apples, one of leeks, one of onions, one of carrots, half a pound of butter, and a well-boiled

tongue. These must all be chopped fine, or run through a mincing machine, mixed together with a pint of brandy and two grated nutmegs and a teaspoon of cinnamon. Put into a close covered jar until wanted.

##### CRANBERRY SAUCE.

Pick over a quart of cranberries, wash and stew, with half a pound of sugar, until soft; rub through a colander and heat before using.

#### Answers to Inquirers.

Will you please inform me if there is anything that will make my hair grow? I am wearing it done up on top of my head and think that the hair-pins have injured it, as it is coming out in patches. My hair is dark-brown and curly. What relation is the color of hair supposed to have to the disposition of the owner?

"ANNIE."

The first essential for keeping the hair healthy is to keep it clean. Use good soap and a little borax in the water and wash thoroughly; then rinse well with clear water softened with a small lump of borax. Sage tea is recommended for hair coming out. It is also said to make the hair grow. Black hair was most esteemed by the ancient Jews, while the Greeks and Romans gave the preference to golden shades. Those with dark hair work the most; those with fair think best. Red hair is a sign of passion, jealousy and ardour. Auburn shades indicate delicacy and refinement of taste. Dark-brown combines strength and susceptibility, while black hair denotes hasty temper, self-will and revenge. Black-haired people are the most liable to consumption, brown-haired to rheumatism and heart disease, red-haired to pleurisy, pneumonia, ague and neuralgia, and fair-haired persons to skin diseases. Closely-curved hair denotes vivacity and excitability. Hair curling in irregular rings on the face indicates good nature and vitality. Hair parting naturally down the centre and falling over the temples denotes feminine elements and genius of a certain kind. Straight hair in cultured persons indicates evenness of character, honesty of purpose, a clear head and good talents.

How can I clean white silk ribbon to make it look like new?

"JEAN."

To one quart soft boiling water, add one ounce of white soap; let remain until the soap is dissolved; then put in the ribbon, folding smoothly, being sure not to crease or wring it; let remain for twenty-four hours (less time will do if the silk is not very dirty); take out and rinse in clean, tepid water; rinse the second time, putting a little sugar in the water; then hang up to drip; then iron with a moderately hot iron; put a fold of muslin between ribbon and iron.

What are the properties ascribed to the different vegetables and their effect on the system?

"G. P."

Celery is a sedative, and is good for rheumatism and neuralgia. Cucumbers cool the system when fresh cut. Lettuce is not only cooling but produces sleep. Asparagus purifies the blood. Peas and beans are strengthening. Potatoes should not be eaten by those disposed to get too stout or with liver derangements.

A Florida man found 25 fish in the stomach of a moccasin snake he shot.

Sometimes the colony of bees in a single hive will gather from 14 to 18 pounds of honey within twenty-four hours.

### An Eastern Picture.

The scene is an Eastern one, and whether in Christmas or summer time presents much the same appearance, for there no winter comes to cause leafless trees and naked woods. The formation of the rocks is different to those seen in Canada, and over them is cast the red, lurid glare of an Eastern sunset. The well at which the camels drink reminds us of old patriarchal days, and calls Him to mind who preached a sermon, such as never was heard since, to one listener. The stones all, as then, around the well, also the grass and shrubs which show the proximity to water, which travellers on the deserts long so much to see, and which the shifting mirage, like man's hopes, leads him to think he has almost reached.

The camels, too, are here—these "ships of the desert"—so necessary in these long journeys, requiring provisions and water. What a strange sight we would think it to see trains—not of cars, not even of half-breed freighting carts such as we see on the prairies of the west, but of camels, one after the other, with their loads and their owners. One is lying down ready to be loaded, instinct in them amounting to wisdom. A strange historic interest always centres around these animals, and the highly-bred ones spoken of by Ben-Hur, and led, bearing their owners from different countries, guided by the Unseen Spirit to meet at one place to find Him who was both God and man—the carpenter of Bethlehem, and He who was the Son of God.

The palm trees are here also with their beautiful green tops, and thoughts of dates come to mind as well as cooling breezes of palm-leaf fans.

How refreshing after the long journey, to both men and camels, must be the sight our picture represents—cooling water, shady trees and "shadows of great rocks."

K. R. M.

### Fashion Notes.

Cloaks are worn of all lengths, from the English coaching jacket to the Russian mantle fur lined; but for active walking exercise the tight or half fitting jacket is preferred, and they are worn plain or braided, with vests or without, but all thick and warm, suitable for winter weather.

The half-length shoulder cape, while very stylish, was very cool in a strong wind, so they have been laid away to a more appropriate season. Soft cloths seem to be the favorites for dresses, and soft they are, giving a sense of

luxury and warmth that lustre or alpaca cannot give. Plaid seem to be gaining in popularity, but dresses of all shades, textures and patterns are still worn.

A notable change in bonnets is the total absence of flowers. Feathers, pompons and fancy birds are worn—more appropriate than dainty flowers exposed to the frosty blast, and dark shades prevail. No bright colors are seen, dark green, dark brown, dark blue and black are most in vogue. The tendency seems to aim at comfort and durability in ladies' garments.

### Presents for Gentlemen.

A butterfly whisk-holder can be made by rolling a piece of plush one inch in diameter

and, giving them a bend upwards, fasten securely to the flat piece of cardboard, place the body in shape and stitch firmly in place; sew a strap of braid at the back to push a whisk broom in and ribbons to hang it up by.

A newspaper case is made by covering a piece of cardboard thirty inches long by thirteen wide, with cretonne or any material you fancy. Sew the ends together, through which pass a brass rod with ribbon to hang up by; put bows at the ends of your holder and give it a slight flattening before hanging. A postal card-holder can be made in the same way, only smaller.

Cover an old-fashioned hanging lamp shade of porcelain with lace, leaving the lace-edge a little below the porcelain; decorate this edge with alternate balls of red and green chenille.

A threaded needle-book can be made of any strips of lining material, half a yard long by three wide. Thread needles of different sizes with dark and light cotton and sewing silk, taking up long stitches at intervals; double the threads, so as to have as long needlefuls as possible; stick the needles into a pinked cut flannel leaf; sew a small pocket across the end, which must be filled with assorted buttons. Sew a gay ribbon to the other end, to tie when rolled up.

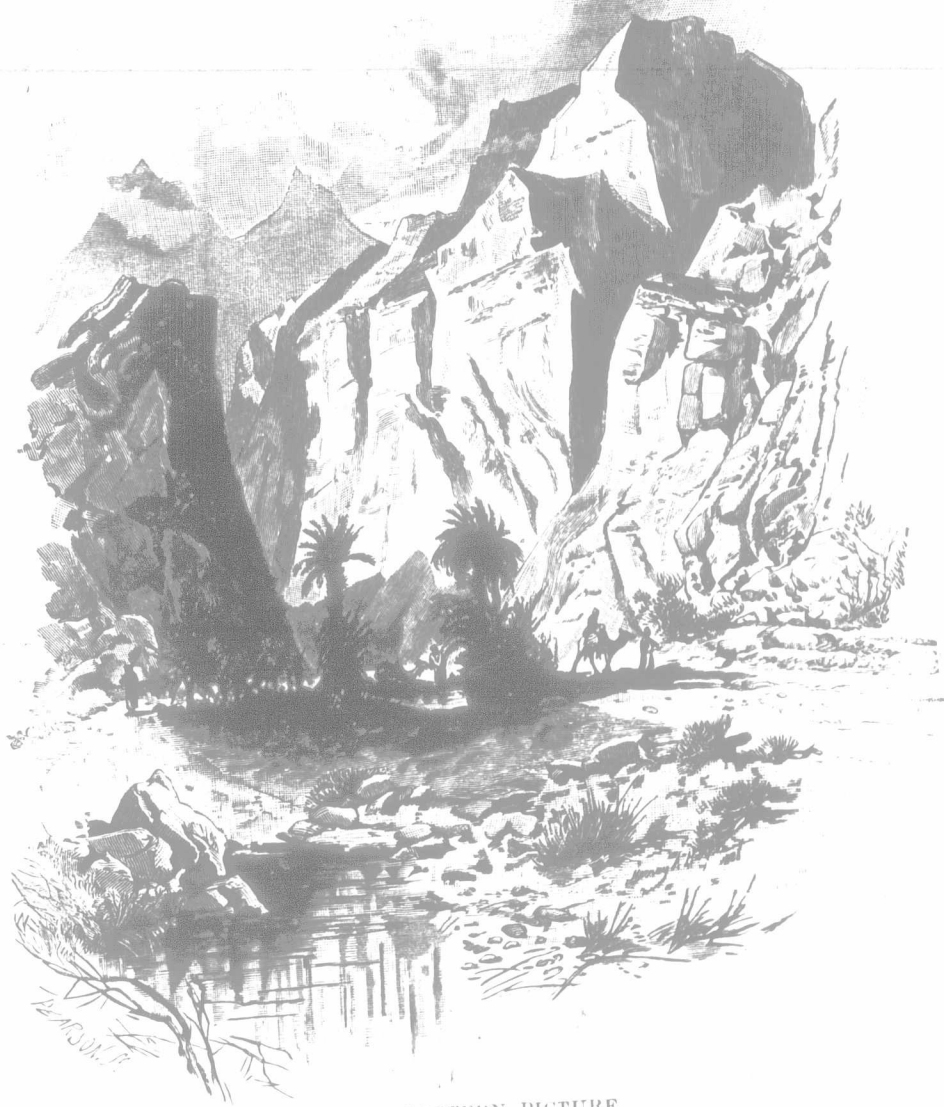
### A Bran Pie.

A gala day for the little folks is Christmas, and we should endeavor to make it as it was intended to be—bright and happy, and a bran pie would be a good ending to it.

Fill a wash tub with bran, and supply enough of toys to go all around, or candies, or oranges, and if some of the playmates be invited so much the better; provide for them also. Wrap each toy, or whatever it is to be, in paper, and bury

in the bran, and when all are in it paste white or brown paper over the top. When ready have it carried into the room and placed upon a sheet spread upon the floor. Cut a pie-shaped piece out of the paper and let each child pull out one gift at a time. Do not name any of the gifts for any child in particular, but let each draw in turns until the supply is exhausted. The gifts can be inexpensive, lead pencils, books, toys, oranges, raisins, candies, skipping ropes, knives, or anything the fancy and means may dictate, but the enjoyment of the little folks will be very genuine.

"Let us remove temptation from the path of youth," as the frog said when he plunged into the water, upon seeing a boy pick up a stone.



AN EASTERN PICTURE.

and five inches long for the body. Wind several stripes of tinsel around the body, as you see the body of a butterfly branded, draw it small for the tail end and gather it bluntly for the head, putting two black beads for eyes and two curls of ostrich feathers for the antennae. Cut the wings from pasteboard in two pieces, the larger ones ten inches across and five from top to bottom, the smaller six inches across and four from top to bottom. Cover smoothly with golden brown plush and buttonhole around the edge with yellow silk. A gold spangle is put on in the tip of each wing. Lay the larger pair of wings upon a flat piece of cardboard neatly covered with satin the same color as the plush, then lay the smaller on them, but a little below,

### Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

It does not seem long since you were little babies with long dresses and red faces—when Uncle Tom first knew you. But the little faces are changing, changing, and the little baby feet have learned to tread the path to school, the little observant eyes have pored over the books there used. This great, wide world is opening up before you day by day—the world of thought as well, and you stand ahead of all preceding scholars, in that you have the benefit of their study.

The Poet Tennyson clothes the thought in beautiful language, when he says

"I, the heir of all the ages,  
In the foremost files of time."

You, children of the farm, in your quiet country homes, reared in plenty of fresh air and sunshine, on home-made bread, fresh eggs, good butter, milk, apples, honey and tomatoes, and all the other things which go to build up grand constitutions for your life work—grand homes for great minds to dwell in—how well may you be envied—yes, *envied* for all these things by your city friends; and more than we know are we fit subjects for envy for the Canadian freedom we all enjoy. Who is so independent as the farmer, and in what land shall we find such liberties as we enjoy?

Then what shall we render for all these things?

"The work of the world is done by few,  
God asks that a part be done by you."

What have the years brought forth from your infancy till now? Has your babyhood's promise been fulfilled, and are you what your parents would have you be? What you are now, forecasts your manhood's or your womanhood's future.

You have seen, on these clear December mornings, the sun rising in roseate splendor, and watched it climbing up the sky. On your way to school it glistened on the frost on fence, and shrub, and tree, and over the clear ice, where at noon you skated it made a glittering track for you to follow. What the sun does in brightening all it touches, in distributing light and heat and beauty, so make your life do; yes, even further, imitate and follow, and look into, and reflect that Life from whence the sun gets his strength, Who said "Let there be light: and there was light."

As the beautiful Christmas time approaches which appeals to our feelings, let us make it a hallowed as well as a joyous one. When loved friends meet again, and the family group gather round the Christmas dinner table, where there are vacant places O so many now. When, by the Christmas fireside, the glowing light falls on the merry group, it is a rare and happy family that can count *all* the laughing faces and think there are no absent ones to night. O treasure these gatherings, they will soon come no more, when land and seas divide you, and some of you have crossed to the other shore. It is well that as we read again the sweet old story, that we ask what that Child Jesus, who was born in Bethlehem's manger, almost nineteen hundred years ago, is to us to day, and what place we give Him in our hearts.

Years ago a picture was drawn for us, "The Dawn of Thought." Just as the sun we watched rose from the dawn, so our thought rises and is put into words, and these into deeds, and so our

lives are made up. Some rise, and some fall; but we all grow old as the years come and go. What have we to show for '91, as the college classes put it? Now, and even more important, what are we going to do for '92?

Hoping that my nieces and nephews will be ready to enjoy a very Happy Christmas, and make others happy too, I am, as ever,

UNCLE TOM.

### The Sky-Lark.

"Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!  
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?  
Or, while thy wings aspire, are heart and eye  
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;  
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will,  
Those quivering wings composed, that music still.

"Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;  
A privacy of glorious light is thine;  
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood  
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;  
Type of the wise who soar, but never roam,  
True to the kindred points of heaven and home."  
—Wordsworth.



Hardly an English poet but has praised the song of the sky-lark. What a glorious melody it is as it greets the early morning with its joyous song; surely it may well be called the "messenger of day," and perhaps it would be hard to find a bird better known or more widely appreciated. "Singing, she mounts, her airy wings stretched towards heaven, as if from heaven her note she fetched." She generally builds her nest in low growing whin bushes, or in the high meadow grass, almost resting on the ground.

A naturalist while wandering through a field one spring came upon an entire family of sky-larks. Anxious to observe their proceedings, he withdrew a few paces, and there witnessed a curious performance. The old birds seemed greatly disturbed, and were making a loud noise and darting about as if undecided what to do. Finally, the mother bird popped into the nest, seized one of the little birds, and lifting it upon its back rose and flew away. Her mate almost immediately attempted the same feat, but whether he was unused to the operation or not, the little bird would slip off. He succeeded with much difficulty in balancing his load and flew after his mate. In a few moments both returned and repeated their former action, until they had removed every bird from the discovered nest. The same observer on another occasion saw a sky-lark, when startled from its nest, seize an egg in its claws and dart away. Very likely it had had some experience with nest robbers, and was determined to foil them this time.

"Now weel befa' the cloud that bears,  
And weel be the voice that sings,  
And balm be the early airs  
That wander round thy wings.

"Then, wee bold bird, durst make its fold  
Or sure the air,  
And not in its richest gold,  
Through thine, thou shalt be gray.

"The old world was a table in the bird  
That can be seen in the  
The world was a table in the bird  
That can be seen in the

J. J. LAMBERT.

### FIRST PRIZE STORY.

#### A Tale of Twenty-five Years Ago.

I fear many of my cousins hold a very wrong opinion of this part of Ontario (Carleton and Lanark counties), as many persons from Western Canada who have been here use this or a similar expression: "Why, I thought back here was a wild, rough, and not much settled country." Now, if such be the impression of my uncle and cousins, let them pay me a visit, and I shall be most happy to undeceive them. Of course, everything is not as nice as in the western part of the province, because not nearly so long settled. Less than forty years ago our farm, now so clear and pretty, was a heavily-timbered forest. And it is a little anecdote of "ye olden time" that I now purpose to relate.

In these parts, twenty-five years ago, traveling was by no means an easy accomplishment, rail-cars being unheard of, and sleighs and wagons having to serve every purpose. In the spring of which I write, my aunt and uncle, who were living in Huntly township, were moving to Ottawa, a distance of about twenty-eight miles; and my brother Andrew, then quite a little boy, was entrusted to drive the horses home from the city. It was near evening when he left Ottawa, and a cold, raw spring evening it was; the roads were bad, but the boy was brave, and started out boldly for home.

Before going far he overtook a man walking, and took him into the wagon. For a time things were pleasant enough, but presently it began to rain, and having groceries with him, Andrew took the robe or blanket to cover the parcels and did without himself. He urged on the already tired horses, that he might reach a more familiar part of the country before nightfall. The air became colder and colder, and when the stranger alighted at his destination he feared the boy would freeze; so he begged him to remain with him till morning. But Andrew knew that those at home would be anxiously awaiting his return, and would not accept the kind offer. He accordingly continued his journey alone, but it was dark and the rain was no longer, for it froze as it fell, and his clothes, which were wet before, became stiff now. He was nearly half-frozen, and his numbed fingers almost refused to hold the icy lines; but he knew no one and would not go in any place.

Things were coming to a sore strait, so he said to himself: "There is one place about seven or eight miles from grandfather's that the horses have been at before, and perhaps they will turn in there." Any faster gait than a walk was impracticable, so he put the lines around his body and calmly awaited his fate. As he had hoped, the horses, freed from control, turned in at this place, and when Andrew went to alight, his limbs were so powerless that he tumbled out head first.

He reached the door with difficulty and rapped, whereupon a kind woman opened it, and was amazed to see the wet, shivering boy. He explained the situation, and she sent her sons to attend to the horses; then she gave him dry clothing and a good supper, after which he felt much revived. He spent the night there and arrived safely at grandfather's next morning none the worse for his adventure. The good woman who used him so kindly is still living—a white-haired grandmamma—and one of her

sons is married to the daughter of the very aunt for whom Andrew had taken this memorable trip, and it was last fall, when he visited us with his bride, that I heard my brother tell this little story.

But journeys of this sort are like the old forests, things of the past, and when any of you feel disposed to call on your cousin, the C. P. R. will land you safely at Pakenham, only three miles from where she lives.

In conclusion, allow me to wish each and all the season's choicest greetings, and may our Puzzle Corner for 1892 be cosier than ever, and our list of cousins largely increase, is the sincere wish of ADA ARMAND, Pakenham, Ont.

**SECOND PRIZE STORY.**

**Up an African River.**

BY ANNIE MANSER, CROSSHILL, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

I suppose everybody has heard of Dr. Livingstone's journey across Africa and descent of the Zambesi. It was a bright morning in May when the little steamer Pioneer, under Dr. Livingstone's direction, sailed down the Mozambique Channel.

The appearance of the land is not very inviting, yet by no means so dismal as we have been led to expect. A wide beach of light yellow sand spreads away at low water to the flat country beyond, with forests of the mangrove extending evenly along the margin like a broad fringe. As far as the eye can see on either side, this monotonous line remains unbroken. The soil is firm and dry on these open tracts of jungle, and they abound in every part with a variety of insect life. Birds are plentiful enough in the delta, but there are few with bright plumage, and still fewer musical. Game is abundant, while the swampy borders with their dense forests are favorite resorts of the buffalo.

Passing into the Luabo, or principal mouth of the Zambesi, which gives its name to the whole of the surrounding district, the mangrove swamps continue for a mile or two above the coast, but are then displaced by the skirts of impenetrable forests. No path has ever been made through the dense and curious undergrowth that covers the ground for miles. Not an eye has seen in their far recesses the overhanging mass of intricate net work, as the long cable-like creepers extend from branch to branch and cross and intertwine under the thick canopy of leaves.

The variety of trees is endless, with their rich covering of green, but not more so than the climbers, which hang from them in festoons, or the fantastic parasitical plants that droop from their boughs. The queen of palms, the graceful pandanus, appears at intervals in the distance, recalling familiar scenes as it tapers above the forest like the church spire of some dear old English village. These mangrove forests are something wonderful in their wild luxuriance. The width of the Zambesi varies from half a mile to more than two miles, where the soft, yielding banks have been worn away by the current. The river during the dry season (from May to October), which having been in flood during the two previous months, is beginning to get low and leave bare the shoals and sandbanks formed by the force of the stream. During the middle of the dry season, when the water is often so shallow as to prevent canoes passing along, the Zambesi presents a very remarkable appearance. You proceed through a region feebly described as sterile. Around you in the sun lies an archipelago of sandbanks, white and glistening.

The native tribes of the Zambesi are very indistinct. They are not very energetic, so much cannot be said about them.

**Puzzles.**

**1—DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.**

My first is in sprite, but not in fay,  
My second is in bellow, but not in bray;  
My third is in pleasure, but not in joy,  
My fourth is in womans, but not in boy;  
My fifth is in spectacle, but not in glass,  
My sixth is in youth, but not in lass;  
My seventh is in proud, but not in great,  
My eighth is in blackboard, but not in slate;  
My ninth is in blink, but not in stare,  
My tenth is in neat, but not in fair;  
My eleventh is in gipsy, but not in Jew,  
Now, readers, all you have to do,  
Is from each word two letters take  
And part of your Christmas dinner they'll make.  
ADA ARMAND.

**2—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.**

My 18, 6, 14, 11 is to puzzle.  
My 19, 12, 17, 10 is a song of triumph.  
My 5, 13, 2, 3, 13 is to quench.  
My 16, 9, 7, 8 is the dearest spot on earth.  
Total is a sure way to make your Christmas a pleasant one.  
ADA ARMAND.

**3—NUMERICAL.**

Whole is a true saying.  
My 1, 21, 36, 38, 43, 22 is to complete.  
My 32, 45, 37, 23 is a chain.  
My 21, 41, 3, 47, 16, 29, 12 is an annuity.  
My 25, 35, 4, 42, 10, 27, 5 is a kind of fish.  
My 46, 28, 9, 20, 2, 18 is a highly seasoned dish.  
My 14, 31, 24, 43, 15 mean to crowd.  
My 6, 17, 7, 19, 33, 44, 15, 24, 30, 40 mean peerless.  
HENRY REEVE.

**4—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.**



**5—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.**

Our ship is on the Mystic deep,  
We use both sail and oar;  
Our port of refuge, on the brink  
Of Puzzledom's happy shore,  
Miss Armand is our captain, true,  
Sir Henry Reeve, first mate:  
I'll be content, I, 2 name the ship,  
The FARMER'S ADVOCATE.  
Avast there, Captain, hear the cry,  
Man overboard, who? where?  
'Tis Harry of the Sackville watch,  
It gave me quite a scare.  
Lay too, the mate says, lower boats,  
Now, Amos, Irvine, Frank,  
Pull hard to leeward, steady, now  
Rescue 2, 3, 4 Woodworth plank.  
A word from all, I know will cheer,  
Our dear old Uncle Tom;  
Hoist sails, weigh anchor, let us sail  
Straight into Puzzledom,  
Or take a 1, 2, 3, 4 around the world,  
In sixt' seconds of time,  
By travelling along the line of thought,  
Then putting it into rhyme.  
FAIRBROTHER.

**Answers to November Puzzles.**

1. Cheerfully. 2. Prize stories. 3. "Birds of a feather will always flock together." 4. Cap, nap, gap, sap, hap, map, lap, pap, rap, tap.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Nov. Puzzles.**

Ada Armand, I. Irwine Devitt, Emma Skeller, Arthur Billings, Harry Elson, Helen Connelly, May Frances Burt, Jennie V. Anderson.

**AUCTION SALE**

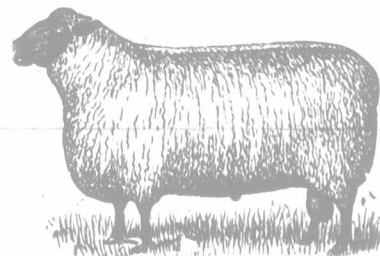
**HIGHLY-BRED MILKING SHORTHORNS.**

MR. JAMES GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont., will sell at his farm on Scugog Island, three miles east of Port Perry, on the

**23rd of DECEMBER,**

40 head of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cows and Heifers; all are of fine quality and breeding. Also a number of Young Bulls, including Roan Duke, 29th, that excellent show bull exhibited so successfully by Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park; all the Cows and Heifers are in calf to this noted Bull. The Bulls used in the herd of late years are the following:—Royal Buck =2374=, Ramsden Duke =2301=, Minna Duke =2108=, Prince Victor 5th =7662=, Mazurka Duke 5th =7400=, Waterloo Duke 16th =6181=, and Roan Duke 29th. Terms liberal. Write for Catalogue. 312-a-OM

**MENZIES BROS., SHOAL LAKE, MAN.**



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

**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 (11242), 2.20, trial 2.16; and Superior, sire of Canadian Girl. Brood Mares, daughters of Gen. Stanton, Almont Wilkes, Clear Grit, Brown Douglass and Winted Scott, including dam and three full sisters of Fides Stanton 2.28 1/4, 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

**FOR SALE.**

Two pure-bred Imported Clydesdale Fillies, three years old—Mayberry (1265) and Cloudberry (1266), Vol. V., C. S. B. C.; supposed to be in foal.

JAS. W. HALL, Prop.,

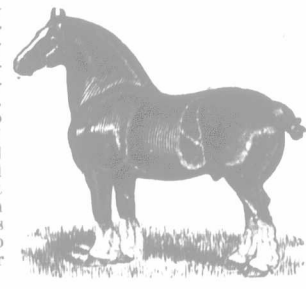
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Ayr P. O., Ont.

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**CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS**

Our stock now comprises over thirty head. They are all prize winners or from prize-winning stock. Stallions from two to six years old of both breeds, all bays and well marked. Eight young mares in foal. Our prices are from \$200 to \$700. Write for particulars.



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29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, 1890,

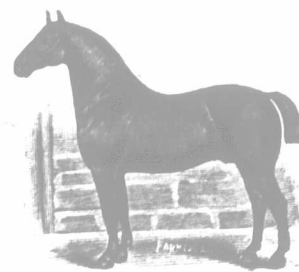
by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by **OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, Watseka, Ill.**

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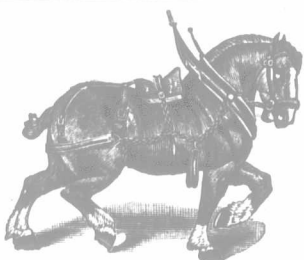
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Every animal fully guaranteed. For particulars address as above.

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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, 7 1/2 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 closest wholesale prices. Write us for quotations.  
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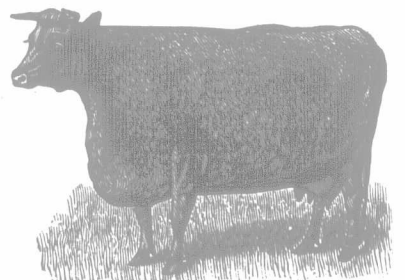
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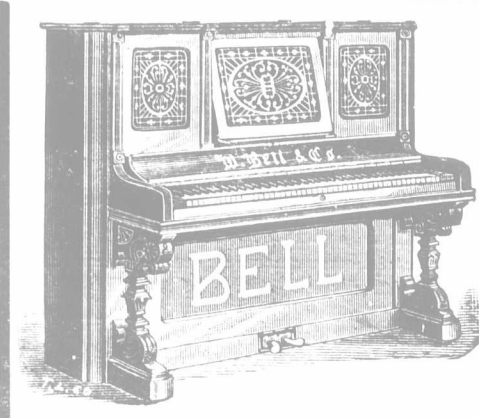
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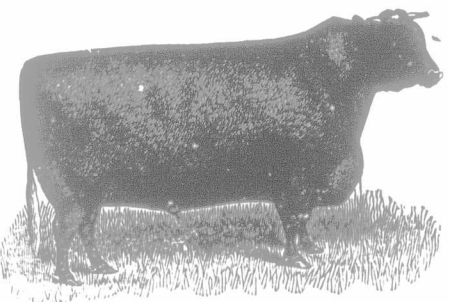
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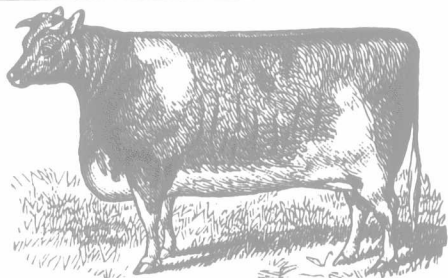
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Eramosa Chief = 11183 =, Dom. S. H. B., bred by Richard Bailey, Esq., of Onstie, Ont., winner of first prize at Moosomin Exhibition, 1891; sired by the famous imported prize-winning Kinellar bull Baron. Will be sold cheap as the owner has used him three seasons. He is rising four years of age, and has proved himself a very sure stock-getter. Apply to



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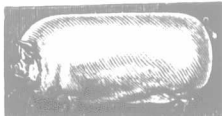


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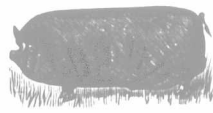
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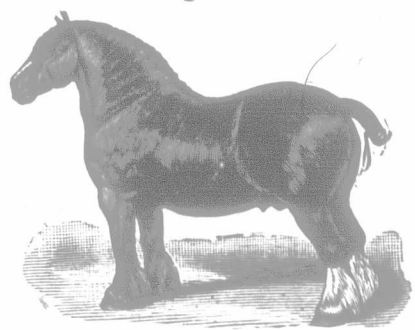
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Barred Plymouth Rocks

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**IF YOU DO,** cut the head off your old cock and send at once for a well-bred Leghorn Cockerel.

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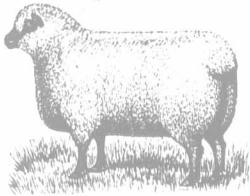
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**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

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

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In any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited.



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from imported cows and their daughters, grandly bred and first class stock; red and rich roan. Price reasonable. 308-OM

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I have now on hand FOR SALE an extra good lot of Truly-Bred Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Cotswolds.

Among my Cows, Heifers and young Bulls are some fine show animals. The Clydesdales are of equal quality. My Prices are low and Terms liberal. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

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The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher =3877=, and Mina Chief = 3670=. The females consist of Mina and Stri halian families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.

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My stock is selected from the leading herds. My principle is "Live, and let Live." Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations.

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Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

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THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.

Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 307-y-OM

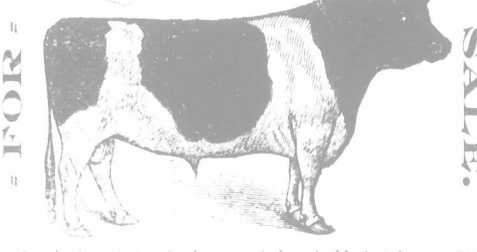


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Several very choice bulls now fit for service. Heifers in calf by our Colanthus Abbecker, and remarkable fine bull and heifer calves. All will be sold at greatly reduced prices if taken soon before the dissolution of partnership is made. Come and see our stock and get prices. 306-y-OM **H. & W. F. BOLLERT**, Cassel, P.O., Ont.

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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 branch of the Grand Trunk R.R. Before buying, stop at a call. For further information apply to **W. R. SCATCHERD**, Secretary, 452-OM Wyton, Ont.

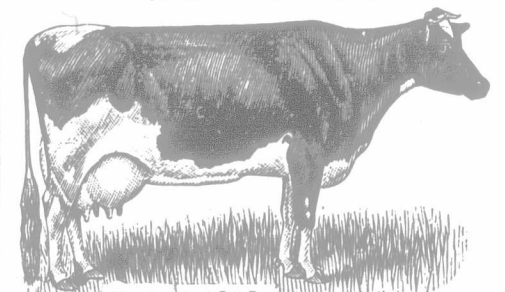
**HOLSTEINS AGAIN IN FRONT.**

At Toronto show we showed eight head, and we brought away 4 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds and 3rd on the herd. Stock for sale.

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**MINK 402, H.F.H.B.**  
This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 304-y-OM

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**R. S. STEVENSON,**

Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Holsteins recorded in advanced registry. Yorkshires bred from imported stock. Young stock for sale at all times. 307 y-OM

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Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.**

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

**Imported and Canadian-Bred**



**AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES  
FOR SALE.**

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

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

**PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.**

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull **ROB ROY** (3871), which is at the head of the herd.

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

**Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale**



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

**THOMAS GUY**,  
302-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

**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.

**SAM. HOOPER, SCULPTOR,**  
AND DEALER IN  
Marble: and Granite: Monuments  
WINNIPEG, - MAN.  
Special designs furnished. 27-y-M

**FARMERS, it WILL PAY YOU**  
to call at HUFF'S, while in the city,  
**FOR A GOOD LUNCH OR OYSTER STEW,**  
also the very best oysters, by quart or pint, at reasonable prices. Choice confectionery a specialty. Come in and get acquainted with us. Don't forget the place—  
464 MAIN STREET,  
(Nearly opp. post office) WINNIPEG.  
19-y-M **W. P. HUFF, Proprietor.**

**FARMERS. FARMERS.**  
**The Montreal Clothing House,**  
591 Main St., Winnipeg.  
A large stock of clothing, boots and shoes and gents' underwear to be slaughtered. When visiting the exhibition, call and see us.  
**J. J. Scragge, Prop.,**  
591 MAIN STREET. 21-y-M

**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. R. FOWLER, Proprietress.**

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

**McKENZIE & RUSSELL**  
BRANDON, - MAN.,  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Fine Carriages**  
HORSE SHOERS

— AND —  
**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS.**

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

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

**HIDES AND SKINS TANNED**  
FOR ROBES AND FURS.

**MORTON, ALEXANDER & MORTON**  
Tanners and Boot Manufacturers.  
171 and 173 King Street, - Winnipeg.  
Boots Wholesale and Retail. 20-y-M

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 atached. Shoulder braces for men, women and chil ren. 21-y-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

**BROWN & STEWART.**  
Real Estate Agents and Land Valuators.  
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 McVee block, 562 Main-st., 21-y-M Winnipeg.

**DYEING. DYEING.**  
**THE BRITISH DYE WORKS,**  
237 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
Gent's suits Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in first-class style. Ladies' dresses silks, satins, cashmeres, merinos and lace curtains cleaned. Feathers dyed and curled.  
21-y-M **KEIR & ARMSTRONG.**

**MARKET DRUG STORE**  
OPPOSITE MEAT MARKET,  
Winnipeg, - - Man.  
**C. M. EDDINGTON,** - Druggist and Chemist.  
To Farmers:—I make a specialty of supplying your every want in the line of drugs and patent medicines; horse medicine a specialty. Mail and express orders promptly attended to. Correspondence strictly confidential. Open day and night. When in town kindly call. 21-y-M

**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

**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

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.**  
100 Grey Nun St., Montreal,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.**  
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
IMPORTERS OF  
Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Plaster of Paris, Borax, Whiting, China, Clay, etc. 277-y

**JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.**  
**ROBT. REESOR,** importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys or the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otolie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

**DORSET HORN SHEEP**  
MY SPECIALTY.

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

**TAZEWELL & HECTOR,**  
Importers and breeders of Dorset Horned Sheep and improved Yorkshire Pigs. **JOHN TAZEWELL,** Indian Village farm, Port Credit, Ont. **THOS HECTOR,** The Cottage, Springfield - on the Credit, Ont. Stations—Pt. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 310-y-OM

**SHROPSHIRE -:- SHEEP.**  
This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.  
**F. BACH & SON,**  
Onibury, Shropshire, ENGLAND.  
289-y

**Greenhouse Short-horns & Shropshires.**  
I offer for sale at very reasonable prices a very choice lot of imported 2-shear ewes, imp. rams and ewe lambs; also several home-bred lambs and one grand 2-shear ram Plymouth Rock & White Leghorn Cockerels cheap and good. Write or come and see me.  
**W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT., G. T. R. Station, Guelph; C. P. R., Corwhin. 310-j-OM**

**SHROPSHIRE.**  
Imported Ram Lambs, Shearling Rams, Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ewe Lambs imported or bred from imported sire and dam.  
**W. E. WRIGHT,**  
307-y-OM Glanworth.

**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 (5925). Call or write for prices. Address  
**JOHN DRYDEN,**  
302-y-OM BROOKLIN, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**  
**DAVID BUTTAR,**  
Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland  
Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM



**STOCK GOSSIP.**

**AUCTION SALES.**

Mr. James Graham, Port Perry, Ontario, purposes selling by public auction on Dec. 23rd, 1891, 40 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cows and heifers; also a number of bulls. Read his advertisement in other columns. Mr. Graham's herd is one of the oldest in Canada. The animals are well bred, and possess good constitutions. They have all been bred from good milking families, and care has been taken to develop this useful quality. We have known cows bred by this gentleman to produce as much as 14 and 16 lbs. of butter per week, and as high as 40 to 60 lbs. of milk per day. Milking Shorthorns are a most desirable class of cattle. We hope Mr. Graham's sale will be well patronized, as it deserves to be. No man among the breeders of Ontario has done so much during the past twenty years to honestly benefit other breeders when they offered their stock at auction. In every respect Mr. Graham deserves the confidence and patronage of his fellow breeders.

Mr. R. Gibson, of Delaware, will sell by auction in January (date to be furnished later) about 40 head of high-bred Bates cattle, consisting of the following favorite families:—Waterloos, Charmers, Filigrees and Constances. They have been bred for utility, both as a dairy herd and beef producers. Following Mr. Bates' precept and example, the dairy qualities have been encouraged and sought after as much as beef. This will be a rare opportunity to secure choice high-bred Bates cattle possessing good milking qualities. At the same time a number of imported Shropshire ewes will also be sold, as well as Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs, Shetland ponies, etc. The Shropshires are a very good lot—the best of two carefully selected importations. We can recommend them to our readers.

Professor Robertson recently bought for use on the Dominion Experimental Farms the following live stock:—Two Holsteins from Messrs. A. C. Hallman & Co., of New Dundee; two Ayrshires of Messrs. D. Morton & Sons, Hamilton, Ont.; One Ayrshire bull from Messrs. Kain Bros., Byron, Ont., and one Shorthorn bull calf from Mr. M. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, Ont.

Dr. L. Watson, Yorkton, Assa., N. W. T., writes:—"Received copy of *ADVOCATE*, and am glad to say I like it very much. I enclose you \$1 and advt. \* \* \* I am breeding Plymouth Rocks exclusively, and have some fine pairs and trios for sale; also some excellent young cockerels. Wishing your estimable publication the success it so much deserves."

Dr. J. Y. Ormsby having decided to retire from farming, offers his entire herd of Large Yorkshires for sale. See his advertisement in this issue.

**A SHIP AND CREW COMPLIMENT.**—The following is the testimonial presented to Captain Davies of the S.S. "Toronto," on his last voyage to Montreal:—"Having shipped on the S.S. 'Toronto,' of the Dominion Line, Sept. 4, 1891, from Liverpool, 78 stallions, I wish to state that they landed, after a rough voyage of twelve days, at Montreal, in fair heart and condition. Although the weather was very rough and sufficient to retard progress, I have never before landed my horses in such splendid condition. I found the 'Toronto' a strong boat in bad weather; also clean, sweet and healthy, with the best of ventilation. And I consider her to be manned by a crew of as sturdy seamen and as gentlemanly, judicious and capable officers as any with whom I have ever shipped, with ever an eye to business and an evident interest in the welfare of their cargo and passengers. Realizing that the ship's speed was slackened, and that she was hoisted to in a storm to save my stock, I beg heartily to thank Capt. J. M. Davies and his efficient officers for the interest manifested which saved the lives of my horses, and while she is, under the same control I shall take pleasure in recommending the 'Toronto' to shippers of horses and cattle, and I feel sure they cannot do better than ship by her."

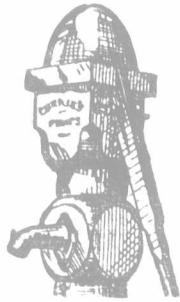
"A. R. HOLBERT,  
Greeley, Iowa, U. S. A."

**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



—TRY—

**COLTART & HENDRY'S  
—CHOICE—  
TEAS & COFFEES**

Write for samples.

626 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 19 y-M

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

I have three nice young Bulls and a lot of good Heifers; also some choice yearling ewes.

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

**SHROPSHIRE!**

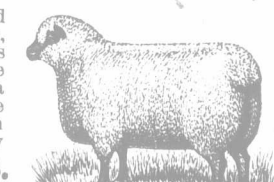
Having sold all my ram lambs, I can offer for sale my large flock of imported Ewes, most of which are safe in lambs. Purchasers requiring real good sheep, not fattened for show purposes, will find flock as represented. My flock represents sheep from six different English breeders. Come and see me. Visitors welcomed.



**W. S. HAWKSHAW,**  
GLANWORTH, P. O.  
(7 miles south of London.) 291-tf-OM

**A Choice Lot of  
SHEARLING EWES,**

Two-shear Ewes and a few Three-shears, bred to Sheldon's Pride and Prince Royal (imp.), and a choice lot of Ewe Lambs of our own breeding; also a few **YOUNG BOARS.**



PRICES LOW.  
**COME AND SEE THEM.**

**WM. MEDCRAFT & SON,**  
Sparta P. O., Ont.,  
309-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.

**SHROPSHIRE.**



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

Prices lower than the lowest.

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

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

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



**EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.**

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

**SHROPSHIRE**



We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

**THONGER & BLAKE BROS.,**  
Went's Head Farm, NESSCLIFF, SELCO, ENGL.  
309-y-OM and GALESBURG, Mich., U. S. A.

**CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWNS.**

Messrs. A. Telfer & Son, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 309-y-OM

**LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT**

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

**LINCOLN :- SHEEP**



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

**WHITE :- YORKSHIRE :- PIGS**

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

**TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.**

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

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

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

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

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.  
BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

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

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

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM

**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

**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. - - - \$8.00  
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,**  
220 1st AVE. NORTH MCDERMOTT-ST., WINNIPEG

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.**

Young dogs for sale from the imported sires Turk II., first prize Toronto, and Moonstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize-winning bitches money could buy in England. A. BURLAND, Sec. Ont. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont. 307-y-OM

**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

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES—Two grand boars fit for service, also a few sows. Cheap. A. D. ROBERTS, Walmer Lodge, Ancaster, Ont. 303-y-OM

**BERKSHIRES**  
—AND—  
**COTSWOLDS.**  
**J. G. SNELL & BRO.**  
EDMONTON P. O.,  
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

Now is the time to secure young pigs from choice imported sows, and got by the renowned imported boars "Enterprise [1378]" and "Perry Lad [1378]." "Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading fairs in Ontario last year. He weighed just after landing from England 850 pounds. His pigs are coming fine, and are particularly well marked. We have for sale a grand lot of Yearling Cotswold Rams and Ewes which are well worthy the attention of those in want of such. Will be pleased to have visitors come and see our stock. Write for prices. 310-y-OM

**S. COXWORTH,**  
CLAREMONT, ONT.,

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

**BERKSHIRES, SOUTH DOWNS,**  
**Silver Grey Dorkings.**  
Breeding right. Quality right. Prices right.  
E. MARTIN, Nithside Farm,  
309-y-OM Paris Station, Canning, Ont.

**YORKSHIRES ONLY**

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P. O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 303-y-OM

**The MARKHAM HERD of IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**

Markham Physician [96] at head of herd. A few spring pigs for sale yet. Am booking and filling orders for fall pigs. All stock registered. Address—LEVI PIKE, 308-y-OM Locust Hill, Ont.

**TAMWORTHS**

—AND—  
**Improved Large Yorkshires.**

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.

**JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,**  
Ingersoll, Ont. 308-y-OM

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

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

**A GREAT CHANCE**

Mr. J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S., Streetsville, Ont., the proprietor of the Pioneer Herd of Improved Large Yorkshires, the oldest and best known herd in America, having decided to retire from farming, offers for sale at low figures a grand lot of imported and home-bred sows, bred to an imported boar, and also a very fine imported boar, bred by T. Strickland. 302-y-OM

IMPROVED  
**LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
Sixty head of the best strains and quality.  
Write for prices.  
**SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,**  
CHURCHVILLE, - ONT. 302-y-OM



Improved Large White  
Yorkshires, Pedigreed.

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



**Pedigreed -:- Improved -:- Large -:- Yorkshires.**

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

ADDRESS: - C. S. CHAPMAN, The Grange Farm,  
305-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

Improved Large (White)  
Yorkshire Pigs and  
Scotch Shorthorns.

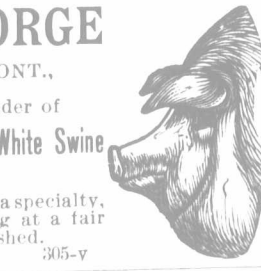
Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported: specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described  
**J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.**  
301-y-OM



**E. D. GEORGE**  
PUTNAM - - ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of  
**Ohio Improved Chester White Swine**

I make this one breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Pedigrees furnished.  
Write for prices. 305-y



**H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,**  
Importers & Breeders of

**OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.**

Size and quality combined. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize both at Montreal and Toronto fairs, 1891. Choice young stock for sale. 310-y-OM



**R. H. HARDING,**  
Mapleview Farm, Thorn-  
dale, Ont., Importer and  
Breeder of Ohio Im-  
proved Chester White  
Swine.—Having a large  
number of first-class pigs  
of all ages and wishing  
to greatly reduce my stock before winter sets in,  
I have reduced prices for the next thirty days. My  
stock are prize winners wherever shown. This is a  
grand chance to any person wishing a first-class  
pig of a first-class breed. 300-y-OM



**PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES**

**JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm,**  
L'AMAROUX P. O., ONT.,

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

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED VICTORIA HOGS.**  
Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto, Charles Brown, Drumquin P. O., Ont. 300-y-OM

**NOTICES.**

Messrs. Prouse & Williamson, of Ingersoll, offer for sale, in another column, a large number of Clydesdale and Hackneys at prices to suit the times.

**OF INTEREST TO HORSEMEN.**—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses that have been used steadily, either on the farm or for road work, quite probably have some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused, or, perhaps, new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions just as you are turning the horse out will be of great benefit. This is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well, and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it. This article is given as a reminder.

Colonel Pennington McPherson's "Life of Sir John Macdonald" is now being canvassed for, and will be ready for delivery by the first of December. It is a book of 1,100 pages, published in one and two volume editions, printed on heavy paper and profusely illustrated. No binding is strong enough to hold and make lasting a book of such a size, therefore, the two volume edition is strongly recommended. Colonel McPherson is a nephew of Sir John, was intimately associated with him, had access to his private papers, was assisted by him on the work, and had the cognizance of Baroness Macdonald and Hugh John Macdonald, as is attested by public letters. Col. McPherson has been engaged for the last 12 years in preparing and bringing down to date this great work. His scholarship is endorsed by so eminent a man as Professor Williamson, late mathematical professor of Queen's University, and now Vice-President of the same institution, and his accuracy by Mr. Johnson, Dominion Statist. The incidents of Sir John's early life and after course are detailed with a faithfulness and minuteness that is the outcome of an earnest desire on the part of the author to prepare for the public a work undoubted in its authenticity, and born of a genuine love and admiration of the deceased statesman. The author's object was not only to prepare a life of Sir John, but to make these volumes valuable as a standard work of Canadian historical reference for politicians, students, journalists and controversialists. The Fairle Publishing House of St. John, New Brunswick, by which this work has been brought out, is one of the largest subscription book publishing houses on the Canadian portion of this continent. W. H. Hooper, of Brandon, is General Agent for Manitoba, to whom all communications and applications for territory must be addressed.

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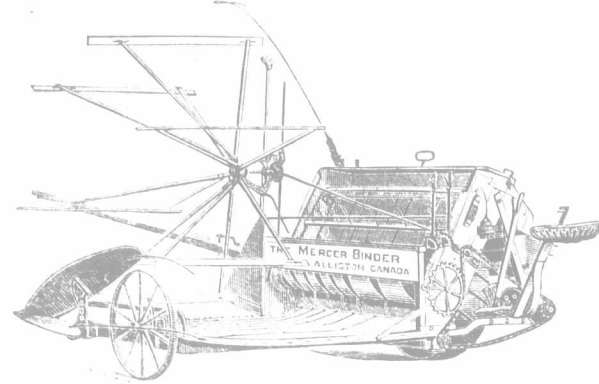
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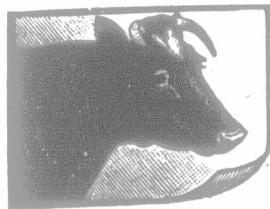
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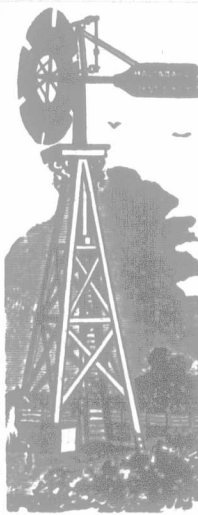
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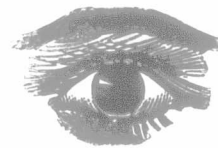
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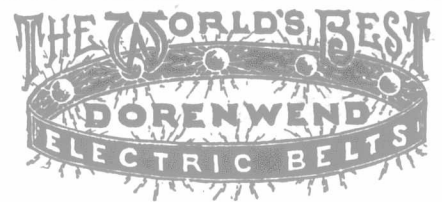
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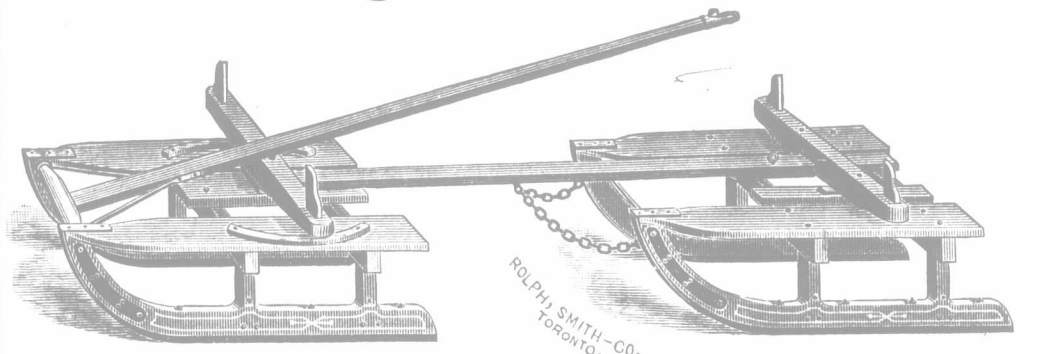


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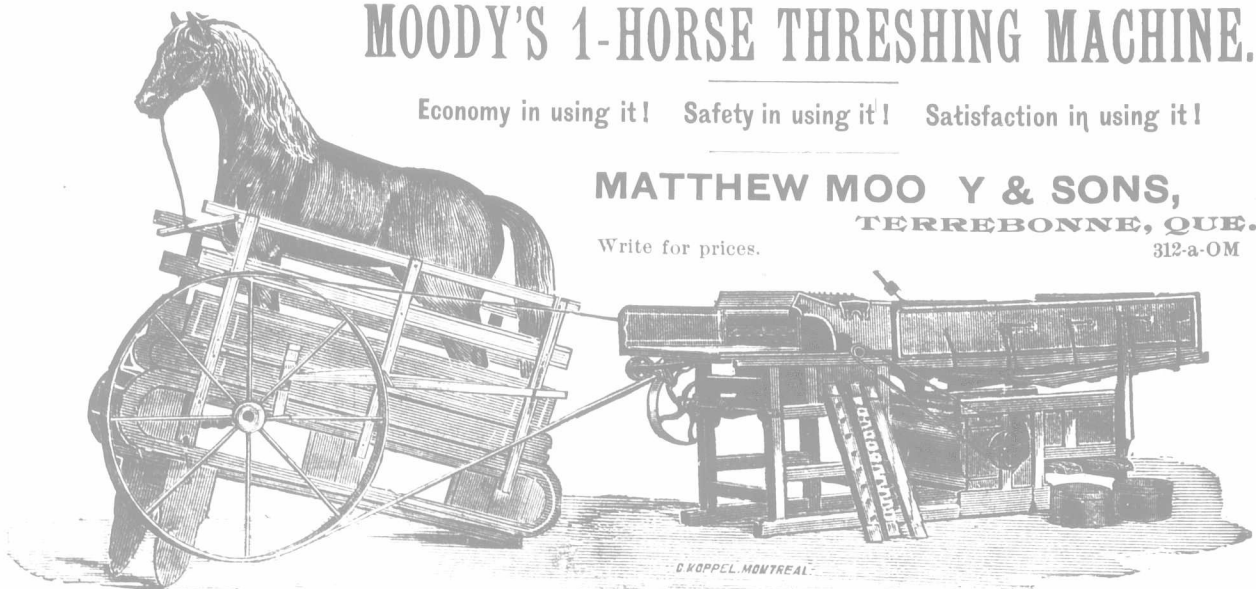
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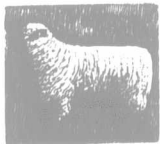
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7.30a	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	2.30p	12.05a	
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6.25a	3.47p	15.3	Cartier	3.05p	1.21a	
5.49a	3.25p	23.5	St. Agathe	3.25p	2.02a	
5.32a	3.16p	27.4	Union Point	3.33p	2.21a	
5.10a	3.03p	32.5	Silver Plains	3.45p	2.47a	
4.35a	2.44p	40.4	Morris	4.03p	3.27a	
4.05a	2.27p	46.8	St. Jean	4.19p	4.00a	
3.24a	2.04p	55.0	Letellier	4.40p	4.55a	
2.40a	1.41p	65.0	Emerson	5.00p	4.45a	
1.55a	1.24p	68.1	Pembina	5.08p	6.30a	
6.05p	9.40a	108	Grand Forks	8.50p	3.55p	
9.45a	5.45a	223	Winnipeg Junct.	12.45a	2.30a	
			Brainerd	5.15a		
			Duluth	10.05a		
			Minneapolis	10.00a		
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6.12p	2.14p	10	Lowie Farm	4.20p	9.30a	
5.25p	1.51p	21.2	Myrtle	4.54p	10.23a	
5.02p	1.38p	25.9	Roland	5.07p	10.44a	
4.15p	1.20p	33.5	Rosebank	5.26p	11.26a	
3.43p	1.05p	39.6	Miami	5.39p	11.52a	
2.57p	12.43p	49	Deerwood	6.00p	12.38p	
2.32p	12.30p	54.1	Altamont	6.18p	1.00p	
1.52p	12.10p	62.1	Somerset	6.32p	1.40p	
1.20p	11.55a	68.4	Swan Lake	6.47p	2.30p	
12.50p	11.40a	74.6	Indian Springs	7.02p	2.50p	
12.27p	11.27a	79.4	Mainopolis	7.10p	3.15p	
11.54a	11.12a	86.1	Greenway	7.30p	3.45p	
11.22a	10.57a	92.3	Balder	7.45p	4.00p	
10.34a	10.35a	102	Belmont	8.13p	5.08p	
9.56a	10.18a	109.7	Hilton	8.27p	5.45p	
9.05a	9.53a	120	Wawanesa	8.51p	6.37p	
8.17a	9.28a	129.5	Rounthwaite	9.14p	7.25p	
7.40a	9.10a	137.2	Martynville	9.33p	8.08p	
7.00a	8.50a	145.1	Brandon	9.50p	8.45p	

Nos. 126 and 137 stop at Miami for meals.  
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EAST BOUND.			STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.		
Mxd No. 146 Daily ex Su	Miles from Winnipeg.			Mxd No. 147 Daily ex Su		
11.45a	0	Winnipeg	4.30p			
11.25a	3	Portage Junction	4.43p			
10.53a	11.5	St. Charles	5.13p			
10.46a	14.7	Headingley	5.30p			
10.20a	21	White Plains	5.45p			
9.33a	35.2	Eustace	6.33p			
9.10a	42.1	Oakville	6.58p			
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p			

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 TELEPHONE 42. 22-y-M Winnipeg.

## Prices that Talk!

This list contains only such goods as can be conveniently sent through the mails, and at the prices quoted we pay the postage to any post-office in Canada. Try it once, and note what good value we offer.

Men's woollen mitts, 30c; Men's nappa tan green leather mitts, 42c.; calf skin facings for men's woollen mitts, 30c. per pair. Only \$1.10 for men's imitation dogskin driving gloves (very warm goods). For \$3.25 we will send, to any post-office remember, a pair of gents driving gauntlets made of Australian bear fur and with buckskin palms. These fur gauntlets are especially good value; they come to the elbow and are a special Xmas bargain. Rodger's heavy farmer's two-blade jack-knife, 55c.; celebrated Madras jack-knife, 50c.; carved wood handle bread-knife, 40c.; Rodger's butcher knife, 30c.; silver butter knife, 35c.; silver pickle fork, 30c.; beautiful pearl handle butter knife, \$1; pearl handle pickle fork, \$1; 1/2-do. medium size silver teaspoons, 41c.; 1/2-do. large silver teaspoons, 55c.; 1/2-do. dessert silver teaspoons, \$1.00; silver table-spoons, 25c. each; ladies' pearl handle pocket knife, 25c. (two blade); elegant first quality carving knife and fork, \$1.25; best Wade & Butcher hollow-ground razor, \$1; 1/2-do. best white handled dessert knives, \$1.35; 1/2-do. silver-plated dessert knives, \$1.50; six-inch best Sheffield scissors, 25c.; button-hole scissors, 30c.; gent's two-blade pearl handle pen knife, 50c.; splendid ebony or red wood handled knives and forks, 1/2-do. each, for \$1.40, by mail; Yankee dish-cloth, 15c.; solid steel American curry comb, 23c.; splendid black horse brush, 28c.; good, strong brace and six auger bits (1/4, 5-16, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8 one inch), per complete set by mail, postage paid, \$2.00.

On the following goods each purchaser pays his own cost of transportation, we to put them free on board the cars at Hamilton:—

No. 1 Daisy barrel churn, \$3.75; No. 2 at \$4; No. 3 at \$4.50; sleigh bells, back straps, 30c.; body straps (go round the body), 90c.; two-hell shaft gongs, 35c. per pair; three-hell shaft gongs, 45c. per pair; oiled cloth lap rugs, \$1.25; rubber covered (wool lined, fancy patterns) lap rug, and a splendid article, for only \$2; heavy all wool lap rugs, \$3.50 each; web halters, 15, 20 and 25 cents; leather halters (rope shank), 45 and 60 cents each; black leather halters with leather shanks, 75 and 90 cents for one inch and 1 1/4 inch respectively; oiled cloth horse covers, \$1.50; a splendid American buggy whip, 25c.; 1/4 whale-bone whip, 75c.; 1/2 length raw-hide whip, 90c.; fanning mills, with all sieves complete, \$18; crushed oyster shells for poultry, \$5 per barrel (about 400 lbs.); farmer's vise and anvil, \$2.50; Chinese gray goat robes, \$7.50; black goat robes, \$9.50; extra large pure white goat robes, \$10; Australian bear robes (equal to the old buffalo), \$12 each. All our robes are well lined with strong plush in fancy patterns. Mrs. Pott's smoothing irons per set of three only 85c.; lantern, 50c.; lantern with reflector, 75c.; cutting box knives No. 3 per pair, \$1.75; No. 4 (most common size in use), \$2 per pair; No. 5, \$2.50; Stanley blades, the best lance-tooth and X-cut saws now in use, price, 5 foot, \$2.50; 5 1/2 foot, \$2.75; 6 foot, \$3 each; patent saw handles, 25c. per pair extra; 10 lb. butter scale, \$3; 240-lb. scale, \$5; 1,000-lb. platform scale, \$12.90; 1,500-lb. platform scale (with drop lever), \$22; 2,000-lb. scales (with-out droplever), \$22; Northwest lined horse blankets, \$1.50 each; all wool horse blankets each \$3; unlined hemp blankets, 50c., 75c. and \$1 each; circles, 20, 25 and 30 cents; single harness, nickel mounted, at \$10, \$13 and \$15 per set. Our \$15 harness is the same as nearly all ordinary saddlers sell at \$25. Royal Canadian clothes wringer, \$3 each; handy tub stand and wringer (in one piece), \$5 each; best washing machines for \$4.50 each; meat cutter, \$2; sausage stuffer, \$1.25; a set of brace and six bits, if enclosed with goods to go by express or freight, only \$1.50 per set; farm whiffletrees (ironed off), 50c. each; road carts, \$16 each; farm working neck-yokes (ironed off), \$1 each; buggy wheels of best quality, \$7 per set of four; democrat wheels, \$7 per set of four; open buggies, \$55 each; top buggies, \$65, \$67.50 and \$70; buggy tops, lined, \$12.50 each; solid steel nail hammers of best quality, 50c.; large grain scoop, \$1; medium size grain scoop, 75c.

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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.

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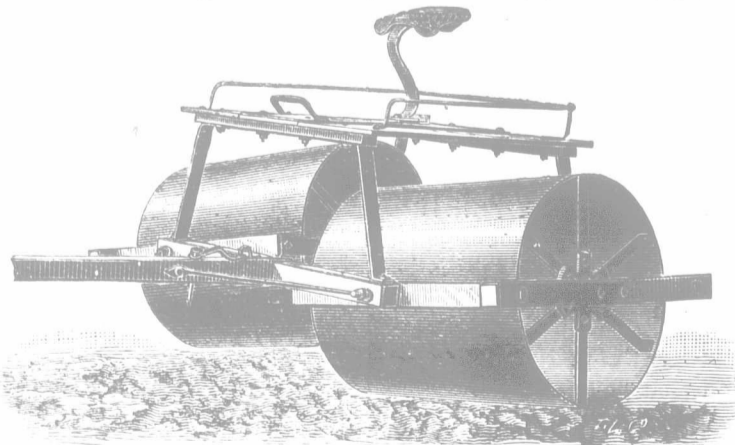
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