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 - 6.—No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
 - 7.—Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

—TO BE—

Published Semi-Monthly.

ENLARGED! NEW FEATURES! NEW TYPE!

Since making the announcement in our last issue that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would be issued twice a month after 1st of January, 1893, without any advance in price, we are pleased to inform our friends that we have received many expressions of encouragement, showing the appreciation in which this advanced step is held. Many of our patrons have expressed their willingness to aid us in extending our already immense circulation.

This change will involve a large additional expense, but it is undertaken with the confidence that it will largely add to our subscription list. Now is the time to obtain new subscribers, and we trust each of our old friends will endeavor to send us a few new names, and, if possible, sufficient to secure some of the valuable prizes offered in another column.

Lessons from the Shows.

There can be no source through which the same amount of instruction can be acquired within a given space of time as that which may be gained by attending one of our high class exhibitions. And through no other medium can anything like as good an idea be formed of the high class of productions from both farm and factory that our country is producing, and which are brought together for public inspection on these occasions, while at the same time attendants are at hand to give any information desired concerning the animals or articles under their care. Amid so much that is useful and highly instructive, it is a reproach to our modern show system that so much of an objectionable character should be allowed to be carried on, to the injury of the young people who attend these gatherings. The hope of our country's progress is in this class; yet they are learning evil under the cloak of instruction at agricultural fairs, and are induced to squander their earnings and corrupt their morals by practices that are not countenanced under any other circumstances. The Toronto Industrial has always catered to the public taste by giving special attractions a large share in their programme. Most of these at the recent show were interesting in character and original in design, and not of that gross description which distinguished those of former years, while there was an entire absence of any of the immoral "fakir" element that is a disgrace to so many of our agricultural exhibitions. The Quebec Provincial Fair held at Montreal was conducted more nearly as the ideal of an agricultural and industrial exhibition than any of the year. The side attractions were conspicuous

by their absence, while the citizens of the metropolis patronized their exhibition in the most liberal manner possible, and displayed the deepest interest in the productions of the industrial and enterprising people who had contributed to this exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen and every class of society inspected the stock and other departments with a zeal not often witnessed in these days of circus performances. Altogether the vast attendance brought together so swelled the receipts that the board of management are to be congratulated upon the financial success achieved. Montreal does not make the pretence to moral supremacy that some of her rival cities claim, but the executive of her exhibition deserves credit for the conduct of the cleanest show of the season.

In the above particulars London and Ottawa can well afford to borrow a pattern from their sister city. The least said the better of the numberless modes of extortion allowed to be carried on in the most prominent parts of the exhibition grounds at both these places. That these demoralizing practices are allowed to be operated upon the exhibition grounds of a country that prides herself upon the high tone of her morals speaks very little in behalf of the scruples of the men who form the executive of many of our fair associations, and who for the paltry toll derived from the right to operate these infamous devices place the morals of our youth in danger.

Directly or indirectly all our exhibitions obtain some assistance from government funds annually paid to the local societies. Now the question arises, Cannot the law be so amended that the exhibitions that allow gambling devices to be carried on within their limits be debarred from receiving any government grant whatsoever?

The ADVOCATE has all along pointed out the fact that years ago our most successful exhibitions were carried on purely in agricultural character. At that time more than double the money was offered in the live stock and other classes at many of our most prominent exhibitions, yet far better financial results were obtained. The Montreal exhibition proves that this is still the case, and that it does not require objectionable attractions to draw a crowd. At least let them be free from a host of gambling fakirs, who are the worst parasites that can possibly prey upon a pleasure-seeking public.

Valuable Premiums.

Your attention is directed to the valuable premiums offered in another column. Any enterprising man or woman can soon get sufficient new subscribers to entitle them to any of our prizes of live stock. We have also made exceedingly favorable arrangements for offering one of the best sewing machines manufactured, embracing all the latest improvements.

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

Notes from England.

Dullness and depression are the characteristics of the cattle trade at the present time. Last week the primest English breeds made but 4s. 8d., and Canadians 4s. per 8 lbs. Stores were even worse, for there is no demand at all for them. But while the prices for cattle are low, those for sheep are still worse. At Lewes fair, where 19,000 sheep and lambs were exposed, prices ranged only from 20s. to 43s. for sheep, and 18s. 6d. to 35s. for lambs, showing a fall in two years of 20s. to 22s. in sheep, and of 9s. to 10s. 6d. for lambs. In Scotland values are even ruinous, and a leading agricultural paper records an instance of a consignment of poultry and one of lambs to Kingussie, a popular summer resort in Scotland, where the lambs brought several pence less per head than did the fowls, which realized 2s. 6d. This is probably an extreme case, still reports from the Scotch sales record the sale of cheviot lambs as low as 4s. a head.

The recent heavy rains have done much harm to the grain that is still out, especially in the north of England, and even as far south as North Lincolnshire, as well as the oats in the Highlands; but, fortunately, the large proportion of the crops was out of harm's way. Blight, too, has been very prevalent among the wheat, and disease is rapidly spreading among the potatoes.

The low price of wheat has induced farmers to abandon the cultivation of that cereal, and to turn their attention to grazing. This is indicated by the agricultural returns, which show that the wheat area is reduced by 87,438 acres, or 3.8 per cent. less than last year, or 7 per cent. as against the average of 1890.

The reduction in wheat is followed, as might be anticipated, by an increase in the live stock of the country. According to the returns of the Board of Agriculture, the number of cattle this year is 6,944,783, as against 6,852,821 last year; the increase being entirely confined to those of two years old and upwards. These butchers' beasts have made the large gain of 162,057, and naturally tend to keep down prices. Pigs, however, have lost ground, and show a reduction of 26.0 per cent on 1891.

In conjunction with the increase in the live stock of the country, the increased and constantly increasing imports of cattle and sheep from the United States, Canada and South America, not to mention the dead million which is arriving from New Zealand, which, last reports say, has swamped the rising trade in lambs from Canada, render the prospects of the English farmers anything but rose colored. The low prices realized for the harvest produce, and with little prospect of a rise in view during the winter, do little towards encouraging them to invest in stores, notwithstanding the extremely low prices at which they can be purchased.

The announcement made by Secretary Rusk that the United States is free from pleuropneumonia is looked upon as only a prelude to an attack upon our parliament for the unrestricted admission of American cattle, and, with the bars once down, we shall doubtless see our markets crowded with American stores. The free introduction of American stores, it is felt, will seriously endanger cattle breeding, which has been one of the props of the agriculturist in the United Kingdom. Dairying will also suffer, for the profit of the annual calf will be lost, as no one will rear a calf when three-year-old American steers can be bought at what it will cost to raise a home-bred yearling.

From the serious aspect of the present outlook it is gratifying that a somewhat better condition exists in pedigreed stock. Shires have sold well, and a good market is found for Hackneys of the best type, while the tops of the best herds and flocks have fetched good prices. The Earl of Ellesmere has recently sold a Shire filly by R. R. for 300 guineas, and at Mr. Chandos' Pole Gells sale, forty-two head realized £2,420 5s., an average of £57 12s. 6d. a piece; the four-year-old mare by Bar None being bought for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for 170 guineas. At Mr. C. E. Cooke's sale of Hackneys the bidding was brisk, especially for the

fillies got by Cadet, who had previously been sold to Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, for £3,000; 14 brood mares, including ponies, made an average of £78; 13 foals at foot averaged £50 17s. 8d., and 11 yearling fillies averaged £110 14s. 6d.

We have had several American as well as Canadian buyers over here, and on the 10th September a valuable lot of both horses and sheep left on the Lake Superior, among the shippers being Mr. J. Y. Ormsby, who has been purchasing several excellent improved Large Yorkshires, one of them a first prize winner at the Royal. Mr. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., has also been making large purchases of horses; his lot, 22 in number, comprised Shires, Cleveland Bays, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, one of the best being the 1st prize Royal winning Shire stallion Nailstone Standard, who should be heard of again. Shropshire sales from well known flocks have gone off fairly well. At the annual draft sale of the Onibury flock shearing rams averaged £10, and at Mr. J. E. Farmer's sale the satisfactory average of £12 7s. was obtained. Lord Polwarth's sale of Border Leicesters made an average of £36 1s. 4d., the highest priced lot, a shearing, fetching £150, and exceeding the highest price last year by £20; another brought £120, and the next highest £103.

Shropshires at W. S. Hawkshaw's.

It is always a pleasing sight to view a pure-bred herd or flock, but when either is composed of a lot of superior individuals it is doubly interesting. Such is the Shropshire flock of Mr. Hawkshaw, which, in point of numbers, is one of the largest, while in uniformity of character and individual excellence in the sheep it contains is at least equal, if not superior, to any flock of this breed we have yet seen. At the time of our visit the breeding flock was composed of eighty imported ewes, which were divided into two flocks.

The first point that attracts attention on coming into the flock is the large size of the sheep, with which quality is combined in a high degree. It is a well known fact that it is comparatively easy to get either one of these points developed singly, but to get sheep that unite both large size and undoubted quality means considerable trouble in selection and a higher outlay than many are willing to pay. It has, however, been Mr. Hawkshaw's aim in all his importations that he has selected to buy nothing but the very best specimens obtainable, and these have, so far, been entirely confined to store or field sheep.

Of the eighty ewes before mentioned, fifty were being bred to the three-shear ram Wool Merchant, that has proved a most impressive sire, as the two wonderfully uniform crops of lambs that have already been obtained through his use demonstrate. One hundred and seventy-five dollars was refused for this ram in his shearing form immediately after he arrived with the summer importation of 1890, and he has necked so well with this flock of ewes the last two seasons that his owner estimates that he has already realized this money several times. The remaining thirty are mated with the wonderfully good shearing ram imported this season, and if one can judge of the results that may be expected from his use on the flock by his individual appearance, this choice should be followed by some extra fine lambs next season. The ewes have been mated early to both rams, and if there is not a good turn-out of show lambs for next season's trade we shall certainly be disappointed.

This season's importation consisted of the shearing ram just mentioned and a lot of shearing ewes, which are all of much the same type, as they combine large size with wonderfully dense fleeces of extra fine wool. These sheep are of the low down type, with abundance of bone and well woolled down the legs, and the lot presents a very fine appearance, which doubtless is partly to be accounted for by the frequent use of the very convenient dipping apparatus that we were afterwards shown. We were informed that the flock was dipped three times during the past season, the trouble of dipping being much more than repaid by the well doing of the flock. In breeding lines these sheep have

been drawn from six English flocks, in order to obtain sheep of the high order required. A goodly number are from the Loughcrew flock of Mr. Napper, Old Castle, Ireland, which has been so successfully shown at the Royal and other English shows of late years, and which was first founded and has yearly been recruited by specimens of the best English flocks. These sheep were remarkably large and fine. The old Onibury flock of Messrs. F. Bach & Sons also is well represented, this flock being long noted for its winnings at the principal English shows. The balance of Mr. Hawkshaw's sheep were selected from equally good flocks, which we have not space to mention here.

One advantage for the intending purchaser in visiting this flock is that none are reserved, the first customer always having the choice. This accounts for the amount of business that has already been done the present season, as Mr. Hawkshaw informed us that he had sold 134 sheep of his own breeding or importing during 1892.

Banish the Scrub Sire.

Experience and observation in the realm of beef production alike teach that the use of pure-bred sires of the desired type cannot be too often nor too strenuously insisted upon. At the risk of repeating an old story, it must be "line upon line and precept upon precept." From the great marts of the world comes with ever renewed emphasis the demand for quality, quality, quality. The narrowing margins of profit also drive home the conclusion with irresistible logic that the day of the high-backed, raw-boned, slab-sided, five-year-old steer is done. He costs too much and is not wanted. Take for example the opinion of Mr. John McMillan, M. P. of South Huron, Ontario, who for two score years or more has been engaged in the breeding and feeding of stock, and also for seven years past in exporting fat cattle to Great Britain. In this work his sons are actively associated with him. They have on several occasions visited Manitoba and the Northwest Territories picking up stockers in the fall. These they ship to Ontario, stall feed over winter, and then take forward to the Old Country the following spring, realizing, we doubt not, a satisfactory profit upon them. During the past summer Mr. McMillan himself made a tour of observation all through Manitoba and the Northwest, and, in conversation with the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, had no hesitation in declaring upon a conservative estimate that there was a difference of at least \$10 per head (others have put it as high as \$15) in favor of steers bred from a pure-blooded bull, of the right sort, in comparison with those from scrubs, or even grades, whose progeny reverts back, having, as they do, a diminishing quantity of pure blood in their veins and of prepotency. The extra cost of securing the service of a pure-bred sire is but a trifle compared with the aggregate of that \$10 per head on the progeny, which farmers cannot afford to lose. The sum and substance of it is, that the scrub bull tagging about with so many herds of the country, as he yet does, is a nuisance and a financial damage, and the sooner he is banished the better. Mr. McMillan prefers a steer that will be ready for the market at two and a-half or three years old, low set fellows, with straight top and bottom lines, well sprung ribs, full behind the shoulder, and also meated down close to the gambrel joint. A good, heavy weight is not objectionable; in fact, the heavy ones were rather in most favor last season. The point is to have a steer with quality well-finished. Mr. McMillan is fully satisfied that there has been a great loss in the excessive feeding of large quantities of grain—that is to say, more than the animals could properly assimilate—through the mistaken idea of the feeders in attempting to hurry the process of stall fattening. This position accords with the views of others who have carefully experimented along that line. He expresses the conviction also that hurried fattening is undesirable, in that it does not produce so good a quality of meat. Coming from a man of such long and successful experience, these points are deserving of most careful consideration, especially by those who are embarking in the rearing of cattle for beef.

Tamworth Swine.

There are no animals on the farm that have so nearly followed the type of the pure-bred herds as that of swine. If we examine them as they are being loaded at any shipping point they will be found to be nearly the pattern of the pure breeds that are most popular in the locality where these have been fed. This can easily be accounted for by the quick manner in which swine may be reproduced, as the produce of one sow in the third generation would supply breeding animals for a large area of country. Therefore we find that a large proportion of pigs that have been fed for slaughter are to all intents and purposes purely bred. The pork packers claim that by judiciously crossing the different pure breeds a suitable hog may be produced for the English bacon trade. Among those who are much interested in this business are Messrs. J. L.

How to Dishorn Cattle.

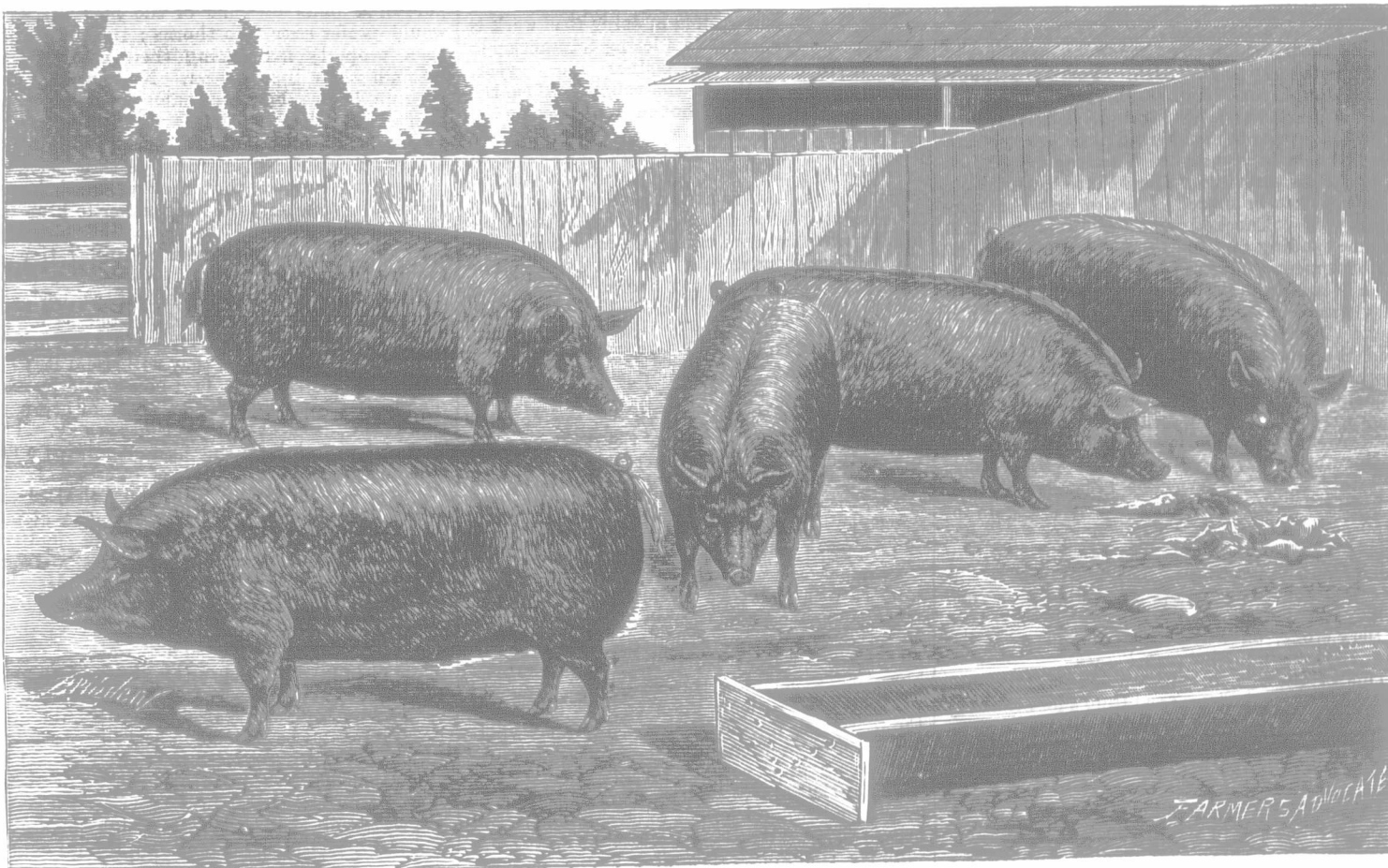
BY J. BEVERIDGE, CLEARWATER, MAN.

As many wish to know how to dishorn cattle I will tell them how to do it. In the calf up to perhaps eight weeks old the embryo horn is loose on the top of the frontal. Cut around the embryo horn and take it out. Gouge off a little of the bone directly under where the horn was and the job is done. The head soon heals, and you have what looks like a born mulley, and no harm done. If the horns have become attached to the frontal bone, use the saw and cut well down, so as to reach the bottom of the embryo horn. The saw should be a very narrow one, that it may be turned and enable you to saw in a gouging manner, and filed like a butcher's saw. Cut yearlings' and two-year-olds' horns a quarter of an inch below the hair; older cattle close to the hair at the matrix. Sometimes the ring of pulpy flesh lies outside the hair; if so, cut it off or the horn will grow. In most cases the matrix lies back of the edge of the hair; cut well down—if it takes a little hair, no matter.

The Selection and Feeding of Steers.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU.

The steers that were let out to feed last season in this locality were given to farmers at \$2.75 per hundred pounds (five pounds off), and were taken back in the spring for \$4 (five pounds off). There were a few let out for \$1.25 per month for feeding, Mr. Ironsides, the cattle exporter, finding chop and hay, the feeders the stable room and straw. They were all tied from fall till when shipped in spring. In this part of the country there was plenty of feed grain that the farmers could not sell, and this arrangement paid some of them very well. They got paid for grain they could not sell, and also for feeding. As far as I know, the feeders were satisfied; but I believe it would pay better for a feeder to buy the cattle. Then they could secure a class of cattle



A LITTER OF HALF-BRED TAMWORTHS AND BERKSHIRES.

Grant & Co., Ingersoll, Ont., who claim that the Tamworth cross between the thoroughbred Tamworth swine and the Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas and Suffolks, is rapidly becoming more favorable with those interested in raising hogs for profit in Western Ontario. The packers of pork have long seen the necessity of trying to introduce a cross that would lengthen the hog, deepen the side, with a heavier ham and lighter shoulder. The result of the cross with the Tamworths on the shorter breeds above referred to fairly supplies their needs, and for this purpose the firm mentioned above imported 52 head of Tamworths last June from the celebrated herds of Messrs. W. H. Mitchell, E'emdene, Kenilworth; Watson Norman, Ibbotson, and Egbert DeHamal, Middleton Hall, England. The accompanying cut represents a litter of half-bred Tamworths and Berkshires that were delivered at Messrs. Grant's factory, weighing, at six months old, an average 205 pounds, which had been winter fed in an ordinary barn yard.

It is important that the animal be securely and firmly fastened. Put the brute in a strong stanchion, take a strong rope fifteen feet or so long, with two rings at one end two or three inches in diameter; put the rope over the brute's neck, double the rope through one ring and draw the loop over the nose; put the rope over the top of the stanchion a little to one side, have your men raise the head as high as possible and draw up on the rope tight, put the rope through the other ring and bind around the bar again. Have a man hold the rope while you saw away. If you cannot reach the second horn, let down the head and bind it up the other side. Examine the horn, saw close to the hair or at the matrix in a gouging manner. Let the brute loose as soon as the operation is over. Don't be afraid of a little blood; you are not within four inches of the brain, and the bleeding will stop soon after being let loose. The horns of cattle a year or more old are hollow at the base. When first cut off they look a little bad, but they soon heal, skin over and hair out, and look like a natural mulley. It takes the viciousness mostly out of them, and renders them quiet and in-

offensive. that would feed to better advantage. I believe that any person raising cattle for beef ought to use a good pedigreed bull of some of the beef breeds. The cattle that pay the farmer best are those that are "finished" before they are three years old. Steers that are good grades will fatten better than old "natives," and the kind of steers I would like are good, thick, heavy Short-horn grades. I think that the dairy breeds will never supply the right class of beef steers. Steers for feeding ought to get some feed as soon as the grass gets dry in the fall, so that they will not lose flesh before being put into the stable. I would keep them in until shipped. As for food I would rather have a mixed ration than any one kind of grain—if a steer will not eat one kind, give him another. I like barley, bran and oats better than frozen wheat; but farmers have to use what they have grown. Sheaf oats make a very good feed for cattle and horses that are not working, and not a very expensive one.

Manitoba Notes.

BY "BUCKBOARD."

INVESTING MONEY THOUGHTLESSLY—
OBSERVATIONS.

That thousands of dollars are yearly foolishly invested by our farmers becomes more evident each year. There are always men concocting plans by which to draw the farmer's attention to some snap, knowing that if a good crop has been harvested the unwary farmer is easily gulled. Cases have continually come before us of farmers being trapped; but, no doubt, one of the most successful was a concern, an agent of which went the rounds, first issuing certificates and taking the names of those farmers who were willing to invest. They were told that upon payment of \$15 they could obtain books, merchandise, etc., from some wholesale house in Toronto, and thus would "easily save forty per cent.," or "sometimes" more. On payment of the \$15 they would receive a showy article worth about \$2.50, and of little practical value to farmers.

I have seen one of their catalogues, and among other articles I notice a double set of harness, giving retail price at \$28; price to members, \$25. In this article a saving of twelve per cent. is only made, which any farmer can save in our own province by paying cash. This \$25 will buy a good double set of harness in any of our towns. Then a single set is illustrated, showing retail price \$16; price to members, \$13.50,—a good set of which can be bought in Winnipeg for \$12 or \$13. Thus a saving of about sixteen per cent. is supposed to be made. I notice that a big percentage is "knocked off" on literature, but anyone sending to Toronto or Montreal can, no doubt, procure a discount for cash, and can do so in Winnipeg. Farmers can buy all the books they want here at a very little more than in the east. The forty per cent. which these agents told the farmers could "easily be saved" on "some" articles, does not show up in their catalogue, with the exception of on pianos, an article they were well aware would seldom be inquired for. A cabinet piano is quoted at \$425; price to members, \$275. Now, these people must certainly think our farmers a green lot, if they expect to make them believe that a gain of \$150 can be made on a \$425 article. A first-class piano can be bought in Winnipeg, or any other Canadian city, for \$300, and even as low as \$200, and some makes less. But it is such articles as jewellery, fire-arms, silverware and cutlery stock, on which a good profit is made, that they show in their catalogues.

One of these men, representing this concern, came the round last year peddling a lot of shoddy material, and in some cases induced farmers to invest as much as \$30. And now they have let this fellow swindle them again, for it is nothing less.

In conclusion, I would say to the farmers, "Don't buy a pig in a poke". It is easy to get a few hundred catalogues printed and make a fine display on paper! But, farmers, patronize your own store, the keeper of which carries you over a bad crop, or sometimes more than that. Has not the man that gives you your food and clothing on time the first right to your ready cash? Well, then, tell these agents so when they come around. Give them a wide berth, especially if they talk plausibly about giving something for nothing.

The Pilot Mound Sentinel very concisely and pointedly sums up the matter to which I have been referring in the following sentence: "The farmer pays a sum of money for the privilege of sending more money to somebody unknown, who probably has no existence, and this at the request of a man with whom the farmer has not the slightest acquaintance, and whom he would trust no other way."

THE SLAUGHTER OF PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

Manitoba farmers have of late made many serious complaints of the manner in which prairie chickens have been slaughtered the past season. It appears that men from different towns in the province have made a practice of seeing "how many they could kill". These individuals call themselves "sportsmen", but they are wrongly named. They should be called "wholesale slaughterers". The season not

being opened till the 15th of September, does not allow the farmer to enjoy one or two days' sport, as they are then too busy harvesting, which they could not leave to go hunting.

This date might be easily altered to the 1st of September, the chickens then being quite ready for the gun. Many of the farmers have turned a good number of these "sportsmen" off their land, forbidding them to fire a shot on their property. And I would advise this step to be followed more generally, because if something is not done to stop this butchering of game we shall soon be without prairie chickens or anything else.

I heard of three "sports" in southern Manitoba, who, up to the 29th September, killed over three hundred chickens, partridge, etc. It is such cases as this that should not be allowed. Strange to remark, two out of the three were "men of the law", and this is the way they set an example! Surely some law can be made prohibiting this wholesale butchery.

STATUTE LABOR VS. TREE PLANTING AS A MEANS OF DOING ROAD WORK.

That the present system of doing road work is nothing more or less than a losing transaction to municipalities becomes plainer every year. Anyone going through the country when the statute labor is being "put in", and seeing the manner in which the work is done, would at once come to the conclusion that those engaged in "working for the Queen" had just met to enjoy a smoke and to have a good time. I beg to make the following suggestions: Let every municipality have its taxes paid in cash, and let the road work out in contracts. A large majority of the farmers would prefer this, and it would cause competition; and where the municipalities get one dollar's worth of work done now, they would get five dollars' worth done. Then another way of improving the value of land and the country is this: Let the farmers and other owners of land plow up, say one rod wide, the land on each side of the roads in every township, backset it the next season, and sow broadcast seed of the maple or cotton tree. The latter, perhaps, would be the best, as it grows into a good sized tree, and will shoot up from thirty to fifty feet high.

What a different opinion those coming here from eastern countries would have of our province, and then see the hundreds of benefits we ourselves would reap. There would be little or no danger of lives being lost in the winter blizzards, as once on the road they could not easily get off without knowing it. Then, see the protection it would be against the hot winds which burn up thousands of bushels of grain; and we all are aware that those parts of our province that are wooded get more rain than we do on the bare prairie, not to mention numerous other good points it would make. Nothing will improve the appearance of our fair province more, and besides add countless value to the land. Let this system be tested next year by municipalities, and see if it would not give better satisfaction than at present, but let them be cautious to have a "roadmaster" whom they have confidence in—some uninterested person who will see that the government get one hundred cents on the dollar's worth of work, and not as we are at present, men who "don't like to boss", or are "afraid".

Brandon Poultrymen.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Brandon branch of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Brandon, Oct. 11th, 1892, when the following officers were elected:—R. M. Mathewson, President; J. C. Harrison, Vice-President; Geo. Ashe, Sec.-Treas.; W. F. Wilson, Thos. Chambers, W. Anderson, E. H. White, W. J. Currie and Jas. Kennedy, Directors. Judging by the conversation of the members present, Brandon may be expected to make a very creditable exhibit both in quality and number of birds at the proposed winter show in Winnipeg.

Practical Points in Stall Feeding a Steer.

BY A MANITOBA FEEDER.

In these days of low prices for all farm products, we must pay greater attention to the marketing of these products, endeavoring to place them on the market in the most profitable form, and at the same time reducing the cost of production as much as possible.

Now, instead of hauling our low grade wheat and barley to market and selling it for half a cent a pound or less, burning our straw piles and leaving ourselves with little or no employment for three or four months of winter, can we not make that wheat and that straw pile walk to market on its own legs, bringing us a good profit and leaving on the farm just what we need to keep up the fertility of our soil, besides furnishing us pleasant and profitable employment during the long winter?

I think we can, by breeding and feeding first-class steers—now, mark you, they must be first-class—no use wasting time and feed on scrubs. They must be good grades, sired by pure-bred bulls of some of the beef breeds; I would prefer roan Shorthorns; they must have been properly fed during their calfhood and through their first winter. Now, we will suppose we have a bunch of such steers about one year and a-half old; I should tie them up in pairs in comfortable stables, and begin to feed a little chop as the nights get frosty, letting them run during the day, so that they will not loose a pound of grass beef, as it is cheaper to keep that on than to replace it. As soon as winter sets in, tie them up and get them on full rations as soon as possible.

Feed twice a day chop wheat or barley, or both (adding say one-third or one-half chop oats, or even whole oats, for awhile at first), increasing the quantity as they will stand it, which can be judged by their feed boxes and by their manure. Give what hay or chaff or green cut straw they will eat three times a day. They should have at least one feed of turnips a day. Ensilage is, I think, out of question in this country as yet; but turnips can be raised with very little expense, and will be of the greatest service in keeping the steers in right condition, and in enabling them to properly assimilate the dry chop and straw or hay. I would let them out to water once a day, which I consider often enough. Don't forget the salt, which they should have every day. Now feed and water at regular hours; supply a good bed, and keep them clean, comfortable and quiet, and next Easter you will have a bunch of two-year-olds that should weigh 1,200 lbs., and be worth \$45 or \$50 apiece, with which, I think, you will feel well repaid for your labor and feed, besides having a pile of first-class manure left behind.

You should have scales to weigh both steers and feed, and then there would be no guess work, and you could see from time to time just what you were doing.

[NOTE.—Our correspondent (who, by the way has had a good many years' experience in Manitoba), makes a number of excellent points in his letter. Nothing could be more important than preventing the loss of flesh which the steers have gained so cheaply on grass. Proper feeding during calfhood, too, is an essential. The first year is the most important year in the animal's life, and the first six months of that the more important. What is lost at that period can never be regained. Nor does this imply that any "forcing" or "hot-house" system need be pursued. The safe path to tread is a golden mean between starvation and pampering. Our correspondent as a natural adjunct in his work as a feeder directs attention to the need for comfortable housing in winter, the necessity for which experienced men well know; but let no one, therefore, runaway with the impression that something elaborate or expensive is necessarily implied. Some grand stall-fed steers have come out of sod stables, and others cheaply constructed until the owners could afford something more permanent.—EDITOR.]

The Teaching of Experiments in Feeding Milking Cows.

BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON, OTTAWA.

There are few matters of greater interest to the man who keeps cattle, which I think it important for him to know, than the most economical way of feeding cattle. Instead of presenting a long and elaborate explanation of the underlying principles of cattle feeding, I will try and concentrate your attention on a few of the main points of feeding dairy stock in stables. Most men who feed cattle take no pains to have any practical knowledge on the subject at their fingers' ends. I hardly ever meet a farmer who has given as much thoughtful attention to the feeding of his stock as he has to the shape of the mould board of his plow. I do not know any part of farm practice which has been followed with so much hap-hazard blindness as the feeding of cattle.

Food is any substance which nourishes the tissues of the body and at the same time furnishes energy to perform the functions of living. A horse wears off parts of his muscles by working. He expends energy by pulling loads, and must have something to supply the waste which comes from efforts and movements. A cow does not require so much energy for labor, but she requires nourishment for the maintenance of her body, and substances for the formation of the product which she yields. So in feeding cows you have to feed materials not merely to supply the place of waste tissue, but to form a product having the same constituent elements in itself as the feed which is consumed. The body of a cow creates nothing. Nobody creates anything. We may change the appearance of things—we may alter the arrangements of things—we never create. We may expend only what we have before acquired. Now then, in feeding cattle economically a man has to use the kinds of food which are adequate to furnish energy—force—like the fuel in the furnace for the boiler of an engine. Some foods have in them a sufficiency of energy to keep the animal living, but the energy is difficult to get at—to get out by the animal. Another way of putting it: If you analyse a stick of cordwood quite green, you will find there as much substance and more than in the same stick of cordwood quite dry, and I think the green stick of cordwood would give you more energy through a steam engine than the dry one, but it would take more favorable conditions to get it to burn, or in other words to get the energy out for definite use. You get a special service from the silo, in that sense. If you can make the food palatable, you quicken all the energies of digestion. I went to a hotel last year in British Columbia, where the waiters were all Chinamen, and the table cloth seemed to have been sprinkled with coffee and soaked in gravy. All the appointments were in the same condition. The meat, I think, was wholesome, the potatoes seemed to be about as dry as usual, and the bread was all right, yet I could stand only one meal and a half. My digestive organs refused to act after that. I think chemistry could have found more there than one could see. Do not forget in preparing food for cattle to make it of a flavor such as they will like. Talking of corn stalks, if you allow them to wilt for half a day after cutting you will have a delicious aroma. You get that in corn by wilting and in hay by the curing process. I have not time to speak of the real value of ensilage beyond this: We have made a very careful calculation of the cost of the corn ensilage in our silo, and we find it to be about \$1.40 a ton, after making allowance for the waste.

Every animal seems to have a constitutional limit for consuming food with economy and profit. Some animals have a capacity for using a great deal more than others, and of giving a better return for it. In some cases where I have fed beyond 7 lbs. of grain per day per cow, the

quantity and quality of the milk have been increased and depreciated, respectively. When that result follows liberal feeding, we have gone beyond the capacity of that animal for economical digestion; when we go beyond that, it means both a waste of feed and injury to the animal. I find a great many men feeding animals more rich food than they can use to advantage. Now, rich food has a very small proportion of water in itself, and an animal must have a great deal of water in its system to use rich food to advantage. Under suitable conditions an animal will not drink enough water to enable it to use more than 6 or 7 lbs. of grain per day to advantage, if it is fed plenty of dry fodder besides. Water performs a double service in the feeding of animals—it is a solvent to dissolve the food, and it is a vehicle to carry the dissolved food around the system. Now, every milking cow requires a large quantity of water, and you can give it to her best in the form of succulent food. If you have a cow with a large capacity and are giving her a large supply of grain food, make sure that you give her succulent food with it.

In our feeding experiments with milking cows, definite conclusions cannot be given yet, for the simple reason that the experiments will have to be continued longer and repeated in some parts, to establish any principle or reliable and instructive conclusions.

In the case of three cows, we commenced on a ration as follows: Corn ensilage, 30 lb.; hay, 15 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 53 lb. Of that mixture, the cows consumed an average of 68 pounds each per day. The cost was 23 19 cents per day.

At the end of one month the quantities of ensilage and hay were increased, until the ration stood: Corn ensilage, 40 lb.; hay, 20 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 68 lb. Of that mixture, the animals consumed an average of 53 pounds per day. The daily cost was 16 22 cents per head. In this class, as between the first and second periods of feeding, the cost per day was reduced nearly 7 cents per head, and there was no appreciable falling off in the yield of milk. There was the natural lessening of quantity, which in the course of a month was equal to 1 pound 6 ounces of milk per cow per day.

With another set of three cows of smaller size, the cost per day was reduced by increasing the proportion of bulky food in the ration. For the first month the ration stood: Corn ensilage, 60 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 68 lb. Of this mixture, the cows consumed per day 74.5 pounds each. The value of feed per day was 15.57 cents.

During the feeding period of the second month, an additional quantity of corn ensilage was added to the ration, after which it stood as follows: Corn ensilage, 90 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 98 lb. Of this mixture the cows consumed an average of 70.8 pounds each per day. The value of the same was 11.75 cents per day per cow.

In every one of the cases, when the ration of six different sets of cows was reduced in cost by the addition of bulky feed with the meal, we found that the animals consumed a less weight per day of the cheaper ration; and in no case was there any appreciable difference in the yield of milk that could be reckoned as due to that cause. The indication of the test is that the ordinary cows, of from 900 to 1,200 pounds, cannot consume to advantage more than from 7 to 8 pounds of meal mixture per day, together with corn ensilage or hay or roots.

In every case the teaching of the experiment is in this direction,—that by reducing the quantity of the expensive and concentrated feed down to 7 or 8 pounds of meal per day, we obtained as much milk per head, the animals were in as good health, and the cost of feeding was very much lessened. When a large quantity of expensive feed is given, (exceeding the quantities I have mentioned of from 6 to 8 pounds per day for the ordinary cow), it will result in no more milk and no increase of live weight.

Better Methods of Feeding.

No vocation requires a more thorough knowledge of details than the feeding and management of farm stock, and at no time does this demand as close attention as the beginning of winter.

When the herd or flock comes into winter quarters from the pastures in good condition, there is not much difficulty in keeping them moving forward afterwards. Hence, the saying, "well summered, half wintered," has more truth in it than appears on the surface. It is, however, too often that the reverse condition is found to prevail, and it is just here that the skill of the feeder is brought out. Much of the success of wintering animals, whether they are to be kept in store condition or fattened, depends upon the first-month's management in the stall. It will always be found easier to improve them the first month, while the temperature is still more moderately mild than after the more severe weather of winter has set in. More care is also required in changing from the succulent pasture to the drier feed supplied to them in the stable; and as the first month is an exceedingly busy one on the farm the cattle are too often neglected and are apt to fall away, and not only lose weight, but, what is still worse, suffer from loss of health or condition. In this manner nature furnishes a lesson in her wild animals, which are sleek and fat at the beginning of winter, and are thus enabled to withstand the cold which otherwise would prove disastrous where comparatively no shelter is afforded.

Although, if not in high flesh after the summer's run on pasture, stock should at least be in that condition that they should rapidly gain if feed in sufficient quantity and in a proper form is prepared for them, it is in the preparation of the ration that more knowledge and better practice is most seriously required.

The animal organism is like a complicated piece of machinery. Operating it is easy and straightforward while everything is running right, but should a remote part get out of order it then requires the skill of the trained machinist to set it to rights. So with the animals under the feeder's care. With the organs healthy assimilation is perfect, the appetite is regular, and a small quantity of concentrated food in the shape of ground grain, oil cake, cotton seed meal, or whatever is cheapest, nutrition value considered, is all that will be required to form that part of the ration.

Cattle, sheep, and all ruminants have capacious stomachs calculated to manipulate bulky and fibrous food. Nature never intended that they should be fed upon concentrated food alone. Grain is ordinarily much heavier in proportion to its bulk than hay or straw. Thus the ruminating animal requires the grain to be mixed with the more bulky hay or straw, in order that it should go to the first stomach and have the benefit of the macerating process of the rumen, and be raised, remasticated and mixed with the saliva. Experiments have proved that meal and grain and other concentrated food do not in any material extent go to the first stomach when fed to cattle alone, and in order to make the most of feed this point must be guarded against. And herein lies the skill of the feeder to first see that his cattle are in the proper condition with all the organs capable of doing their work, and then to so form the ration that they will be able to assimilate all the nutritious elements in the food with the least possible strain on the digestive organs.

If roots have been grown, there is no time in which these may be fed to greater advantage than during the first month, but they should be fed moderately at first. They help to assimilate the more fibrous and less digestible hay and straw, and in this, more than in the nutrient they contain, lies their value for feeding. When neither roots nor ensilage have been provided, some other method of supplying a succulent ration must be adopted, for if cattle are fed on nothing but dry feed; such as corn fodder, hay or straw, with the addition of ground grain, they may be improved in condition and fattened, but the process is too slow and expensive for profit.

The following management will be attended with more labor, but it will be found to repay

for the time expended: Chaff all rough feed, straw, corn fodder, etc., then prepare the ration by damping with water and thoroughly mixing the intended allowance of bran meal, etc. If this is allowed to stand twelve or, better still, twenty-four hours before feeding, it will soften the fibre of the hay and straw, and in a measure much of the original succulence will be brought back to these dry foods. By this means the prepared food is not only furnished the cattle in a more palatable state, but the particles of the concentrated food, such as meal, etc., are separated, so that the juices of the stomach can act upon them, and thus all the nutritive elements are thoroughly digested.

The same of economical feeding is to obtain the greatest growth while the animal is still young, and if this be the purpose sought there must be a continual gain. All improved breeds, whether it be those of beef or dairy type, have been brought to their present degree of perfection by judicious feeding quite as much as by skill in mating and care in selection.

If generous feeding is omitted, the highest bred herd will quickly revert to its original unimproved form. The effect will show itself in the stunted individuals intended for the flock, or in the dairy breed in the diminishing yield at the pail. The day has gone by when cattle or any stock can be kept with a view to consuming the refuse products that cannot be marketed to advantage. Feeding what could not be sold might have done in the early days of virgin soil and light taxation. In these days success can only be reached by studying to produce animal products by the most economical methods, and in every line generous feeding must be the handmaid of improved breeding.

Some Noted Ontario Sheep Breeders.

The group of portraits, which is given in our plate page for this issue, represents a number of the leading breeders of sheep throughout Ontario. Those of our readers who are interested in sheep husbandry will recognize the faces of men who have become identified with their respective breeds, and with whom they have doubtless frequently met at many of our exhibitions. The description of the flocks that accompany these portraits will also be of interest, giving, as it does, much of the history of what is the foundation of one of our most profitable agricultural industries, while it should be a most useful guide to those who are intending to purchase any of these sorts.

COTSWOLDS.

GEORGE WEEKS'

farm is situated within two miles of Glanworth. He has been breeding Cotswolds for twenty years, and has aimed to breed sheep of the highest type, his attention being paid to size and form, together with quality of wool. The first selections were made from sheep bred from the earlier importations of F. W. Stone, of Guelph, and later on more were added from importations made by Mr. J. C. Ross and Messrs. John Snell's Sons, Edmonton. In 1884 four imported ewes were purchased from James Main. These were bred by Mr. J. Gillett. In 1889 he made his first importation through Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, who selected the ram Donner, who proved a most impressive sire, also a number of beautiful ewes, all of which were bred by R. Swanwick, Cirencester, England. In the fall of 1890, Mr. Weeks visited England, and after viewing many of the most noted flocks selected a number of ewes from the flock of Mr. G. Aldsworth, North Leich. He does not make a practice of fitting for show. His importations and other purchases have been made with a view of possessing a breeding flock of the highest possible type.

HARDY SHORE.

whose farm adjoins that of Mr. Weeks, has been breeding Cotswolds for twenty-one years. At that time wool was an important factor in the annual profits of the flock, his first clipping of Cotswold wool averaging \$5 per fleece. In 1875 he, in connection with his brother, purchased a ram and two imported ewes, the former having won first prize at the Provincial as a lamb the previous year, while the ewes had been first prize winners both in England and at leading Canadian shows. In 1878, imported Sir Robert, a noted prize-winning ram, bred by R. Jacobs, together with two other shearing rams,

were purchased to use on a flock then numbering one hundred head. Again, in 1880, the newly-imported shearing ram Earl of Fyfield was selected, at a cost of \$175, and the following year twelve ewes were imported from the flocks of Messrs. R. Jacobs, R. Swanwick and others. The best imported rams have always been used, to which may be ascribed the present high type of the flock. In company with Mr. Weeks, a circuit of western shows was taken in, beginning with the Western Fair, London, where eleven premiums were carried off, while at the other shows the flock carried everything before them.

LAIDLAW & JACKSON.

The farms belonging to the above firm are situated six miles from London, and one from Westminster Station on the London & Port Stanley Railroad. They established their flock about twenty years ago. In 1885 they bought one ram and a few ewes from Mr. J. Franks, which were imported by W. M. Miller, Clarendon, and bred by Mr. H. Cole, England. They also purchased of James Main in 1886 his entire importation of that year, including the Royal winners. In 1887 they imported a flock selected by one of the firm, a number of these being winners at the Royal English show of that year. These were again exhibited at the leading Canadian shows the same season, winning over \$680 in prizes. These gentlemen have always bred from the choicest imported rams, bred by leading breeders of England. Their flock now numbers about 120 head. The ram that heads the flock at present was imported by Mr. R. M. Miller, Brougham, and bred by Mr. George Bagnall, Burford, England.

LINCOLNS.

MR. R. W. STEVENS.

of Lambeth, Ont., had for eight years kept a flock of high grade Lincolns, but in 1885 he determined to keep nothing but what would trace to imported stock. In consequence he sold out his entire flock and started afresh with eleven ewe lambs, bred from stock imported from the flock of Mr. W. F. Marshall, England, and again, in 1887, he bought five more from Mr. Wm. Oliver, of Avonbank, Ont. The rams which have been used since then have been selected from those imported by Mr. Wm. Walker, of Ilderton, and Mr. John Geary, of London. The ram at present in use is a remarkably good stock getter, his lambs being sought after for show purposes. Mr. Stevens keeps nothing but the best; he has met with success wherever he has shown his flock. He has shipped lambs not only all over Canada but also to a number of States in the Union.

LEICESTERS.

JAMES S. SMITH

Maple Lodge flock of Leicesters was founded about 1853 by the purchase of the best obtainable specimens, imported and home-bred, from Messrs. S. Beattie, Geo. Miller (Markham), John Snell (Edmonton), and Jas. Pe ty (London). Later, choice selections have been added from time to time, as required to build up a flock of uniform excellence. Prize-winning rams have always been used. Among stock rams most recently used have been Monarch 258, winner of first prize three consecutive years at Toronto and London; Major Dodds 257, twice winner at London, and Thornton 266, second in his class and first for ram and four of his get at London, 1891. This well-known flock now numbers over seventy, including a grand lot of rams and ram lambs.

A. E. ARCHER.

This flock was founded some twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Archer's father brought with him from England a few ewe lambs and a ram, all Leicesters. He has ever since kept up the reputation of his flock by purchasing from the best breeders regardless of price. The flock now numbers about thirty breeding ewes and has the grand shearing ram Bernard 267, bred by Mr. James S. Smith, Maple Lodge, at the head. A picked number of the lambs are being kept over this season, which will materially add to the size of the flock another year. At different times representatives from this flock have been very successfully shown, not only at the township and county shows, but also at the Western Fair at London.

MUNGO MCNABB.

This flock was established in 1887 by the purchase of four in-lamb ewes from Mr. Douglas, of Caledonia, which were sired by a ram imported by the Hon. Geo. Brown, of Bow Park. To these were added the same year a number of ewes and a ram purchased from Mr. Thomas Lee, of Highgate. This ram was used with great success for two years, and was followed by a ram purchased from Messrs. Parkinson Bros., of Eramosa. The ram in use at the present time is one imported by Messrs. H. Snell & Sons, of Clinton. He was a prize winner at the Royal Show in 1888. Mr. McNabb has always made it a point of selecting sheep of his own breeding in fitting for shows. About twenty breeding ewes are usually kept, these all being registered.

SHROPSHIRE.

J. & M. PARKER.

This fine flock was founded in 1888 by purchasing from Messrs. J. Miller & Sons, Brougham, two imported ewes, bred by their imported prize-winning ram, Spearman. This firm have increased their flock by choice selections from the stock of the best known breeders, until it now numbers upwards of twenty head. The flock is headed by the well-known stock ram Promoter, bred by Mr. Campbell,

J. Y. ORMSBY,

manager of the Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q., is best known to the stockmen of Canada as the pioneer importer and breeder of pedigree Improved Large Yorkshire swine, although he has also handled Shropshires for some years, his first importation having been made in 1886. Isaleigh Grange Farm, which is the property of the well-known Q. C., J. N. Greenshields, Esq., of Montreal, is stocked with Guernseys, Shropshires and Improved Large Yorkshires. The flock of Shropshires now numbers ninety-three head, a large importation having been made this fall, including winners at the Royal and the Shropshire & West Midland Shows. Among the lot are twelve beautiful shearing rams from the well-known flocks of Messrs. R. Brown, Rugton-Eleven-Towers, Salop, and Geo. Thompson, Wroxall, Warwickshire. These rams were specially selected to supply the demand for first-class stock sheep, and Dr. Ormsby writes us that although he is located away down in Quebec, he hopes to take a share of the Western trade, and will offer special inducements in the way of price and freight to buyers from Ontario.

W. E. WRIGHT.

This flock was established at Glanworth about 1884 with some imported ewes purchased from Mr. James Glennie, of Guelph. The same year an imported ram lamb was obtained from Messrs. Geary Bros, since which yearly additions have been made from the following British flocks, namely:—Messrs. F. Bach, G. Bray, Wm. Blakeway, Mrs. Bromley, and others. The flock, which is carefully bred and very even in quality, numbers 67 head. The greater number are breeding ewes, together with shearing ewes and rams. The lambs of this season are exceedingly fine, of which 26 are still retained in the flock.

W. B. COCKBURN.

the owner of Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, was born on the 21st of July, 1867, on his present farm, the homestead of his father, who settled there in 1859. The farm consists of three hundred acres, situated two miles from Corwhin, on C. P. R., and only a few minutes' drive from the Royal City of Guelph. From his earliest recollection Mr. Cockburn was particularly fond of stock, and in 1886 Shropshires were started by ewes bred from Mr. James Glennie's importations, while the present flock consists of ewes of the best quality, selected at different times from Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw's importations. This flock has never been fitted for the industrial or other large shows, but last year was exhibited at county and local shows, winning everywhere. The flock now numbers about forty, with several shearing rams and ram lambs on hand.

WHITESIDE BROS.

are the owners of the Glen Stock Farm, which they purchased from Messrs. Green Bros., Innerkip. They have only occupied this farm during the present year, but their flock was established at Ellesmere, Ont., in 1888, by the purchase of twelve recorded ewes from Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham. Since then they have been constantly improving by selecting choice ewes from importations made from the best flocks in England. The flock at present consists of fifty breeding ewes, the majority of which are imported.

T. H. MEDCRAFT.

The Shropshire flock belonging to Mr. T. H. Medcraft was founded ten years ago, the first purchase having been a number of imported ewes from Messrs. Geary Bros. The demand being good for first-class Shropshires, Mr. Medcraft visited England in 1890, securing thirty-nine ewes and four rams from the leading breeders of Warwickshire and Shropshire. This flock now consists of sixty-five head of the finest quality, the majority of which are imported. Three imported rams are in use in the flock, with a view of making suitable crosses. The business was originally carried on by William Medcraft & Son, but in April last the partnership was dissolved, Mr. T. H. Medcraft having purchased this farm and the best of the sheep, carrying on the business under his own name.

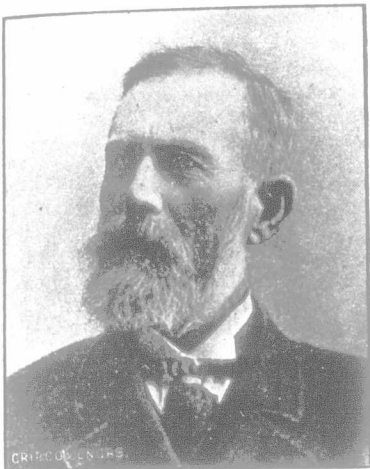
OXFORD-DOWNS.

HERBERT WRIGHT.

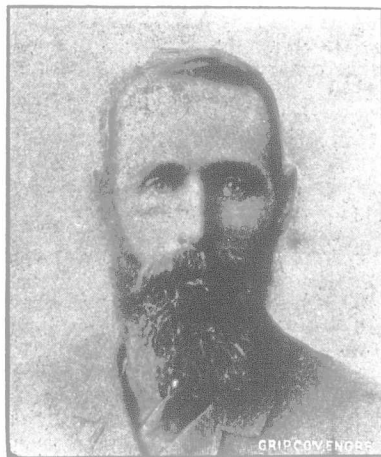
Mapleton Stock Farm is situated about five miles north-east of Guelph. His flock of Oxford-Downs was established in 1888, and of them there are usually an average of about one hundred kept on hand. Mr. Wright deals quite largely in this popular breed of sheep, having had as many as two hundred on his farm at one time. He is aiming to breed sheep of the highest type, and this year made his first importation from leading English flocks. This gentleman is a young breeder who is rapidly coming to the front, and has already taken rank with the best breeders of Ontario.

F. BIRDSALL & SON.

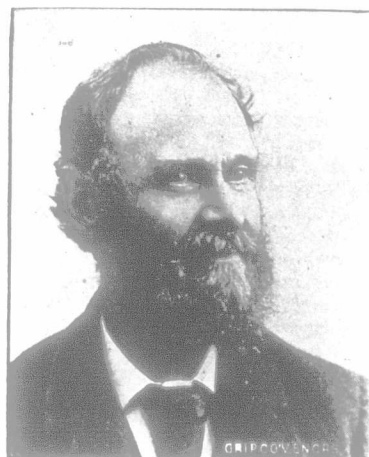
Bellevue Farm consists of one thousand acres in Peterboro County, on the shores of Rice Lake, near Birdsall Station, G. T. R. This flock was founded in 1888, a number of sheep being imported from Mr. A. Brassey, Oxon, England. Since then the flock has been increased by purchase and breeding. Only picked rams have been used, and these from such noted breeders as Messrs. Henry Arkell, Arkell, and Peter Arkell, Teeswater. The ram, Blake, imported by the Ontario Government, has been used with great success in the flock.



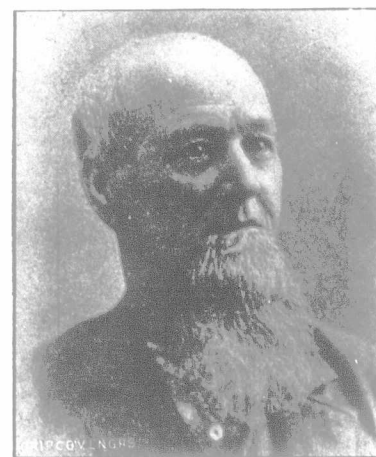
GEO. WEEKS,
GLANWORTH, ONT.,
Cotswolds.



HARDY SHORE,
GLANWORTH, ONT.,
Cotswolds.



WILLIAM LAIDLAW,
WILTON GROVE,
Cotswolds.



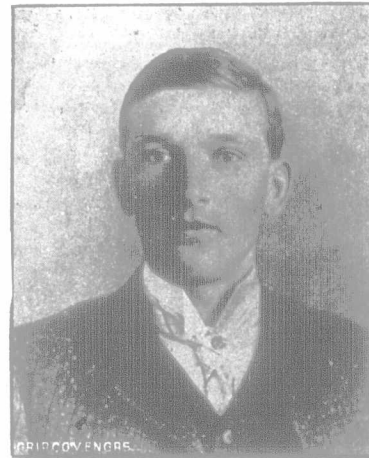
WM. JACKSON,
POND MILLS, ONT.,
Cotswolds.



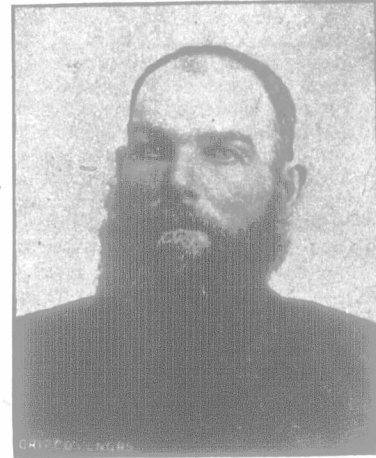
R. W. STEVENS,
LAMBETH, ONT.,
Lincolns.



JAS. S. SMITH,
MAPLE LODGE, ONT.,
Leicesters.



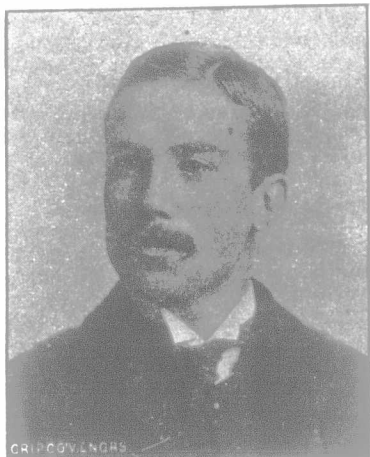
A. E. ARCHER,
WARWICK, ONT.,
Leicesters.



MUNGO MCNABB,
COWAL, ONT.,
Leicesters.



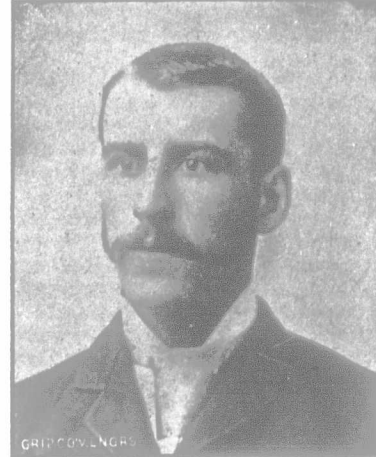
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(Of the firm of J. & M. Parker),
STAMFORD, ONT.,
Shropshires.



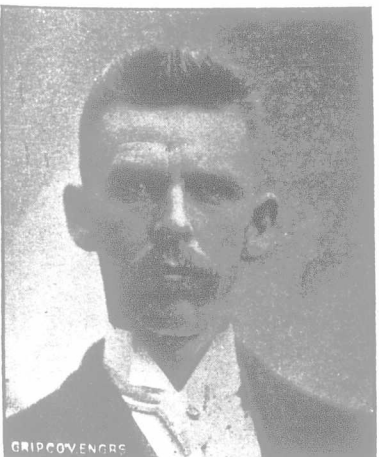
J. Y. ORMSBY,
DANVILLE, P. Q.,
Shropshires.



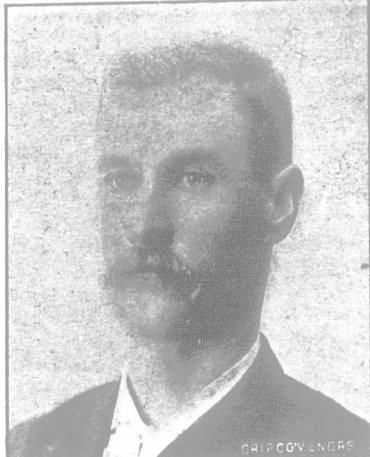
W. E. WRIGHT,
GLANWORTH, ONT.,
Shropshires.



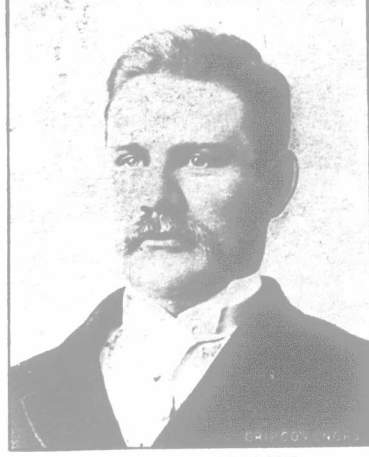
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ABERFOYLE, ONT.,
Shropshires.



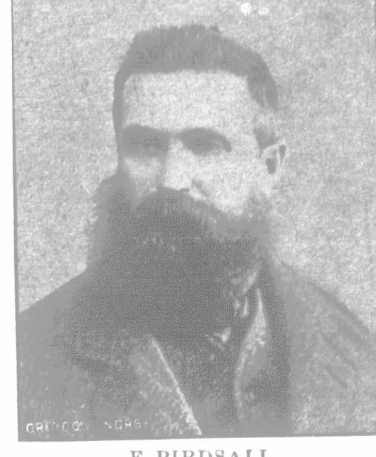
T. M. WHITESIDE,
(Of the firm of Whiteside Bros.),
INNERKIP, ONT.,
Shropshires.



T. H. MEDCRAFT,
SPARTA, ONT.,
Shropshires.

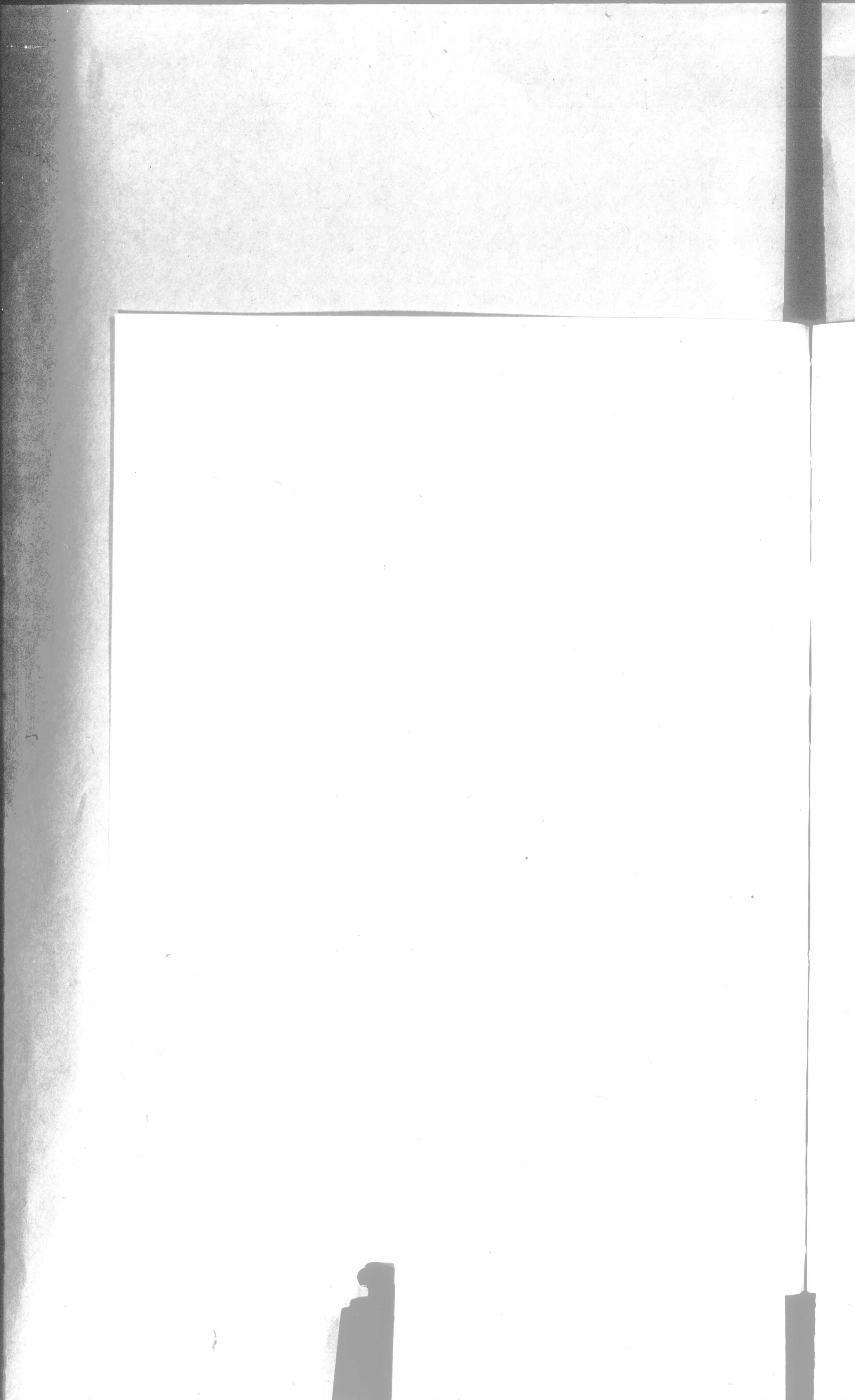


HERBERT WRIGHT,
GUELPH, ONT.,
Oxfords.



F. BIRDSALL,
BIRI SALL, ONTARIO,
Oxfords.

SOME NOTED ONTARIO SHEEP BREEDERS.



Our Scottish Letter.

FAIRS AND MARTS.

An inquiry into the origin of fairs and public markets in Europe takes us back to the days when the outward duties of an elaborate religious ritual occupied much of the time and attention of the people. Henry Morley, a well-known writer and student of ancient manners and customs, says "that the first fairs were formed by the gathering of pilgrims and worshippers about the sacred places, and especially within or about the walls of abbeys and cathedrals on the feast days of the saints." An incident recorded in Holy Writ indicates something of a similar character in the Jewish religion in olden times. There can be no doubt that the assembling of money changers and sellers of doves within the precincts of the Temple of Jerusalem was but the intrusion of what in itself was purely innocent and praiseworthy business into a sphere which belonged not to it. These trades first assembled outside of the Temple walls for the accommodation and convenience of worshippers at the great Jewish festivals, and what had thus begun as a purely legitimate mode of commerce so overcame the religious aspect of the festival that it was, so to speak, crowded out, and, to change the figure, the handmaid became the mistress.

Somewhat similar were the progress and growth of fairs in Europe. From all quarters the worshippers assembled around and within the sacred piles. Their bodily necessities had to be supplied, and traders appeared on the scene. By-and-bye the trade increased, and the heads of the religious houses, with the business instincts which so often distinguished them, began to exact toll for the privilege of selling, and to issue regulations for the better conduct of business. The supremacy of the religious houses in time passed away, but the fairs had become events of local importance. The great marketing days for wide districts, and the secular powers, town councils, and such like, framed regulations for the transacting of business, and in some cases exacted toll. Thus at St. Luke's Fair held at Ruthylen, a town situated farther up the Clyde than Glasgow, which has a charter as a royal burgh dating from the reign of David I., the following rates were levied at the close of last century:—For each horse or mare imported for sale, 1½d.; for each cow or bull, 1½d.; for each pack of linen cloth, 8d.; for each load of fruit, 4d.; for each sheep, ½d.

The religious origin of many of the fairs is further apparent from their names. St. Luke's we have mentioned as held at Ruthylen. The great London Fair was that of St. Bartholomew, which ran its course for seven centuries, and its various stages are summed up by Henry Morley with three words—religion, trade, pleasure. The great meat market at Smithfield stands on the site of this ancient business hive. It finally degenerated into a fierce Saturnalia, and was abolished by special enactment in 1855. The first meat market was opened in its stead thirteen years later. The general law of fairs and markets in England is summed up in Blackstone thus:—"Fairs and markets with tolls belonging to them can only be set up by virtue of a royal grant, or by long and immemorial usage, and prescription which presupposes such a grant. The limitation of these events to the time most convenient for the trade of the locality is a part of the paternal system of government, which makes the government responsible for the comfort of the people."

At present fairs can only be held by virtue of the royal grant, or by virtue of Act of Parliament. No other title than these will suffice. The right to take toll is usually part of the privilege, and the tolls are exigible generally from the sellers and for stallage. A fair once set up by the royal grant is by the common law of England good against the king. He cannot resume the right which he has granted. Alfred the Great is generally credited with founding the first English fairs, other than those that were the natural growth of the religious usage of the people, but it is said by authorities that what he really did was to make the first attempt to regulate fairs by issuing enactments enjoining good behavior and prohibiting the indiscriminate multiplication of

such events. Coming to modern times, we find in 1871 that an Act was passed empowering the High Sheriff of each county, on cause shown, to abolish fairs that had become unnecessary and a nuisance. In 1872 the Irish Local Government Board Act gave power to the governing bodies of any town, being the owners of any fair or market held therein, with consent of two-thirds of the said governing board, and with the consent of the Central Board, to alter and fix the dates of holding fairs. These cursory jottings will have conveyed to the reader some general idea of the origin of fairs, their regulations and government in Great Britain. It will be clear from what has been said that fairs have not been instituted at the mere caprice of individuals of greater or less numbers. They cannot be forced, and they must, to be successful, be held at convenient centres and on convenient dates. Some central authority must have power to regulate their incidence, so that a fair held at one place may not interfere with the success of one held at another. It is easily conceivable how without this central controlling and regulating authority the best devised schemes might miscarry and no success attend them. Some of the fairs in Scotland at least, that are in a state of decadence, are held at places which do not seem to be very convenient, and the question naturally arises, How came they to be planted there? The answer, of course, is that they were so planted to suit the convenience of far other days than ours. To understand their location, we must look back to the days preceding railroads and enquire what were the great trunk roads in those early days. In every case it will be found that the location of the fair was not fixed arbitrarily, but to meet the convenience of the greater number. This led to the remark that fairs are the natural growth of a district and time in which locomotion is slow and tedious; where the railroad has annihilated distance and lengthened time, they are rapidly giving place to the more modern auction mart, and the picturesque dealer is being supplanted by the prosaic, but thoroughly up-to-date auctioneer. The most flourishing fairs are to be found in the West Highland and North Highland districts, where railway communication is unknown, and men still are compelled to adhere to the ways of their fathers. There the fair is still the great centre of business and pleasure—a sort of carnival, which is looked forward to by all the countryside as an annual friendly visitor. Servants are hired and merchandise of all kinds, but especially stock and agricultural produce, is bought and sold. The gossip dates her tales according as they precede or succeed the fair. It was so many weeks or days before, or so many after the fair that the event discussed took place. All this is very interesting and very quaint, but the railroad comes and first pronounces it slow; then the distance to the great town is not so great as it used to be; the auction mart is opened there and the auctioneer is smiling and pleasant. He takes over your cattle or horses for the nonce. You entrust them to his care. He charges you a commission on your goods, say a sixpence in the pound or two and a-half per cent. In return he undertakes to sell your cattle or horses to the best advantage, and guarantees payment. In the evening the railroad car whirrs you home with the price of your farm produce, whatever it be, in your pocket. Possibly you would have got more for each beast at the fair in the old days, but the risk would have been all your own. The dealer who bought your stock might have been insolvent or 101 other things might have happened. In the modern auction mart the auctioneer undertakes all the risk. He advertises that on a certain day he will hold a weekly sale for live stock. He invites consignments, and receives entries up to within a day of the sale. Then he may publish a short catalogue giving brief particulars of the animals, and he may even go a step farther and hold a show of the stock, appointing qualified men to award the prizes. In this way everything is done to make the auction mart popular, and although it seems a risky business for the auctioneer, in the end in some cases, if report speak truly, he amasses a colossal fortune. Farmers and stock breeders, on this leaking out, become suspicious. Their pro-

fits have been fair, perhaps taken overhead and on an average better than with the old fair system and sale by private treaty, but they might have been better if the auctioneer had taken less. So they club together and sometimes start an opposition mart on the co-operative principle. They guarantee the sales, and, in fact, do everything on the same principle as the private auctioneer, but their salesman has only a salary—it may be a high one, and, whatever the cause, the fact remains that the co-operative auction mart has had comparatively little success. At least, I do not know a case in which it has supplanted or crippled the private enterprise. I suspect one reason is that in the private mart your financial status is known to the proprietor and to him alone, while in the co-operative mart what is nobody's business, in a sense, becomes everybody's business. The auction mart is thus a great fact in modern Scottish agriculture. Possibly not more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the idea of holding such meeting at great centres like Perth, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Inverness, Stirling, Keith, Aberdeen, Elgin, Thornhill, Lsnark, Ayr, Paisley, Newtown, St. Boswell's, Kelso, etc., first took shape, and now they form the great places of exchange for live stock. The causes of their success are probably these:—They are thought to bring the breeder and the buyer into immediate contact; the middleman and his profits are abolished; a wealthy firm, strong in the amount and volume of the trade passing through its hands, and not a single individual, is your debtor; and the small farmer with short capital can have his surplus stock converted into cash by means of the mart on the shortest of notice.

The qualifications necessary to insure success as the proprietor of a mart appear to me to be:—Sharp business habits, a good general knowledge of live stock (although one notable instance in Scotland belies this), unimpeachable integrity begetting public confidence, a talent for organization, a wide circle of acquaintances, and a good command of capital. The man who possesses these qualifications, and selects a suitable location and a convenient weekly date for his sale, should have little difficulty in making an auction mart an unqualified success. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Letter from the States.

The abandonment of the American fat stock show this year, owing to the inability of the builders to get the new building ready, will cause a deal of dissatisfaction among prospecting exhibitors and those who had planned stock sales.

Cattle feeders are generally not trying to breed and raise their own cattle, as they can buy them better and cheaper than they can raise them.

Texas cattle have never sold any lower than this season, and they have never before been marketed in such overwhelming numbers. The number of cattle marketed at all points this year is larger than ever before, but the quality of the cattle has been deficient and the weight on average has been comparatively light. The condition of the cattle market is not, as a rule, satisfactory to owners. Prices for fancy heaves, \$5.00 to \$5.70, are high enough, but there are so few of that class that they really cut no figure. On native beef steers, 1,150 to 1,400 lbs., sell chiefly at \$3.75 to \$4.25. The western range heaves sell at \$3 to \$4.60, largely at \$3.50 to \$4; Texas grass steers, \$2 to \$3, largely at \$2.50 to \$2.75, and a few "skinny" steers as low as \$1.75.

Prices for beef cattle have been extremely uneven, while some fancy 992-lb. mixed steers and spayed heifers sold at \$5, coarse fat 1,599-lb. cattle sold at \$4.05, and rough 1,328-lb. steers sold as low as \$2.90. Choice 1,169-lb. steers sold at \$3.60; 1,130-lb. spayed heifers and steers mixed at \$4.87½; plain 1,410-lb. steers, \$4.10. Many thin old cows have sold as low as 50c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.

A great many brood sows are being marketed. The practice of marketing pregnant sows should be abolished. In one car load of 79 head recently marketed there were 28 "piggy" sows.

A load of 570 head of mountain cattle was owned by 102 different men. This made lively work for salesmen and "sorters" and bookkeepers.

Hogs have been selling at \$5 to \$5.75, against \$3.90 to \$4.75 a year ago.

Best sheep selling at \$5.80. Good lambs, \$5.50.

Marketing Hogs.

In our last we promised you a letter regarding the marketing of hogs. Your readers will remember that we have often urged them to have their hogs ready for market in June, July and August. We still advise this course, but every good farmer should have at least two lots for sale in the course of the year. We may look for larger deliveries from this time forward. Thousands of farmers still adhere to the old-time plan of getting their hogs ready for a fall and winter market and then killing and dressing them; by so doing they stand in their own light, and on this point we quote from a report of Prof. Robertson, Canada's Dairy Commissioner:—"As a rule, it pays the farmer and feeder better to sell his swine on foot than to market them as dressed hogs. To meet the requirements of the English markets, larger numbers of our swine should be sold by our farmers alive; they could then be slaughtered at packing-houses, where the carcasses could be treated and cured in a uniform and satisfactory manner."

Various dealers and commission men through the country will tell the farmers that they are losing by selling them alive, and on this point we give some figures which will convince any fair-minded man to the contrary. Moreover, we have no hesitation in saying that many of those who buy dressed hogs at country points are ready, ostensibly, to pay a high price per pound, if they can get the privilege of passing them over their scales one at a time. Farmers, generally, have very erroneous ideas as to what a hog loses from live to dressed weight. A hundred pounds of live hog will dress from seventy-two to seventy-eight per cent. of dressed pork, varying according to the fatness of the hog and its condition, whether full or empty, when weighed. Then, as all farmers know (when they sell them dressed), they are weighed singly and two pounds a hog deducted. It goes without saying that Toronto market is the best in Ontario for dressed hogs; notwithstanding this, a number of near-by farmers, who commenced two or three years ago selling their hogs alive, have found it so much to their advantage that they continue to do so. The export pork-packers and bacon-curers pay higher prices than the local men can possibly give, and the former could not handle the hogs except alive. For the English market special preparation is required, and we would earnestly ask the hog-producers of Ontario not to throttle and cripple the large business which has grown up of late years in this line, but to sell their hogs alive through the fall and winter. We are glad to report that hundreds, probably thousands, of our progressive farmers have heeded the advice which has been given for years past to raise more hogs and sell them alive. We have paid out for live hogs since the 1st of April more than one-half million dollars. We require 2,000 hogs per week to keep our factory going, and in these times when horses can hardly be given away, when cattle are very low, what can compare for profit to the farmer with feeding of hogs and selling for about five cents per pound, live weight? Doubtless many of our readers will receive the report of Prof. Robertson referred to above; there they can learn the results of experiments in feeding, which are very valuable. But for the benefit of those who may not see it, we propose in our next to take that matter up.

WM. DAVIES.

The exports from Canada during the month of August show an increase in value to the amount of \$3,100,000, attributable to the abnormal development of agricultural and forest products. The value of the imports, which had changed but slightly for several months, shows an increase for August of \$3,500,000.

Growing Grasses.

One of the best paying crops on a farm is a good field of grass, and the most economical harvesting of this crop is done by the live stock of the farm. Every thoughtful farmer recognizes the importance of a good supply of grass for his stock, whether he purposes to use that grass for pasturage or hay, yet this is a branch of farming which is at the present time very much neglected and little understood. The staple grass in Ontario is timothy, usually sown with red clover; in fact, it is rare in some sections to hear of a farmer who seds down his land with any other mixture. In some sections these may be the best that can be grown, but throughout the large area of this province there are many kinds of soil, different geological formations, different altitudes and different degrees of rain fall, each of which vary the conditions of growth. And it is quite evident that with such varying conditions no one kind of grass can give every where the best results.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is certainly a good grass, and well adapted for many sections of Ontario. It makes excellent hay, which contains a large quantity of nutritive matter in a small bulk. It grows in tufts and never by itself; forms a thick, grassy cover for the ground. It is not a first-class grass for grazing, and does not come early in the spring, nor does it recover quickly after being cut. It has the good property of standing cold well, and is not easily winter-killed, and it responds well to liberal manuring, though it, too, seldom gets this chance in our country. When cut before flowering, and before all the spikes have appeared, it makes excellent hay for horses. Usually it is left uncut till too ripe to give the best results to the feeder, though overripeness does give more weight—woody weight for the seller.

Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*) is perhaps the best all-round clover. It suits our soil and climate fairly well, but mixtures of other clovers usually give better results than a pure sowing of red clover. It is easily winter-killed; is often uprooted by thawing and freezing in spring, at which time it is very sensitive to dry cold. It makes good forage and good hay for sheep or cattle. It recovers well if the season be moist after cutting, and gives a good second crop; very good for pasturing young stock of any kind. Lambs or calves do well on it, but for beef or milk the best crop of clover or timothy that can be grown will not compare with a good pasture of native grasses, such as blue grass (*Poa pratensis*) and red top (*Agrostis vulgaris*), with or without white clover (*Trifolium repens*). It is often said that we cannot get a close sod of grass in this country with any mixture of so called permanent pasture grasses. But most excellent pastures of these grasses are in use from twenty to twenty-five years old, and better at that age than they were fifteen years ago. And these grasses will put on fat quickly. Another great advantage is that they come early in the spring. A well-known feeder put his cattle out a year ago on the 15th of April. After that date they got no feed, but as much hay under cover as they cared to take. This they did not require but in the cold, wet days of the early spring. The bulk of this lot of cattle were sent to England the first week in July, and brought the top price to the seller. This pasture had been down about twenty years, but had not been grazed the previous autumn after the first of September. These native grasses are common here, and have been brought into cultivation of recent years, though growing wild in many parts of Ontario. There are numbers of other native grasses which, if carefully tested, might give as good results. What we specially want for any permanent pasture is an assortment of grasses which, from early spring till late autumn, will keep an unbroken period of growth. The permanent pasture grasses recommended by seedsmen and others have usually been such mixtures as were found suitable in Europe, where climatic conditions are quite different from what we have here. These have been tried and have generally failed, but from those trials we have found that orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) does well with us.

It comes early in spring, and is a great yielder—growing quickly, but not liked when allowed to get rank and ripe. It stands drought well where it has a good depth of soil, the roots branching down two feet or more. It is not much affected by the cold of winter.

Meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior*) is another tufted grass that does fairly well, though it does not give the yield of the other. These have come into use through the trial of permanent mixtures.

Another European grass which promises well, and which has been tested at the experimental farms, is Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), a cousin of our common couch grass. This grass is largely grown in Australia, Hungary and some parts of Russia. It withstands drought well, and is not much affected by cold, but does not do in shady places. It is said to do very well on sandy soils, where other grasses are difficult to grow. The Hungarians reckon that an acre of brome pasture will carry eight sheep for the summer. Such grasses as these, mixed with our native blue grass and red top, might increase the yield largely, and would certainly give a much larger quantity of leafy pasture than timothy alone.

Among the clovers, our farmers are using a greater variety than they are of the grasses. In many parts of Ontario alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*) is used in mixtures, and east of Toronto it is now largely grown for seed, and is paying well as a crop. It does well on clay soils, and stands damp better than drought, as its roots are superficial. Some farmers last year realized fifty dollars per acre for their crops of alsike seed.

The little yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*) has been tried in mixtures, and not only held its own, but has now in many sections spread to the roadsides, and is growing there most luxuriantly. It stands cold and drought better than red clover.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) is the clover that can stand the hot scorching days of August. It sends its roots far down into the soil, and can thus drain water from considerable depths. Where the subsoil is suitable its roots will go down from nine to fifteen feet. In some parts of Europe fields of lucerne from twelve to fifteen years old are quite common. These kinds give us good variety of the most valuable plants of the clover family. We are much behind, however, in the testing and cultivation of our native grasses. Every farmer may help in this work by trying a few of the most likely kinds on a small plot, and thus ascribing for himself those varieties most suitable for the soil and surroundings of his particular locality. There are a great many grasses growing wild in different parts of Canada that promise well, and that may become sources of wealth as cultivated forage plants.

How Canadian Horses Sell in New York.

In commenting upon this subject a prominent New York city paper remarks:—Within the past three days over one hundred Canadian horses have been sold at a single mart in this city at an average price of \$500—one four-in-hand team bringing \$7,340. These animals, it must be borne in mind, were of no special line of breeding. They did not owe their good prices and ready sale to fancy strains or great ancestry, or their own records. They sold thus well simply because they were bitted, mannered, dressed and fitted for instant use. Here is an object lesson of value for our farmers. They are in their horse breeding running too much to mere thoroughbreds and trotters. Let them devote their attention rather to the development of practical, shapely, capable and gentle pleasure horses, suitable for carriage stock, for park purposes, for the ordinary highway. Let them produce the all-around gentleman's driving horse. There is an unlimited and constant demand for such horses, and it is the demand that sets the price.

Mr. R. M. Graham's Farm, Melita, Man.

Our illustration represents the farm of Mr. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man., who moved to this province from St. Thomas, Ont., in 1883. He then opened a general store and ran it in connection with the farm, which was 45 miles distant from Virden, the nearest railway station. A few years later the Pembina Mountain Branch of the C. P. R. was extended to Deloraine, distant 28 miles, and in 1891, on the Souris Railway, a station was located adjoining the farm at Melita. The growth of this latter place has been rapid, it being beautifully situated in a fertile district, on the west bank of the river, where the railway crosses. The soil of this fine farm is a rich loam lying high, with southeastern slope, having, Mr. Graham informs us, always produced a good yield of No. 1 hard wheat which has been free from smut and uninjured by frost. It consists of $\frac{1}{2}$ 36-3-27, about half of which is high wheat

Weeds.

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

Sonchus oleraceus (Sow-thistle).

This is the annual form of sow-thistle, and while in some places very common, it is not difficult to overcome. It has flowers and lower leaves not unlike those of the dandelion, but the plant is two to four feet high.

Sonchus arvensis (Perennial Sow-thistle).

This species is much like the preceding, but very bristly along the flower stems and around it on the underside. This perennial has a creeping rootstock, its flowers are bright yellow and larger than those of the annual type. Owing to its habits of growth it requires the most thorough cultivation to get rid of it, for any part of its root will grow under favorable conditions, something the same as we see in the root of couch grass. This weed is spreading, for specimens are constantly coming to the writer for identification; consequently, great vigilance should be exercised to keep it subdued.

Erechthites hieracifolia (Fireweed).

This plant has received its name on account of its appearing to spring up where woods have been cleared and the ground burned over. It is

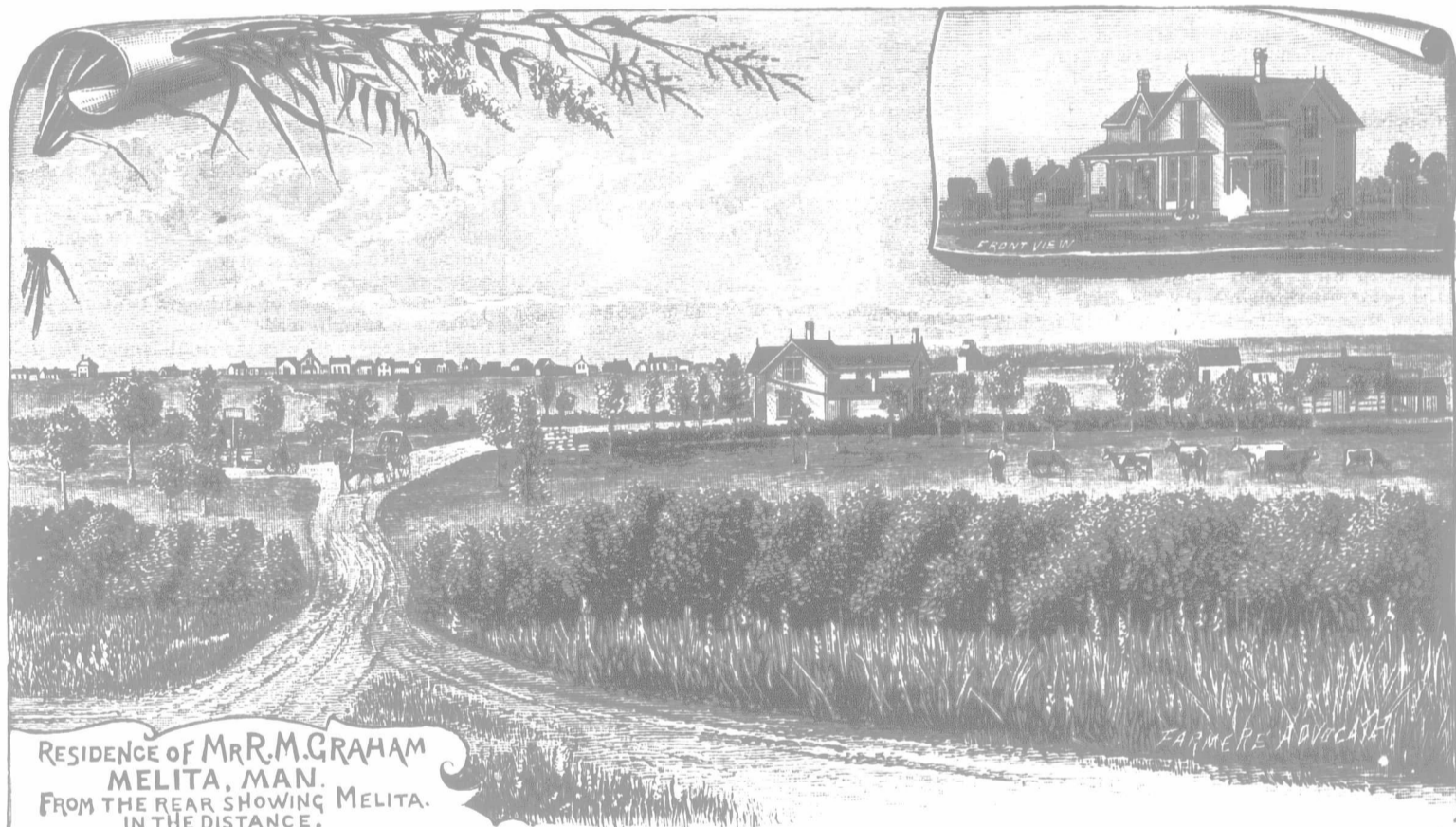
gardens and found its way elsewhere, so that we have it quite common along the roadsides, with a tendency to invade the fields. It grows two to five feet high and branches considerably, the branches bearing a large number of light blue flowers about one and a-half inches across; leaves, especially in spring, much like those of the dandelion. Thorough cultivation and care in sowing clean seed are necessary to keep free of this weed, where it has got foothold.

Taraxacum Dens leonis (Dandelion).

So well-known is this weed that it requires no description. We never look upon it with any degree of suspicion, but are rather pleased to see its golden flowers decorating the sides of ditches and sloping hills by the way. It seldom invades the fields, but sometimes proves rather troublesome upon lawns. Its perennial root has been used as a substitute for coffee.

Erigeron (Fleabane).

This genus is represented by three species:—*E. annuum*, *E. Canadense*, *E. Philadelphicum*. The fleabanes are common; they flower in summer, many being upon a single plant and bearing many seeds. The flowers are not unlike the daisy, but the plants are two or three feet high.



land, the balance being river bottom grazing land, with a never-failing supply of good spring water the year round, a fine creek crossing the corner of the farm. Beside this water supply there is a good cistern, stone well 18 feet deep, and round curb well 70 ft. deep, with an inexhaustible supply of pure water. A beautiful hedge of maple extends for one mile on the west side and one-quarter of a mile on the east, from 8 to 10 ft. high, grown from native seeds. There is also a park of three acres of transplanted native elm, maple, ash, balm, poplar, spruce, wild plums, etc., besides a variety of small fruits. About 100 acres of pasture are fenced with cedar posts and barb wire. The farm stock at present consists of horses and cattle. Sheep are shortly to be added. The fine residence is so situated as to make it very convenient, and has a beautiful front prospect, of which the lively and pretty town of Melita forms a pleasing part.

The farm yields the farmer a great many luxuries that are not credited.

rank and coarse, often growing two to four feet high, stout stem, and bearing many flowers of a dull white color. Cutting this annual down will soon overcome it. It is seldom seen in well cultivated fields, but seems to grow on newly cleared places or neglected spots.

Lappa major (Burdock).

This common, coarse weed, with its large burrs full of seeds, frequents the fence corners around the barnyard, and is so well known from its large leaves that it requires no description to identify it. Being a biennial, it is not difficult to overcome by cutting a little below the crown of the roots and below the surface two or three inches, about the time of flowering. It is a great mistake to merely cut these weeds near the ground, as it increases their vigor instead of lessening it.

Cichorium Intybus (Chicory).

This perennial is becoming common in many parts of the province; its beautiful showy flowers resting upon the stem, apparently without a flower stock, give it a striking appearance and render it readily identified. The flowers are usually well expanded in the morning and in cloudy weather. The plant has been grown for the purpose of using its deep root ground up as a substitute for coffee. It has escaped from the

The flowers are about half an inch in diameter; yellow centre and surrounded by a great many narrow rays, white in *Canadense*, but purple in the other two species. The stem is considerably branched, rather hairy, and the leaves much longer than broad.

Maruta Cotula (May-weed).

A very common annual along the roadside; stems mostly erect, leafy and bushily branched; about one foot high; leaves very much cut; discs of the flowers yellow, surrounded by white rays. The weed has a strong, unpleasant smell, and though common in backyards, lawns, etc., it never proves much trouble in the fields.

Anthemis arvensis (Field Chamomile).

Bears a close resemblance to the May-weed, but has not the unpleasant smell of that plant, and the flowers are somewhat larger. It has not as yet become common, and can scarcely be considered a very troublesome weed. Sometimes it is spoken of as the coarse May-weed.

Gnaphalium Polycephalum (Everlasting).

This is not a troublesome weed, but is often seen along the roadside and in pasture fields, where the plants grow in masses usually one or two feet in diameter. Stem, one and two feet high; leaves, long and narrow, cottony on both side; white flowers on heads and massed together.

Farmers' Institute at Wawanesa.

The following are the officers of the South Brandon Farmers' Institute for the year 1892:—President, Jabez Elliott; Vice-President, Leslie Smith; Sec. Treas., Wm. T. Johnston; Directors, T. Bunting, Jas. Downey, J. Hector, F. O. Fowler, P. McMurchie, F. Noble. This Institute meets at Wawanesa.

Timely Hints for November.**BEEFING CATTLE.**

This is the month when we should commence our feeding for the Christmas and spring markets, more especially of steers for export. Choose only short-legged, well-built beasts, without "staggy" heads. A beast that will weigh from 1,300 up to 1,600 pounds is about the best size. They must be good grades at least, as scrubs will not pay for their food, let alone make a profit. See that your proposed beeves are nice handlers, and of a quiet, contented disposition.

Commence with a small grain ration and a few turnips, or some silage, and only keep him shut up for a part of each day. A good dose of sulphur is given by many feeders in England to purify the blood and tone up the system, especially if the animal appears at all "off his feed."

Without some succulent food, such as turnips or silage, I don't think the purest beef can be made.

Chopped barley, chopped wheat, chopped oats and bran, in the order named, I find are the most desirable for stall feeding. After about two weeks of preparatory feeding you may gradually work up to your full ration of from 12 to 16 pounds of grain per day, according to the capacity of each animal to assimilate its food. Never feed whole grain, unless in the form of oat-sheaves run through a chaff cutter.

For a steer weighing 1,200 pounds, 30 pounds of turnips or silage, 12 pounds of grain, and hay or good oat straw, *ad lib.*, will be found a good ration.

A warm stall, free from draughts, and well littered with dry straw, is essential—"comfort is half the feed." Don't leave everything to your men—see it is done as you order—for the "master's eye maketh the beast fat."

The cost of producing beef on such a ration as above, at present Manitoba prices, would be as follows:

1,200 pound steer, at say 2½ cents.....	\$30 00
150 days grain, at 12 pounds per day—1,800 pounds, at ½ cent per pound.....	9 00
150 half bushels of turnips, at 10 cents per bushel.....	7 50
Hay, say.....	1 50
Total.....	\$48 00
1,500 pound steer, at say 4 cents.....	\$60 00

This leaves a profit of at least \$12 after paying full prices for grain and turnips, etc., consumed, and this only on an increase of 300 pounds in the winter, or 2 pounds per day. Many cattle will gain far more, but in all these calculations it is safer to reckon your expenses at the highest rate, and your probable receipts at a modest computation. The value of the manure from each stall-fed animal should be worth at least \$5, if carefully applied.

Another method of beefing cattle may be mentioned. In the neighborhood of our lakes and great hay swamps, quite a number of cattle are fed through the winter on hay alone, but in this case there is little or no increase in weight, and the profit comes in from the difference in price between fall and spring markets—for instance, a 1,200 pound steer, worth at 2½ cents, some \$30 in the fall, would at the same weight in spring, at 4 cents, fetch \$48, leaving \$18 to pay for his keep during the winter.

PAYING FOR THRESHING.

Last spring it was advocated in the public press that threshers should be allowed to take a certain amount of grain from each farmer, sell it at the current prices and thus pay themselves. This season the old complaint again crops up already about threshers not getting paid. As a rule, they are charging in my neighborhood 2 cents all round, and this seems to be the general thing for a gang of three men with a steam out-

fit. This charge seems to me really too small when the great cost of the machinery is considered and the many bad debts, and I would strongly advise every thresher to refuse to thresh for a man who still owes for his previous year's work. Of course, in some few cases, there may be extenuating circumstances.

LICENSING MALE ANIMALS.

The Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario appears, and I consider very sensibly, to favor the inspection and licensing male animals kept for public service. This would be a grove in the right direction, and would be a knock-down blow to the cheap scrub sire.

The owners of good stock would cheerfully pay any reasonable tax, and the country in general will be greatly benefited. The present Manitoba Government have given some proofs of having the courage of their convictions, and they profess to be particularly solicitous for the welfare of the farmers—well, let them take up this matter, the improvement of the public roads, the abolition of statute labor, the milking "tolls," and other ills that the "bone and sinew" are suffering from.

GENERAL.

Winter is coming, so chink up your stable, haul home your wood and hay, and try this winter, more than last, to have a little leisure in which to attend the institute, and to read up your trade journals, for farming is a trade or profession just as much as milling or medicine. If you have not subscribed for an agricultural paper, do so at once. "INVICTA."

Forestry.

(Continued from page 397.)

PRACTICE.

Soil and Site.—The best soil for a seed-bed is a well drained loamy sand. This is suitable for all kinds of trees, and should be specially prepared if not found naturally; it may be so varied that for small and light seed there is added more sand, for heavy and large seed more loam. Manure is unnecessary, but whatever manure, compost or sod-ashes, is used to enrich the soil, must be thoroughly rotted and mixed in. The soil must be worked into thoroughly mellow condition, to a depth of 10 to 15 inches, free from stones, lumps, weeds, like the most carefully prepared garden bed.

For a small quantity of seedlings make boxes 4 to 6 inches deep, of a size convenient to handle when filled with soil; bore three or four half-inch holes in bottom for drainage, and fill with loamy sand.

The choice of a proper site for seed-bed often makes all the difference in the amount of after-care necessary and in the success. A well sheltered level spot within reach of water, with an eastern or southeastern aspect, protected against the scorching sun and drying winds by a wind-break or wall, is most suitable.

The dangers to the seed if left in the seed-bed through the winter make sowing in the spring the rule, except with those seeds which cannot be kept or are apt to spoil by keeping, and which should, if possible, be sown soon after ripening. Elm, soft maple, birch are therefore sown in June; alder, hard maple, linden, fir, etc., are best sown in fall; while conifers, which ripen late, are mostly kept till spring. Fall sowings sprout earlier in spring, and the seedlings are therefore more liable to danger from late spring frosts. Even temperature being most favorable for sprouting, the choice of time in spring varies according to the locality and the season when the weather becomes settled. Middle of April to May is probably a mean or average time.

Quantity of Seed.—The quantity of seed to be used on a green area, or the room needed for a given quantity of seed, depends on the size of the seed as well as on its quality. Consideration should also be given to the rapidity of development of the seedlings and the length of time they are to remain in the seed-bed. Deciduous trees require more room the first year than conifers. The number of seeds per pound allows a fair estimate of the comparative room required, making allowance for quality. (Poor

seed and of kinds which produce much immature seed, like elm and larch, must be sown more thickly.) The number of lineal feet of drill per ounce of seed, varying of course according to quality of seed, may be roughly stated as follows: Ash, maple, honey locust, cherry, and similar seeds, 20 to 25 feet drill per ounce; catalpa, elm, alder, birch, etc., 40 to 45 feet; pines (very variable in size) and spruces, from 30 to 60 feet, mostly the latter; firs, with a small per cent. of germinating seed, may be sown as thick as 1 ounce to 10 feet of drill, and larch, 1 ounce to 25 or 30 feet. Black locust, with a high per cent. of germination and vigorous development the first year, not less than 40 feet; one pound of chestnuts, acorns, hickory nuts, will require 10 to 12 feet drill; 1 pound of walnuts may require 5 feet.

Method of Sowing.—Sowing in drills is preferable to broadcast sowing, because it can be done more evenly and the plants can be more easily cared for by weeding, loosening the soil, mulching, thinning out, as well as more readily moved for transplanting.

A distance between the drills of 4 inches is sufficient for conifer seedlings remaining one or two years in the seed-bed; deciduous tree seeds, which develop rapidly during the first year, require a distance between the drills of 9 to 12 inches.

As to width of drill, one seeded so as to produce a single row of plants is preferable to a boarder drill with many plants; although more plants are grown on the same space in the latter case, they are as a rule not as strong and vigorously developed.

Make drills across the bed by pressing the soil down with the edge of a lath or board of proper width; or for deeper drills, with a stick or hoe or other suitable tool.

In sowing, a piece of cardboard bent at right angle or a trough made of two light strips of wood nailed lengthwise at right angle will do service in evenly distributing the seed.

The depth of the drill, or, what is the same, the depth to which the seed is to be covered, depends on the size of the seed.

The object of covering the seed, besides excluding the light and as a protection against the birds, etc., is to prevent the drying out of the seed and later of the plant germ as it pushes up. The covering must be thin enough to allow the air to penetrate to the seed, and the germ to push through to the light. Better too little than too much covering. *Too much cover is the death of many seeds*, and at least results in retarding germination, smaller number and weaker plants.

The following are the maximum depths to which the seeds mentioned may be covered with loose soil, and which may serve as a guide for other seeds:

Oak, chestnuts, 1½ to 2½ inches; maple ½ to ¾ of an inch; black locust (an exception to the rule) will stand and produce best results with a cover of 2 inches; alder ½ to ¾ of an inch; spruce, Scotch pine and larch, ¼ to ½ of an inch; Austrian pine ¼ of an inch; birch and elm as thin as possible (a cover of ½ an inch prevents germination entirely.)

The drills may be covered to advantage with other material than the soil of the seed-bed, such as a garden mould mixed with sand, sod-ashes, sawdust, which keep loose and moist and afford additional plant food. The covering material is filled into drills, heaped full and then pressed down gently (firmed), to bring seed and soil into close contact, which helps to supply the moisture.

Fall sowings may be covered more heavily. A cover of sphagnum moss, powdered for small seeds, makes an excellent cover, being light and retaining moisture. But care must be taken to make this cover not too thick or to replace it with soil when the seed has germinated, in order to avoid the spindling growth to which the plantlet would be forced through the thick cover.

If the soil is in proper condition, fresh or moist, no watering is required, but if the water seems necessary it is better to apply it before sowing.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

J. D. McGregor & Co.'s Importation.

Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co.'s recent importation was inspected at Brandon lately by our representative, and undoubtedly is as good a lot of stallions as has ever been imported. Taking into consideration their long journey, with scarcely a rest the whole way from Liverpool to Brandon, they are all in excellent condition, and have rested out and improved nicely since their arrival. The loss of Nailstone Standard, a three-year-old Shire that had almost an unbeaten record in the best show rings in England last year, and for which a large price was paid by their enterprising purchasers, was a very heavy one, and it had been fully intended when buying him to make a bold bid for the World's Fair prize next year. The shipment as it now stands consists of five Shire, one Hackney, one Thoroughbred, four Yorkshire Coach and seven Cleveland Bay stallions.

The first horse shown us was the Yorkshire Coach stallion, Knight of the Vale (1799), by County King (110); dam Trimmer (1779), by Statesman (2078), g. dam by Wonderful (533), g. g. dam by Bass Rock (305), g. g. g. dam by Barnaby (670); he is therefore a royally-bred colt. Knight of the Vale (1799) is a three-year-old, of grand substance and quality; in color he is a good bay, with an extremely blood like head and neck, grand shoulders and top, and the best sort of bone and feet. He stands 16.1½ hands high, and looks all over "a gentleman's horse." His action is airy and clean, and he goes with wonderful force all round. As a two-year-old he was shown at the Great Yorkshire show held at Bradford, where he won second prize in one of the largest and most representative classes seen together for years. This year he was shown at the Royal (held at Warwick), and was placed third in a class of twelve, the Live Stock Journal of Sept. 24th last, when speaking of the show of Coach stallions there, saying:—"Mr. White's colt, Knight of the Vale, was third. He is an elegant horse with nice, airy action, and was as good a mover as any on the ground."

The next on the floor was the Cleveland Bay stallion Rillington Pride (1021), a nice, smooth bay, four years old, standing 16.1 hands high; he has a well-finished appearance all over, and possesses a beautifully turned head and neck. His feet and legs are excellent, and he is one of the best movers of his breed we have ever seen. He was shown this year at the Great Yorkshire held in Middlesboro', and in a class of thirty two (one of the largest ever seen in a show ring in England) was highly commended. Rillington Pride is by Sportsman (299) (a very famous Cleveland Bay sire), and his dam is Stella (277), by Luck's All (187); g. dam by the celebrated Barnaby (18)—"the corner stone of the Cleveland Bay blood," as a well-known authority has stated in the first volume of the Cleveland Bay Book.

Immediately next to Rillington Pride stands Novelty (1201), a slashing big Cleveland Bay, two years old, likely to develop into a grand stallion later on. He already stands 16 hands, and has a wonderfully symmetrical appearance for a colt of his age. He has been shown on two occasions, viz., Egdon County show and Whitby, and each time won second money. His sire is Lord Hillingdon (986); dam Girl of the Period (353), by Sportsman (299); g. dam Trimmer (108), by Wonderful (359), going back to the above-mentioned Barnaby (18).

The next horse seen was Beau Brummel (1141), another Cleveland Bay, and fully as handsome as history relates the original Beau to have been. This colt is full of quality, and moves with great freedom and style. He was shown at Egdon County show, where he won first in a very large class, defeating his stable companion, Novelty, mentioned above. His sire is Prince Frederick (235); dam Sally (251), by Cleveland Champion (458), also going back to Barnaby (18).

In the next stall stands Troubadour, also a Cleveland Bay. He is a very dark rich bay, three years old, standing 16.1 hands high, and a well topped colt with good shoulders and quarters, and a capital mover, looking like proving himself a typical sire of harness horses. His

sire is Prince George (235); dam Susan (97), by the great Barnaby (18) once more.

The Yorkshire Coach stallion, Lord Wellington (1821), a three-year-old of great size and substance, next attracted our attention, and for size and promise of weight he is hard to beat. He stands 17 hands high, and his action, for so massive a Coach stallion, is excellent, while his bone and feet are well up to the standard. Wherever this stallion may be placed he will certainly leave his stamp on the produce in that district, and they will not be hard to sell when put on the market. He is by Wellington (1264); dam by Bondsman (1032).

The very opposite type to Lord Wellington may be seen in Rillington Dart, a nice, neat little Cleveland Bay four-year-old, with good action and well-set-on shoulders and neck. He is a light bay in color, and with plenty of quality and action. His sire is Lord Cleveland (627); dam by Wonderful (359).

Yet another Cleveland Bay was shown in Professor, a three-year-old, by Newton Brows (894); dam by Emperor (387). This is a massive yet rangy colt, standing close on 17 hands high, and with a rare middle and quarter; his legs and feet are excellent, and he moves freely and in good style for so large a horse.

The last of the Coachers or Cleveland Bays shown was Golden King (336), a Yorkshire Coach stallion of size, quality and substance. Mr. White, the Secretary of the Coach Horse Society, has used Golden King for two seasons on his own choicely bred mares, and no higher guarantee could be given of his merit than that so eminent a judge should breed to him. Golden King is an exceptionally free mover, and has already proved himself a foal getter of more than average merit. He is by General Gordon (182); dam by Salesman (417).

The Thoroughbred, Kilburn by name, is a very neat bay stallion, with a splendid shoulder and neck, and of the nicest quality. He is as yet only just recovering from the effects of his hard trip across the ocean, but spring will show him a very choice horse all round. He is by Napsbury; his dam, Samana, by Syrian—a splendid strain of racing blood.

A stallion that filled the eye very much amongst so many good ones was the Hackney four-year-old St. Swithin, by Prickwillow (629); dam Alice, by St. Giles (688); he is a brown in color, with a grand middle and quarters, and good feet and legs. He has, for a Hackney, unusual substance, and his action all round is splendidly even and very showy. This is undoubtedly the right sort of the breed for this country.

To turn to the Shires—we had a glance at Blacksmith, the grand actioned colt who won at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year; Stanley II., who also won in his class at the same show, and is developing into a very fine, well-finished stallion; and the iron grey Paragon, a massive, well-built four-year-old. These are all that remain from last year's shipment.

The new arrivals are all from Mr. Barr's famous Nailstone Stud Farm, and are well up to the standard of excellence so long maintained by that highly successful breeder of Shires.

Nailstone Puritan, a very dark iron grey two-year-old, was the first one pulled out for inspection, and he will certainly grow into a prize winner with good care. He is of the very highest quality all over, and though as yet "coltish" about the head, he carries himself with great freedom and style; his hair is silky and fine, and he has grand, flat, hard bone and good feet. This colt is full brother to Field's Banner Bearer, a stallion that has swept all before him in the prize rings through the Western States, so we may look for a rival to Blacksmith next year at the Winnipeg show that will make him work for his laurels. Puritan is by the famous Big Ben (1549), his dam being Flower (Vol. XII.), by Oxford Blue (1701)—a strain of as pure Shire blood as can be found.

Immediately next to him stands Nailstone Ensign (11931), a bay four-year-old, weighing 1,900 lbs., and with as good a middle and quarter as we have ever seen. This colt won the first prize at the Herefordshire Spring Show this

year, and the premium to travel the district; he stands on a good set of legs, and has excellent action both when walking and trotting, while he shows all over plenty of quality and style.

Nailstone Peer (11948) is a massive brown three-year-old, weighing already 1,900 pounds; his bone is very large and flat, and he is nicely haired. This colt will develop into a "weight carrier" of more than ordinary merit. He is by Big Ben (3459), his dam being Misfortune (Whacks), by Sweep (4079), a good prize getting sire.

Nailstone Clencher (9967) is a blocky, thick-set four-year-old, with splendid action all round, and in every sense a show horse. His feet and legs are all that can be desired, and he possesses an unusually good middle and shoulders; his breeding goes back through a sound old strain to Black Legs (147), a veritable pillar of the Shire horse blood sixty years ago.

The last stallion shown was Nailstone Paddock (13364), a bay two-year-old of good quality, weighing now 1,750 lbs. He will grow into a horse of great substance, and should he keep his action up to his present performances will be a remarkably hard horse to beat in the show ring.

A more enjoyable day could not well be spent than in looking over this splendid importation of horses made by J. D. McGregor & Co., comprising Knight of the Vale, Rillington Pride, Beau Brummel, Novelty, Golden King and Nailstone Puritan, all of which, together with the high priced Nailstone Standard that they were unfortunate enough to lose, were prize winners at the best and most representative shows in England. The enterprise shown by the firm in risking the purchase of such valuable stallions deserves the thanks of all breeders throughout the western portions of the Dominion.

AN IMPORTANT IMPORTATION OF SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. T. A. S. Macmillan accompanied Mr. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, from England recently, with two hundred Shropshire ewes and three rams. The rams were purchased from Mrs. Barrs, of Odstare Hall, who is one of the oldest breeders of Shropshire sheep in England. The pick of the rams is Odstare Edgar, sired by Ace of Trumps 4313; dam by All Hearts 2455. He is a very large sheep, with splendid, well covered head, good crop and back, and carries a very heavy fleece of wool of the finest quality, and his sire is all that could be desired. When being unloaded some of the city butchers estimated that he would dress over 200 lbs. of mutton if killed then. Odstare Edgar is full brother to Mrs. Barrs' ram, The Champion, that swept everything before him in the English show rings this year, and taking the Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Society's gold medal for the best ram of his year, and sold at auction for \$840 to Mr. Bowen Jones. The other two rams are by Irish Commander 5248, and are very good representatives of the breed.

The ewes are a very uniform lot, and comprise selections from such noted breeders as Mr. Inger, of Thorpe; Mr. Mansell, of Shipnal; Mrs. Barrs, of Odstare Hall, and Messrs. Price & Fowler. The ewes purchased from Mr. Inger are by Nottingham Royal and King of Hearts. Nottingham Royal was the 1st prize ram at the R. A. S. E. show, and seventeen of his sons averaged \$250 each at auction in 1891. King of Hearts was 1st prize ram at the Shropshire and West Midland Show, and eleven of his sons made \$210 each at auction. The ewes purchased from Mr. Mansell are by Champion Junior (own brother to the gold medal ram at the R. A. S. E. at Windsor). The ewes purchased from Mrs. Barrs are from the same sire as her Champion ram, that sold for 160 guineas (\$840).

The following extract from the Live Stock Journal, speaking of the exhibits at the Leicester-shire Show, held at Market Harborough:—

"For Shropshires Mrs. Barrs is truly invincible, as in every class (3) in which she exhibits she takes first prize. To say her sheep are as alike as peas is not saying too much, as the unquestionable first-class type of the breed is distinguishable in every individual animal, and here the proof of what can be done by judgment and care is put to a very thorough test, as in one class of shearing rams they were entered in fives. For shearing ewes, a pen of five, Mrs.

Barrs holds her own against all comers with, if we may be allowed the term, lovely sheep. Perfection is not too strong a term here."

Mr. Macmillan has located on the Matherson Farm, one mile south of Brandon, and has built commodious sheds and yards for the accommodation of his splendid lot of sheep. The introduction of such blood as this must have a good effect on the flocks in Manitoba, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Macmillan may have every success in his venture.

The Grain Standards.

Early last month the Western Grain Examining Board met in Winnipeg, where a large number of samples of wheat had been collected, representing all parts of the province and territories, and fixed the standards for this season's crop. The character of the samples brought together confirmed what has already been pointed out regarding the superior general quality of the wheat this year compared with last. Dampness, a prevailing fault with the grain last season, was noticeably absent, nor was there so much smut, though many have yet to apply the knowledge that "bluestoning" is an effective preventive for this serious trouble. A great deal of the wheat this season is very full of weed seeds. Last year the grades struck were Extra Manitoba Hard, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Hard, Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Regular; the commercial grades being No. 3 Hard, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Regular, and also No. 1 Rejected, hard.

This year there were fewer grades fixed, these being as follows:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Hard, No. 2 Northern, Nos. 1 and 2 Frosted; and, besides these, Nos. 1 and 2 oats.

That other grades called for in the Act were not struck was due to the fact that the samples of wheat were not there to do it with. Where wheat contains smut it will be graded No. 1 or No. 2 Hard Smutty, as the case may be, and an attempt will be made to keep such separate.

Any wheat shipped equal to Extra No. 1 Hard, or No. 1 Northern, or White Fyfe, will be graded according to the Act.

Fruit in Manitoba.

Let the skeptics who say that apples will not grow in this country put this in their pipes and smoke it! Mr. J. F. Rowe, photographer, showed us two large, fine looking apples that he had taken from a tree in his garden. The tree is a Duchess of Oldenburg, and was set out a year ago last spring. Early this season it was covered with blossoms, and fifteen apples formed on it. The tree is not large, and, fearing that so many would injure it, Mr. Rowe allowed only two to come to maturity, but they are beauties, and should convince the most skeptical that apples will grow in Manitoba as well as Ontario. Mr. Rowe has the apples on exhibition in his window.—[Portage la Prairie Review.]

The following varieties of fruits, grown in the garden of Mr. Thomas Frankland, Stonewall, have been on view at the provincial immigration office, Winnipeg:—Seedling crabs, Russian apples, six varieties of plums, vegetable peach, garden lemon, ground cherries, nest-egg gourds and peanuts. We might add that Agent Smith's display of fruits, vegetables, etc., was one of the finest ever seen in the province, and was witnessed by hundreds of citizens, as well as visitors in this country.

A special feature of the fall fair at Austin Man., was the native apples grown by Mr. David Hall. There were ten perfectly mature apples, grown on two trees that had survived the severity of last winter.

The monster cheese which has been manufactured for the World's Fair, Chicago, under the supervision of Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is reported to be very fine in flavor, and remarkably good in texture. The cheese weighs 22,000 pounds, and contains the curd of one day's milk supplied by 10,000 cows.

Corn Growing in Manitoba.

Below we append a table prepared by Mr. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of Brandon Experimental Farm, showing the yields of fodder corns grown at that institution this season. They were sown on May 26th, with a wheat drill, in rows three feet apart, plants six inches apart in the row, and were cut on August 31st. It will be noticed that the Southern varieties yield the most but are late in maturing, and are, therefore, unsuited to this climate. The North Dakota Flint is still the most promising. It gives a fair return, is not too tall—thus allowing it to be cut with the Massey binder, is very leafy, with an average of seven stools to the plant, and most important of all, it is quite early. Four and a-half acres of this variety were grown this season, the yield being nearly nineteen and a-half tons to the acre. We are pleased to learn from Mr. Bedford that the ensilage from this corn is perfectly sweet. Mr. Bedford's success in this respect is a matter for congratulation, and our readers will be interested in the details of the following tabulated statement of his corn-growing experiments. In fact, his efforts at growing corn for fodder seem to have passed the experimental stage:—

Variety	Tasseled	Silk	Early Milk	Late Milk	Stage when Cut	Height	Leafiness	No. Stools	Average Yield per acre green
Thoroughbred White Flint	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	Silk	8 ft.	Very leafy	6	27 1000
Evergreen R. Cob Ensilage	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	Tasseled	9 " 6 in.	Few leaves	4	26 800
Mammoth Southern Sweet	Aug. 14th	Aug. 22nd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	Tasseled	8 " 9 "	Very leafy	4	26 140
White Flint	Aug. 14th	Aug. 22nd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	Early milk	8 " 9 "	Leafy	6	23 200
Pearce's Prolific	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	9 " 9 "	"	6	22 1800
Longfellow	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	9 " 9 "	"	5	20 1800
Smut Nose	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	9 " 9 "	"	4	20 1800
Cinquantine	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	10 " 6 "	Not leafy	4	20 1800
Rustler	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	10 " 6 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
Angel of Midnight	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
Pride of the North	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
North Dakota Flint	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
Crosby's Early Sugar	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
Dakota's Gold Corn	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
Mammoth Extra Early	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
Dakota Dent	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800
Ride Out	Aug. 15th	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 31st	Aug. 31st	"	8 " 8 "	Very leafy	4	20 1800

Mr. A. L. Jones, Whitewater, Man., in renewing his subscription for another year to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which he values very highly, reports that he had completed threshing, having a yield of 3,000 bushels No. 2 hard wheat from 114 acres, and 560 bushels oats from 16 acres. The elevators have been very busy at that point, and cars for shipping scarce.

Progress of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Being solicited for a short paper concerning the recent growth of, and financial results obtained by, the Patrons of Industry in Manitoba, for publication in your valuable paper, I herewith gladly accede to your request.

On the 4th day of November, 1891, a small representative gathering of the Patrons of Industry here in this Province met at Portage la Prairie to organize a grand association, in order to better accomplish the work aimed at by the Patrons of Industry. That meeting successfully accomplished the object for which it was called. Previous to that date—some six or eight months—the first association was organized in this Province. From that time the order advanced with rapid strides, until on the 23rd of February, 1892, some 140 associations sent delegates to the first grand annual convention, which was held at Brandon. The writer was a delegate to that convention, and was elected to act as their secretary for the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Immediately after that convention the order went forward with a bound, and associations were organized all over the Province, and in Assiniboia and Alberta. A correspondence was also opened up with the Farmers' Alliance, which resulted in the union of the two bodies. There are at present 235 associations, having a membership of some five thousand.

To give some idea of the work necessary to be done in connection with my department, in correspondence alone I have sent out 3,200 parcels and letters since the 1st of March.

As to the financial results obtained. In the matter of binding twine we found ourselves considerably handicapped, owing to the duty which exists upon that article. It completely shut us out from dealing with the manufacturing firms in the U. S., as the duty added two and a-half cents per pound to the already exorbitant price fixed by that great twine combine that is working for the farmers'—money.

The best offer, everything considered, that we received was from the Massey-Harris Company. That company quoted us "Blue Tin Tag" at 13c., "World's" at 12c., "Standard" at 11c., "Blue Ribbon" or "Blue Cap" at 12½c., "Red Cap" at 11½c., and Crown at 10½c., for car loads, delivered on the track, cash on the spot; points in Assiniboia one-half cent higher, and Alberta one cent higher, which offer was accepted. Those who could not pay cash paid one-half cent more by giving secured paper in settlement at 8 per cent. interest. At the above prices, over 450,000 lbs. were ordered by our people, mostly "Blue Tin Tag." These prices were two cents lower than the company's time price at their warehouses. In places where our people did not want a car-load they paid about one cent in advance of above prices.

Where they ordered car-loads they saved on the average of one and a-half cents per pound. At Portage la Prairie, where the Patrons ordered over 72,000 lbs., over \$1,000 were saved directly. On the Carberry plains the Patrons saved considerably over \$1,000. Besides the direct saving made, there was a general reduction in the price of twine, as compared with the prices which we all expected we would have had to pay. Many reports came in assuring us that orders had been taken before our prices were issued to our people, on the 6th of June, at 16, 17, and in some cases as high as 18 cents. We feel quite satisfied that had there been no agitation against the expected high prices, twine would have been sold two cents higher all around. If 3,000,000 lbs. of cord were used in Manitoba to bind the crop just gathered, \$60,000 were saved to the general farming public, besides the further saving made by the Patrons of Industry. We are confident that those Patrons who bought by the car-load bought their twine three cents lower than if there had

been no Patrons of Industry in existence. I was told by a merchant who was dealing in twine to accommodate his customers, that he could not lay his cord down, without speaking of profits at all, at the price the Patrons were paying for it here from the car, for the very same brand of twine.

In reference to machinery we obtained a substantial reduction for cash from the Massey-Harris Company, the Watson Mfg. Company, and also from Johnston, of Brandon. Some firms refused to have anything to do with the Patrons of Industry, and even asked them to go to a place where they can't peddle ice. These people are not forgotten for their kind wishes.

In connection with the general mercantile trade, we have accomplished, by the help of the merchant, in some places, the establishment of business upon a cash basis. We only wish merchants could see that we are not striving to destroy their trade, but to build up the farmer's business. The reduction of all business to a cash basis is the only solution to the many troubles which both business men and farmers experience (especially the latter) in this country, where trade of all kinds is based on financial returns that are always yet to come. We cannot afford, if this Province is to be safe financially, to be continually discounting the future. Too much frost, and hail, and duty, and monopolies, and high freight rates, and high rates of interest, and too many dishonest men grinding the poor farmer, exist in this Province, for the farmer to farm at hap-hazard, always hoping for better returns.

In the matter of wire for fencing, we succeeded in reducing the price to \$5.00 per 100 lbs. cash, in Winnipeg. This is the lowest price wire of the best quality ever reached in this Province.

We are now trying to dispose of our Patrons' grain to the best possible advantage, and to that end have placed an agent at Fort William. As to general results, our people have learned to pay cash, and one and all will pay cash just as soon as they possibly can. We hope that dealers will just work this. Those who persistently refuse to give reductions for cash will drive the farmer to go where he can lay out his cash to the best advantage, and in that matter the Patrons have all arrangements made, and only send their money away from their own towns when driven to it.

In closing, let me ask one question. Whether it is better for the farmer to have a portion of the profits that go to enrich monopolists, or the monopolists to have it all? The answer of every sensible person will be justification enough for the existence of the Association of Patrons of Industry.

Hoping I have not encroached upon the space of your valuable journal.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. C. GRAHAM, G. S., P of I.
Portage la Prairie, Oct. 5th, 1892.

[NOTE.—Since the foregoing was written, we learn that Mr. Chas. Braithwaite, of Portage la Prairie, Grand President of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry, has been appointed by the Executive as their grain agent at Fort William. One cent per bushel will be charged against all grain sold, out of which he will be paid a salary of \$100 per month. The balance, after paying all expenses in connection with the work, will be deposited with the funds of the Grand Treasurer.—Ed.]

An improved method of preserving meat and other provisions on board ship by cool chambers has recently been introduced. The new machinery which was under inspection at the docks a few days ago is intended for the New Zealand trade. The novelty consists in circulating the current of fresh, cool air through or around the produce as the case may be, instead of the air remaining stagnant during the voyage, thus rendering it liable to get foul. Fresh air is pumped in at the bottom of the cooling chamber, and is carried off at the top by means of suction, while at the same time the temperature is kept at a very low degree.

Fall Shows.

CARTWRIGHT.

The annual fall show was held at Cartwright on October 3 and 4, and taking into consideration that most of the farmers were busy threshing and fall plowing, was a decided success.

The horses exhibited in the heavy draught and general purpose class showed a marked improvement both in the quality and quantity. The carriage and roadsters were also numerous, and showed signs that the people of the district were taking an interest in having good drivers. The judges in horses were Messrs. Taylor, Affleck and Soper, and executed their duties in a businesslike way. The show of cattle was not very large, but those exhibited were well-bred, and were in good condition. Not many entries were made for sheep, pigs and poultry, and the judges were not long in giving their decision, although their judgment was tested several times in the sheep and cattle. The exhibit in the hall was, perhaps, the best yet made, a splendid lot of garden and field roots being brought in for competition. Dairy products were few but good, and the ladies had evidently worked hard to make a good display of fancy work. Having bought some land on which to hold their meetings, the Society was not in a position to offer a very attractive prize list, but will do better another year. The writer would suggest that the Society give more attractive prizes for the heavy draught and general purpose horses, and not devote the most of the money for horses belonging to the carriage and roadster class.

BALDUR

The second annual exhibition of Cypress E. D. Agricultural Society, No. 2, was held at Baldur on October 8th. With the beautiful weather the turnout was large, and considering that this is only the second year, the show was a grand success, for which credit is due to the officers and directors for the praiseworthy way in which they attended to their duties. A liberal and substantial prize list was got up, representing nearly \$800 in prizes. A capital track was made for horses, and with a little use will soon be in good condition. The show of heavy draught horses was not extra strong.

Mr. A. W. Playfair's four-year-old Clyde stallion, Prince of Wales, carried off first. Mr. P. purchased him from Mr. John E. Smith, of Brandon. A fine two-year-old colt, owned by Mr. John Porter, was a added first in his class. James Hall and Alf. Leslie were also prize-takers. The show of produce, roots, etc., was good, some very good Red and White Fife wheat being exhibited. Mr. Jas. Dale, President here, had on exhibit the product of one set of Early Rose potatoes, weighing 9 lbs. There were other sets that gave almost as good a yield. The land was summerfallow, manured and plowed twice. If such an abundant yield as this can be produced, it is certainly well worth the trouble. Mr. D. says he has the largest crop off the land thus prepared that he ever grew.

PILOT MOUND.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Mountain E. D. Agricultural Society, No. 2, was held at Pilot Mound on October 4th and 5th, and was the most successful one yet held. Over 1,500 entries were made by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. Stedman, which were pretty evenly divided among all the classes.

In the heavy draught the judges awarded Mr. J. H. Gillespie first prize for his fine sorrel team in harness, and the second was awarded to Mr. Frank Platt. The show of heavy draught was very fair, though not as numerous as might be. The general purpose horses were all in good, sound working condition, and gave evidence of the kind of horses the farmers were going in for. In roadsters, carriage and thoroughbred blood horses, there was good competition. In the roadster class \$65 was devoted for prize money, while in the heavy draught and general purpose only \$53 was allowed. Shorthorn cattle were not very numerous, but were good in quality, no doubt being due to the excellent pasture this summer. The grades and "all other pedigreed stock" were lacking in number. It is a pity that more general attention is not paid to good cattle. Those who have them will all tell you it pays. There was a grand lot of sheep, Mr. John Coughten, of Crystal City, who arrived from Ontario the day before the fair with a grand lot of imported lambs, made a marvellously good display. Mr. Peter Fargly's sheep are also stock display. The entries of pigs were very good, being principally Improved Large Yorkshires. The judges on horses were Messrs. McShires, J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, D. McLaughlin and J. Watson; on cattle, Messrs. J. Rollins, Wm. Dow and M. McQuerry. In the Agricultural Hall the show was excellent, the field and garden roots showing that we have had a good season for growth. The exhibits in the dairy class were very numerous, the butter and cheese being of superior quality. The ladies' work was also very attractive. The decisions on the sheep and pigs were given by Messrs. R. Stead and J. Mitchell, Silver Spring.

CARMAN.

The 13th annual exhibition of the Dufferin electoral division was held at Carman on the 13th and 14th Oct. Owing to heavy rain the first day not such a large number of entries were made as expected, but over 600 were put on the Secretary's (T. Kernighan) books, and were all of good quality. In the Heavy Draught Mr. Richard Brown's Scotland's Pride (1755), a fine sample of a Canadian bred Clyde, took the 1st prize. Scotland's Pride (1755) was sired by Young Baron Scott (1682), dam Janet (1604), and was bred by Isaac Wright, Wingham, Ont. Mr. Geo. Loree's (Roland) fine black colt took away the sweetstakes prize of \$10, given by the Society, for colt of 1892. It was from a fine coach mare, sired by The Times, and has the makings of a fine general purpose horse. The entries in the agricultural class were good, and the teams in harness attracted considerable attention. The 1st prize was awarded to Mr. Jos. Rutledge, 2nd to Chas. Usher. Mr. Wm. Risk, of Winnipeg, was judge of horses, and gave general satisfaction. The show of cattle was small, owing, no doubt, to the rain making the roads bad. The sheep exhibited were good in quality and number. Mr. Jas. Ridoell, Lintrathen, was awarded 1st for aged ram, 2nd for two aged ewes, and 1st and 2nd for two shearlings in the Leicesters, 1st and 2nd aged ram, 1st and 2nd ram lamb, 1st aged ewe, 1st and 2nd shearling and 1st and 2nd for ewe lambs, all in the Shropshire class. The field roots were a fine exhibit. The unusual display for Early Rose potatoes attracted considerable attention, they being exceedingly large. In the dairy department some butter of No. 1 quality was to be found. Mr. Geo. Skinner obtained 1st for his cheese, and J. W. Johnston 2nd. The garden products no doubt attracted the most attention outside of the horses, and some splendid roots, seeds, vegetables, etc., were to be seen, including cabbages, cauliflowers, 30 entries of onions, carrots, etc. Better accommodation for the products of the farm should be added. The gate receipts amounted to \$175.

Cataloguing Live Stock.

Enlarging upon the suggestion of Mr. Elder that exhibitors of horses, for example, at the Winnipeg Industrial, post up in their stalls small placards, giving names, etc., for the information of visitors, we recommended, in our Oct. issue, the adoption by the exhibition board of the plan of getting out complete catalogues of the live stock, with name, pedigree, number, etc. This is a well-established custom at the older live stock exhibitions, especially those of Great Britain, and the idea has been adopted by a few of the leading shows on this continent. It is in the interest of all concerned, and we are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Joseph Dugan, Jr., of Castleberry, Man., cordially endorsing the proposal as one calculated to be of general benefit to the public, and result in a better arrangement of live stock exhibits all round. He cites the case of the English Royal Show, at Warwick, where for a shilling visitors secured a neat 200 page volume containing a complete catalogue of everything on exhibition. Then, for instance, when a beautiful roan bull (one in a ring of twenty) steps in view with a card suspended below his neck bearing the number "468" in large plain figures, by turning up the catalogue the following appears:

"468, J. Dean Willis, Bapton Manor, Codford, Wilts, Count Lavender (60545), roan: born March 3rd, 1869; bred by Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, N. B.; Sire Norseman (56233); dam Sweet Lavender, by Earl of March (33807); g. d. Lavender 26th, by Grand Vizier (34086)."

Similar information is given regarding all entries, and when the awards are all made, the animals are returned to their stalls, numbers and prize tickets being still displayed, so that even in the absence of the owner or attendant, full information for purpose of comparison is at hand while the show lasts. As our correspondent points out, this plan might be too much to expect of our smaller exhibitions, and in any case, as the ADVOCATE took occasion to mention last month, exhibitors would require to make their entries without fail, furnishing the necessary information in good time for cataloguing and printing before the fair.

Studs, Herds and Flocks.

YORKTON DISTRICT.

The fact that some 40 cars, containing between 700 and 800 head of fat cattle, were, up to date, shipped from Yorkton, N. W. T., the present terminus of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway, clearly indicates the hold cattle rearing has taken in that fine section of the Northwest. Excellent specimens they were, too, and destined for the Old Country markets. It is quite common in that part of the country to find men with herds numbering from 50 to 200 head. There are yet large areas of grazing land out along the White Sand river, Devil's Lake and elsewhere, that will sustain thousands of cattle. Pure-bred bulls, chiefly of the Shorthorn breed, are being freely introduced, and have already had a most improving effect.

Besides about 180 head of grades, some of which are truly grand ones, Mr. Donald Livingston has the foundation of a good pure-bred herd, with Duke of Edinburgh = 14522 = at the head. He is a blocky, red bull of stylish carriage, calved Jan. 11th, 1890; got by Mr. Lynch's famous old Duke of Colonus, dam Kitty 15817, by Silver Skin. He has already sired a crop of calves, wonderfully uniform, that will make tip-top feeders. The pure-bred cows were Mayflower of the West, by Good Enough = 9829 =, dam Lady of the Lake; Norah O'Neal, by Good Enough, dam Rose of Tologan 2nd; Queen of Binscarth, by Barrister, dam Pansy 2nd; and Queen's Gift, by Excelsior 4829, dam Queen of Binscarth. There were some pure-bred youngsters also that promise to be heard from later on. Mr. Livingston is more than satisfied with the results of using pure-bred bulls, having been able to sell steers up to \$50 per head. He has a grand lot of about 40 head, that will be three-year-old and finished by next spring. Even in that grazing country he finds it advantageous to house and finish off in the stall with grain and hay during winter a certain number each year, having a still larger lot to sell off the grass during summer or fall. Mr. Livingston has spent many years in the country, knows what it is to "rough it", and has done well.

Mr. H. Langstaff, though interested in cattle to a less extent than some others, is making a specialty of sheep husbandry, to which his inclination naturally turns, and on which he is well posted. His flock consists of several hundred head, mainly Leicesters and Leicester grades, but for the last two seasons he has been crossing them with pure-bred Shropshire rams. The first cross gives a large and vigorous progeny, but he doubts if the second will equal the first in size. His plan is to keep at least two vigorous bucks, feeding them generously with oats, and letting them run with the ewes alternate weeks. He prefers to have the lambs dropped about April 1st. His sheep have free access to water summer and winter, never eating snow, and have never been affected with disease of any kind. At the time of our visit they were looking in excellent condition. The wool he disposes of at 11 cents per pound, unwashed, and ships his sheep, when ready for market, in car lots to Winnipeg. Mr. Langstaff and his brother, also an enterprising stock raiser, reside in a bluff part of the country, and beyond a good open shed for shelter at night the sheep are not housed. He is careful also to change rams re-

gularly. At the outset he was greatly troubled with wolves, and tested the virtue of putting bells on the sheep. Though some slight protection at first, they soon proved utterly ineffectual, and he resorted to the plan of arming his shepherd, an active boy mounted on a cayuse, with a good rifle and a pocket full of cartridges. The music and contact of cold lead soon discouraged the marauders, and gave the sheep immunity from attack. Mr. Smith and others in this district have flocks of fine sheep.

Bull Bros. do an extensive business in cattle rearing, having about 200 head, and pay particular attention to horse breeding as well, having several stallions, one being Commodore 2nd, a symmetrical Shire horse of medium weight, who has been successful in the show ring, as also was his dam. Lord Fitzerskine [710] (5984), a seven-year-old Clydesdale stallion, bred by William Maitland, Alton of Coynach, Minlaw, Scotland, is preserving well his youthful vigor, and leaving a grand lot of stock throughout the country. He was got by Lord Erskine (1744), dam Polly Ann (4872), by True Blue (1334). He has also been a prize-winner.

Dr. Watson, in addition to a wide medical practice, is conducting a farm a few miles south of Yorkton, and takes a lively interest in all that pertains to live stock husbandry. He is desirous of seeing a creamery established in the near future at Yorkton, an enterprise which he believes would be well supported and a benefit to the locality. He has a small herd of grade cows, which he is crossing with a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull, Diamond Dick, out of the well-known prize-winning cow, Belle Diamond, and sired by Captain Tempest Columbus, whose dam is undoubtedly one of the finest cows of the breed in Canada. The doctor has a fine flock of pure bred Plymouth Rocks, which he considers pre-eminently the fowl for the farmer.

The representative of the *Advocate* regrets that he was not able to spend more time in the district, but looks forward to a future visit, when other breeders in that fine country will be called upon.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM, MANITOBA.

Situated on the banks of the winding Pembina, about four miles south of Manitou on the Pembina branch of the C. P. R., is Mr. R. D. Foley's stock farm, where prospective buyers and visitors will always be made welcome. At the head of the fine lot of Clydesdales stands The Friar (6341), sire Darnley King (2717), dam Lady Rose, by Prince Charlie. The Friar was foaled April 15, 1886, and was bred by J. H. Black, Monkshill, Culter Cullen, Aberdeen, Scotland, and was imported by Messrs. R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont. In three seasons The Friar has proved to be one of the most successful stock getters in the province, having left upwards of 200 colts, among which a large number have succeeded in taking a good share of first prizes at the different shows along the C. P. R. A two-year-old, one-year-old and spring colt owned by Mr. F. carried off the first prize at the Manitou Summer Show this year, all being the get of The Friar. He has 20 head of horses, and all were in grand condition at the time of our representative's visit. After looking over the horses, our attention was attracted by about 65 head of Shorthorns. Among those which would catch the eye of a visitor is 3rd Duchess of Rosedale 14544, born June, 1884; sire Duke of Rosedale 3107, dam Duchess of Rosedale. A finely proportioned cow is 4th Duchess of Rosedale 16295, born May, 1888; sire Elk-horn Chief 3rd 9523, dam 2nd Duchess of Rosedale 14543. Daisy 2nd 15104, sire Duke of Rosedale 3107, dam Daisy 5713, bred by Samuel Rutherford, and born May 1st, 1885, is perhaps one of the "flowers of the flock." Prairie Bell 5th, Bella Louise, Daisy 3rd, Gold Dust 4th, 6th Duchess of Rosedale, 7th Duchess of Rosedale, are all stock such as is

found on a well-managed stock farm. Besides these, Mr. F. has some of the best spring calves he has ever bred. His crop, comprising 100 acres of wheat, 100 of Banner oats, 80 of Barley, 7 acres of rape and 20 of Timothy, all promises to give a good yield, he expecting to thresh in the neighborhood of 10,000 bushels of grain. Mr. F.'s last purchase is Indore Chief, or perhaps he will be better known as the Jno. Mather Horse. Indore Chief is full brother to Kucy, the Gode-ridge trotting stallion, and it is to be hoped that he will prove a profitable investment.

JAS. RIDDELL'S PLACE AT LINTHATHEN.

Finely situated on Tobacco Creek, about 10 miles south of Carman, Mr. J. Riddell is running a fine farm covering two sections of nice level prairie, with an abundance of hay and water. First to attract a visitor's attention is the flock of sheep, Shrops and Leicesters, numbering upwards of 500. Mr. R. has found that a cross between these two breeds gives a profitable return, and suitable sheep for Manitoba and the West. He had close on 200 acres of crop this year, consisting of 145 of wheat, 100 acres of oats, and the balance in barley, rape and turnips. Talking about sheep, Mr. Riddle said that "with proper management a sixty per cent. profit could be made every year." This coming from a man who understands the raising of sheep should surely remove any doubt that may exist among any prospective sheep raisers, as to whether the business will pay or not; but let him make sure first that he has a knowledge of sheep before he invests, or the result will be the other way. Mr. Riddell condemns the present system of "Bounty on Wolves," and asserts that if a more liberal bounty were given, more of these enemies of sheep would be killed. Complaints of the same nature have often been made before.

WILLOWDALE FARM.

Neatly and orderly kept, about 4 miles south of Carman, is Willowdale Farm, owned and worked by Mr. W. H. Elford. First to draw the attention of a representative of the *Advocate* is the fine pure-bred imported Clydesdale stallion (Glenlue Chief (7769), imported by T. W. Evans, Yelverton, Ont. He is a beautiful bay, with black points; is splendidly balanced, has capital feet, fine limbs and good head and neck, and heavy quarters. His action is all that could be desired, and farmers in his neighborhood could not better improve their stock than by using him. Glenlue Chief (7769) was sired by Henry Irving (4440), grand sire McGregor (1487), dam Mary (214), by Young Sir Colni 1376, so that his pedigree is of the best. 160 acres wheat, 35 oats and 25 of barley were put in crop this year, and gave a good return; 30 pigs get rid of the barley, and give a return of 45 cents per bushel. A Billy Clyde colt foaled May, 1891, is one of the most promising we have seen. Though only that over a year old she weighs upwards of 1,200 pounds. She is the offspring of a stallion owned by Mr. Elford last year, and from a mare with two crosses. Mr. E. says there are a few more in the district just as good.

"MILLBROOK" STOCK FARM.

A splendid addition has just been added to Manitoba's flocks of sheep, by Mr. J. Oughten, of Crystal City, who brought up a carload of pedigreed imported Shrops. He also brought in the car two fine imported White Yorkshire pigs. Besides Yorkshire pigs, Mr. O. has about 20 Chester Whites, and has a fine lot of poultry, principally White Wyandottes and Bronze turkeys. In all Mr. O. has 83 pedigreed sheep, including 30 fine ram lambs.

Typographical Error.

Through an inadvertence, a special report of the judges at the London, Eng., Millers' and Bakers' International Exhibition, referring to a splendid exhibit of wheat grown near Calgary, N. W. T., was headed "Manitoba Wheat in England," in the October *Advocate*. As the article itself indicated, it should have been headed "Northwest Territories Wheat in England."

Injurious Insects—No. 8.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST,
OTTAWA, ONT.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

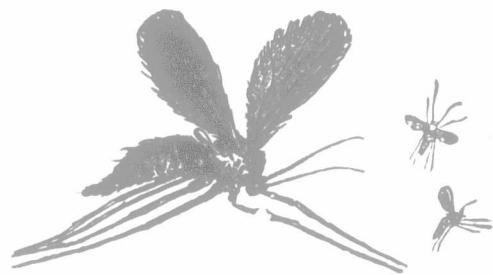


Fig. 1.—The Hessian Fly (Natural size, and much enlarged).

I have endeavored, as much as possible in these articles, to treat of the most important injuries by insects to crops a short time before the attacks occur, so that the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE might know of the best remedy at the right time and be reminded to apply it. The present article, however, is prepared in response to applications for information concerning the "flax-seeds" of Hessian Fly, which had been noticed in wheat screenings.

The insect figured above is sometimes the cause of great injury to wheat and barley crops, and farmers will do well to be always on the alert to detect it whenever present, and take steps as soon as possible to eradicate it. The life-history of the Hessian Fly is briefly as follows:—The perfect insect, a very small and delicate black gnat, appears in the spring and autumn, the exact time varying in different localities; but it is usually in the months of April and May in the spring, and August and September in the autumn. Each female lays about twenty eggs in the crease of a leaf of a young wheat plant. These hatch in a few days, and the young maggots work their way down into the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between it and the stem (Fig. 2), causing the

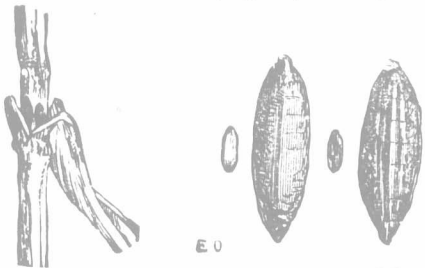


Fig. 2.—"Flax-seeds" of summer attack on barley stem.

latter to swell and become weak by feeding on its juices. As the head becomes filled with grain and heavy, the stem breaks off at the weakened spot before the grain is ripe. The spring brood from eggs laid in April and May comes to maturity and a large proportion of the flies appear in August and September, although some of them may not emerge until the following spring. The brood of flies which comes out in August and September lays eggs upon "volunteer" wheat, young fall wheat and perhaps some grasses. When the young maggots hatch they at once work their way down to the very bases of the leaves and lie at the root of the growing wheat-plant, where they suck out its juices and cause the shoots to become distorted and abortive. They become full grown before winter sets in, and pass the winter either in the state of white maggots or in

the "flax-seed" state (Fig. 3), in which they may be found on removing the lower leaves as little, brown, oval and pointed bodies, somewhat resembling the seeds of flax. Inside these flax seeds the larvae remain unchanged till the following spring. On the return of warm weather they change to chrysalids, and the perfect flies appear in April, May and June.

The Hessian Fly is not much complained of by farmers in Canada at the present time, but I believe that a great deal more injury is done by it than is recognized to be the case. There is a general impression that infested plants turn yellow in the autumn, but Prof. Webster, of Ohio, has shown that this is not a good indication, but that, on the other hand, infested wheat does not turn yellow in the fall—that the leaves are darker in color than those of a healthy plant and proportionately broader, the slender, spindle-shaped leaf is missing, and the whole plant is merely a bunch of rank-growing leaves. The same authority says: "I am confident that 50 per cent. of what is known here as winter-killed grain is due to the attack of the fly. Wheat will go into winter looking thrifty and even rank, though seriously infested. But for the most part this is killed before spring."

My object in treating of the Hessian Fly at this season of the year is to draw particular attention to this fact, and suggest the advisability of examining fall wheat now to find if it is infested, so that steps may be taken in the spring to strengthen the injured plants by the application of special fertilizers. I would also draw the attention of all who have not yet threshed their wheat to remedy 1 given below, which I believe to be of great importance, not only for this insect, but also as the best means of checking the increase of the other great enemy of wheat, the Wheat Midge, generally known in Canada by the inaccurate name of "Weevil."

REMEDIES.

1. *Burning refuse*.—Of very great importance is the burning of all rubbish and screenings from the threshing mill, wherever barley or wheat have been known to be infested. A proportion, sometimes large, of the flax seeds is carried with the grain, and in the threshing they fall among the rubbish and broken straw beneath the machine. This should always be burnt. Its value, even as chicken feed, is very little, and it always contains enormous quantities of weed seeds which are not eaten by fowls, as well as many of the puparia of the Wheat Midge and Hessian Fly. The burning of all refuse and rubbish on a farm is a most advantageous practice. When a crop is harvested, the refuse should be destroyed as soon as possible, and many of the insect enemies will be destroyed with it; besides this, many injurious insects pass the winter beneath litter and rubbish, and when these are left about they are attracted to a farm where otherwise they might not occur.

2. *Late sowing*.—The best remedy for the Hessian Fly, which is also applicable to the Wheat-stem Maggot (*Meromyza Americana*), is the postponement of sowing fall wheat until after the third week in September, so that the young wheat plants do not appear above the ground until after the flies have vanished.

3. *Treatment of stubbles*.—Harrow the stubble directly the crop is carried, so as to start a volunteer crop for the flies to lay their eggs upon; then plough under early in September, when all the maggots will be destroyed. Another adaptation of this method is in the sowing in August of a strip of wheat, which will attract the females to lay their eggs, and which must afterwards be ploughed under. The burning of stubbles, when it can be safely done in summer, is a good practice, the "flax-seeds" being situated, as a rule, in the first or second joint of the stem. For that purpose the stubble should be left rather long.

4. *Rotation of crops*.—Neither wheat, barley nor rye should be sown again the next season in fields where the crop has been infested this year.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON.

The use of green food is far ahead of any other plan ever tried to reduce the expense of raising chickens and keeping hens. Fowls on a wide range, roaming over fields and meadows at their "own sweet will," ought, in warm weather, to pick up more than half their living, and grow strong and happy. Summer greens should be supplemented by roots in winter, but even in summer I find vegetables and fruit acceptable as a change from the coarser, cruder grass. All round the year I boil potatoes and chop cabbages and onions, more or less. These cost comparatively nothing except work of preparation, and so flesh and eggs produced thereby are nearly clear profit. Of course, throwing out a little corn or mixing sloppy pudding would be easier, but work, rather than so much outlay of money for grain, is precisely that safe investment most needed to make. Vegetables are well relished and very wholesome. Ensilage having been recommended for fowls, I once asked the late Hiram Smith, Wisconsin's noted dairyman and agricultural educator, whether I better undertake a little silo, but he thought my vegetable diet answered every purpose. We can provide roots enough for a hennery, whereas we could not for a herd. Be sure to lay in a supply of carrots, because they give egg-yelks substance and that admirable rich orange color. Hens decidedly prefer carrots, turnips and parsnips, as well as potatoes, cooked. The potato being of the same family as tobacco and henbane, shows, when not properly cultivated or housed, a trace of their common poisonous principle, which, fortunately, is removed by boiling. It is well, therefore, never to use for other purposes the water in which potatoes have been cooked. But hot water from other vegetables mixes up fine puddings for our biddies, and saves both the vegetable strength and some fuel. Now and then cut a squash open for the hens to peck at, and favor yourselves by giving such things raw as are liked thus, because the elements of food are changed and improved very little by cooking, which process simply softens, disintegrates, makes more digestible and palatable, nor always does that. There is a staggering disease of poultry called "tip ups," "tip overs," or some such name, caused by fowls eating pumpkin seeds very freely. I have no personal knowledge, but have seen persons who had seen this distemper, hence cannot doubt its existence. Such well-fed hens as mine evidently run no risk among pumpkins—too few for so much other stock.

"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" It must be admitted that experienced persons are at variance on certain points of poultry feeding. But I also grant "there are many roads to Rome," and the same result can and must often be achieved in quite different ways. Our surroundings are not always after one pattern, neither can our doings be so. Good Maximilian of Bavaria told an appropriate story how he, in disguise, once temporarily undertook the care of some geese, which all escaped from him. Being soundly scolded, Maximilian said he was the king and offered a present to their owner, who replied, "You're a kind gentleman, whoever you may be, but, take my word for it, you'll never make a gooseherd." The poultry business is neither so simple nor humble but that it requires sterling common sense, facility in adapting oneself to circumstances, and power of original thought. Whoever lacks such qualities might fill other positions, but could not be a successful poulterer.

Some feeders still regard corn as their staple for both old and young fowls, while others discard it almost entirely. I wish my chickens to grow well and form good frames before they stop to fatten, hence withhold corn till they are half grown or so. By that time my hens are moulting, and for once I am glad to feed both ages the same. Of course hens then need plumage rather than fat, but feathers contain considerable oil, and according to my own observation, those biddies which are in good order moult quickest and best. Beginning about September I give corn for supper every second or third day, unless our fall is un-

usually warm, when such heating food better be temporarily discontinued. I sometimes wonder what a novice must think when she reads, as I did lately, in the same paper two articles, one utterly condemning puddings, while the other called a warm mash every morning the secret of egg-production. Undoubtedly soft food has been used in excess. Hens gorge themselves, then feel oppressed and overdrink, ending with bowel trouble. My practice is to provide pudding about every third day. Though it should be eaten early, I always give some grain first, so my biddies will not attack this soft food ravenously. Its warmth and easy assimilation do indeed favor rapid egg-production. My allowance is well distributed and moderate enough that little or none is left mused or frozen. Really "the proof of the pudding" is in the digesting. Extremes and set rules must be avoided, but actual results observed and heeded.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Butter-making on a Farm and the Profits to be Derived Therefrom.

BY JOHN EVANS.

Before starting on the subject of the essay, it may be as well and, in my opinion, essentially necessary to understand what is meant by good butter. Good butter, I take, consists of an article which can be kept for a reasonable time without changing its character, and although made at different times, shall have uniformity in taste, color and grain, or texture. To secure this one of the most important things to be kept in view is cleanliness; without it a good article can never be made. Milk is one of those substances which can be called smell gatherers, for no matter what the smell milk will catch the taint, and it will be transmitted to the butter. Cleanliness should therefore be a watchword in the dairy. So far is this carried in some countries that even the cows' udders are wiped with a damp cloth or sponged before milking. This may seem too much of a good thing, but the good derived therefrom covers the time and trouble expended.

Milk is a mixture; how then are we to separate the fat globules composing the cream from the remainder? By an examination of the tiny globules of cream it is found that they are lighter than the medium in which they float. This may be shown very easily. We have all noticed that if cream is poured gently into a cupful of tea it will float on the top until disturbed and thoroughly mixed with the tea, when a union takes place. This is the principle adopted in setting milk up in pans. It is a well-known fact also that by reducing the temperature the lighter particles of any liquid mixture rise to the surface quicker. Applying this by placing the pans of milk in another containing ice, or constructed so as to allow a constant stream of water to circulate round the pans, it is found that the cream will all have risen to the top in about twelve hours, whereas by the old pan system and ordinary temperature it takes thirty-six hours. By this means three sets of pans can be used instead of five by the old system. In creameries and on large farms a machine is used, viz., a separator. By the aid of centrifugal power any quantity of milk from twenty gallons upwards can be separated in an hour. The separation is most complete, and the very largest percentage of cream is obtained, which is free from the skim milk, on the complete separation of which, as we shall see later, depends the keeping quality of butter. There is also the

creamer process of setting milk, but as this is merely a form of the pan and decreasing temperature system I need not describe it.

We now have the cream separate from the milk. The next step is to have the cream in the best condition for agitation. If farmers can only once be made to see that in respect of their work there is a time when the best results can be obtained, by operating at that time the progress of agriculture, both in our new country and everywhere else, will be assured. There is a time and place for everything, not any time. Some may say, What is the good of taking so much trouble over a few pounds of butter? They forget "if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well," and besides this they will find that what seems to be extra trouble and time, is, in reality, time saved, less trouble, and a better article produced, which is worth more money. During the time which elapses from the cream being skimmed and its being churned, it is said to be ripening. This ripening is really a development of certain acids in the cream, and the proper development is reached when a piece of blue litmus paper dipped into the cream is turned red in color. This generally takes about two or three days in summer, and a week or more in winter. No fresh cream should be added twenty-four hours before churning; it should be set on one side for the next churning; previous to this, when any fresh is added the whole should be well stirred.*

The cream being ripe, we have now to begin the last process, viz., the changing of ripening cream into butter. Temperature is to be the talisman in this section. It has been found that the best butter is obtained after thirty to thirty-five minutes' churning, and the effect of different temperatures has been found to affect the grain and yield of the butter a great deal. The temperature which gives the best results with ripened cream is one ranging from 54° to 62° F.—the latter figure in winter, the former in summer. When I speak of temperature I mean the heat of cream, churn and room. The two former can be regulated, but the latter not quite so easy; still it can be, and by allowing for the heat of room the cream and churn may be altered accordingly. I need not say that in no other part of the manufacture is cleanliness so essential as in this. The churn should be thoroughly scoured with hot water and then rinsed with cold. There are many shapes of churns. I prefer the end-over-end churn, as by the glass in the lid one readily sees when the butter has come. The churn should not be above one-third full, to allow for swelling of cream, so that the butter may come in the shortest time. The cream being in, the lid fastened down, the revolving may be started, going slowly at first to allow the surplus air to escape. Forty-five revolutions a minute should be the ordinary rate. When the butter has come, not when it has gathered, the glass will begin to clear, the churning must be stopped and the buttermilk drawn off, being replaced with a little water of the same temperature as the buttermilk. The handle should be gently moved for a minute or two, the water drawn off and replaced by more, continuing the action till the water comes away clear. The reason the butter should not be gathered is that it is impossible to get perfectly pure cream by skimming. Some milk generally is mixed with it. When butter is in the lump it is impossible to squeeze out all the buttermilk—some will remain. We have seen that there is some skimmed milk with it, consequently the casein will get mixed with the butter. Now, casein is a substance which easily decomposes, and it is owing to this cause chiefly that the butter becomes rancid and will not keep.

The butter is now free from all the buttermilk; the next thing to be done is to salt it. The butter is in minute particles; if, therefore, a brine is added each little particle becomes coated with salt, a thing it is impossible to do by simply rubbing the salt into the lump, an operation which destroys the grain of the butter as well. The butter, being salted, is now ready for working; it should be removed from the churn by a pair of Scotch hands. These are pieces of wood about four inches wide and six or eight inches long, with handles. I may here remark that butter should never be touched by the hands; it tends to destroy the grain of it. Perhaps some may not understand what is meant by grain. It corresponds to the lightness in bread or pastry, and which is utterly destroyed by anyone making them who has a heavy hand. I did not say where the butter should be placed. On a butter worker if you have one; if not, on a temporized one—a slab of stone or wood, slightly inclined, to allow the water to drain away. A rolling pin, or better, a fluted roller should be worked over the butter till the butter is free from all superfluous moisture. It is now ready for making up for weekly sales or stowing away in crocks or tubs, according to circumstances.

Such I consider the best method of butter-making, and I speak personally, having used it myself.

THE PROFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM BUTTER-MAKING.

First of all we have the staple product itself. The best kind of an article always receives the best price, and when two articles can be made from similar quantities of the same materials, with the same labor, but are sold at two different prices on account of respective merits, it follows that the highest priced one is the most profitable. Therefore make the best grade of butter, viz., that which will keep longest, has best taste, natural color and perfect grain. Again, if a manufacturer sells a good article once and receives a good price, to keep his custom he must make the article of the same quality always. So with butter. It must be uniform, one week with another, one crock with another. Why are English farmers beaten out of their own markets by foreigners in respect of this very article? Because they did not produce a uniform class of butter. The foreigners did, and it will take years for our fellow laborers in the Old Country to kill the foreign trade in this one article, if ever it is done. Manitobans, beware! You are in a new country, and there is no chance at present of you being beaten in your own markets. It may not always be so. Your population will increase, and it may be, yes, it will, the consumer will always buy the best article. You may increase the quantity of butter by having proper cows. A beef breed is no good for butter; and remember also that because your cows belong to a good breed it does not make them good butter cows. Test them individually. Remember also the milking; see to it yourselves. If you do, your profits from butter will increase.

We have disposed of the butter. We now have the skim and the butter-milk. You have grain; get it crushed and rear and feed pigs. All will be profit then. Remember the old proverb, "It takes yards to make a mile, cents to make dollars." While on this subject I might state that during the last ten years a trade has sprung up in skim and separated (milk from which cream is taken by separator) milk in England, and half the price, and sometimes a little more, is got for it which consumers give for the new. Those near our cities may perhaps take a hint from this.

*[NOTE.—Where there is sufficient cream for churning, say three times per week, it will be found necessary in winter to hasten ripening by the addition of a "starter" (a little sour milk), and artificially raise the temperature of the cream to 70 degrees the evening before churning, and by next day, if that heat be maintained, it will have attained about the proper degree of ripeness or acidity.—EDITOR.]

A Woman's Method of Butter-making on the Farm.

BY MRS. T. PALLISTER, LORLIE, N. W. T.

We new settlers have not every convenience either for keeping cattle properly or for keeping our milk at the right temperature, but we must make the best of it. Now, first, to make good butter you must give your cows good food and water, and be sure to have your hands clean when milking, and the cow's udder free from dirt. Have a set hour for milking night and morning. Next, keep your milk in the best place you can to get a good top on. Be very careful to keep everything sweet and clean. Let your milk cool a little before straining; if set in pans, let stand thirty-six hours before skimming. Never let your milk get thick before you skim. Keep your cream crock where the contents will always keep thick, and stir well every time you skim, and you will never have any trouble churning. Always have your cream as near sixty degrees as you can for churning, then the butter will be just right for making. Now comes the butter-making. I think it a great mistake to say that butter should never be touched with the hands; I have tried both ways myself and I find the hands the best. The great secret in butter-making is to get all water out, if you want to keep it over a year. First have your hands well washed with soap and water, then take boiling water and scald them well. This is hard to do at first, but you soon get used to it (!) Dip in quickly at first and it will not hurt, then hold them in cold water till you get them nice and cool; if the butter sticks to them, scald over again. Then take as much salt as you think your butter needs—one pound and a-half to every twenty pounds of butter is plenty. Wash the butter in two or three waters (don't have the water too hot or too cold) till you see the water clear. Draw the fingers through the butter in the last wash, so as to get it all clean (never work butter up like bread). Salt in churn, if you have a barrel churn; put your salt in, draw your fingers through first across the churn one way, then across over again; do this till you have the salt well mixed with the butter, then take a wooden plate (about the size of a dinner plate) and flat so as the water can run off. You can easily get one made, if you can't get one to buy. Now take about a pound of butter in right hand, holding the plate in the left (on a slant), give it two or three slaps on the plate so as to make it into a long roll, then stand it up on end, and press it down three times. (See that the water runs down the plate every time, or it is not right. Don't let the butter get under the hand at the bottom of the plate.) Then form into a roll again and press down as before; do this till you see the water nearly all out. Then take another piece and do the same, till you get through with what butter you have. Then go over it all the second time, putting into tub as you go along (have a butter bowl to put the butter into as you give it the first make); this must be all done quickly so as not to spoil the grain of butter. It will not soften it much if done right. Now, it is important to have the butter-tub properly cleaned; first steep all night in buttermilk, then take a brush and scrub with coarse salt and water till you get it quite clean, then take boiling water and scald well; leave out in the sun till quite dry, then scald again. Take the water out quickly and when wet put in a lot of dry salt, leave your tub on its side on the table, and turn it round till the tub takes all the salt it will; empty the rest out, then sprinkle a little more over the bottom, and when cold it is ready for the butter. Now as you give the butter the second make take it in larger pieces and throw in (not a heavy throw, if soft), filling all around the sides at first, then the centre. Do this till you have your butter done. Then take a flat butter spoon and press it all down well. When you have it all packed and quite smooth, put a cloth over it till next churning. When full, smooth again, cover over with a clean cloth, put on have an inch of salt if the tub is large, less if small.

If these rules are carried out you will always find a market for your butter. We find that butter-making pays better than anything we

have tried yet on the farm. A few more remarks before I close. Never let the butter stick to anything when making it. If you use a brush and coarse salt on wooden ware, and then scald well, you won't have any trouble; always roll your salt for the butter, and pick out any specks also out of butter when making. We reckon to make the worth of each cow in butter every year.

[NOTE—Several points in Mrs. Pallister's article call for comment. (1). If milk is allowed to stand and cool before straining, the cream will start rising and the subsequent disturbance will not be favorable to complete separation. (2). If by keeping the contents of the cream crock "thick" is meant sour for-sometime before churning, then there is danger of carrying that too far, as there is a point where acidity ends and positive decay begins. (3). The consensus of opinion and practice nowadays is against hand-working of butter. Cleverly done as Mrs. Pallister describes, the result may be quite satisfactory. (4). Good butter may be kept a year, but the better plan is to have it on the market and consumed as soon as possible, as a general rule. (5). Mrs. Pallister strikes the key note of good butter-making in insisting on absolute cleanliness all the way through, but we rather draw the line at immersing the hands in "boiling" water a few times. (6). We doubt if much trace of the buttermilk steeping would be left in the tub after the subsequent thorough cleansing recommended. (7). We would suggest the desirability of always using the finest and cleanest dairy salt obtainable. —EDITOR.]

The Profits of Butter-making on the Farm.

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MAN.

I must begin by saying that our experience in butter-making as to profit depends very much on the methods employed. And, when I say *our*, I mean that where the best results are achieved is where every member of the farmer's household is interested, for the butter-making alone, where the skim-milk is not made use of, would not be as profitable as other branches of farming. In going into the profits of butter-making, we have to consider the raising of stock—the proper way to feed calves and pigs. To make the profits come out right, a great deal depends on the way the skim-milk is fed to calves. And, in this busy and good land of ours, everything in connection with dairying must be as convenient as possible, that we may have the best returns for the labor expended. This paper will not deal with the methods of butter-making; that subject is so well ventilated of late years, it leaves me nothing to say.

In writing on this subject I wish my fellow-farmers, dairymen and butter-makers would consider that our business can never be overdone if the product be first-class, for we know a very little poor butter goes a long way, and we are apt to spread it on rather thin, or not use it at all; whereas, how many people will tell you all they want for a meal is good bread and butter. The profit of butter-making depends very much on the shape the product goes to market. But, whenever I begin thinking of the advantages of dairying on the farm, my mind runs into every other branch of the business. It seems to me impossible for a farmer to carry on his farm with any hope of success without the cows to help him; and, if I don't live to see it, there are people in Manitoba who will be forced to take to dairying to keep up the fertility of the soil. As your space is limited, Mr. Editor, I will tell you in as few words as possible the way

we make dairying profitable. First, we have fair to good, quiet cows, well fed and housed in winter. They run on the prairie in summer. The cows calve any time from January 1st to April 1st. The milk is set in deep cans, and stands twenty-four hours. This skim-milk is heated to 89° or 90° with boiling water, and fed the calves at regular times until they are three or four months old. The buttermilk is fed to pigs, mixed, of course, with meal. The butter is marketed next day after churning—sent by express to Winnipeg, put up in 2-lb. rolls and wrapped in butter cotton. In June, July and August we send the milk to the cheese factory, and the whey is retained, which the pigs get. Now some of the things you must not do to get the most profit out of dairying are as follows:—

Don't feed your calves sour milk.

Don't waste manure.

Don't think anything is a trouble that will make the cows more comfortable.

Don't say "that is good enough for a cow," if you can make it better.

Don't think because the women have most of the butter-making to do that they can work with poor cows, poor churns, poor dairy apparatus and poor profits and be happy; and if the wife is not happy, there is no profit in anything.

Dairying for Profit.

BY JAMES DILLON.

Knowing that I was to address a meeting made up principally of dairymen, I thought I would try and say a few words on the subject of "Dairying for Profit." Of course that is what we are all trying to do, but far too many fail to get any profit. This is not because the dairy business is not a good or profitable one, but because there is not sufficient skill or knowledge put into it. So we find the pressing need of the hour is a wider diffusion of dairy knowledge among farmers and dairymen of this country. It is the milk producer's care and intelligent management of his cows that controls to a great extent the quality of butter and cheese manufactured, and the price obtained. The price determines the revenue to the farmer, and he of all men should be earnest in his endeavor to get all the information on the subject he possibly can. The first thing a dairy farmer needs, after getting the land to provide food for them, is a herd of good dairy cows. By that we mean cows that will give a large flow of good, rich milk, not for four or five months only, but for ten months in the year. Then he should have a well lighted and well ventilated stable, which should be kept clean and as nearly as possible at a temperature of 60°. The cows should be kindly treated and milked regularly to secure the best results. Their food should be wholesome and nutritious, and produced on the farm if possible. It may pay to buy bran or cotton seed meal, or many other kinds of feed, if the farmer watches the market closely and buys when they are not too high in price; or it may pay to give a long price for such things if the product of the cows is commanding a good figure. There is no profit, however, in feeding a cow a ration that costs 25 cents per day to produce 25 pounds of milk that has a commercial value of only one cent per pound; yet I fear it is being done by far too many of our dairymen. Nor does it pay to feed a pig butter fat that has cost from 15 to 20 cents per pound to produce in order to make five-cent per pound pork. Yet I am sure this is being done by the greater number of farmers every fall after the cheese factories close.

Prof. Robertson, in his address at the Ontario Central Farmers' Institute, held at Toronto, gave the result of an experiment made at the Experimental farm, Ottawa, last winter with two loads of steers. One lot of the steers were fed on hay, roots and meal, at a cost of nearly 19 cents per day for feed. A similar lot was fed on corn ensilage and meal, at a cost of 11½ cents per head daily. The latter lot gained 33 pounds each more weight in the same period of five months. Thus the cost may be reduced and the profit from the market enlarged.

At the late annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union held at Guelph, a Mr. Yuill, who has made a great success of dairying, gave the results of a test he

had made with an average cow of his herd. Her ration consisted of

50 lbs. of corn ensilage, at \$1.50 per ton.....	37c
5 lbs. of unthreshed oats, run through a cutting box, at \$6 per ton.....	14c
2 lbs. of peas and oats, chopped, at 1 cent per pound.....	2c

Total daily ration cost..... 74c

The test was for seven days, and the food cost 50½ cents. She gave 252 pounds of milk in the seven days, which made 12 pounds 10 ounces of butter. The cost of producing one pound of butter was 4½ cents, which, if skillfully made and marketed, would bring 25 cents per pound, and the skim-milk would be worth enough to very nearly pay for the feed.

I read of another dairyman, a Mr. Hume, down in Northumberland county, whose returns per cow the past season were \$64. This included whey, skimmed milk, butter and cheese, and is, I am satisfied, ahead of the returns from the average dairy herd. What man has done, man can do, and there is nothing to hinder persons who live in a section well adapted for dairying to go and do likewise.

IMPROVED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION
have brought the ends of the earth together, and put us in a position to take advantage of any fluctuations that may affect the market in whatever quarter they may arise. Canadians have done their part in bringing this about. Frederick N. Gisbourn, the present Superintendent of the Dominion Telegraph and Signal Service Department at Ottawa, was the original pioneer and projector of the Atlantic cable, and not Cyrus W. Field, whose pretensions are so persistently urged and pressed upon public attention by his friends and countrymen, and, unfortunately by some of our Canadian newspapers. Edison, the greatest electrician the world has ever known, was born in Ontario, south of Tilsonburg, and though he has gone to New York we will not allow the United States to claim him. The engineer who had charge of the tunnel under the St. Clair River, and did it so successfully, is a Canadian living in the city of Hamilton, Ont. The farmers have not been behind in their department, as the reports of our cheese, pork, beef, etc., all go to show. But it behooves us as Canadians to do all in our power to keep up the enviable reputation that the products of our farms have gained in the markets of the world. Our neighbors to the south of us are putting forth a determined effort to outstrip us in the quality of their butter and cheese, especially the latter, and regain the reputation they once had in the British markets. The New York State Legislature voted \$82,500 last year to be expended in teaching the dairymen of that State the most improved means of producing milk at the lowest possible cost, and in instructing manufacturers how to make a high class of goods. This was done with the avowed intention of beating Canadians in the British markets. Then we have Wisconsin to the west, the one State in the American Union that is going to push us harder than any other in this dairy business. The State has a good dairy school which has been built and equipped at Government expense, and \$25,000 is expended annually in providing dairy education for the people by the State Legislature. We have now to compete with Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, France and Ireland—all catering to the same markets in dairy products as ourselves. It is easily seen that we need to be up and doing to hold our own with all these competitors. The little country of Denmark, with a population of but 65,000 more than Ontario, sent to England \$23,620,421 worth of butter in 1891, for which they received an average price of 24 cents per pound, and \$6,240,000 worth of pork—nearly \$30,000,000 of butter and pork in one year; and they produce this on land worth from \$200 to \$300 per acre, and from cows that are worth from \$100 to \$100 each. These cows are said to be fed freely on grain raised west of Chicago. Their land is no better than ours. They have but one natural advantage—a greater nearness to the common market, which after all does not amount to very much, as we are not more than one cent per pound from it here. So you see nearly the whole difference must be accounted for in paying close attention to the little things, and the thorough knowledge they have of their business.

We should never forget, gentlemen, that an ounce of gold is worth more than a pound of lead, and that skilled and unskilled labor may be weighed in about the same proportions. Our Dominion and Provincial Governments are doing their part towards helping the farmers, as we have a practical illustration of in the Experimental Dairy Stations at Woodstock and Mt. Elgin, under the supervision of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and the Provincial Dairy School at Tavistock. A few words about the work we have been doing at Mt. Elgin may not come amiss just here. Knowing that the profits of dairying might be greatly increased by carrying it on during the winter, the Government officials concluded to introduce the business by making butter in the two factories named; and with this end in view the factories were fitted up for butter-making. The plant was put in at the Government's expense, and at Mt. Elgin a charge of three cents per pound made for manufacturing, the government paying the company \$100 rent for the use of their factory from the time we started in the fall till the 15th of April. The butter tub or package costs one cent per pound, which leaves two cents per pound to pay for labor, fuel, salt, etc. We labored under considerable disadvantages during the first few weeks. The engine did not work right and the boiler leaked, so that we had considerable difficulty getting steam to do the work. We received in December, from the 5th to the end of the month, 125,950 lbs. of milk, which made 5,891 lbs. of butter, or an average of 21.38 lbs. of milk to the pound of butter. In January we made 2,390 lbs. of butter from 49,465 lbs. of milk, being an average of 20.68 lbs. of milk to make one pound of butter. We made an advance of 15 cents per pound of butter to the patrons, which gave them a fraction over 70 cents per 100 pounds for their milk, and they have had the skimmed milk, which is worth 20 cents per 100 pounds. The butter was sent to the Old Country to be sold. The quality of the butter was much better than I expected it would be, but I do not wish to convey the idea that the butter was as fine as can be made. When cows have been a long time in milk, and a long time served, they do not put the oils into the milk that are necessary to give it the full butter flavor, and it has been from that kind of cows we have been getting milk. The patrons were in no way prepared for winter dairying, and it has been the aim of the farmers to have the cows calve in April, make cheese from the first of April to the end of November, then make sufficient butter for their own use, and dry the cows. The factory was kept running all winter, and though we had but very little milk during the last six weeks, it was necessary to keep open on account of visitors, who came from long distances to see how things were run and the fittings of the factory, so they will be the better able to fit up factories for themselves. The great difficulty with all our dairy work of to-day is men do not study enough. They do not seem to realize the importance of the work they are engaged in. Our patrons should patronize and read our dairy and agricultural papers. If one finds out a good thing write and tell the other subscribers of it; or if he stumbles up against something he don't understand, write to the paper and ask for what he wants, and if the editor don't know, probably some of the many thousand readers of such a paper would be able to tell him. Ours is a wide field, gentlemen, and deserves the closest attention from the very best men we have. Law, medicine, banking, and many of the professions, sink into insignificance when compared to agriculture in its true sense.

Big Work.

At Mr. Peter Cameron's, of Portage Plains, near Westbourne, McMillan Bros. threshed in one day, of about 10 hours, 4,160 bushels of oats, with seven sets during the day. At other places in 28½ days, 50,650 bushels were threshed, about 40,000 of which was wheat.

To prevent swelling after a blow, rub the part immediately with butter, or dip a handkerchief in cold water, roll it into a thick pad, press it to the part, and tie it on with a bandage until other remedies can be obtained.

Veterinary Questions.

I have a pure-bred Shorthorn cow four years old, well up in flesh, that has raised one calf but will not breed again, though she comes regularly in heat. For some time past I have been reducing her somewhat in flesh by drenching with salts. What other means would you suggest for me to adopt?
STOCKMAN.

The causes of sterility in the cow are various, but, in answer to the above question, I do not deem it expedient to enumerate them. There is, however, one common cause of infecundity in the cow after the first birth, and that is an enlarged and closed condition of the neck of the womb. The remedy is in opening the passage. The hand and arm, well oiled, must be inserted into the vagina, and the neck of the womb opened by gradually inserting the forefinger. The operation is arduous and requires a good deal of patience, but does not require any great amount of skill. The cow must first be thoroughly secured, and it is easier performed during the heat. After opening the bull should be admitted immediately. Suddenly reducing the system by lowering medicine is not likely to give the desired result. This is much better attained by exercise. One dose of salts in order to cool the system may be beneficial in an animal in high condition from high feeding, otherwise animals are much more likely to breed when they are improving than when falling off in flesh.

ABORTION IN COWS.

A subscriber writing from Stanwood, Ont., is experiencing a difficulty with his cows, which appear to be safe in calf for three months and again return in season. He can ascribe no reason for the trouble, but asks the question whether driving them with a dog would be likely to cause the injury. He has also recently been feeding freely with pumpkins and field squash.

Cases of this description are by no means unusual, and are exceedingly difficult to account for. When the generative organs are in a healthy condition cows return regularly until impregnation has set in, after which there should be no return of the heat; however, this rule has exceptions. An abortion in the earlier stages of gestation is hardly noticeable, the first intimation often being the return of the heat. Fright is one of the causes given, hence it may be ascribed to driving with a dog. Again, foreign matter in the food or on the pasture is also given as the ground of the difficulty. Pumpkins and field squash should never be fed without removing the seeds, which are a strong diuretic and are liable to derange the organs. The cause of abortion in any stage of gestation is very little understood, but in any case where there is doubt the patient should immediately be separated from the remainder of the herd, as there is always danger of the infectious type.

Auction Sales.

While just closing our last forms we received the announcement that the well-known breeders and importers, Messrs. Dawes & Co., Lachine, P. Q., have instructed Mr. H. J. Ashman, Auctioneer, of Montreal, to sell sixty head of choice, prize-winning (imported and home-bred) Hereford Cattle, twenty-two head Polled Angus Cattle, eighteen Heavy Draught Stallions and Mares, Colts and Fillies, Clydesdales and Shire, seventy prize-winning Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine. The sale is set for Thursday, Dec. 1st 1892, at Lachine.

Family Circle.

THE LITTLE EXILE.

Poor little Maggie, with both elbows on the window-sill and her face held tight between her hands, looked out on a dreary picture before her, her heart within as cheerless as the world without. A November day was drawing to a close, and the leaden sky, which had looked so threatening since early morning, gave vent to its feelings as night was coming on by a real downpour. It brought none of the sweet, refreshing influence of a summer rain, which makes every leaf and blade of grass take on new beauty; it was simply desolation. The rain beat against the windows, and the wind blew just hard enough to snatch off the few remaining leaves from the bare branches of the old apple tree which stood close to the house. Maggie watched the little stream by the roadside, which was every moment growing larger and larger, and she followed, until they disappeared in the distance, the little twigs and dead leaves that were carried on by the swift current, wondering how they liked to sail away on a hap-hazard journey.

"Oh dear!" sighed the little girl, "why is everything so hard for me?" and her eyes filled as she thought of her dear mamma, who had left her only a few months ago and who could always bring sunlight into the dreariest day. A flood of memories swept over Maggie, almost bringing a sense of comfort with them. She thought of one May day, long passed, when these same apple trees were in blossom, and the soft spring air was full of sweet perfume, how lovingly her mother led her to the open window, saying: "See, Maggie, how these beautiful branches are reaching up to you, as if they were trying to take you and your whole little room right into their arms; but I shall not let them have you!" and Maggie remembered how her mother clasped her in her own arms with the merriest laugh and the brightest look in her dear eyes, as if nothing could rob her of her little daughter.

And then she recalled another scene, one of those last days when she sat quietly by her mother's side and held in her own warm little grasp the white, thin hand whose hold on life was so very feeble.

"Dear child," the mother said, "you are now nearly twelve years old, and you must be your papa's brave little woman and a little mamma to Chubbie. Your papa has to work hard, and he gets very tired, but have everything bright for him when he comes from his work at night; and I know you will try to take good care of your little brother and be patient and kind to him always."

Maggie, at the time, could answer only by pressing more tightly the hand she clasped; but now she sobbed almost aloud, "O mamma, I will, I will!"

This being patient was a lesson that Maggie had not yet learned. She had loving impulses, but every day self-denial was a path too hard and steep for her to tread. Sometimes it seemed more difficult for her to rise from a chair in which she was sitting comfortably than to do some act of self-sacrifice which her father justly praised as heroic.

Only that very day, as she sat alone and lonely in her own room, the door had opened and Chubbie's happy face had peeped in and the merry little voice had called out:

"O Maggie! do come and play stage coach wif me. You can be driver if you will."

Maggie did not feel like playing with him. She was not happy, and did not know the surest way to make herself so, and so she had answered rather pettishly:

"I don't want to play stage coach. Run away now and shut the door."

"But Maggie," and all the sunshine was gone from his face, "I don't fink you're very kind. I fink you're mean. The next time you play wif me, I'll make the horses run away wif you, I will," and off had scampered the little fellow with a menacing scowl.

And now, only to deepen Maggie's gloom, all this was remembered, too, and she started to her feet and thought, "I will not think of myself any more; I will make Chubbie happy, if I can."

As if anticipating this sudden good resolution on Maggie's part, at this very moment the door opened again, and Chubbie called out:

"O Maggie! you must come and see my coach. I made it all myself," and then as he looked up at the somewhat tear-stained face, he added:

"Seems to me you look a little drizzly."
"Well, Chubbie," was the smiling reply, "I have been a little 'drizzly,' but I feel better now, so come and show me the coach;" and with a fervent kiss Maggie led her little brother downstairs.

Such a dear little boy he was! Although he was so small and fat for his five years that he hardly looked as old as that, his papa had yielded to his constant entreaties for "grownup trousers" and had just bought him his first little suit of clothes. With his round rosy face, his bright eyes and his radiant smile, which lighted up his whole face whenever he spoke, he looked like the happiest little Tom Thumb that could possibly be found.

As the two drew near the library door, where the grand surprise was to be seen, Chubbie suddenly said:

"Now, Maggie, shut your eyes. Don't peek till I say one, two, free!"

"No, Chubbie, I won't peep; but don't let me bump into anything," said Maggie, as she closed her eyes tightly and cautiously extended her hand to protect herself from running against the door.

"Oh dear, it's just lovely, and you'll laugh yourself to pieces when you see it," cried Chubbie, with ringing voice, as he opened the library door and led his big sister into the room where his masterpiece stood.

"One, two, free!" called out the little voice, tremulous with excitement, and Maggie looked. One glance of astonishment, and then she exclaimed:

"Chubbie, you naughty, naughty boy! Oh, my new coat, and papa's hat, and those fans that came from South America, and all those books, and the ink! Oh, how could you be such a bad, bad boy!"

Maggie's voice shook with excitement as she gazed on the scene before her. Her father's library table was the foundation of the coach, and all the books and papers, which no one was allowed to touch, were pushed off on the floor, where they lay in the greatest confusion. On the table were perched two chairs, and on one of them sat the driver, which Chubbie had made himself by stuffing Maggie's new coat with a pillow, the sleeve of which had evidently been used to wipe up some ink which had been spilled in clearing the table. On the top of the pillow Chubbie had succeeded in balancing his papa's new silk hat, now all crushed out of shape. The two chairs, which were horses, were harnessed with his own reins, and the two beautiful peacock-feather fans, which had been a choice possession in the family for years, had been pinned on to the chairs for the horses' tails at the sacrifice of most of the feathers.

"Why, Maggie, don't you like it?" and some of the light died out of the upturned face. "I fink it is splendid. It's no matter 'bout papa's hat, for it wasn't a very strong one. I stood on it to get the fans and it all got squashed."

"Like it!" exclaimed Maggie, with indignation. "You knew you were a naughty boy, and you deserve to be sent right out of town for doing so much mischief. I won't touch a thing until papa comes, but will just leave you to think of what you have done;" and with this outburst she turned and left the little culprit to his own thoughts.

Chubbie stood as if he were petrified for a moment, and then he broke out again, quite to himself:

"I fought Maggie would be pleased; but she is only a girl and doesn't know about coaches. I fink she is cross and mean," and the blue eyes flashed. "She said I ought to be druz

out of town, and I'll just go and find some one to take care of me who likes horses wif fezzers tails, and boys who can make real drivers."

Chubbie was determined, and with all his soul in the work he immediately made all his preparations to leave town. Out of the library and up to his own tiny room the little fat legs trotted, and then there came a pause for reflection.

"I must take some clothes to wear, for it may be a long travel out of dis big town;" and Chubbie took from his closet the stout nutting-bag which Maggie had made for him when they went nutting a few weeks before, and which would now serve as a valise. Into this deep bag went the red jacket with brass buttons which Chubbie called his "soldier coat," his box of neckties and his little empty purse. Then followed his few treasured books, a broken whip, his old doll "Plato," which had been to him a confidential friend during most of his short life, a box of pebbles he had carefully collected, and his tin soldiers. Chubbie gave the bag a good shake, and seeing that there was still room for something more, gave one last look over his possessions to see if anything important was left behind.

"O Billy! did you fink I could forget you?" he cried, as he saw his poor old battered horse standing in the corner as well as his three legs would allow him. "You're pretty big for me to carry, but I could never, never leave you here all alone;" and in an instant Billy's head was thrust in the bag, but alas! his body was too big to follow. Repeated jerks and pushing did no good, and the little master saw that his faithful old horse must stay behind.

"Never mind, Billy," and the fat little arms pressed the old horse close to his loving heart with great tenderness: "be a good horse, and I'll come back to you some day when I'm a big man. I'm not good enough for dis house. I'm druz out of town; but we're good friends, Billy, aren't we?" and Chubbie pressed a farewell kiss on old Billy's head.

"I guess I have everyfing I need now," he added, and then he put on his new red cap and stout little overcoat. Just as he was ready to sling his pack over his back like a miniature Santa Claus, he spied some gloves of his father's on the table just outside of his door.

"P'raps I'd better wear dese," he said, as he drew them on his fat hands, leaving the fingers to hang in limp helplessness. "People might fink it queer just to see a little boy go out of town, but now I look like a big man!"

Softly down the stairs the little fellow crept, with his burden over his shoulder, and quietly opened the front door, and with good courage stepped forth into the fast gathering darkness of that bleak November day.

Maggie, in the meantime, had gone back to her room, her heart full of indignation toward Chubbie for being such a mischief maker.

"There is no use in trying to do anything with boys; they are too bad, and then, just as I was trying to make him happy, to have him act so!" were poor Maggie's incoherent thoughts. "Well, it will do him good to stay alone until papa comes home, and I will get a breath of air by going for the mail, even if it does rain."

Maggie glanced out of the window and convinced herself that it was not raining very hard; and then she made herself secure against the storm with heavy wraps and an umbrella, and started out to get the letters which she knew her papa would like to find with his dressing-gown and slippers, when he came home tired that night. She had gone but a few steps before the chill of the evening air made her feel that she had not been wise to venture out from home when it was so bleak and dreary; but the thought that her father's route home from his business was not in the direction of the office, and that if she pressed on she would save his coming out later, gave her fresh courage to continue on her way. As the wind blew a little stronger, Maggie quickened her pace, and noticed that the rain was beginning to turn into snow.

There were not many people on the street in the little village at this hour. A few men hur-

ried by, eagerly seeking the warmth of their own firesides; and more than once Maggie almost decided to turn back as she saw the deserted street now growing white under the fast-falling snow; but still on she went, hardly thinking of herself.

"Oh dear!" she exclaimed, shivering; "think of the poor people who have no shelter to-night! Think of the little children who will be cold!" and a vision of her naughty Chubbie rose before her mind, warm and safe in his own cheerful home.

"Dear little Chubbie," she thought; "perhaps he did not mean to be so naughty. Anyway, I was not one bit like mamma to him; and if she saw me, I know she is sorry I forgot my promise."

At this very moment, Maggie glanced across the street and saw through the gloom a tiny figure walking wearily along, carrying what seemed a heavy burden.

"Some poor little boy," she thought, "struggling to find his way home."

Her heart was touched, as she went on her way, and then all at once she stood still. That little trudging fellow suggested her own Chubbie so much that she exclaimed: "Oh, let me do for that child what I should want some one to do for my little brother if he were out to-night." She turned back and flew across the street with outstretched hands, crying: "Come, little boy, and I will take you home. Who are you?"

Scarcely above a whisper a little voice answered, with a tone which pierced Maggie to the soul, "I'm Chubbie—I'm bad—I want my mamma." And right at her feet through sheer exhaustion fell little Chubbie, still clinging to his dearest treasures.

Poor Maggie bent over the little form with fast-beating heart and gathered her little brother in her arms, crying: "O Chubbie, forgive your sister! Here is Maggie to take you home."

That night, as Maggie stood beside the little bed where Chubbie was quietly sleeping, and thought how near she had come to losing her hold of that dimpled hand forever, she felt that at last she had learned a lesson which could never be forgotten. She bent over the tired little form and kissed his soft cheek and whispered—she hardly knew what, but it was something about "bless thy little lamb to-night."

—E. Linden in *Independent*.

Good Manners at Home.

The presence of good manners is nowhere more needed or more effective than in the household, and perhaps nowhere more rare. Wherever familiarity exists, there is a tendency to loosen the check upon selfish conduct which the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courteous in company, are rude and careless with those whom they love best. Emerson says, "Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices," and certainly nothing can more thoroughly secure the harmony and peace of the family circle than the habit of making small sacrifices, one for another. Children thus learn good manners in the best and most natural way, and habits thus acquired will never leave them. Courtesy and kindness will never lose their charm, while all spurious imitations of them are to be despised.—*The Republic*.

She's After Him.

"Do you ever suffer from stage fright?" asked a friend of the famous tragedian.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "One of the ugliest girls in the ballet is in love with me."—*Judge*.

Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Home is a woman's world, and she should have something to say in the planning of one, as many steps are saved by having one properly arranged, and no doubt some of you are looking forward to having a new house. Carefully think what you would like, and make your wants and wishes clearly understood when having the plans prepared. The cellar should be high and dry; not so much underground as formerly, but more above, thereby securing better light and ventilation. A hatchway should be left at the back of the house for the entrance of barrels, etc., it should be furnished with hanging shelves, hinged sashes on the windows, and close wire screens to keep out the flies; this should be made as perfect as possible, for lately butter-making is a source of profit, and no pains should be shared to make it perfectly satisfactory. The next story should contain the hall, dining-room and sitting room, with a cross hall at the back for a side door or entrance, as too many farmers' homes have only the kitchen and front doors. This cross hall can have a large cupboard to hold caps, coats, school bags and overshoes. The

ing discontinued, as it has been known to impart the disease or weakness of one child to another, so better a room for each child than larger ones with two beds. Secure plenty of light and air for all your sleeping apartments, and just here the usefulness of the hall may be proved by leaving the window open, when it may be too cool to open the windows of the bedrooms. Transoms are excellent for the purposes of ventilation. Utilize the spaces under the windows by having small cupboards built to hold boots and other small articles, or a folded shawl. If the roof of your home is sloped have neat closets made of the low parts, furnished with wardrobe hooks to hang clothing. These hints may be found useful to my nieces, and many other improvements can be suggested from those given.

MINNIE MAY.

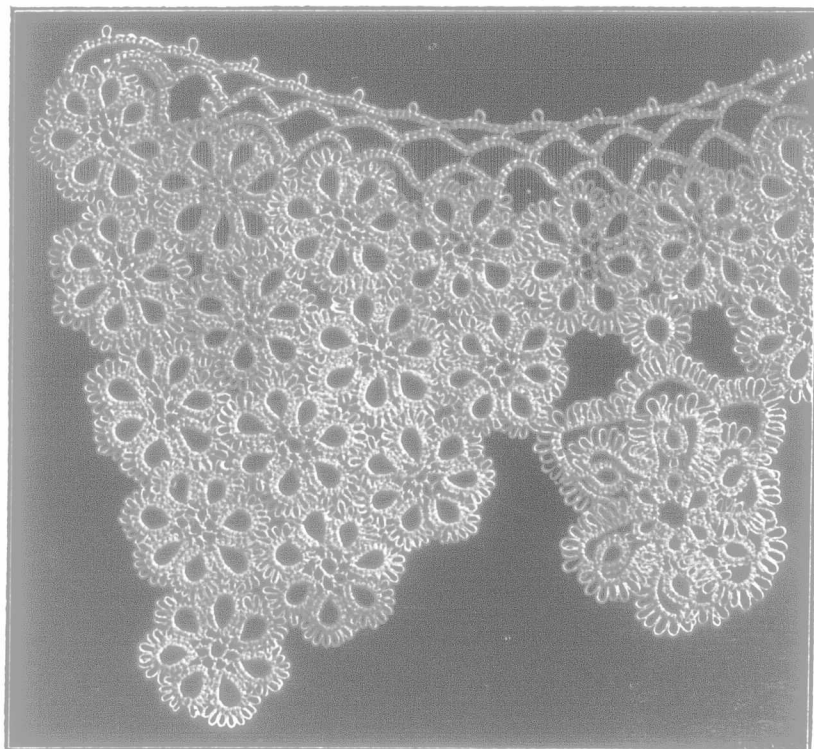
Tatted Collar.

PRIZE WON BY MISS BIRDIE ARMSTRONG, HANLAN, ONT.

Description.—To make rick-rack wheels make seven rings each as follows:—5 d. s. 9 picots each, separated by 1 d. s. .; then 5 d. s. and close the ring. Join the first picot to the last picot of the preceding ring and the last ring to the first ring made, which forms a wheel. Now fill in the centre with a twisted rick-rack stitch drawn nearly together at the centre by a single thread, and so on till you have 15 wheels in all. Join the second wheel to the first by means of a picot in the centre of a ring, which completes a scallop. To make the ornaments between the scallops use two threads, and work first with one thread only the small centre wheel as follows:—3 d. s. . 1 picot, 3 d. s. 1 picot, 3 d. s. . 1 picot, 3 d. s. . and close the ring. Repeat till you have 6 rings, each separated by a picot. Join the first picot to the last picot of the preceding ring and the last ring to the first ring, which forms a wheel. Fasten your thread and cut off. Then make 8 d. s. and join to centre picot of first ring in the wheel; 8 d. s. and close the ring. Then with two d. s. make 13 d. s. ., alternating with 12 long picots. Fasten to picots between the ring, then 13 d. s. . alternating 12 picots. Continue in this manner until you have gone around the wheel; now with 2 d. s. make 19 d. s. ., alternating with 18 picots, join to third picot from the next ring. Again 19 threads, alternating 18 picots, join to centre of next ring; with one thread make a ring of 21 d. s. ., alternating with 20 picots. Fasten to middle of top picot. When work is completed knot the scallops and ornament as seen in collar; the inner edge is finished with 2 d. s. . as follows:—6 d. s. . 1 picot, 6 d. s. . Join the picots of the scallop. The second row is 5 d. s. . 1 picot, 5 d. s. . Fasten to picot underneath. The third row is made of 4 d. s. . 1 picot, 4 d. s. . Continue in this manner until work is completed.

With the laying aside of parasols comes the taking up of muffs. Many are made of the color of the bonnet or dress, and can be made the daintiest of creations by any lady to suit herself. A bit of satin or velvet, a little jet or fur, and a big bow of ribbon artistically adjusted and the result is charming.

Thick cotton jerseys are much worn instead of the more bulky flannel or canto suits. No cotton clothes are worn over, the jerseys being considered warm enough, and the laundry bill is much decreased thereby. One petticoat is worn with this attire, and it may be of silk or cloth short enough to clear the ground all round. It is cut by darts, and the back is pleated, finished by a cord, not a headband, as formerly, keeping all possible bulk away from the hips and waist.



TATTED COLLAR.

kitchen may be small, but it can be made very convenient. A pantry in the end adjoining the cross hall, with a door opening into it, will be found a treasure to the busy woman, where china, glassware, spare tins, bread, cake and such like, can be kept in the shelves or cupboard, and save the mother and maid of all-work many a step up and down the cellar steps. A window must be in this pantry for light and air. In summer a gauze screen can be tacked across, here the family meals can be all arranged ready for cooking, and all left over from meals will keep until next time. Shelves for dishes are more showy; but all housekeepers will agree that close cupboards are preferable, keeping all dust and flies away. A small shelf, bored full of various sized holes, to put all your kitchen tools in that have handles to them, such as wooden spoons, flesh forks, whisks, pancake shovels and many other things usually kept in a drawer and always formed in a tangle when wanted. But we must pass on to the next flat, having first arranged for a fireplace in dining-room and sitting room. A hall should run from end to end in this story also, and all the rooms open off it. The hall is too often looked upon as waste-room, but instead of being unused it is one of the most used rooms in the house. It is useful as a sewing room; here the machine and work table can remain undisturbed. The practice of making children sleep double is fast be-

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England.

The bell of St. Paul's is nine feet in diameter, and weighs 38,000 pounds. The Whispering Gallery is a very great curiosity. It is 140 yards in circumference. A stone seat runs round the gallery along the foot of the wall. On the side directly opposite the door by which the visitor enters, several yards of the seat are covered with matting on which the visitor being seated, the man who shows the gallery whispers, with the mouth close to the wall, near the door, at the distance of 140 feet from the visitor, who hears his words in a loud voice, seemingly at his ear. The mere shutting of the door produces a sound to those on the opposite seat like violent claps of thunder. The effect is not so perfect if the visitor sits down half way between the door and the matted seat, and still less so if he stands near the man who speaks, but on the other side of the door.—From "Hundred Wonders of the World."

The Cathedral Car of North Dakota.

BY EVELYN L.

The word "cathedral" naturally suggests to the mind some vision of a grand old structure, with its dim aisles and time-honored associations, where the roll of the organ and the clear young voices of the choristers blend in sweetest harmony in voicing the praises of the Most High. Cathedrals, in the truest sense of the word, are those in the older countries where they bear the stamp of ages and carry the thoughts back to the generations that have worshipped there in the years that have gone by.

To many of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the expression, "Cathedral Car," will be a new one, and, I trust, a short account of the first church on wheels may prove of interest to some of them. The missionary diocese of North Dakota comprises an area of 70,000 square miles, and in order to reach the people in the smaller towns and villages on the railroads crossing the State, the car was constructed to answer the purpose of a miniature church. In several of these villages the population is very small, and in many of them there is no room capable of holding more than twenty-five persons, so its usefulness is at once apparent.

The Right Reverend William D. Walker, first missionary Bishop of the diocese, is well and favorably known in many parts of Canada as an eloquent preacher and an earnest worker in promoting the interests of his Master's kingdom. On the occasion of a recent visit paid to the "Church of the Advent," as the Cathedral Car is called, his Lordship, in his courteous and affable manner, gave us much interesting information with regard to the car itself and the work which is carried on by its instrumentality. He thus describes his method of work:—"My plan is to send a placard ahead announcing my coming, to be posted in the railroad station ten days before. The car is then drawn to the place by a freight train and switched upon a side track. After the service is over it is attached to another train and is dragged to the next place where services are to be held. Thus the work goes on from day to day. There are from seventy to eighty small places on the line of our four railroads where such work may be done. I hold baptisms, confirmations and administer the Holy Communion in the car, and preach as well."

The idea of building the car originated wholly with Bishop Walker, and it was owing to his exertions that the funds were raised for its construction. It was built at a cost of about \$3,000, the interior being finished in oak, the

panels between the windows and in the doors having gothic headings. Everything is neat and church-like in appearance, but not elaborate, as all unnecessary expense was avoided in its construction. Being sixty feet in length the car accommodates seventy-five persons comfortably, but so much are the services appreciated that more often from one hundred to a hundred and ten will find at least standing room therein, while many more are turned away for lack of room. The seats for the congregation are portable chairs, also of gothic appearance, arranged in two rows on each side of the aisle leading up to the tiny chancel.

In outward appearance the car resembles an ordinary Pullman, with the exception of a gothic projection or transept on the roof and the inscriptions in old English lettering, that over the windows being "Church of the Advent," and the one beneath them "Cathedral Car of North Dakota." Upon entering the first object to attract our attention is the baptismal font—like the other furniture of oak, and bearing the inscription, "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism." The trimmings are of brass, and a small tablet informs us that the font is "From the Children's League of Calvary Church, New York City, 1890."

The cabinet organ is one of great sweetness of tone, and comes from a Young Ladies' Missionary

mit, New Jersey, and bears the inscription, "Jesu, Mercy," carved in the oak, also the Agnus Dei, the Lamb surmounting the world with the banner of the Cross. A lady in Hartford, Conn., donated the handsome crimson altar cloth, the frontal having the cross and crown embroidered upon it, and the superfrontal passion flowers and the Greek letters, Alpha and Omega. The Bishop's chair was given by a Ladies' School in Iowa, and the kneeling cushions were contributed by the wife of the Bishop of that diocese. The communion service was made from old family silver supplied by a relative of Bishop Walker, while the beautiful altar linen was sent by the wife of the late Bishop Medley, of Fredricton, Metropolitan of the Canadian Church.

The lectern, presented by a Philadelphia clergyman in memory of his father, is of oak in the form of a pillar resting on three lion's paws and surmounted by a crown upon which the eagle stands with its wings outspread. It is a copy of one sent as a gift to a church in New York by her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in connection with it an amusing story is told. An Englishman, who attended service in the car one day, afterwards expressed himself in the columns of the press as very much dissatisfied, as it was so thoroughly American. "Why," he said, "they actually had the eagle trampling on the lion and the crown!"

The Bible, also a memorial, was contributed by the family of the late General George W. Cass. But I must not forget the Cathedral chimes. These consist of five or six Japanese gongs, bell shaped, and of different sizes, which are hung out on the side of the car and, although not strictly graded in tone, when struck by the hammer they sound out very sweetly over the prairie and summon to worship all within reach of their welcome tones.

In the rear of the car is a small room where the Bishop can put on his robes and which he uses as a sleeping apartment when no other accommodation is available.

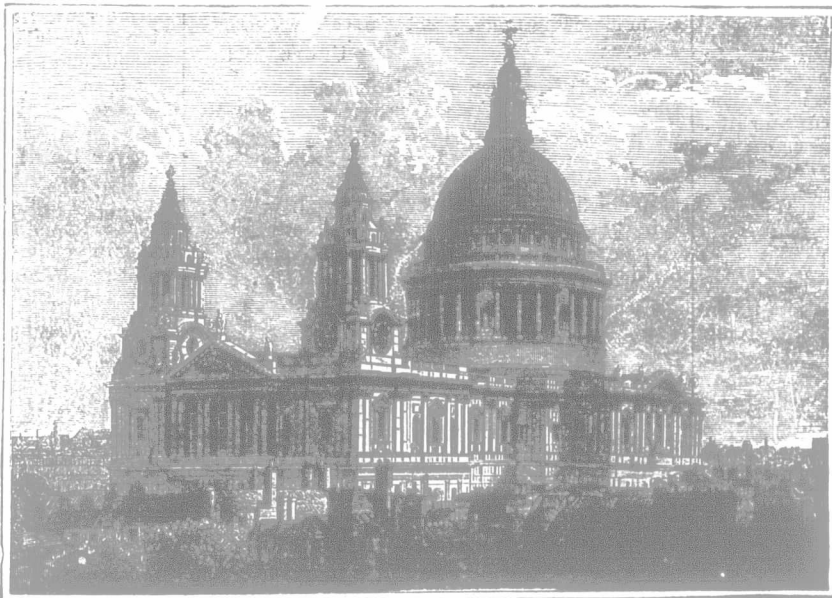
Not only in the amount of good accomplished by means of the car itself are we to measure its usefulness, but there must be considered in addition the improved methods of work it has suggested to others. After a thorough inspection by a number of Baptist delegates, that denomination decided to build a car to use in a similar way. Having been in operation some time the work has advanced so rapidly that another car is in course of construction for the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

Acting on the same suggestion a clergyman in England purposes endeavoring to reach the gypsy population of that country in a similar manner, but intends using a large van as more applicable to the needs of the work.

There appears a greater desire to live long that to live well. To measure by man's desires, he cannot live long enough; measure by his good, and he has not lived long enough; measure by his evil deeds, and he has lived too long.

'Tis not wit merely but temper which must form the well-bred man. In the same manner 'tis not a head merely, but a heart and resolution which complete the real philosopher. If this life is unhappy, it is a burden which is difficult for us to bear; if it is in every respect happy, it is difficult to be deprived of it. So that in either case the result is the same, for we must exist in anxiety and apprehension.

Rats can be taught many tricks, among them how to beg, how to jump through a hoop, to drag a little cart in harness, and to carry sticks or money.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Society, New York. In many instances the Bishop is obliged to officiate as organist in addition to conducting the service, but as a rule receives hearty support in the singing. On one occasion a rough-looking man, his face bruised and cut as if from a recent encounter, accompanied by five or six men, evidently threshers from the farms near by, occupied a forward seat in the car. When the singing began, to the Bishop's great surprise, this man joined in with a magnificent tenor voice, which rose full and clear above all the rest. When the little congregation was dispersing the Bishop said to him, "You seem very familiar with the service." "O yes, sir!" he replied, "I sang for years in the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. It is a long time now since I have heard the words of the dear old service, and it seems like a bit of home to me." The Bishop had a long conversation with the man, and it is in this way he is enabled to reach many who would otherwise never enter a church. He attends to all the necessary duties himself, sweeping out the car, preparing the fires and attending to the lamps, by this means coming much nearer the hearts of the hard-worked people than if he had a porter to do it for him. A man came forward one day to assist him in arranging the car for service, stating that he had been a chorister in Westminster Abbey. Numbers come to the services who have not been present at any worship for ten, fifteen and even twenty years, railroad men in particular considering the car their church.

The altar was supplied by a church in Sun-

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

When these short November days are done and the long evenings close in; when tea is over and the lessons for next day are learned, how do you propose to spend the rest of the evenings?

In some homes in towns and cities the boys and girls have the privilege of hearing a good lecture on some interesting subject, a good reader or singer, or views of interesting places shown by lime light, which are the next best thing to seeing the place itself. These teach one in a very pleasant way many things and open up desires for more. But, I am sorry to say, the children who have the privilege of seeing—and hearing such things do not value them as you, my nieces and nephews, would in your country homes. They see too much, and the appetite which gives enjoyment to anything is lacking. In the spring, I have little doubt they will come out knowing very little well, and may sometimes remind one of a story told in an old book of a dream, in which seven lean kine ate up seven other kine, fat fleshed and well-favored, and when they had eaten them they were still poor as before. I have found more real intelligence among country boys and girls than I have in the city, a fact which is borne out by the great majority of the graduates of our colleges and universities who have been country boys and girls. But we come back to our question, How are we going to spend our evenings during the coming winter? As you spend this one may decide your future for life, and if spent well, will give you tastes in certain directions anyway to carry with you. I see one of my nieces look toward the corner where the organ stands, and I know how the hands, busy with other things all day long, turn lovingly to the keys at this hour. I know, too, how her voice is in tune with her instrument, and how Will's and John's voices will join in, in bass or tenor, before the lantern is long hung up when they return from attending their stock for the night. I see another nephew, though, with books in hand, and looking at the book shelf Stanley's Africa is lacking, while Napoleon Bonaparte and McCauley's English History are well thumbed, and I see there is a call there for more books soon. I see eyes grow brighter, too, as I mention some of my old favorite pieces of poetry, some of which I used to repeat to you little rogues when I put you to sleep long ago, and I see there is a love of poetry there, too. What a treasure house of beautiful reading opens before you, as I should like to show them to you one by one, of things new and old. All rhyme, remember, is not poetry; nor is all that is without rhyme, prose, but in some prose we find the truest poetry.

In such pieces as Tennyson's "What Does Little Birdie Say," Longfellow's "Day is Done," Burns' "To Mary in Heaven," all of which you have, you have found much beauty, and you agree that in such and others which I might mention there is both music and poetry, and as you have heard them read or sung your souls have been stirred within you, and you have resolved to read and know more of the poets' songs, and of the writers—the creators of such beautiful thoughts.

Pope writes:—

Music resembles poetry: in each
Are numberless graces which no methods teach,
And which a master-hand alone can reach."

At the beginning of another winter let us together read the old gems and the new, and contribute of our time and thought to build up a poetical love and interest within us, which will be an untiring source of pleasure through life.

In Longfellow's introduction to "Hiawatha" he calls on those who possess certain qualities or things only to read it; the first were those:—

"Who love the haunts of Nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the birch-branches,
Love the rainshower and the snow-storm,
And the rushing of great rivers,
Love the men their palisades of pine trees,
And the thunder in the mountains."

Then to those:—

"Who love a nation's legends,
Love the ballads of a people,
That, like voices from afar off,
Call to us to pause and listen;
Speak in tones so plain and childlike,
Scarcely can the ear distinguish
Whether they are sung or spoken."

Then to those:—

"Whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and Nature,
Who believe that in all ages
Every human heart is human,
That in even savage bosoms
There are longings, yearnings, strivings,
For the good they comprehend not,
That the feeble hands and helpless
Groping blindly in the darkness,
Touch God's right hand in that darkness,
And are lifted up and strengthened."

Then to those:—

"Who, sometimes in your rambles,
Through the green lanes of the country,
Where the tangled barberry bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries
Over stone walls grey with mosses,
Pause by some neglected graveyard,
For awhile to nurse and ponder
On a half-effaced inscription
Written with little skill of sing-craft,
Homely phrases, but each letter
Full of hope and yet of heartbreak;
Full of all the tender pathos
Of the Here and the Hereafter."

Lacking these, much enjoyment of poetry will be lost, but hoping my nephews and nieces may not only find they possess them, but cultivate them more and more, I am, yours sincerely,

UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—It has been a difficult task to choose from the many beautiful selections sent in by my nieces and nephews for the "Poet's Corner," and I trust that those who have not been successful will try again. The poems sent in have been chiefly of American authorship, Longfellow being the favorite. For December let me have selections from the English poets, all matter to be in our office by the 10th of each month.

POETS' CORNER.

First Prize for Selected Poetry.

FLORENCE COLLIER, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

LONGFELLOW.

The much loved American poet, whose simple songs re-echo in the hearts of all people, was born at Portland, Maine, on the 27th February, 1807. His father was a mild, upright and honest lawyer. From his mother Henry inherited his gentle and feminine cast of features. Longfellow's first poem, entitled "The Battle of Lowell's Pond", was published by the Portland Gazette 17th Nov., 1820. In the September of 1822 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in company with his elder brother Stephen, was sent to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, where he graduated in 1825, at the age of 19. His schoolmasters and companions at Bowdoin were the well-known Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. Abbot, Bradbury, Little, and many other celebrated men. At the time of his graduation Longfellow's translation of Horace so highly delighted one of the trustees that the latter recommended the youthful graduate for a proposed chair of Modern Languages. To better fit himself for his position, he left for Europe on 15th May, 1826, where for three years, at his father's expense, he traversed France, Spain, Italy and Germany. In 1829 he took up his new duties as Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College. In 1831 he married Mary Storer Potter, a very beautiful and gentle girl of Portland. In 1834 Longfellow was appointed Smith Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard College, and in company with his wife once more set out for Europe. He first visited Switzerland and Denmark, and thence proceeded to Holland, where his wife, after a protracted illness and much suffering, died on the 29th November, 1835, at Rotterdam. After the loss of his wife Longfellow visited Rhineland and Switzerland. During this tour he met the beautiful Miss Appleton, who in after years succumbed to the attractions of the handsome young poet and became the second wife of the

now well-known Professor of Harvard. When Longfellow, in 1836, took up his duties at Harvard, he began more truly to realize his vocation to poetry. He became an associate of the Five of Clubs and a companion of the many great men of American literature. It was in 1842 that he married Frances Appleton, whose father purchased for the newly wedded pair the former residence of General Washington, well known as Craigie House. Those who have read "Hyperion" will perhaps appreciate it better when they can trace the American poet's wooing of Miss Appleton in the fictitious character of Paul Fleming. In 1861, to amuse her younger children, Mrs. Longfellow had been making seals; a lighted drop of wax fell into her lap, and her skirts of gauze at once enveloped her in flames. Hearing his wife scream, the poet rushed from his study in time to snatch a rug and throw it round her ere she fell mortally injured. She was buried on July 12th, and she never looked fairer than on that day—the anniversary of her marriage. Terribly as the fire had burnt her it had spared one side of her beautiful head. The grave that held his beloved in his heart Longfellow hid from his friends. Hardly once was he heard to allude to his wife, after the first shock was over. From that day he aged rapidly. On Friday, March 24, 1882, Henry Longfellow sank peacefully in death, aged 75. Peritonitis had hastened the natural decay. Amid gently falling snow he was buried in the cemetery of Mount Auburn, near Cambridge. To the end he had held to the Unitarian faith, in which he had been bred. As a boy Longfellow was studious, exceedingly patriotic, but wholly averse to sports or any exercise save walking. As a man he was handsome, industrious, regular in his habits, elegant in taste and dress, of extreme simplicity in manners and grace in deportment. It is said that when introduced to Her Majesty he simply shook her by the hand. He was a great admirer and friend of Dickens, whom he visited when in London. His fame rests greatly upon "Hiawatha", that grand tribute to the Red Man of America. "Evangeline", "The Courtship of Miles Standish", "The Building of the Ship", "Footsteps of Angels", "The Hanging of the Crane" "The Psalm of Life", are among his first poems.

The Bridge.

I stood on the bridge at midnight,
As the clocks were striking the hour,
And the moon rose o'er the city
Behind the great church tower.

I saw her bright reflection
In the waters under me,
Like a golden goblet falling
And sinking into the sea.

And far in the hazy distance
Of that lovely night in June,
The blaze of the flaming furnace
Gleamed redder than the moon.

Among the long black rafters
The watering shadows lay,
And the current that came from the ocean
Seemed to lift and bear them away,

As sweeping and eddying through them
Rose the belated tide,
And, streaming into the moonlight
The sea weed floated wide.

And like those waters rushing
Among the wooden piers,
A flood of thoughts came o'er me
That filled my eyes with tears.

How often, O how often
In the days that had gone by,
I had stood on that bridge at midnight
And gazed on that wave and sky!

How often, O how often,
I had wished that the ebbing tide
Would bear me away on its bosom
O'er the ocean far and wide!

For my heart was hot and restless
And my life was full of care,
And the burden laid upon me
Seemed greater than I could bear.

But now it has fallen from me,
It is hushed in the sea!
As I look the sorrow of others
I know its shadow o'er me.

Yet whenever I cross that river
And bridge with the wooden piers
That rise out of brine from the ocean
I know the thought of other years

And I think how many thousands
Of care-encumbered men,
Each bearing his burden of sorrow,
Have crossed the bridge since then.

I see the long procession
Still passing to and fro,
The young heart hot and restless
And the old subdued and slow!

And forever and forever,
As long as the river flows,
As long as the heart has passions,
As long as life has woes:

The moon and its broken reflection
And its shadow shall appear,
As the symbol of love in heaven,
And its wavering image here.

Sunrise on the Hills.

I stood upon the hills, when Heaven's wide arch
Was glorious with the sun's returning march
And woods were brightening, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales.
The clouds were far beneath me;—bathed in light,
They gathered mid-way round the wooded height,
And, in their fading glory, shone
Like hosts in battle overthrown,
As many a pinnacle, with shifting glance,
Through the gray mist shot up its shattered lance,
And rocking on the cliff was left
The dark pine blasted, bare, and cleft.
The veil of cloud was lifted, and below
Glowed the rich valley, and the river's flow
Was darkened by the forest's shade,
Or glistened in the white cascade;
Where upward in the mellow blush of day
The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way.

I heard the distant waters dash,
I saw the current whirl and flash,—
And richly by the blue lake's silver beach,
The woods were bending with a silent reach.
Then o'er the vale with gentle swell,
The music of the village bell
Came sweetly to the echo-giving hills;
And the wild horn whose voice the woodland fills,
Was ring to the merry shout
That faint and far the glen sent out.
Where answering to the sudden shot, thin smoke
Through thick-leaved branches from the dingle
broke.

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst't forget,
If thou wouldst't read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills!—No tears
Dim the sweet look that nature wears.

Second Prize.

ADA ARMAND, PAKENHAM, ONT.

Rev. Abram J. Ryan (of Irish descent, judging by his name) was born in 1834 or 1836, but the exact place of his birth is unknown, some saying Virginia, some Maryland, while others claim it to be Limerick. He was educated at Louisville, Ky., and it was there that in April, 1886, he breathed his last. He took great interest in the war between the North and South, and wrote many poems pertaining thereto. Among the best known of his poems are:—"The Song of the Mystic", "Reunited", "Erin's Flag", and "Rest", which was Sir John Macdonald's favorite poem.

Rest.

FATHER A. J. RYAN.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired,
My soul oppressed—
And I desire what I have long desired—
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain
In barren ways:
'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer,
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er barren field,

And so I cry, a weak and human cry
So heart-oppressed:
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine—for rest.

'Twas always so: when but a child I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed
As now—for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,
For down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

A Life Lesson.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by,
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by,
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,
There! little girl; don't cry!

Third Prize.

LESLIE C. COLEMAN, HANLAN, ONT.

Old John Henry.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Old John's jes made o' the commonest stuff—
Old John Henry—
He's tough I reckon—but none too tough—
"Too much tough's better than not enough!"
Says Old John Henry.
He does his best, and when his best's bad
He don't fret none, nor don't get sad—
He simply 'lows it's the best he had,
Old John Henry.

His doctern's jest o' the plainest brand—
Old John Henry—
"A smilin' face and a hearty hand
Sa religion that all folks understand,"
Says Old John Henry.

He's stove up some with the rheumatiz,
And they han't no shine on them shoes o' his,
And his hair han't cut, but his eye-teeth is!
Old John Henry.

He feeds hisself when the stock's all fed,
Old John Henry.
And "sleeps like a babe" when he goes to bed,
"And dreams o' heaven and home-made bread!"
Says Old John Henry.
He an't refined as he ort to be
To fit the statutes of poetry,
Nor his clothes don't fit him, but he fits me—
Old John Henry.

Said of Lovely Women.

The society of ladies is the school of politeness.—Montfort.

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—Luther.

All I am, or can be, I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

Remember woman is most perfect when most womanly.—Gladstone.

Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman rules us still.—Moore.

No man can either live piously or die righteous without a wife.—Richter.

He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife.—Ben Jonson.

Lovely woman, that caused our cares, can every care beguile.—Beresford.

Women need not look at those dear to them to know their moods.—Howells.

A woman's strength is most potent when robbed in gentleness.—Lamartine.

Every pretty woman should be a flirt, every clever woman a politician.—Ouida.

Oil and water—woman and a secret—are hostile properties.—Bulwer Lytton.

Yes, woman's love is free from guile and pure as bright Aurora's ray.—Morris.

Eternal joy and everlasting love there's in you, woman, lovely woman.—Otway.

Even in the darkest hour of earthly ill woman's fond affection glows.—Sand.

Love Has Nothing To Do With It.

"Oh, mamma, Jack Longacre proposed to me last night and I accepted him."

"Are you sure you love him, dear?"

"Why, mamma, what an old fogey you are. What in the world has that got to do with it."

—Life.

Library Table.

Charming as ever, the "Jenness Miller" for October; and if the styles are copied as given in each number, truly women would be dressed like lovely pictures. N. Y.: \$1 per year.

"The Housekeeper" for October (Minneapolis: \$1 per year,) contains more and better reading matter as a family magazine than any periodical of the same size.

"Table Talk" (Philadelphia: \$1 per year,) is one of the best authorities on the subjects it treats of, and indispensable to housekeepers.

"The Cosmopolitan" (\$3 per year, New York.) This favorite monthly for October contains many an interesting article, and such as the reading public are interested in. The one upon "Munich as an Art Centre" is replete with information.

"Good Housekeeping" for October (Springfield, Mass.) The pride of a housekeeper's heart is this welcome monthly: \$2.40 per year.

The August number of "Our Animal Friends" (N. Y.: 10c.) is full of beneficial reading and should circulate extensively through the country.

"Table Talk" for this month has the usual amount of readable articles contributed by reliable writers on domestic matters. Philadelphia: \$1 per year.

"Herald of Health" for October contains the largest amount of useful information upon sanitary subjects, their causes and cure, of any periodical. \$1 per year: N. Y.

"Vick's Magazine" for this month is replete with useful information to florists. Fifty cents per year.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" is one of the most charming of domestic magazines. \$1: Philadelphia.

"Home Queen" is one of the best of monthlies for miscellaneous reading. Philadelphia: five cents per copy.

"The Domestic Monthly" contains beautiful colored plates of fashions, full instructions for making dresses, domestic recipes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Recipes.

CITRON PRESERVE.

Take the citrons, pare them, cut them into squares; weigh the fruit and allow 1 lb. sugar to 1 lb. fruit; put the citrons on to steam until soft. Then take about six lemons to 8 lbs. fruit, peel fine and cut up into thin slices the six lemons; put citrons, lemons and sugar on to boil with some whole ginger—quite six hours or longer. The peel of one lemon is quite enough to put in.

PLUM PUDDING.

One pound suet, 1½ lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, ¼ lb. mixed peel, 1 lb. bread crumbs, ¼ nutmeg, 2 blades of mace, 6 cloves, 10 drops essence lemon, 10 drops essence almonds, ½ lb. moist sugar, 8 eggs, 1 glass brandy, 1 lemon. Steam 8 or 9 hours.

FROSTING WITHOUT EGGS.

Five tablespoonsful milk and one cup of granulated sugar; flavor with lemon or vanilla; boil about five minutes and beat hard until cool and stiff enough to spread on cake.

CHOCOLATE CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

Half oz. of gelatine, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, half cup of powdered sugar, half a pound of sponge cake, half a pint of rich cream and four eggs. Soak the gelatine in a very little cold water till tender, heat the cream to boiling point slowly, stirring frequently; add the sugar, chocolate and gelatine, and when these are dissolved, add a spoonful at a time to the beaten yolks; set back upon the fire in a saucepan of boiling water and stir for 5 minutes till very hot, but do not let it boil. Take the cream off the fire and whip or churn to a standing froth, adding the beaten whites of eggs towards the last; line a mould with sponge cake and fill it with the cream, set in on ice until frozen. The freezing is not necessary, but it shows the dish in its perfection. Dip the mould in warm water and turn out.

Children Need Sleep.

Children, until they are twelve or thirteen years old, should have at least ten hours sleep, eleven is better; until eighteen or nineteen, nine hours is none to much, writes Mrs. Scovil in her valuable department, "Mothers' Corner," in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*. In this country our children inherit nervous temperaments. No hygienic measures soothes, quiets and strengthens the nerves like plenty of sleep. Children should never be awakened in the morning. Yet the demands of household convenience and the claims of school make it necessary that they should be out of bed at a certain hour, usually not later than seven. To make this possible, and give them their fair share of sleep so that they will be ready to waken of their own accord, they must be in bed between eight and ten, according to their ages. If bedtime is made pleasant to them, as mother-love can make it, with a story, a little talk over the events of the day, with loving words and ministrations, the hardship of banishment to bed will be robbed of most of its bitterness.

Fashion Notes.

Stick-pins of all sorts are used to keep laces in place on hats or bonnets, or on the corsage.

Black and white is a very fashionable combination. Black dresses have white vests, and if a fine jet girdle is worn with it a most effective result is obtained. On nice black dresses a pretty shirt trimming is a band of white silk covered with fine jet passementerie.

Bonnets are small, jaunty and expensive; but any young lady should be able to make and trim her own, as they are no shape in particular, but any form that is most becoming. Last winter's chapeau can be made fashionable by changing the trimming from the back to the front, where it stands up high and stylish. Strings of medium length and width are worn on all bonnets. Milliners are making another attempt to introduce long back streamers, but without much success. They are ugly and inconvenient; only pretty on a school girl's hat.

The bell skirt is still the favorite, and admits of a diversity of foot trimming, the most recent being a plaiting of the goods around the bottom. Stripes of cotton batting an inch wide are covered with the dress material and braided in three stands, then sewed to the edge. A small puffing looks stylish. The bodices are trimmed on the back as well as the front, and the style of the front is repeated on the back. The shape of sleeves varies as much as ever, but the favorite style does not stand so high above the shoulder as before; the fullness falls all the way to the elbow in soft folds.

A Story in Two Letters.

"Dear Hubby: Please send by P. O. order \$50. I want to get a dress. Genevieve, P. S.—I had almost forgot to send my love. Your little wifey, G."

"Dear Genevieve: I send you my undying best love. Your husband, Charles P. S.—I had almost forgot to say that I can't send the \$50. With a kiss, Charles."—Exchange.

Puzzles.

1—CHARADE.

To Ada:

I have long and much admired
Your puzzles so good and true;
And often wished to do as well
Or a half as good as you.
While reading the *Advocate* last evening,
In your charade of number two,
I felt much pleased to see my name
Appear with the good few.
You give me great encouragement,
And while I'm in your sphere,
I hope that in the future
And with *LAST* to persevere.
I feel that I've been honored
By my good Uncle Tom,
For my first attempted puzzle
Was printed in good form.
For in the month of February *FIRST*
You said your "happy sphere,"
Since then I've tried to do my best—
With little help, I fear
I've not two months excepting, as
you see, I had taken flight.
I trust that this will suffice to say,
My love to "Puzzledom" I did not write.

To work in the circle is a *TOTAL*.
That gives much pleasure to all;
Many cousins have delighted in it for years,
But alas! how great is the fall;
They have left us their names we still cherish,
For them we ever shall yearn;
And hope that ere long, dear cousins,
They may to us again return.

LILY DAY.

2—CHARADE.

1, 2, 3, is a kind of tree,
4, 5, is part of the verb "to be";
6, 7, is just his father's son,
Whole is to feel mean over something done.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

3—CHARADE.

As I was walking down the street,
I met an *ENTIRE* miss;
I thought perhaps she would be mine,
So I proposed, "sweet bliss."

She gave me then to understand,
In words both plain and true;
SECOND, FIRST, LAST yet, kind sir, I think,
To paddle my own canoe.

FAIR BROTHER.

4—SQUARE WORD.

My *FIRST* sounds quite melodious,
'Tis pleasing to the ear;
And enjoyed by most young people,
At this time of the year.

Away off in distant Turkey,
You'll find my *SECOND* is
Composed of the great Imams,
The Muftis and Cadis.

In Egypt and the Holy Land,
My *THIRD* may oft be seen;
'Tis carried by the poorer class,
And contains a queen.

My *FOURTH*, alas! an idol is,
A picture in the mind;
A statue, or a likeness,
And worshipped by mankind.

Some men were going down the street,
One cold and wintry day;
And as the sidewalk slippery was,
My *LAST* came into play.

FAIR BROTHER.

5—TRANSPOSITION.

A thousand charms I now recall
Of maids I once have known;
For memory make them beauties all
Since chastening years have flown,
But one more beautiful than the rest
In fancy I can see;
And time has made her doubly blest
That girl who sat on me!

It was well deserved, I know it now,
Puffed up with youth's conceit;
gave offence none might allow,
And never dared repeat.
Boy *FIRST* needed one lesson more,
As I must now agree;
In all this world none stands before
That girl who sat on me!

Where is she now I do not know,
We've never spoken since;
Her glance and words laid pride so low
I scarce had *LAST* to wince.
But whereso'er her path may tend,
May every blessing be,
The portion of my truest friend,
The girl who sat on me!

GEO. W. BLYTH.

6—CHARADE.

To Miss Ada Armand.

Thank you heartily, my cousin,
FIRST, I liked that sad refrain,
And I read it o'er a dozen
Times—then read it over again.

Yet I know that there is no danger
That your structure down will fall;
You are far too clever builders,
Though you rate yourselves so small!

You alone would *LAST* off trouble,
Even if Fair Brother left;
And the noble band that aids you
Shows you're not of hope bereft.

So without me, do not doubt me,
"U. T. D." will go *COMPLETE*,
As it has done, as it's doing,
Yet—I wish I *could* compete!

HARRY A. WOODWORTH

Answers to October Puzzles.

3—ELEVATOR	1—Friend-ship.
LAMINAR	2—Back-ward.
EMETIN	4—S-nail, snail.
VITAL	5—It.
ANIL	6—Your, our.
TAN	7—Because.
OR	8—Birthday.

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

Charlie S. Edwards, I. Irvine Devitt, George W. Ryan, A. H. Borrowman, Lily Day, Addison and Oliver Smith, T. L. Simpson, Jessie Cumberland, George Rogers, Frank Milling.

Farmers' Garden.

BY ROBT. BARCLAY, BALMORAL, MAN.

A few hints at this season of the year on small fruits may not be out of place to those who are lucky enough to own any. Now is the time for all such to turn their attention to their bushes and perennial plants, as next year's success or non-success depends in a very great measure upon the treatment they receive now. There never has been a better fall for ripening all sorts of wood, and I never saw a better prospect on fruit-bearing trees and bushes; besides, the weather has been most favorable for every farmer getting his work early forward, both as to cereals and roots, as well as plowing, thereby giving him a grand opportunity of a little pleasant relaxation in his garden. I propose to give a little information as to the best methods of preparing the growing stock of the three principal small fruits for winter and the following spring, and, if acted upon, will undoubtedly insure success.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.—I put these under one heading as they require similar treatment. The month of November is the best in the year for pruning, as the sap, generally speaking, has gone down, and the wound or cut does not bleed and impoverish the plant; and also as it has been found that cuttings taken off in the spring do not succeed well in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. The way to prune a bush properly is to begin at the foundation or root, and clean out all shoots; then go up the main stems, cutting off all strong, or what are termed woody growths, unless where one or more are wanted to enlarge or proportion the bush; these should be cut back to three or four eyes, according to their strength, that is to say the strongest to four, and the weaker ones to three; after that clean out the centre of the bush by removing all superfluous wood, leaving only the fruiting branches, which are easily discerned by having what may be called a double bud in the eyes—of course, leaving the lesser new wood around the outside of the same, which may require to be nipped back to five or six eyes.

The next thing I would draw attention to under this head is how to propagate and increase the stock. Select the best of the prunings, tie them together in parcels of ten to twenty, dig a trench, place them in it and cover them right up to the tops; so soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring lift them, and every one that is healed, or has small white globules at the end like so many pearls, plant out in a bed carefully prepared, *without* manure, in rows two feet apart and a foot between each plant, in which cultivate for two years, applying some well-rotted manure at the end of their first year, which is best to be forked, not dug in; plant them out where they are intended to fruit in the third spring, and if they have been carefully cultivated they will give a fair crop that season.

Raspberry Bushes.—Remove all weakly and late grown canes by the root. Take away last year's decayed canes and keep from six to twelve of the strongest new ones; bring them together at the top and tie them with a willow or something of that kind which will keep them from falling over or being broken by wind. The best method of preserving the plants over winter so as to ensure a full crop in the following season is to remove a couple of spadefuls of soil from the one side of the bush and lay them over on the other, and cover them over with good, clean straw; if propagation is desired, bury the canes you have removed and plant them out in a well-manured bed in rows four feet apart.

Strawberries.—Clean out all weeds. Trail whatever are left in along with each row and cover the whole bed over, not too heavily, with good, clean straw or litter, and on no account with manure, as it is sure to thaw and freeze alternately in the months of March and April, and if the frost does not kill the plants, the ammonia will.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Poultry for Sale—H. K. Gavitz, Carberry.
Farmer's Agency—James Penrose, Winnipeg.
Dry Goods, &c.—J. M. Menary, Cartwright.
Carriage Works—John McArthur, Winnipeg.
Clothing—George C. Clements, Winnipeg.
Ewes Wanted—David Jackson, Ravens Glen.
White Leghorns—J. McClure, Winnipeg.
Prize Poultry—S. Ling, Winnipeg.
Holstein Bull for Sale—W. J. Young, Emerson.
Clydesdales, Shorthorns, &c., R. D. Foley, Manitow.
Drugs, &c.—C. M. Eddington, Winnipeg.
Machine Works—W. P. Johnstone, Neepawa.
Groceries, &c.—T. E. Williams, Winnipeg.
General Merchandise—Schultz & Hansen, Gretna.
Merchant Tailors—N. N. Cole & Co., Winnipeg.
Spring Seat—J. B. Armstrong, Mngf. Co., Guelph, Ontario.
Boots, &c.—Morton, Alexander & Morton, Winnipeg.
Furniture—Scott & Leslie, Winnipeg.
Salt—Joseph Ward & Co., Montreal, Que.
Holstein-Friesians—H. Bollert, Cassel.
Shorthorn Bull—S. J. Pearson, Meadowvale.
Organs—Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock.
Auction Sale—A. A. C., Guelph.
Farms for Sale—D. Honeywell, Carman, Man.
Shorthorns—W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth.
Horse & Cattle Medicines—Dick & Co., Montreal.
Gloves and Mitts—Stanley, Mills & Co., Hamilton.
Percheron, Clydesdales—La Compagnie du Haras National, Montreal.
Fat Stock Show—Henry Wade, Sec., Toronto, Ont.
Poultry for Sale—Bartlett & George, London, Ont.
Auction Sale—Elias Mott, Norwich, Ont.
Dairy Farm for Sale—A. J. Mitchell, Stockton, N. Y.
Roofing—Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto.
Agent Wanted—Box 399, London.
Feed Cutter—M. Moody & Sons, Terrebonne, Que.
Shorthorns—J. Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.
Shorthorns—W. J. Biggins, Clinton, Ont.
Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires—A. J. C. Shaw & Sons, Thamesville, Ont.

NINTH ANNUAL
Ontario Provincial
FAT--STOCK--SHOW
—TO BE HELD IN THE—
CITY OF GUELPH,
—ON—
December 14th & 15th, '92
—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE—
Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario,
the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and the Sheep
and Swine Breeders' Association.

Cattle to be in the building by 10 a. m. of Dec. 14.
Prize Lists can be obtained from the Secretary,
HENRY WADE,
323-5-om Toronto.

Postponement
—OF—
AUCTION SALE

On account of having made such a large number of private sales of Holsteins and Horses, I have decided to postpone the sale advertised in the last issue.

F. A. FOLGER,
315-y-om Box 579, Kingston, Ont.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY

Absolute sale of registered Holstein Cattle.—We are instructed to sell by auction, on

Thursday, 1st December, 1892,
at 11 o'clock, without any reserve whatever, the entire herd of
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

—OF THE—
OAKDALE FARM COMPANY,
consisting of forty-one animals, of which seventeen are cows. Eight of these were imported from Holland, and were the best that money could buy. Nine cows have lately dropped calves: two are due to calve in December, two in January, four in early spring. This is the great prize winning herd of the Dominion, having swept the show rings from Ottawa to London, winning more money prizes, more gold and silver medals and more diplomas than were ever won by any herd of any breed of cattle at the same number of exhibitions in this Province. Cattle will arrive at the Repository, Adelaide St., Toronto, on Monday preceding sale. Terms:—All sums under \$20, cash; over that, six months' credit will be given on approved notes, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Catalogues can be had on and after 10th November by addressing **JOHN LEYS, Freehold Building, Toronto,** or **W. D. GRAND, Auctioneer, P.S.**—All the brood mares and colts belonging to the farm, about 30 in number, will be sold at the Repository in January. 323-a-om

GREAT UNRESERVED
DISPERSION SALE

- OF ABOUT—
60 Head of Choice Prize-Winning (Imported and Home-bred) Hereford Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves.
22 Head of Polled-Angus Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves; all of the choicest and best strains.
18 Heavy Draught Stallions, Mares, and Colts, including Shires and Clydes.
70 Prize-bred Berkshire and Improved Yorkshire Swine.

I am instructed by Messrs. Davies & Co., the well-known importers and breeders, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION
—ON THEIR PREMISES AT—

MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM,
Lachine, near Montreal,
THURSDAY, DEC. 1st, 1892,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The above-mentioned grand herds, full descriptive catalogues of which are being prepared, and will be mailed on application.

Messrs. Davies & Co.'s herds are well-known with breeders as the premier herds, and as prize winners they have never been beaten, either at home or abroad. Intending purchasers should not miss this opportunity, as the sale will be a positive one, not one animal entered in the sale being reserved. Terms: 10 per cent. deposit at time of sale, and approved notes at six and twelve months will be taken for balance for purchases of \$100 and over, with the usual interest added; under \$100, cash. Lachine is about seven miles from Montreal. There is a good train service, for which special arrangements will be made. Luncheon will be served at 10 o'clock. Sale will commence promptly at 11 o'clock. For further particulars and catalogues apply to

H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer,
323-a-om Imperial Building, MONTREAL, QUE.

Announcement of Sale

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
PURE-BRED--STOCK!

The Property of the Ontario Government, will be held at GUELPH, on

THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER,

When there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
A number of Pure-bred
CATTLE AND SWINE

of various breeds.

The Sale will be held on the second day of the Fat Stock Show, which this year again will be held at Guelph.

Additional particulars will be given in next issue. Catalogues furnished after 20th November.

THOS. SHAW,
323-a-om Prof. of Agriculture.

FOR SALE.

Four Choice Stallions.

- "GROVE SLASHER"—Shire.
"WILD BOY"—Clydesdale.
"LANDSDOWN"—Blood.
"ADVANCEMENT"—Cleveland Bay.

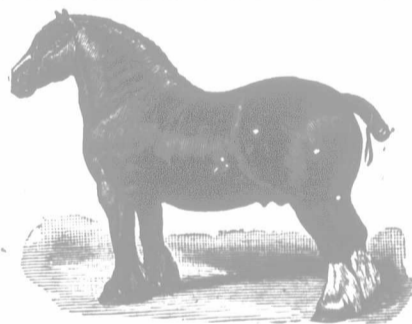
All the above are registered, and will be sold right. For pedigrees and particulars address—

T. W. PARADINE,
BINS-CARTH, MAN. 31-y-m

Oct., 1892. Oct., 1892.

J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,
Box 183, Brandon, Man.,

Have just imported their annual shipment of
STALLIONS



—COMPRISING—
English Shires, Cleveland Bays, Thoroughbreds, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

This magnificent shipment contains many prize winners in various breeds, and has JUST ARRIVED. Terms very favorable. Prices low. Come and inspect them before buying elsewhere. 28 y-m

JERSEY--HEIFER

Registered, first-class, solid fawn, two years old, due to calve in November, rich butter stock.

J. C. SNELL,
323-a-om Edmonton, Ont.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF
IMPORTED PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
THE GORE FARM, NORWICH, ONT.

40 HEAD of Pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, lately imported, comprising cows, heifers and young bulls, the property of MR. ELIAS MOTT, will be sold by public auction, without reserve, at the Gore Farm, Norwich, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1892.

The farm is situated three miles north-east of Norwich. New Durham Station, on the B. & P. B. R. R., is situated on the corner of the farm. Trains from the east arrive at New Durham at 12 noon and from the west at 9 a.m. Catalogues may be had on application after November 1st to Mr. Mott.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

E. R. ELMAS, AUCTIONEER, (323-a-om) **NORWICH.**

—OUR—
SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES
FOR 1893

According to our usual custom at this time of the year, we have decided to give the remainder of this year **AND ALL OF 1893** to all new prepaid subscribers for \$1. Agents are instructed to take subscriptions on these terms.

DURING THE PAST YEAR THE ADVOCATE HAS STEADILY AND SURELY GROWN IN PUBLIC FAVOR

Our Subscription List is larger than ever before, and is constantly increasing. We ask each of our old subscribers to send us at least

ONE NEW NAME.

To all who wish to get up clubs of new subscribers we offer the following terms:—

For from 1 to 25 new names sent us at any one time, 25c. each.
 “ 25 “ 100 “ “ within any year, 35c. “

In no case will more than 10 Cents be allowed on Renewals. Special terms to permanent agents.

To those who desire to work for **STOCK PRIZES** we offer the following:—

To the **CANVASSER** sending in 100 **NEW NAMES** at \$1.00 each,
A YOUNG BULL OR HEIFER

of any of the following breeds:—Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, Polled-Angus or Galloway.

FOR 30 NEW NAMES WE WILL SEND A RAM OR EWE LAMB

of any of the following breeds:—Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln or Shropshire.

OR A YOUNG PAIR OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BREEDS OF SWINE

for the same number of names:—Berkshire, Yorkshire, Chester White or Tamworth.

Or **A YOUNG BOAR** (Yorkshire or Berkshire) for 10 new names.

For 8 new names **A COLLIE PUP**, eligible for registration.

For 15 new names a pair, or for 20 a trio of **PURE-BRED FOWLS**, any recognized pure breed.

For 5 new names **A SETTING** (in season) of **EGGS** from Pure-bred Fowls (Rose Comb, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock).

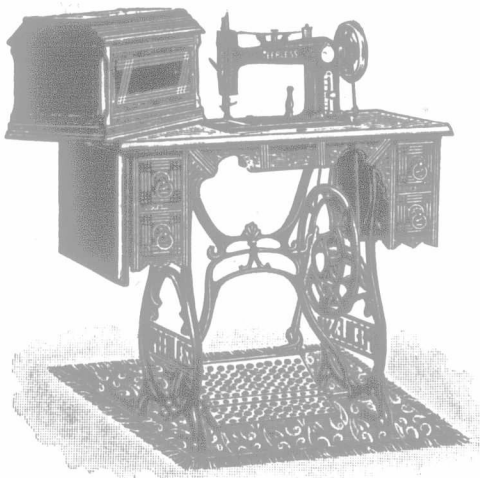
Older animals of any description on equally favorable terms. All stock sent out by us will be registered in their respective records, and be of good quality. We guarantee satisfaction in all respects. We want good, honest agents in every county in Canada, and will give permanent employment and good wages to suitable persons. Our regular agents are earning from \$900 to \$1,200 and expenses per annum.

In sending subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names and cash weekly. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-half the number of names required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired (in case of larger prizes specified above), and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names specified, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable.

The Best Bargain Ever Offered in Sewing Machines.

A \$55.00 SEWING MACHINE!

will be given for sending us 60 new subscribers, or for 10 names and \$25 cash extra. In all premiums \$1.00 must accompany each new name.



The "Peerless" High-Arm

is the name of a Strictly High Grade Sewing Machine that we are now prepared to offer to all who want a First-Class Machine with all Modern Improvements at unheard-of Low Prices. Its Mechanism is Superb, the Design Graceful, and the Finish all that could be desired. It is Light Running and Noiseless.

ALL of the DESIRABLE features contained in other well-known modern style machines are to be found in the PEERLESS, improved and simplified by the best mechanical talent, until it stands, as the name implies, the peer of any machine in the market.

All wearing parts are of the best quality of case-hardened steel, possessing great durability, and by the turning of a screw, all lost motion, caused by wear, can be taken up. Every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

Every Machine is furnished with an Improved Automatic Bobbin Winder, which is so simple that a child can operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. A self-setting Needle and self-threading Cylinder Shuttle are used on the Peerless High-Arm Sewing Machine. The self-threading Shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand, backward and forward, the shuttle is threaded. The woodwork is the best that can be procured, of either Antique Oak or Black Walnut. The PEERLESS is so simple that any one can easily operate it in a few minutes' time, as the Instruction Book, which is sent with each Machine, is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher. It shows how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments.

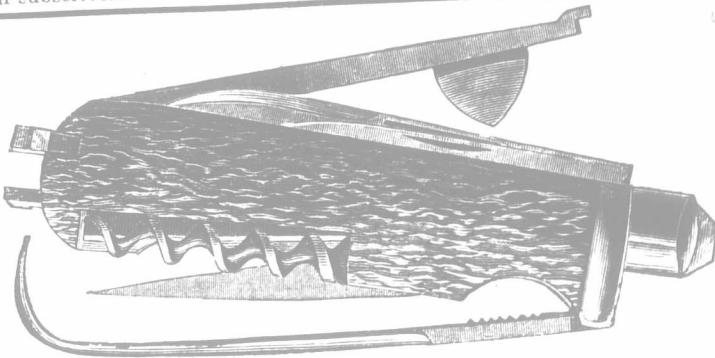
Complete Set of Latest Improved Attachments
Each PEERLESS Machine is furnished with a complete set of Johnson's celebrated steel pickled Attachments in a velvet lined case. Following is the outfit:—1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler, with shirring plate, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, 1 Braider (Foot and Slide), 1 Thread Cutter, 1 Hemmer and Feller (one piece), 10 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screw Driver, Oil Can (filled with oil), Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw.

A registered Certificate of Warranty is furnished by the manufacturers agreeing therein to furnish any parts that may prove defective within five years, free of charge (except Needles, Bobbins and Shuttles), so great is their confidence in the excellence of the PEERLESS.

We cannot speak too highly of this machine, having used one ourselves; we are, therefore, in a position to recommend it to our subscribers.

STOCKMAN'S KNIFE.

We will give one of the above Knives, two Blades best forged steel, Lance, Punch, pair Nippers, Brad Awl, Cork-screw and Claw Hook, for three new names.



We have made arrangements with a large jewelry house whereby we can offer extra good inducements in watches for getting up clubs of new subscribers.

One dollar must accompany the name of each subscriber. For twenty new names, or ten new names and \$5.00 cash extra, we will give a three-ounce Sterling Silver Stem-winder and Stemsetter.

screw back and front, open face, dust-proof and water-tight, Waltham, Elgin or Columbus Movement. For thirty new subscribers and \$30, or five new subscribers and \$10 cash extra, a Gold Filled Watch, Solid Gold Joints and Thumb-piece, Hunting or Open Face, Stem-winder, Waltham, Elgin or Hampden Movement. Or a Ladies' Watch, similar to above, for twenty-seven new subscribers and \$27, or four new subscribers and \$10 cash extra. The above watches are all warranted for five years.



RINGS.

A Ladies' Solid Gold 10-Carat Ring with Diamond in centre for five new names and \$5, or two new names and \$1 in cash. Gents' Solid Gold 20-Carat Ring, handsomely engraved, for four new names and \$4, or one new name and \$1 in cash.

THE AUTOMATIC KNIFE.

We are always on the lookout for something useful and novel for our subscribers, and now give the boys and girls an opportunity of getting an excellent knife for very little effort. The blades are all warranted hand-forged of the very finest Sheffield silver steel. The handle is beautifully chased and nickel-plated. Opening device is curious and unique. It is done by pushing a button at the end of the handle, and the blade springs up as shown in the cut. These knives sell for \$1 each. We will give one to any of our subscribers who send us \$2 and the names of two new subscribers.

In forwarding your order with names and remittances, state if you wish both blades smooth or one smooth and the other with nail-cleaner.

This cut only shows one blade, the other is large and smooth.



DAIRYING for PROFIT

OR THE POOR MAN'S COW.

By Mrs. E. M. Jones.

We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book. In order to stimulate its circulation we will give two copies to each old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and one dollar. Price, 30c. each.

NOTICES.

MONTHLY PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16 residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott street, Toronto, not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition"; also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winner's names will be published in the Toronto on Mail first Saturday in each month.

FARMER'S AGENCY.

Mr. James Penrose has opened in Winnipeg what he is pleased to call a Farmer's Agency. His intentions are to do a business in Winnipeg similar to that done in Toronto by the Wholesale Granger Supply Co., which has been of great benefit to Ontario farmers. While Mr. Penrose hopes to be able to supply his customers with all goods required by the farmer or his family at reduced prices, he also hopes to sell for them much of their produce on more advantageous terms than they are now obtaining. He asks the farmers to co-operate with him, and hopes thereby not only to supply them with cheap and good machinery, but also hopes to open new markets for their produce. We wish Mr. Penrose success in his useful venture. We have made careful enquiries and find that he is considered an honorable and good business man. We think our readers will find it to their interest to write this gentleman for a copy of his circular which gives full particulars concerning his business methods, also a list of references.



J. SMITH,
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable
(near Grand Pacific Hotel),
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
Manitoba.

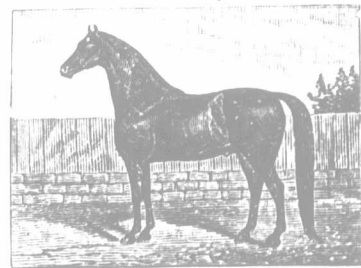
Good Rigs, - -
- - Fine Horses, - -
- - Right Prices.
Give us a call. 30-y-m

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS
SUPERIOR YOUNG STALLIONS NOW
FOR SALE.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF
JERSEY CATTLE, Registered in A. J. C. C.
Correspondence Solicited. Quality and prices right.

30 y-m **W. H. CARPENTER, Winona, Ont.**

"RED CROSS STOCK FARM"



STANDARD-BRED :- TROTTERS

ACACIA 11522, chestnut, 15 1/2 hands, weighs 1,150 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853 (trial 2:34; by Onward; by Geo. Wilkes; by Hambletonian 10. Balaklava's dam, Kate Tarlton, by Kentucky Clay; by Casus M. Clay, Jr. Acacia's dam, Zoe K. 2:30, by Egmont; by Belmont; by Abdallah; her dam, Flaay, by Flaxtail; by Blue Bull. \$35.00 to insure. Remains at home and is being trained. Is sure to beat :30 this fall, barring accidents.

JAMES CRONYN, Trainer. **W. J. ANDREWS,** Manager.
Address—**B. J. McCONNELL, M.D.,**
29-y-m **Send for card.** **Morden, Man.**

THOS. HARKNESS
CLYDE STABLE,
BRANDON, MANITOBA

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Imported Clydesdales and Holstein Cattle.

S. L. HEAD, RAPID CITY.

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

"BIRTLESIDE" FARM.

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

Pedigreed Imported Clydesdales, Shorthorn Cattle and Registered Shropshire Downs. Young animals from the above stock for sale. One and a-half miles from Birtle Station on the M. & N. W. Correspondence solicited. 30-y-m

"ROSEDALE" : STOCK : FARM,

MANITOU, R. D. FOLEY, - Proprietor,

BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, &c. Banner Oats for Sale. Correspondence solicited. 35-y-m

EMERSON STOCK FARM

Christie & Fares,

PROPRIETORS.

Breeders of Standard-Bred Trotters.

AT HEAD OF STUD THE CELEBRATED STALLION

WILDMONT 2271.

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

For pedigree and particulars, address—

CHRISTIE & FARES,

EMERSON, MAN.

THORNDALE

STOCK FARM.

JOHN S. ROBSON,

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Breeder and Importer of

SHORTHORN CATTLE

A choice lot of young Bulls & Heifers now on hand.

Correspondence solicited 13-14-M



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PURE-BRED

SHORTHORNS!

Duke of Lyndale = 13660 = and 18th

Duke of Kirklivington = 3077 =

at head of the herd.

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

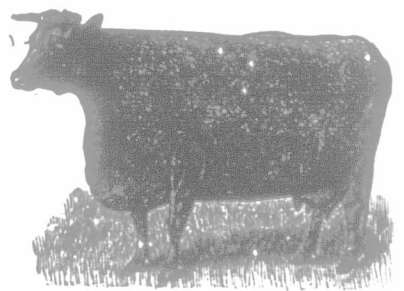
GREIG BROTHERS,

Kingswood Farm, OTTERBURNE, MAN. 21-y-M

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

JOHNE SMITH

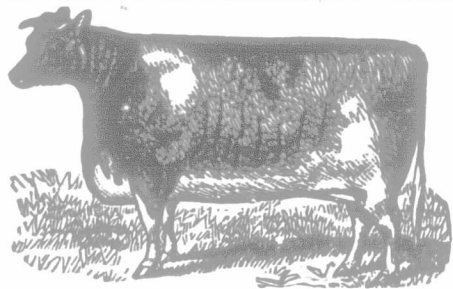
Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.



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

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

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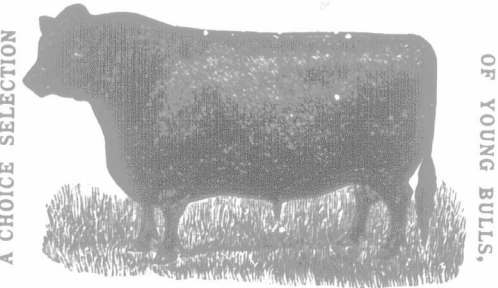


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Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.

Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 29-y-M

GALLOWAY CATTLE!



Home-Bred and Imported, Now on Hand.

All animals of superior breeding. Catalogues now ready, and may be had on application. Prices reasonable. Send for particulars. Address—

J. G. BROWN,

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man. 24-y-M

Fairview Stock Farm.

A choice lot of good milking

SHORTHORNS

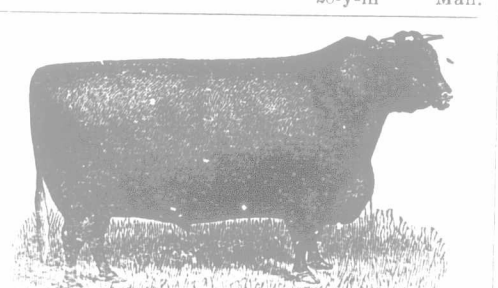
Herd headed by "Barrington Waterloo." A few young females now for sale. Also pure

BERKSHIRES

bred from stock from J. C. Snell.

JOHN G. BARRON,

Carberry, 28-y-m Man.



SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY, MAN.

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. A choice lot of males or females for breeding purposes always on hand, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to see stock met at the train. 29-y-M

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A few choice young Bulls for sale.

MOOSOMIN, 33-y-M ASSINIBOIA

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

This month I offer a plum in the shape of my richly-bred, prize-winning Holstein Bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, No. 17430, calved July 15, 1890, winning first at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891 as yearling, and '92 as two-year-old.

In size he is large but of very symmetrical form, well-marked skin, mellow, and of rich color; has four large, well-placed teats; is very gentle and well broke. This bull is a direct descendant of a long line of great record cows, such as Echo, Crown Princess, Regis, Dowager, etc. Price low.

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Pure-bred Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshires, Ohio Improved

Chester Whites, Fresh importation just arrived. 80 Ewes and Rams. Also

Bronze Turkeys and Pedigreed Ram Lambs for sale. Clydesdale Stallions for Sale. 34-y-m

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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. 25

SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES.

Imported and Canadian-Bred Shropshires.

TEN RAM LAMBS!

FOR SALE FROM IMPORTED SIRE AND DAM.

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

26-y-M E. J. REID,

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BREEDER OF

Holstein Cattle

and IMPROVED LARGE

YORKSHIRE SWINE. 23-y-M



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

Improved Large White Yorkshires
 AND
English Berkshire PIGS.
 All bred from imported stock and registered. Orders booked any time for Pigs.

Pairs Supplied not Akin.
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 SPRING LITTERS
 for sale from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited.

RIDOUT & PERCIVAL,
 Solsgrith, Man. 31-y-m

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
 Fine superior imported stock. Choice young pigs now for sale. Registered, or eligible for registration. "Oak Grove Farm," six miles north of Macdonald Station, M. & R. R. Address—
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DR. BARNARDO'S INDUSTRIAL FARM,
 General Live Stock Breeders.
 Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs for Sale.
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REID'S POULTRY YARDS.
 Breeder of Black Minorcas, Black Breasted Red Games, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas. Also for sale cheap, some good Pekin Drakes, Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and good Singing Canaries.
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 27-y-m **Winnipeg.**

WHITE AND SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES,
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
BRONZE TURKEYS AND PEKIN DUCKS.
 At Provincial Exhibition I won 1 and 2 old pair, 2 and 3 young pair Wyandottes; 1 and 2 Bronze Turkeys. Birds exhibited from my stock won numerous prizes. Wyandottes are the best adapted to our climate (193 eggs from 11 pullets in January), being hardy, quick to mature, good winter layers, and a large, delicate flavored table fowl. A grand lot of each variety now ready for sale. Write for what you want.
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I ALWAYS BREED THE BEST!
 Thirty years' experience. B. B. R. Games a specialty. First at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891; eight firsts and special for best collection at Treherm, 1882. Have also choice Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, etc. Now ready—Choice young birds.
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Exhibition Games.
Black-Breasted Red and Indian Games
 that won first and special premiums at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1891 and 1892.
 Eggs (carefully packed) at \$3 per setting. Old and young prize-winning stock for sale. Also a few pair of superior Homing Pigeons, bred from the best imported Belgium stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WHITE LEGHORNS.
 We offer for sale one Imported Cock, one Breeding Pen, and a nice lot of Cockerels and Pullets. Also Indian Game and Light Brahma Cockerels, and several Pekin Drakes. For price and particulars, address
J. McCLURE,
 23-y-m **448 Carey Street, Winnipeg.**

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
 "The Fowl for the Farmer."
 I have them! Young birds for sale now.
 Eggs for Hatching in Season.
 Write for what you want. Prices right.
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FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS
 won at Winnipeg Industrial, 1892, on Wyandottes, 4 first, 2 second and 1 third; Rocks, 2 first, 2 second and 2 third; Brahmas 2 third; Langshans, 1 second; M. B. Turkeys, 3rd. **FOR SALE**—A few choice breeding birds cheap till Dec. 1st, to make room for winter. Can supply Myers' Poultry Spice, 40c. per packet. Write
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FOR THIS MONTH ONLY!
 I will sell four Cornish Indian Game Cockerels, \$2.50 each; six pullets, \$1.50 each; one trio of Brown Leghorns, \$3.00; one trio of Black Minorcas, \$4.50. This is a Bargain for anyone. Send stamp for reply.
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Dayton's Poultry Yards
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 We breed and import the highest class Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. At the exhibition held in 1891 I won
Sixteen Prizes
 on these five varieties, besides special for Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and also for best collection of Turkeys and Waterfowl.
STOCK FOR SALE.
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Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.
S. A. COXE, Veterinarian,
DENTISTRY & SURGERY SPECIALTIES.
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 Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to.
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DISTRICT NO. 9,
CARBERRY, 27-y-M MANITOBA.

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D. McNAUGHT,
RAPID CITY,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
 Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle for sale. Some fine young Bulls now ready.
 28-y-m

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

Alton, Wm. W.	Glenboro.
Atkinson, John C.	Carman.
Barr, John W.	Neepawa.
Coxe, Samuel A.	Brandon.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Dunn, Joseph	Delorane.
Fisher, John Frederick	Brandon.
Fisher, Peter M.	Brandon.
Green, Enoch	Birtle.
Henderson, Walter Scott	Carberry.
Hinman, Willet J.	Winnipeg.
Hopkins, Arthur George	Hartney.
Irwin, John James	Stonewall.
Karn, Leslie G.	Gladstone.
Little, Charles	Winnipeg.
Little, William	Pilot Mound.
Little, Michael	Pilot Mound.
Livingston, Arch'd M.	Melita.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McMillan, Adam	Oak Lake.
McNaught David	Rapid City.
Morrison, Wm. McLeod	Glenboro.
Murray, George P.	Morden.
Poole, John Wesley	Carman.
Riddell, William	Morden.
Roe, James S.	Neepawa.
Rutherford, John Gunlon	Portage la Prairie.
Shoults, Wm. A.	Portage la Prairie.
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable to prosecution.
J. G. RUTHERFORD,
 34 I-M **REGISTRAR.**

ELECTRICITY is LIFE

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

Manitoba, Alberta, Athabasca,
 The largest and best equipped Boats on the Lakes leave

FORT WILLIAM
 EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY

for Owen Sound, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all points East.
 Connecting train leaves Winnipeg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 17.45 o'clock.

LOWEST RATES. QUICKEST TIME.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in the East and in the Old Country.
 Direct Route to St. Paul, Chicago and all Southern Points.

Rates to Pacific Coast \$10 and \$5 lower than by any other route.

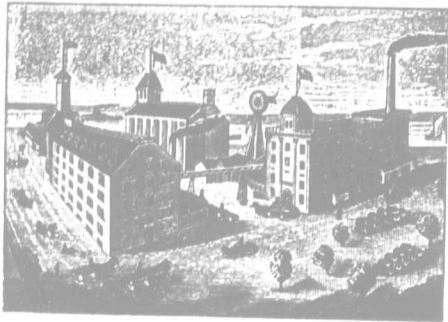
For full particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to

W. M. McLEOD, City Ticket Agent,
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J. S. CARTER, Depot Agent, or to
ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent,
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EDWARD DREWERY,
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REDWOOD AND EMPIRE BREWERIES,



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Fine Ales, ::::
Extra Porter, ::::
:::: Premium Lager.
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IMPERIAL -:- BANK -:- OF -:- CANADA

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,947,840 00; rest, \$52,160 00. Directors—H. S. Howland, President; T. R. Merritt, Vice-President. Head Office, Toronto. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier. Branches in the principal towns throughout Ontario. In the Northwest at Winnipeg, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Edmonton. A general banking business transacted. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Saving Bank Department.
 26-y-M **C. S. HOARE, Manager, Winnipeg.**

HAZELTON FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Hundreds of grand Chicks for sale. Send for prices and catalogue. **C. W. BECKARDT,**
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HIDES AND SKINS TANNED
 FOR ROBES AND FURS.

MORTON, LEXNER & MORTON

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

J. R. CAMERON,
 Merchant Tailor.



Ordered Suits of first-class goods very reasonable. Call and examine stock and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you.

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- R. D. RORISON, -

P.O. Drawer, 1331. - Office, 375 Main St. Telephone 571.

GRAIN -:- DEALER,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Farmers who have car lots are requested to send in samples. We will give you special attention regarding prices. Correspondence solicited. 26-y-m



BLUE BONNET PUMP

-AWARDED-

FIRST-:-PRIZE

-AT-

Winnipeg Industrial 1891 and 1892.

GET THE BEST.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN CURRIE,
 Rupert St., **WINNIPEG, MAN,**
 34-c-m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

No town or village in the Northwest should be without some system of

"Fire Protection."

The trouble has been where to get the **Information and Apparatus,** but it is a pleasure to know that that difficulty has been overcome by

CAPTAIN W. O. McROBIE,

formerly of the Montreal and Winnipeg Fire Brigades, who devotes his entire time to organizing and equipping town and village fire brigades. Information and practical experience given in person by addressing

25-y-M **CAPT. W. O. McROBIE, Winnipeg.**



STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

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

Steamers leave Halifax every Saturday.

ROBT. KERR,

Gen. Passenger Agent C.P.R.,
 27-y-M **WINNIPEG**

Clements ::

Makes Clothing to Order.

OUR OVERCOATS FOR WINTER WEAR FOR \$20 AND \$25 ARE NOT TO BE SEEN EVERYDAY!

Suits for \$20!! Suits for \$25!!!

Our work is as only Custom Tailoring can make it.

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DRUGS.—THE MARKET DRUG STORE

Opposite Meat Market, **WINNIPEG.**



Everything in the Drug Line. Careful attention to Farmers' Trade. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to.

SANATIVO, the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc.

The Invincible

CONDITION POWDER. One trial will convince. Price, 25c. and 50c. Post-paid to any address.

THE GERMAN HOOF CURE. Contracted feet cured and other lameness from unhealthy hoof.

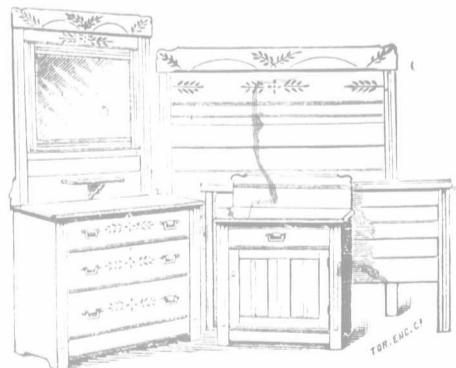
THE EYE WONDER costs nothing to those who use it for sore eyes if not cured.

All money refunded for Specialties mentioned that fail to do

ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.

C. M. EDDINGTON, - **Pharmaceutical Chemist,**
 291 Market-St., **Winnipeg, Man.** 31-y-m

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This **BEDROOM SUITE**, either dark or antique finish, for \$16, or with wool mixed mattress, even wire spring and pair feather pillows, for \$25.

WRITE US FOR OTHER SNAPS.

SCOTT & LESLIE,
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THE BIG FURNITURE HOUSE. 35-y-m

J. B. RUTTER,
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 REAL ESTATE,
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Conducted in city or country. Write for dates. Telephone 153. Office: 246 Portage Ave., **Winnipeg.**
 29-y-m

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TIME CARD

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

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.		
Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat. 4.25p	St. Paul Express, Daily. 4.13p	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express, Daily. 11.10a	Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed., Fri. 1.10p
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junc't.....	11.19a	1.20p
1.57p	3.58p	9.3	St. Norbert.....	11.33a	1.36p
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier.....	11.47a	1.49p
1.28p	3.28p	23.5	St. Agathe.....	12.06p	2.08p
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point.....	12.14p	2.17p
1.08p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains.....	12.28p	2.28p
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris.....	14.45p	2.45p
	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean.....	1.00p	
	2.13p	53.0	Letellier.....	1.24p	
	1.50p	85.0	Emerson.....	1.50p	
	1.35p	68.1	Embina.....	2.00p	
	9.45a	168	Grand Forks.....	5.50p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junc't.....	9.50p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.05a	
	9.00a	883	Chicago.....	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Freight Mon, Wed. & Friday 12.20p	Passenger Tu., Thu. & Saturday 2.20p	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon, Wed. & Friday 1.10p	Freight Tu., Thu. & Saturday 3.00a
12.20p	2.20p	*	Winnipeg.....	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p		Morris.....	2.55p	8.45a
8.10p	12.15p	10.	Low Farm.....	3.18p	9.30a
5.14p	11.48a	21.2	Myrtle.....	3.43p	10.19a
4.48p	11.37a	25.9	Roland.....	3.53p	10.39a
4.00p	11.18a	33.5	Rosebank.....	4.05p	11.13a
3.30p	11.03a	39.6	Miami.....	4.25p	11.50a
2.45p	10.40a	49.0	Deerwood.....	4.48p	12.38p
2.20p	10.28a	54.1	Altamont.....	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.09a	62.1	Somerset.....	5.21p	1.45p
1.13p	9.53a	68.4	Swan Lake.....	5.37p	2.17p
12.43p	9.37a	74.6	Indian Springs.....	5.52p	2.48p
12.19p	9.26a	79.4	Maricapolis.....	6.03p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	86.1	Greenway.....	6.20p	3.45p
11.15a	8.53a	92.3	Balder.....	6.35p	4.13p
10.29a	8.30a	102.0	Belmont.....	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	109.7	Hilton.....	7.36p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	117.1	Ashdown.....	7.53p	6.25p
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Wawanesa.....	8.03p	6.38p
8.15a	7.24a	129.5	Routhwaite.....	8.23p	7.27p
7.38a	7.04a	137.2	Martinville.....	8.48p	8.15p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon.....	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mixed, Daily ex. Sunday. 11.35a	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mixed, Daily ex. Sunday. 4.30p		
11.35a	0	Winnipeg.....	4.30p		
11.15a	3	Portage Junction... 4.41p	4.41p		
10.49a	11.5	St. Charles..... 5.13p	5.13p		
10.41a	14.7	Headingley..... 5.20p	5.20p		
10.17a	21	White Plains..... 5.45p	5.45p		
9.25a	35.2	Eustace..... 6.33p	6.33p		
9.06a	42.1	Oakville..... 6.56p	6.56p		
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie... 7.40p	7.40p		

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

For further information apply to
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Board by the Day or Week. Strangers Welcome and made to Feel at Home. Good Meals at all Hours.

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 All Kinds of Grain Bought and Sold.
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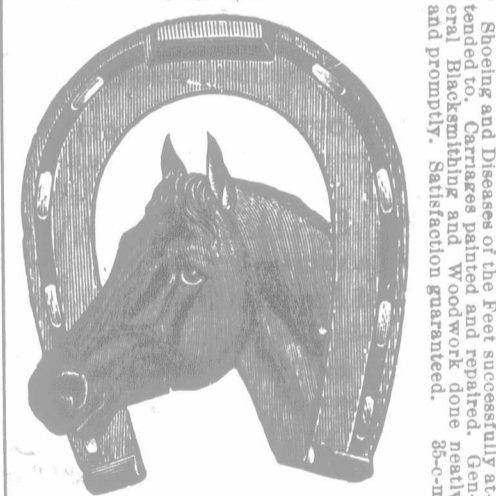
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FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES of all kinds.

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Shoeing and Diseases of the Feet successfully attended to. Carriages painted and repaired. General Blacksmithing and Woodwork done 35-c-m

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ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

Beef, Pork & Poultry Grain Sold in Car Lots. SPECIALTIES.

I transact all kinds of business for farmers, such as buying Groceries and Dry Goods and attending to private business entrusted to me. In fact, act as agent. Correspondence Solicited.

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Extra Fine New Stock of Currants and Raisins. Now is your chance for Cheap Christmas Goods. Recent drop in Prices.

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

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If you have pure-bred or other stock for sale communicate with me at

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 Highest Cash Price paid for WHITE OWLS, ELK & MOOSE HEADS, Etc.
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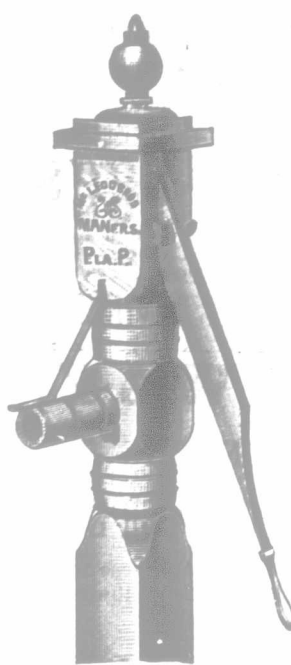
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We guarantee our
Pumps to give satisfac-
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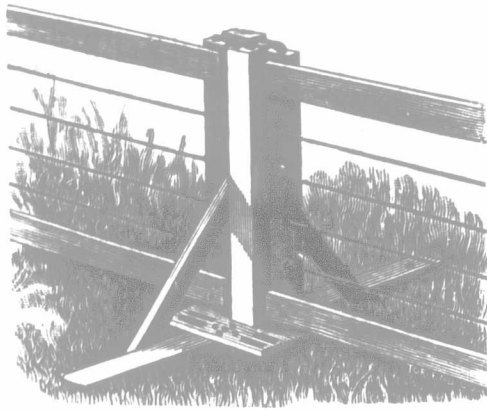


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Every farmer will find this to be the handiest and
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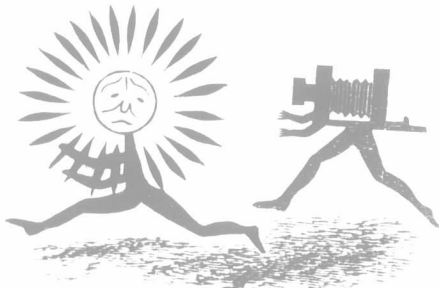
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TROTTER & TROTTER,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
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Outfits Bought and Sold.

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

Correspondence invited with all desiring to buy or
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every convenience, and situated on Sixth Street,
having large and well ventilated stalls and boxes
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(TRADE MARK.)

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

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PUMP WORKS**

**I. M. RIESBERRY,
PROPRIETOR.**

Manufacturer of all kinds of
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pumps, polished iron cylinder, and
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Territories. Will supply pumps
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Send for Price List.

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— MANUFACTURER OF —

Wooden Pumps,

ALSO

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Force Pumps,**

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

Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Satisfaction guaranteed. P.O. Box 17.

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FOR SALE.
A valuable stock farm of 560 acres, six miles from Winnipeg. This property has a river frontage, and adjoins "Marchmont," the large stock farm of Mr. W. S. Lister, in the Parish of St. Paul's. For particulars apply to
A. J. BANNERMAN, REAL ESTATE & FINANCIAL BROKER,
435 Main St., WINNIPEG. **CHEAP LANDS.**

WINNIPEG CITY PROPERTY!

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The first volume of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of Canada is now in the printers' hands, and will soon be ready for distribution. Copies may be obtained by writing the Secretary of the Association, Mr. D. E. Smith, of Churchville, Ont. The Herd Book contains the constitution, by-laws, etc., a short history of the breed, a "scale of points," the exports of butter, cheese and calves from Holland to England for five years, the registration of more than 1,000 animals, the transfers, and other points of interest to breeders and owners of good stock.

At a late executive meeting of Shorthorn breeders, it was moved by John I. Hobson, seconded by W. J. Biggins, that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the various cattle breeders' associations, with the view of taking joint action in the matter of organizing a Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and that it be suggested that a meeting be held for that purpose during the holding of the Christmas Fat Stock Show, at Guelph, on the 14th day of December next. Further, that this Committee would appoint the following members to represent the Shorthorn Association at that meeting:—Richard Gibson, President; John I. Hobson and J. C. Snell. Carried.

The following interesting account of the work that is being performed by that now well known breeding establishment, the Haras National, in the Province of Quebec and in the Experimental Farms, will be interesting to our readers:—

HARAS NATIONAL SEASON OF 1892.

County of Napierville—Percheron, Brilliant Blue (18862) 7; left April 23, returned August 1. Number of services, 70.
County of Gaspé—Percheron, Eventail (2195) 6; left June 1, returned September 6. Number of services, 107.
County of Missisquoi—Norman, Marquis de Puisse; left April 26, returned August 11. Number of services, 79.
County of Vaudreuil—Percheron, July (15168) 2; left April 26, returned July 30. Number of services, 37.
County of Chicoutimi—Clyde, 7726, Galant Modele; left May 16, returned July 30. Number of services, 35.
County of Three Rivers—Percheron, Bontemps (20828) 3; left April 29, returned August 17. Number of services, 55.
County of Bellechasse—Percheron, Boston (18863) 8; left June 1, returned September 4. Number of services, 59. This stallion was sent by way of encouragement to horse breeding.
Percentage of colts born in 1892, Haras National, Province of Quebec, 61.62.
Percentage of colts born in 1892, Haras of France, 54.
Percentage of colts born in 1892, Haras of Germany, 53.30.

The Haras National has offered special prizes to the best colts in the following counties—Terrebonne, Bellechasse, Brome and Lake St. John. Several enquiries have been received from the States for the purchase of Percheron-Canadian colts.

The number of services in 1892 exceed by 91 the number of services in 1891.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, SEASON OF 1892.

Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—Percheron, Bonne Chance (2170) 5; left Montreal April 19, returned August 26. Number of services, 32.
Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—Norman, Holophras; left April 19, returned August 26. Number of services, 74.
Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S.—Norman, General Frette; left April 19, returned August 26. Number of services, 96.
Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man.—Percheron, Clement (2172) 4; left April 16, returned August 9. Number of services, 39.
Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assa.—Clyde, James Arthur (1874), 5888; left April 16, returned August 9. Number of services, 63.
Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C.—Clyde, Barocio (1867) 7461; left April 16, returned August 9. Number of services, 27.
The number of services in 1892 exceed by 52 the number of services in 1891.
Percentage of colts born in 1892 from these stallions, 73.20.
The every day exercise of the stallions, and perhaps the climate, may account for the uncommon percentage of living colts.

ESTABLISHED 1886.
BEAVER HALL CLOTHING HOUSE—THE FARMERS' EMPORIUM
For Clothing, Furnishings and Fur Goods.
THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.
GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.
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Salts that are free from impurities, such as specks and pan-scales, are the only fit salts to use for any purpose.

ASHTON'S AND HIGGIN'S "EUREKA,"

are the perfect salts of the world.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS GENERALLY.



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

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

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MONTREAL.

Grain, Flour, Butter, Etc.
Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental Markets. 30-y-m

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SPECIAL LINES IN
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Repairing nearly done. Fine Stock of Ladies' Wear. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. 28-y-m

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Manufacturers of Standard Grades of the Finest Quality of
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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Good Commercial Rooms, Stable and Livery. 34-y-m

Wanted! -150- Breeding Ewes

Good Grade Shropshires.
Address—**DAVID JACKSON,**
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MOOSOMIN Livery & Feed Stable
Stable
DAVID HART,
Proprietor.
Prompt attention, careful drivers and good outfits at reasonable rates. Cor. Main & Broadway Sts., Moosomin, Man 32-f-m

Moosomin Harness Emporium,
the Pioneer Harness and Saddlery Establishment of Moosomin. Team, Single and Ox Harness, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Saddles, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc., etc. Team, Single and Ox Harness cheaper and better than ever before. We make a special feature of Collars, and guarantee to cure any kind of sore neck caused by a collar or to remit our charges. Doing business for cash only we are enabled to give the best prices. **SMITHERS & CO.,** Proprietors, opposite Inglis's Stable, Main Street, Moosomin. 32-y-m

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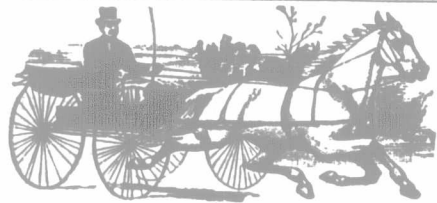


First-class rigs, good horses, careful drivers and moderate charges. J. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor, opposite M. & N. W. Ry. Station, Minnedosa, Man. 31-y-m

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Near Gainsboro, Carnduff, Oxbow, Estevan. Having resided for ten years in the Souris district, and being thoroughly acquainted therewith as a practical farmer, I am in a position to locate farms for parties who wish to take up homesteads, and will furnish full instructions of how they may be obtained and save all travelling expenses. Improved and unimproved farms also for sale. - J. W. CONNELL, Carnduff, Assa. 34-c-m



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New Shops. Capable Workmen. New Tools. ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY REPAIRED, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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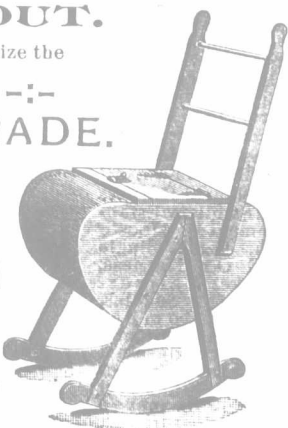
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Will revolutionize the CHURN --:-- TRADE.

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Churns with half the labor required with any Barrel Churn.

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YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED

THEN DO IT ECONOMICALLY

CHOP YOUR GRAIN

—WITH A—

WATEROUS CHOPPER

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

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

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ARE SECOND TO NONE IN THE MARKET.

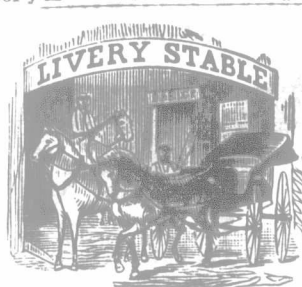
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Resonant Chamber Organs.

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None but the best materials used, and the most

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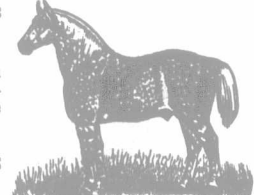
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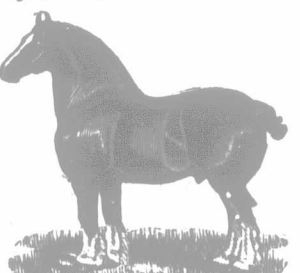
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 Orders booked for young birds for fall delivery.
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Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught
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The stock has
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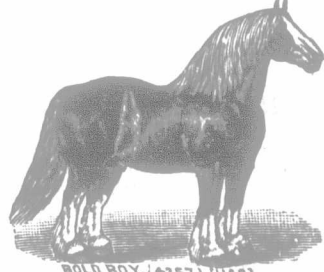
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STALLIONS.
Fordham (287) 28, by Denmark (177); **Maxwell**
(3143) 16, by Prince Alfred (1325), and **Dancesfort**
(3535) 17, by Danegelt (174). **MARES** by
Matchless of Londesborough (1517), Danegelt (174),
Wildfire (1224), Fordham (287), etc. Young stock for
 sale. Twelve fine Yearling Shropshire Rams, reg-
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ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE.

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,
 BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES



BOLD BOY (4257) (1148)
 is at the head of our stud.
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We always
 have on hand a
 large number of
 imported and
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 Clydesdales
 (male and fe-
 male) of good
 breeding and
 quality, which
 we will sell at
 honest prices.
 Our specialties
 are good and
 well-bred horses
 and square deal-
 ing. Come and
 see us or write
 for particulars.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
 Imported Prince Royal
 and cows bred by S. Cam-
 bell, Kinnellar, and
 James Bruce, of Burn-
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 Seventy head to choose
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Rockwood, Ont. 317-yom

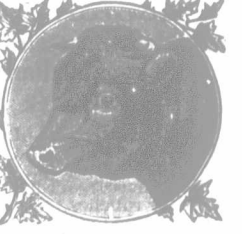
CHOICE SHORTHORNS!
 Our herd contains representatives of the best
 Scotch families. Village Blossoms, Queen of
 Beauties, Duchess of Glosters, etc. Prince Albert,
 by old Barmpton Hero, and the Craickshank
 topped bull Blake, head the herd. **H. & W. SMITH,**
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ABERDEENSHIRE -- SHORTHORNS.
 The Imported Kinellar Bull **Toftbills,** and cows
 of similar breeding.

Young Stock from the above For Sale.
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SHORTHORNS
 —AND—
Improved Large Yorkshires
 at prices to suit the times.
SEVERAL choice spring litters to select from;
 also a few sows fit for service.
WM. COWAN, V. S.,
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 bald, Sutton, Ont., is one
 of the largest in Canada
 —over 80 head of regis-
 tered breeding stock.
 Young bulls always for
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 The Briars,
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DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.
WM. GRAINGER, Londesboro', Ontario, offers
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 in calf, of the best milking strain of Shorthorns in
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 made 30 lbs. of butter in seven days on grass.
COME and SEE THEM. THEY are GOOD ONES.
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SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
6 Choice Young Bulls
 And the Imported
 Cruickshank Bull
ABERDEEN HERO,
 Their sire. Also some
 nice
Young Heifers
 From one year old up.
 Prices to suit the times.
 322-y-OM **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**



Shorthorns, Coach Horses & Berkshires.

Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief = 13674 =, he by the famous Indian Chief = 11108 =, and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. We have for sale 3 young bulls, 6 heifers, and a Cleveland Bay mare and gelding, at reasonable figures. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares, the get of Disraeli, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. **A. J. C. SHAW**, Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 318-y-om

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 321-y-OM

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE—A few good, useful, young bulls for sale.
PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS—Pilgrim strain; choice cockerels and pullets at moderate prices. Also registered Berkshires. **W. T. WARD**, 321-y-om Birchton Farm, Birchton P. O., P. Q.

VALENTINE FICHT,

Maple Leaf Farm, Oriel, Ontario, offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. **STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R.** 318-y-om

BOW PARK HERD

—OF—
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

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

ADDRESS—
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, IMP. YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. Herd of Yorkshires headed by Favorite (Imp.) and Royal Duke, both prize winners; also registered Berkshires of Snell's stock. Pairs supplied not a kin, and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Address, 322-y-OM **J. G. MAIR**, Howick, P. Q.

SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS,

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

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

John Miller & Sons,
Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y

SHORTHORNS

I have for sale six females, ages from eight months to two years, color red and rich roan. Also three bull calves of extra merit. Also some young cows. All choice animals from choice imported stock at reasonable prices.

D. ALEXANDER
320-y-OM BRIGDEN, Ont.

H. I. ELLIOTT, BREEDER OF
RIVERVIEW FARM, Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires.
308-y-om Danville P. Q. WARMINGHAM AT HEAD OF HERD

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES.

A choice lot of Fall Pigs on hand, also a few fine Spring Sows. Write for prices. No trouble to correspond.

John Racey,
321-y-om LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.

A few Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls for sale, of first class quality and breeding.

Address—
W. J. Biggins,
Elmhurst Farm, CLINTON, ONT.
One mile south of G. T. R. station. 319-y-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL
"TOFTHILLS."

First prize Toronto Exhibition, 1892. Bred at Kinellar. Reasons for selling, his heifers coming in to breed. Come and see, or address—

S. J. PEARSON & SON,
MEADOWVALE, ONT.
One mile from station. 323-b-om

NEW IMPORTATION!
ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that on the first of December next (1892), he will have come from quarantine

SEVEN YOUNG BULLS AND SIX FEMALES, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

I have also seven exceedingly good young bulls of my own breeding for sale. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 311-y-OM

BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE

Canada's Sir George, (Canada's John Bull, Allie of St. Lambert, 26 3/4 lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily.)
Hugo Chief of St. Amos, Pure St. Lambert.

Massena's Son—Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,099 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 92 lbs. 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days.
Signal of Belvedere—Miss Satanela (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.

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

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

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (13037), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21230), a son of Canada John Bull.
STUD headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2,154.
I breed none but the best and keep no culls.
A. C. BURGESS, Arklan Farm,
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Ingledale Farm, Winona, Ont.

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

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!

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

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.

ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Heiler bull Otolie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 320-y-OM

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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



JAS. McCORMICK & SON,
323-y-OM Rockton, Ont.

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

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

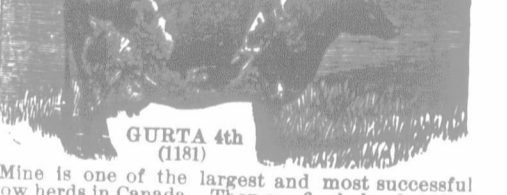
W. M. & J. C. SMITH,
313-y-OM Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

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

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

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



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

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

Herefords, Standard-Breds and Yorkshires. Headquarters for the famous Tushingham blood. Tushingham (19450) sold for \$5,000. Also standard-bred colts and fillies and pedigreed Yorkshires. 321-y-om **J. W. M. VERNON** Waterville, P. Q.

BAYSIDE STOCK FARM

The home of pure-bred Hereford Cattle. Heifers and bulls (get of Cecil, Commodore and others) for sale. 322-y-om **T. A. BONISTIEL**, Trenton, Ont.

The Sweepstakes Herd of Herefords.

My herd won both the 1st and 2nd herd prizes at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, 1891, in competition with the largest herds in Canada. An unequalled record. Over forty head of the choicest breeding. Write me for prices, and mention this paper, if you want a bull of the grandest beef breed on earth. **F. A. FLEMING**, The Park, Weston, Ont., or 51 Wellington street, Toronto. 319-f-om

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

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

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young Tushingham 2nd (42308). All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of

HORACE, ANXIETY,
THE GROVE 3rd,
BRADWARDINE.

Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.

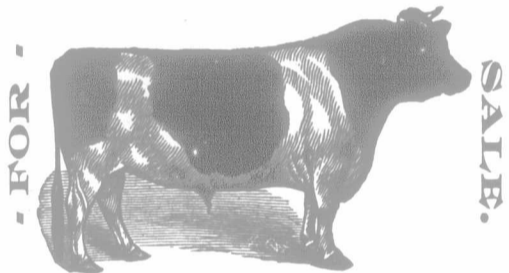
IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Prince of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle horses and stylish drivers for sale.

Station, **H. D. SMITH,**
 two miles, G.T.R. Ingleside Farm,
 321-y-om Compton, Que.

HOLSTEINS at WALNUT HILL FARM

Messrs. H. McCaugherly & Son, Streetsville, Ont., offer for sale, at low figures, choice young Bulls and Heifers of the best dairy strains. Write for prices, or, better still, come and see us. Visitors welcome. No trouble to show stock. Streetsville Station 1/4 mile. 318-y-om



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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

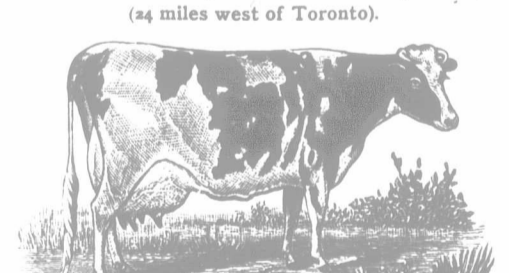
Lansdowne Farm, Winona, Ont.
 To avoid inbreeding we offer for sale our two-year-old prize-winning bull "Siekje's Mink's Mercedes Baron." A grand individual and a rare stock getter. Also a nice bull calf and a few extra good heifers: all registered and from tested dams. No culls. Write for prices, or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

ONLY-HOLSTEINS-ONLY

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

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT., (24 miles west of Toronto).



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

Holstein-Friesians
 OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.
 Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.
J. W. JOHNSON,
 SYLVAN P. O.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

I have several choice young Bulls of the Aagie and Barrington strains, which I will sell cheap to quick purchasers. Also several choice Cows and Heifers, of Bonnie Queen and Aagie breeding, will be sold at greatly reduced prices, if taken soon. Write for prices & breeding.

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont. 318-y-om

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Still the Choicest and Leading Herd in Canada. Will again exhibit at Toronto. Parties wishing choice stock should meet us there to see our stock and get our prices. Stock of highest excellence & most noted families of the breed. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. **A. C. HALLMAN & CO.** 318-y-OM

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES.

None but the best are kept at **BROCKHOLME FARM, - Ancaster, Ont.** **R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.**

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

HEREFORD CATTLE & CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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

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Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 321-v-OM

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, also Improved Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties. **C. W. NEVILLE, NEWBURG, ONT.** 322-y-om

LINCOLN SHEEP.

LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS of both sexes always for sale. Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram, or a few ewes send along your orders. **J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.** **W. WALKER, Iderton, Ont.** on London, Huron and Bruce Ry. 319-y-om

SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES

and Polled-Angus Cattle.

Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty choice Shropshire rams and ewes of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick. All registered. **JAS. McFARLANE & SON, Clinton, Ont.** G. T. R. Station 1/4 mile. 319-y-om

1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881.

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

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HAVE—Continental Notoriety. ORDERS WILL NOW BE TAKEN FOR CHOICE -:- LAMBS Of both sexes. Over one hundred to select from. Address, **JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.** 314-y-OM



THE GLEN STOCK FARM.

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

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE!

Having sold all my ram and ewe lambs, I now offer to intending purchasers their choice of SEVENTY 1 and 2-SHEAR EWES in lamb to my imported stock rams. The ewes, for quality and size combined, cannot be excelled.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH P. O. 315-ff-OM (7 miles south of London.)

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For sale at reasonable prices. A choice lot of ram lambs & yearlings sired by my imp. Thomas ram from Imp. and home-bred ewes; also five young bulls from 6 to 18 months old. **W. G. PETTIT, Freeman P. O., Ont., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.** 318-v-om

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I offer for sale at right prices, a very choice lot of imported ewes and rams; also Scotch Shorthorns from the very best strain in Scotland. Write, or come and see them. **W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT.,** Corwin, C. P. R., 7 miles east of Guelph. 320-j-om

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Imported and Home-bred **EWES, LAMBS** — AND — **SHEARLING EWES** of best quality and lowest prices. ALSO **YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS.** Come and see me before buying elsewhere. **T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta P. O., Ont.,** 321-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.



Cotswold Sheep!

Wm. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder, takes pleasure in intimating to the public that he is importing a large number of show sheep, which are expected to arrive early in August. Call and inspect personally. Visitors always welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-om

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

T. W. HECTOR, IMPORTER AND BREEDER. The oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin to T. W. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont. Stations, Springfield and Cookville on the C. P. R. Port Credit on G. T. R. 314-y-OM

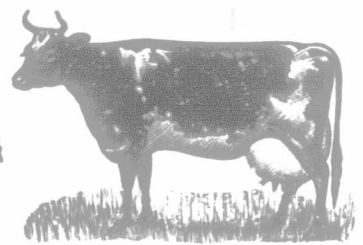
MCGILLIVRAY & TAZEWELL,

Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division G. T. R., Importer and breeder of **DORSET HORN SHEEP,** 314-y-OM





W. G. EDWARDS & CO.
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



Pine Grove Stock Farm
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ELMHURST
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Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Laurentian Stock
AND
Dairy Farm.
North Nation
Mills, P. Q.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

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

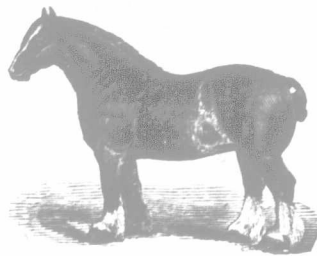
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Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 316-y-OM

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



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

SHROPSHIRE!

Orders can now be booked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



SHORTHORNS

CHOICE YOUNG
HEIFERS AND BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

NORTHERN -- LIGHT

—AND—
VICE -- CONSUL.



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

322-y-om

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

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ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.

It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and Ewes always for sale.

ALSO IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

H. PARKER,

The Park Farm, Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng. 316-y-om

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The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood, Eavens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale 31st of August.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

Apply to **J. DIXON,**
Loughcrew, Oldcastle,
Co. Meath, Ireland.
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SHROPSHIRE.

John W. Edwards,

"The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng. Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-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 the American flocks. Write for prices; We can suit you.

JOHN THONGER,

Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Salop, Eng. 322-y-OM

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, "ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM." J. Y. ORMSBY, V.S., Proprietor. Manager.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Our last importation, just landed, includes 1st prize winners at the Royal and other leading shows in England, and we are now prepared to show against any herd in the world, bar none. Send in your orders for young pigs.

N.B.—Our prices will be found most reasonable, and we offer special inducements to buyers from a distance. Visitors most welcome and met by appointment. Address all communications to the Manager, **J. Y. ORMSBY.** Station, telegrams and letters, Danville, P.Q. 322-y-om

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50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT.

Shropshire Sheep.

Shetland Ponies.

Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.

Registered Stock, all ages, for sale.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP., [321-y-OM]

GUERNSEYS.

The Sweepstakes Herd of the Dominion, with the gold medal bull, "Ontario's Pride," at its head.

We have no heifers for sale, but can spare one or two bull calves by this famous sire

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We have just landed nearly 100 head of Shearling Rams and Ewes from the flocks of R. Thomas, R. Brown, T. Meares, G. Thomson and J. Thonger, including several noted winners. We offer for sale an extra choice lot of shearlings of both sexes and a few lambs.

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175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.

ROBERT WALKER, SUPT.

Oxford-down Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

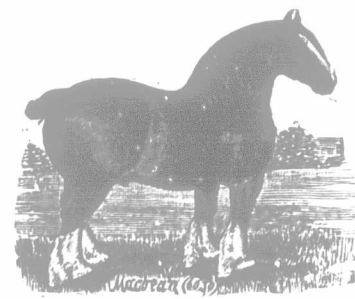
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—IMPORTED AND REGISTERED—

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES.** Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R.

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BEAM : HOUSE : SHROPSHIRE.

WM. THOMAS

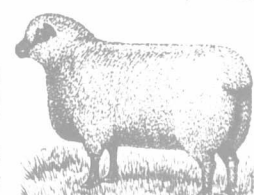
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RAMS AND EWES

from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address—

WM. THOMAS,

Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop, England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.

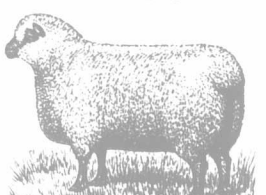


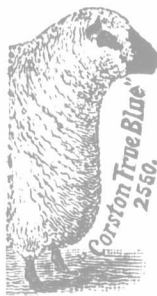
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My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome.

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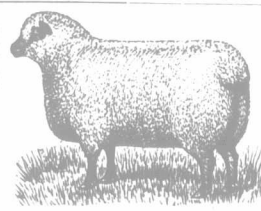
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DAVID BUTTAR,

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 318 v-OM

Astwood Hill Shropshires, the most famous flock in England. We led in the show ring at the Royal and the Bath and West of England in 1891.



T. & S. BRADBURN, Astwood Hill, Redditch, Eng. 316 y-om

Shropshires Shorthorns, Shire Horses and Yorkshires.

The Ruyton-11-Towers Flock always winning at R. A. S. E. and other shows. Last win:—The Champion Cup at the Royal Liverpool, Manchester & North Lancashire Show for the best ram, all ages and all breeds. Shorthorns:—Winning at R. A. S. E., etc., etc. Herd established over fifty years. Yorkshire Pigs of good pedigrees.

Easy distance from Liverpool. Meet trains at Barchurch, G.W.R., by appointment. Address: **TELEGRAMS: RICHARD BROWN, Ruyton-Eleven-Towers, Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towers, Shropshire, 322 y-om**



DORSET HORN SHEEP!

CULVERWELL BROS., Durligh Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record. For price, etc., in Canada and U.S.A., apply to—

JOHN TAZEWELL, Uxbridge, Ont., G.T.R.

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

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Prof. McCall invites inspection of his Stud of Clydesdales, by American and Canadian buyers. Among the many good ones bred at Blairtummock may be mentioned Col. Holloway's renowned Cedric, acknowledged the greatest breeding horse in America. Address—

PROF. McCALL, The Veterinary College, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. 317 y-om

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Walter Park, Halton, Bishopton, Scotland, the breeder of the world-renowned "Lord Erskine," has always for sale a choice lot of Clydesdale Colts and Fillies; also pure-bred Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Visitors welcome. 317 y-om

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Duncan Jenkins, The Cross, Govan, Scotland, offers for sale Stallions and Fillies, the get of such sires as Danegelt, Anconeus, Sir Gibbie, etc.; all registered, and of the very choicest quality. All American and Canadian buyers should visit this stud. 317 y-om

THE HOME OF SPRINGHILL DARNLEY.

Clydesdale dealers when in Scotland should not fail to visit Messrs. R. & J. Findlay's Stud, Breeders and owners, amongst others, of the famous H. A. S. winner, Crystal 5387. Address—**Springhill, Baillieston, Glasgow.** 317 y-om

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Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, Scotland, calls the attention of American and Canadian buyers to the fact that his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys is one of the best in Scotland. Inspection solicited. No trouble to show horses. 317 y-om

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The Chestnuts, Needlingworth, Hunts, England offers for sale a grand selection of **HACKNEY AND SHIRE-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES** of the choicest breeding, and good individually. All registered. Visitors welcome. Station: St. Ives, Hunts. 317 y-om

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Parties visiting Scotland to purchase the above should call on the undersigned, who always has a choice selection bred from the best strains of blood. **ROBT. WILSON,** Manswraes, Bridge o' Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. 317 y-om

2250 SHROPSHIRE

Including most of the greatest winners, also **Horses, Ponies, Cattle, Pigs and Sheep** Of other breeds, exported during 1891, by

E. GOODWIN PREECE, Live Stock Exporter, - SHREWSBURY, ENG.

Who has personal knowledge of the best flocks, herds and studs, experience in shipping, and the privilege of selecting the choicest specimens of any breed, either for exhibition or breeding. American buyers supplied at lowest rates, and those visiting England conducted round the best stocks, so as to compare merits and prices before buying, and assisted in buying and shipping, FREE OF CHARGE. All necessary documents furnished. Highest references. Information free. All importers should communicate. 318 y-om

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

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

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS. BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890. DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders. JOHN DRYDEN.

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

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 315 v-OM

BERKSHIRES AND SOUTHDOWNS.

Choice lot of young boars and sows (registered) for sale at reasonable prices.

E. E. MARTIN, Paris Station, Canning P. O. 322 d-om

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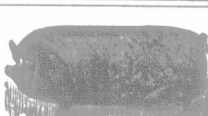
A choice lot of young Berkshire pigs, from two to three months old, from imp. and prize-winning stock; also a few choice boars fit for service. I have also some Yorkshire pigs fit for show purposes, boars and sows from six weeks to six months old. Prices reasonable. Address **H. J. DAVIS, Breeder of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Shorthorns, box 290, Woodstock.** 318 y-om



S. COXWORTH,

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Breeder and Importer of Improved Berkshires of the choicest strains. Two fine litters, two months old, from imported sows and by imp. boars, Royal Standard and Enterprise. See Stock at Toronto. R. R. Station, Claremont C.P.R. 316 y-om

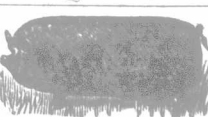


FOR SALE

COTSWOLDS

AND BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.



J. G. SNELL & BRO.,

EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.

Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 321 y-OM

Large White Improved Yorkshires—The undersigned has for sale a number of pigs of the above breed, ranging in age from four weeks old up to eight months. A few young sows in pig to first-class boars. The above stock are bred from imported stock selected from the noted herds of Sanders Spencer, F. Walker Jones and George Charnock, England. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON,** Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 318 y-OM



FIRST SWEEPSTAKES HERD

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

IN CANADA,

selected from the well-known herds of the Earl of Ellesmere, Prescott Union, and C. E. Duckering, England, by James Main, who is considered one of the best judges of pigs in America; also one imported sow and several other Canadian-bred sows and boars of the well-known herds of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker Jones, England.

Registered Sows and Boars mated not akin.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE,

P. O. and Telegraph. PINE GROVE FARM, 321-i-om STREETSVILLE.

THE MARKHAM HERD, Locust Hill, Ont.

(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C. P. R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Autumn Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE,** Locust Hill, Ont. 320 y-OM

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.

Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 314 y-OM



J. M. HURLEY & SON,

Kingston Road Stock Farm, 321 y-om Belleville, - Ont.

FARMERS, READ THIS!

We will pay extra for fat pigs bred from Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire boars, as they are worth more money to us. We have imported a large stock of these pigs, and have on hand a choice selection of imported and home-bred boars and sows. Write us for prices, which are as low as they can be made, this being a business entirely of a secondary consideration with us, our first object being to supply the trade with an A1 article in bacon, and we are satisfied that these are the breeds that pay both the feeder and the packer. Send in your orders quick, and get a good in-pig sow, or a home-bred on grade sows.

JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,

Ingersoll, Ont. 320 y-om

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. John Oughten, of Crystal City, reports that his recent importation of Shropshire sheep are doing remarkably well, having greatly improved since their arrival, and the same may be said of his pure-bred swine. He intends holding a sale of stock, etc., on November 16th.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association met in Mr. Secretary Hill's office recently. The following gentlemen were recommended as expert judges to act at the coming exhibition of fat stock, to be held in Guelph next December:

Long Wools and Grades—Judge, John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; Reserve Judge, James Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Short and Medium Wools—Judge, Simeon Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.; Reserve Judge, Arthur Simenton, Blackheath, Ont. The sweepstakes to be awarded by the acting judges.

The next annual meeting of the Association will convene in Guelph, at one o'clock, December 13th. The Secretary was instructed to request the following gentlemen to read papers or give addresses:—Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. James Mills, President O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.; Prof. James Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.; James Russell, President Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Richmond Hill, Ont.; John Jackson, Vice-President Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Abingdon, Ont.; J. C. Snell, President Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Edmonton, Ont.; John I. Hobson, Mossboro', Ont.; Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Mortimer Levering, LaFayette, Ind.; James Graham, Port Perry, Ont.; Simeon Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.; James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont.; John A. McGilivray, Q. C., Uxbridge, Ont.; Henry Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., and Richard Gibson, Delaware P. O., Ont.

The Secretary was instructed to offer a first prize of \$10 and a second of \$5 for the best e says on sheep breeding, Messrs. James Russell, J. C. Snell, John Jackson and the Secretary to be a committee to choose the subject and award the prizes.

Messrs. John Jackson and James Russell were appointed a committee to draft instructions to govern delegates elected by this Association as representatives to Fair Boards.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary, London, Ont.

NOTICES.

THE RIGHT RING.

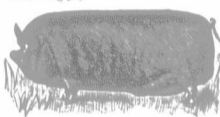
The advertisement of C. M. Eddington, pharmaceutical chemist, proprietor of the Market Drug Store, has the ring of honest dealing and perfect confidence in the goods. This is as it should be, and farmers and others will certainly appreciate the offer made to refund the money paid for any of the specialties he handles, if they do not do all that is claimed for them. Every purchaser is in this way insured against the possibility of loss through giving them a trial. We desire to direct the special attention of farmers and stockmen to the articles mentioned in this issue. The constantly increasing trade of Mr. Eddington assures us that he thoroughly understands his business, and that his goods and prices are right, while his courtesy with customers makes it a pleasure to transact business with him.

The extensive establishment of N. N. Cole & Co., of Winnipeg, is so well ordered and complete that parties residing in any part of Manitoba, or the Western Territories of Canada, can avail themselves of their lengthened experience in buying and manufacturing. To more perfectly serve their numerous customers, they keep practical men, who visit the different localities with samples, etc., so that parties outside the city can get what they want and as they want it. Purchasing as they do in very large quantities from the best makers of tweeds, etc., and having only the most experienced and able operatives in their large manufacturing establishment, enables them to furnish suits of the best material and workmanship at remarkably close prices. This, with the general satisfaction given their patrons, is the cause of the steadily increasing business—itsself the most convincing proof. Those acquainted with this firm, and all desiring first class suits at right prices, are confidentially recommended to send trial orders. Some of our staff having known them for years, enables us to assure all who may do so that they will be fairly dealt with and get honest values.



Gotswold Sheep. The gold medal flock; established in 1854. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported Rams in use. Young stock for sale.

Berkshires. Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in far row



and young stock for sale at all times. Spring Pigs now ready to ship. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction. Come and see, or write.

Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves; registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock. 315-y-om
J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

IMPROVED PEDIGREED LARGE YORKSHIRES! A few very choice young boars, between 3 and 4 months old, at \$10 each.—**J. H. S. Barbour,** 318-y-om
KING P. O., ONT.

R. H. HARDING,

Mapleview Farm, THORNDALE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine and Dorset Horned Sheep. Breeding stock recorded; young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write for particulars. 322-v-om



E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM - - ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

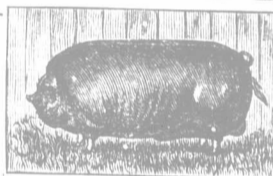
The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada.

I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 317-v



Registered Poland-Chinas - Canadian Black Bess Herd.

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



PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND GLYDESDALES

JOHN BELL,

Clydesdale Farm, Amber P.O., Ontario.

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. I have several pair unrelated. Some at Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies. 317-y-om

ALEX. STEWART,

MINNEDOSA, - - MANITOBA,

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

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE
CURES—Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Painful Digestion, Malaria, and gives tone and vigour to the whole system.

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SACK AVENUE, - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN

Farms and town property bought, sold or exchanged, rents collected, money to loan, money invested, land inspected and appraised, letters of enquiry promptly attended to in every detail. Portage Plains Farms—Good water, convenient to wood, no failures. Improved farms for sale from \$10 to \$27 per acre; unimproved from \$2.50 to \$12. Easy terms of payment. Information cheerfully given by calling on or writing W. H. Treleaven. 34-v-om

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Warranted for 7 Years. Strictly First-Class.
UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

USED IN TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Cannot be Excelled. Superior to all other Canadian Pianos.

KARN:-:ORGAN
Still the Favorite.

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D. W. KARN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS,
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WOODSTOCK, ONT

The High Speed Family Knitter

Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory. Coarse or fine yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, **Cardon & Gearhart, Dundas, Ont., Canada.** Please mention name of paper. 321-y-om

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The construction of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry, has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

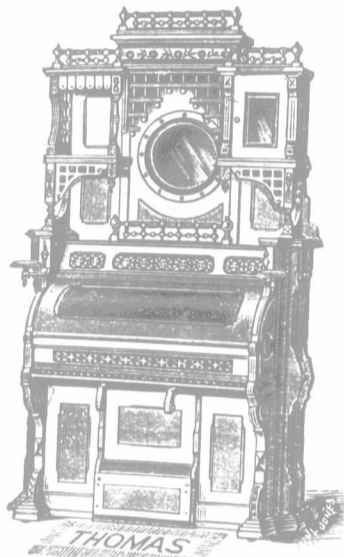
LAND OFFICE, 381 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

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BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD

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... WRITE FOR ...

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Mention this paper. 323-

24,600 4,800 29,200 CHATHAM MILLS NOW IN USE!



2,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1886
2,300 MILLS SOLD IN 1887
2,500 MILLS SOLD IN 1888
3,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1889
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Cleaning Alsike Clover and Black Eye and Marrowfat Peas a special feature.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!
Over 7,000 Bagging Attachments now in use.

Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The elevator cups are also attached to endless chain belt that cannot slip nor clog. The Mill is fitted with screens and riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and seed, and is sold with or without a bagger.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Send for Circular.

MANSON CAMPBELL, 321-d-om CHATHAM, ONT.



RUPTURE TRUSS

The very instant you cause expansion of body by sneezing, motion of legs, etc., the little Pad (not visible on the out) enters deeper into the cavity, automatically holding Hernia, Club Foot straightened, Instruments Patented, Deformity Instruments made for all kinds, Abdominal Supporter, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery. Particulars free. Sent by Mail cheap.

CHAS. CLUTHE
Surgica'l Machinist, 134 King St. W., Toronto.
323-b-om

THE NEW FODDER PLANT Lathyrus -:- Sylvestris.

When once planted will last without renewal 50 years. Yields eighteen tons per acre. Successfully grown in India, Africa, America, Russia, etc. For further particulars address
F. E. CLOTTEN,
316-v-om 58 High Holborn, London, Eng.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

The name of this line is a guarantee of safety, speed and comfort. Every steamer of this popular company is of the highest class, and every passenger advertises the line.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Montreal and Quebec Mail Service—Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool:—

By SS. Parisian.	\$60, \$70 and \$80 Single.	\$110, \$130 and \$150 Return.
Extra Class Cabins for two persons (Rooms)	100	185
for three persons (50 to 57)	80	150
By SS. Sardinian or Creassian.	\$50, \$55 and \$60 Single.	\$95, \$105 and \$115 Return.
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(According to accommodation.)		
Children 2 to 12 years, half fare, under 2 years, free.		
Second Cabin, \$20.	Return, \$60.	
Steerage, - 20	40.	

For full information as to rates of passage, etc., apply to
H. BOWELIER, Toronto. **ROBT. KERR,**
Or, **Winnipeg.**
320-y-om H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

200 EGGS \$20 INVINCIBLE HATCHER. **MAKE your poultry pay MORE than your wheat.** Incubator does not hatch as well as any one made. Send 4c. stamp for No. 42-catalog. **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont., writes that his Lincolns won all first prizes (excepting two) offered, as well as four second prizes, at Peoria, Ill., and won all the first premiums offered in the same class at St. Louis, Mo. He further writes that he has sold all the sheep he took with him of his own breeding.

W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, informs us that he has a number of shearing rams and both ram and ewe lambs to dispose of, both home-bred and imported. Last year Shorthorns were started at Greenhouse, the aim being quality and pedigree combined. This herd numbers fifteen head, and it was very successful at the Industrial and other shows.

S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, Ont., change their advertisement this month. They now offer for sale their imported Shorthorn bull, T. Fithills, first prize winner at Toronto Exhibition. They further state that he has been used with good satisfaction in the herd for three years, and has left a lot of good heifers now coming into breeding, which accounts for the bull being offered for sale at this time.

Since June last Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, has sold 42 Oxford-downs to J. G. Campbell, Ohio, U. S.; 42 to George McKenzie, Wis., U. S.; 23 to W. B. Harvey, Indiana; 34 to A. Dorsey & Sons, Illinois; 6 to W. E. Carlin, Wyoming, U. S.; 63 to Centre Valley Stock Farm, N. Y.; 2 to W. Hamel Que.; 3 to P. Warey, Ontario, and won a large share of the prizes at Detroit, Toronto and other shows.

F. C. Sibbald, M. D., writes under date Sept. 24:—Owing to the favorable season for pasture lands the stock have thriven well; in consequence the calves have made great growth. The bull calves are so precocious that the heifers are in great danger, but such accidents will and have happened in my herd before, although not altogether desirable; still, it is not always possible to divide the breeding stock, otherwise the best plan would be to separate the cows with bull calves from these with heifers. This has been a good season for stock farms, but not so good for grain; in fact, taking one year with another, this Province, like the States to the south, is getting rather worn out for wheat growing. No land can stand the perpetual strain of grain growing without keeping a fair amount of stock to consume most of the produce of the farm, and thereby keep up the productivity of the land; therefore it is unwise to commence farming on old land without sufficient capital to purchase stock to help to restore the land to its original fertility. How often farmers in Ontario think from the appearance of their crops in June and the earlier part of July that they are going to have a fine crop of grain, but unfortunately, before the end of the latter month, growth seems to languish, and probably when harvest time comes his promised 25 bushels to the acre amounts to about 5, evidently showing that there is not sufficient strength left in the soil to produce anything like a thriving crop? Fortunately there is a large area of virgin soil in the Dominion, and consequently, plenty of scope for both grain and stock raisers. But care will have to be taken to limit the size of the holdings in our Northwest, otherwise our great country will soon reach the same exhausted condition which every traveller must have observed in the formerly apparent exhaustless fertility of the newer States of the Union. But no land will stand perpetual grain-growing without what is called mixed farming.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association met in Mr. Secretary Hill's office recently. The following gentlemen were recommended as expert judges, to act at the fat show to be held in Guelph, Ont., December next:—

Swine, all classes—Judge, Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont.; Reserve Judge, James Main, Milton, Ont.
The Secretary was instructed to request the following gentlemen to read papers or give addresses at the next meeting:—Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.; C. C. James, B. A., Toronto, Ont.; Dr. James Mills, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; Mr. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; J. C. Snell, President Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Edmonton, Ont.; Mr. Todd, Waheman, Ohio, U. S.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; S. Barfoot, Chatham, Ont.; J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.; Joseph Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont.; John Bell, Amber, Ont.; Richard Snell, Edmonton, Ont., and E. D. George, Putnam, Ont.

Messrs. J. C. Snell and D. DeCoursey were appointed a committee to draft instructions to govern delegates elected by this Association as representatives to the Fair Boards.

The Secretary was instructed to offer a first prize of \$10 and a second of \$5 for the best essays on Swine Breeding. Messrs. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., R. H. Harding, Thornedale, Ont., S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., and the Secretary were appointed a committee to choose the subject and award the prizes. The subject chosen was, "Most profitable food for swine and the best manner of preparing it."

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in Guelph, Ont., on the evening of Dec. 13th.
P. W. HODSON, Secretary,
London, Ont.

GLOVES AND MITTS

On receipt of 50c. in stamps we will send you by mail, postage prepaid, a pair of the best working or choring Winter Mitts you ever had. They are lined warmly, and faced with genuine nappa tan buckskin. They are made for farmers' winter use, and for hauling wood, stone, or chains cannot be beaten. In ordering, state if wanted with one finger or without fingers. For \$1.10 sent us in a registered letter we will mail you a pair of imitation Dogskin (either brown or black) driving gloves. These are warm and durable. The palms and inside of fingers are leather. They make the best driving glove in the market. Then, for \$3.50, we will mail you, postage prepaid also, a pair of Russian Coon Fur Gauntlets (with or without fingers as desired), with fur cuffs coming nearly to the elbow. All these goods are fully described in our free price list, which may be had on application.

The following goods cannot be sent by mail, and the prices we quote are F. O. B., Hamilton, Ont.:— Gray Goat Robes, nicely lined, size 50x60 inches. Price, \$6 each. Gray Goat Robes, lined, size 60x66 inches. Price, \$7 each. Black Goat Robes, lined, size 50x60 inches. Price, \$8 each. Black Goat Robes, lined, size 60x66. Price, \$10 each. Russian Coon Robes, very handsome, size 52x66. Price, \$12 each. Black Goat Fur Coats, \$15 each. Australian Bear Fur Coats, \$22 each. Russian Coon Coats, \$20 each. Northwest Lined Horse Blankets, with strap and buckle, only \$1.50 each. Woolen Horse Blankets, \$2.50 each. Fancy A-1-wool Lap Rugs, \$3 each. Fancy Colored Woollen Robe Linings, \$1.50 each (very large). "Stanley Blade" Lance tooth Cross-cut Saws, made by either Messrs. Shurley & Dietrich, of Galt, Ont., or by Jas. Robertson & Co., Toronto, for only 50c. per foot. Think of the best Lance-tooth Saws in Canada yours for only 50c. per foot. Every "Stanley Blade" is warranted of good temper and 4 gauges thinner on the back than at teeth. The Lance-tooth is the fastest cutting tooth that is known. Five Foot Saws, \$2.50 each; 5 1/2 Foot Saws, \$2.75, and 6 Foot Saws, \$3 each. Patent handles, 25c. per pair extra.

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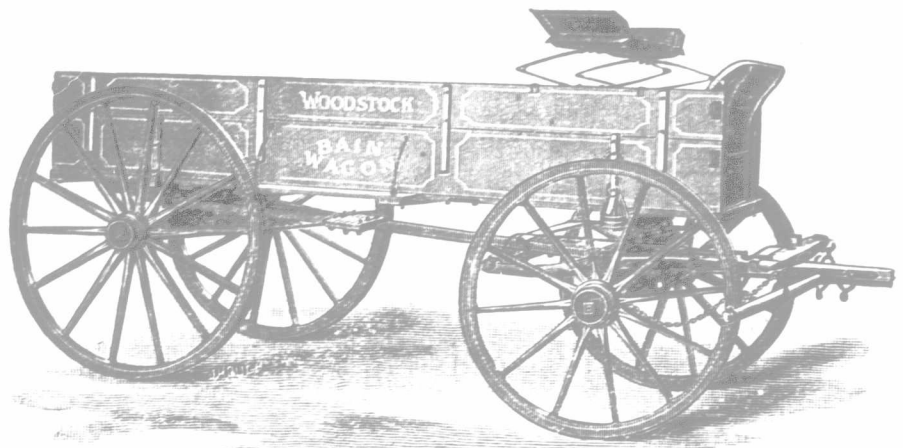
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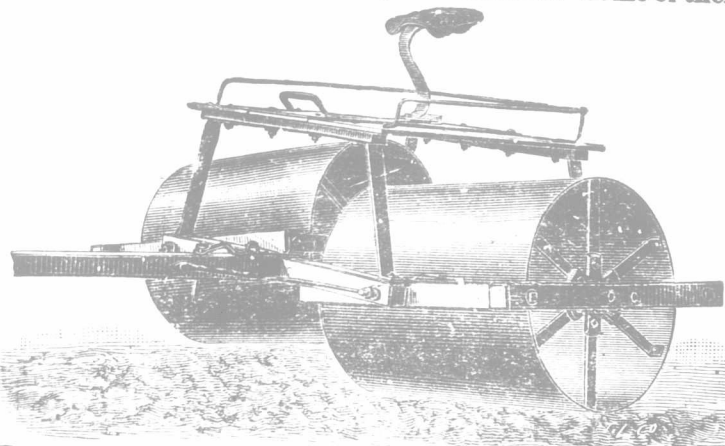
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Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:



The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost.

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