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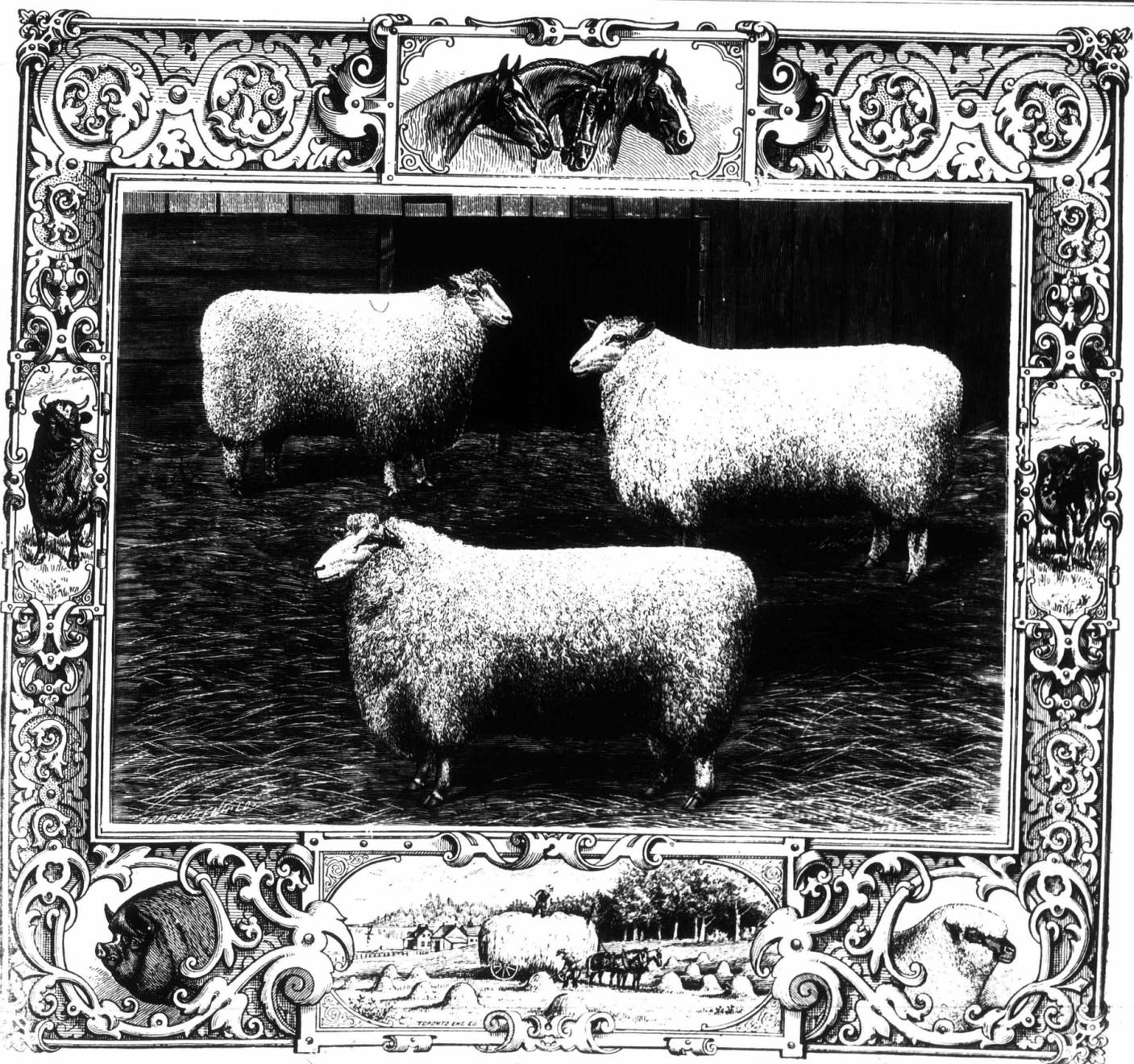
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1860

AGRICULTURE. STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.
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A GROUP OF LINCOLN SHEEP.
THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. GIBSON & WALKER. (See Page 3.)

EDITORIAL.

The Patrons of Industry.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—Would you kindly inform me, through your widely circulated and influential journal, how long the Patrons of Industry have existed in Canada, to what extent they have grown, and what their platform is, or what are the objects they seek to accomplish? ENQUIRER.

1st. The organization of farmers known as the Patrons of Industry took root in Canada about three years ago, the Grand Association for Ontario and Quebec being organized in February, 1891. A second Grand Association exists in Manitoba and the Northwest, where the movement has had a rapid and vigorous growth.

2nd. As far as we can ascertain, there are over 120,000 Patrons in Ontario and Quebec, and some 5,000 in the Prairie Province and Northwest Territories. The organization is still growing steadily.

3rd. The platform adopted by the Grand Association of Ontario and Quebec in 1891 was as follows:—

1. Maintenance of British connection.
2. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.
3. Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament.
4. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
5. Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of government.
6. The abolition of the Canadian Senate.
7. *Re grand jurymen*—struck out—number having been reduced as asked for.
8. A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them, except county judges.
9. Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life.
10. Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world.
11. Effectual legislation that will protect labor, and the results of labor, from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or monopolies.
12. Prohibition of the bonusing of railways by Government grants as contrary to the public interest.
13. Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.
14. Conformity of electoral districts to county boundaries, as constituted for municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow.

PROPOSED PLANKS.

- (a) Cumulative voting.
- (b) Initiative and Referendum.

As a result of a meeting held not long since in Toronto of representatives from the Patrons of Industry, the Dominion Grange and the various labor organizations of the province, for the purpose of forming, if possible, a common platform for political action, it was found that all these bodies had very much in principle upon which they could unite, and each undertook to take certain "planks" into consideration. The first of those which the Patrons are considering, "Cumulative voting," involves the grouping of constituencies for electoral purposes and giving to each elector as many votes as there are constituencies united, such votes to be distributed or centered upon one candidate as may be chosen. We understand this system has given satisfaction for years in Great Britain in the election of School Boards. It would secure to important minorities a fair representation in legislative halls. By the "Initiative" it is contemplated to press directly upon the attention of legislators questions deemed important to the welfare of the people, who, under the "Referendum," by their votes would approve or otherwise of legal enactment. Local Associations will consider and report back upon these two proposed planks.

At the next Dominion and Provincial elections it is proposed to run Patron candidates, or to support candidates who subscribe to the Patrons' platform and whose record is deemed satisfactory.

From the foregoing it would appear that "Patronism" aims to secure a "fair deal" for the farmers in the legislation of the country, and to resist all enactments that tend to the development of monopolies in whatever guise. By a bombardment of petitions and depositions, members of parliament have already begun to hear the voices of their constituents regarding the tariff and other vexed questions, and if the Patrons will but unitedly back up their principles by their votes, there will before long be a mighty shaking of the political dry bones.

The Patrons of Industry have what might be termed secondary objects not specifically laid down in their platform. Though engaged in the same grand occupation, and having interests in common, a spirit of isolation has been the bane of many

farmers. The organization seeks to remove this by frequent gatherings, such as the great series of picnics held this summer, and others, where farmers' interests are freely and fully discussed. Conducted aright this should promote a better acquaintance with public questions, and go far to prevent party demagogues and papers from splitting farmers into two hostile camps at election time, when effective blows on behalf of agriculture can be struck. A more general and active participation in the country's public business by broad-minded, intelligent farmers would have a most wholesome influence in promoting national thrift.

In the breaking up of the salt combine, the establishment of a large independent binder twine factory at Brantford, and otherwise, the Patrons have done a good work. No provision is made in the platform for methods of trading, as some suppose, whereby Patrons secure special privileges from dealers or manufacturers; but any body of men and women, whether Patrons or not, have a perfect right to do so, and, as a matter of fact, a good deal has been done along the line of co-operative buying by Patrons. If "Enquirer" desires any additional information, we will endeavor to supply it so far as possible.

Agricultural Education.

It is frequently stated that the more education farmers' sons and daughters receive, the more ready are they to forsake the old homestead and seek employment in the cities and towns. So far as that education is of a kind to draw them away from the farm, this, doubtless, is quite true. The trend of education in all our high schools and colleges, and even in our common schools, is toward the learned professions. Even the accumulated wealth of those who have directly made their fortunes from the sweat and toil of the agriculturalist are often bequeathed, in the shape of college endowments or scholarships, for the benefit of those entering the so-called learned professions; would it not be more in keeping with the fitness of things if some of this capital were employed to benefit those from whom it was in too many instances wrung? Why should the height of ambition with most boys and girls in the rural schools be to become school teachers, shop clerks, dressmakers, &c.? We think principally from the following causes: At home it is all drudgery, chores morning, noon and night, with steady work between times; if there is one especially smart child in the family, the parents decide to make something of that one (anything but a farmer is meant), and openly talk of their intentions; parents in conversation with neighbours generally discuss the terrible amount of work to be done, or the extent to which the next neighbour is mortgaged. On the boys' occasional visit to town, they see the well-dressed clerks handling lots of cash and skipping about full of business—in fact, the whole town looks bright, smart and busy, with a great variety of amusements, and, with all, only short working hours; and, of course, he only sees the bright side. So that it is not only natural for the boy to "hanker" after city life, but it is frequently the desire of the parents. To counteract this existing state of things, it will be necessary to teach the children that there is something honorable and noble in agriculture—that it is a science as interesting and wonderful as any other science, and a profession as worthy of the name as any. We cannot do better than quote from the paper read before the Virden Teachers' Institute by James Elder, and published in our June 5th issue, and which we would recommend to the careful study of all interested in this most important subject. Mr. Elder remarks: "Not only is agriculture a science, but it is the grandest science on earth. 1st. Because it is the fountain of the world's life. 2nd. Because it was the only science practised by man in his unfallen state. The sciences of law, medicine, etc., are only the results of sin. 3rd. It is the most independent mode of existence offered to man. 'Happy and free as a king is he who bows' but to God alone." Therefore, we believe that the time has come for agriculture to be taught in our public schools.

And we agree with him, that the time has come for the teaching of agricultural subjects in the rural schools. An elaborate course is certainly not necessary to begin with; the reading lessons, instead of being fairy tales or such like, could be simple lessons on the why and wherefore of many operations that the scholars come in daily contact with at home. The arithmetic questions could be based on marketing wheat or poultry, or other things bearing on daily life. It will be necessary to commence with the teachers, and we think the government of Manitoba, instead of starting an agricultural college, for which we think there is time enough, would make a wise move by offering some premium to the schools requiring the teaching of agricultural sciences by qualified teachers; and by making arrangements whereby teachers could take up these subjects and be sure of being paid, and well paid, for their extra time and study. Ontario is leading the way by organizing a special summer session for teachers at the Agricultural College, Guelph. Could not Manitoba arrange for one or more professors to teach these subjects in the Normal schools, or even in Manitoba University?

Ontario Agricultural College.

We have just received the annual circular of the above institution, and are pleased to see that this, the only institution in Canada where a farmer's son may receive an education fitting him for his life-work, is progressing favorably and to-day is stronger than ever. The college will re-open for the admittance of students on the first of October. Each county council has the privilege of sending one student to the college free of all tuition fees, with this one restriction, that he must be the son of a practical farmer, resident in the county, and have lived on his parents' farm for at least two years previous to his admission to the college.

The tuition fee is twenty dollars to residents of Ontario who have had at least one year's experience on a farm, while to others the rates are somewhat higher. Board, lodging and light, with the washing of towels and bed linen, is charged at the rate of two dollars and a-half a week. Students must provide their own pillows, pillow-covers, sheets and linen bags. The work which they are required to do in the outside departments on the farm, livestock, garden, carpenter shop and experiments during the afternoon of every second day, and during the summer months when there are no lectures to attend, is paid for at the rate of from four to ten cents per hour according to the ability and experience of the pupils; so that the net cost of board, washing and tuition to an Ontario farmer's son, able and willing, with considerable experience in farm work, will not be more than fifty to sixty dollars a year, while if he be a county student it will not be more than thirty or forty dollars; while if he remains at the college during the summer term he should not only reduce this amount, but in many cases will be able to even up so that his year's education will actually cost him nothing but the time.

The subjects taught are: Agriculture—Soils, Reclamation of Lands, The Preparation of the Soil for Crops, Succession and Cultivation of Crops, Improvements of Soils and Lands, Breeding, Feeding and Rearing of Farm Animals, Arboriculture, Implements, General Economy and Business of the Farm; Natural Science, including Botany, Physics, Chemistry in all its Relation to Agriculture, Geology with special reference to the Geology of Ontario, Horticulture, Entomology, Hygiene, Veterinary Science, Literature, Political Economy and Farm Bookkeeping.

The more education that a young man has at the time of entering, the better advantage he will be enabled to take of the opportunities which are offered for his improvement. A high school entrance certificate is all that is required for entrance, and those who have not passed at this examination will be required to pass a somewhat similar examination before being admitted to the college.

Besides becoming fairly skilled in the work of the farm, the student takes part in the cultivation of a garden, and thus increases his knowledge and improves his taste in a very important direction. He also acquires more or less skill in the use of carpenter's tools, which cannot fail to be of service to him in after-life. The different breeds of cattle, sheep and swine commonly found in Canada become familiar to him from daily contact with them; and he learns the strong and weak points of each from lectures in the class-room and by reference in the yards. He is taught how to keep live stock registers, accounts of field cropping, and regular farm accounts. He obtains a knowledge of the structure and functions of farm animals, and the most approved method of treating and preventing the ordinary diseases to which such animals are liable. He gets practical instruction, with lectures, on the feeding of cows, the treatment of milk and cream, and the churning, working, printing, and packing of butter, &c. The study of the relations of the plant, the soil, and the animal to each other, and to his profession, under the heads of Botany, Chemistry, &c., not only shows him the reasons for the best farm practice, but forms in him habits of reasoning closely, systematically and correctly, which cannot fail in after-life to make him a better citizen. And, lastly, by this, as well as by the teaching in the class-room, by reading standard works in the library, and newspapers and periodicals in the reading room, by contact with his fellow-students, and by discussions carried on with them in the Literary Society, his mind is sharpened and strengthened, his views broadened, and his powers of thinking and his ability to express his thoughts greatly increased. If the student be careless, thoughtless or lazy, few of these advantages will be gained; but if he be attentive, energetic and diligent, the majority of them will be secured.

For further particulars apply to the President, Dr. Jas. Mills, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep, the Property of Gibson & Walker.

The Lincolns, an illustration of which adorns our first page, were imported by Messrs. Gibson & Walker. Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., is an experienced English farmer, and has had a long experience as breeder and manager of live stock. He is considered one of the best judges of cattle, sheep and swine, and is frequently called on to act as single judge at the most important Canadian shows. Last year he was unanimously chosen as expert judge of long wools by the Provincial Fat Stock Club, and gave such good satisfaction that he was again chosen to act in the same capacity this year. In 1860 he emigrated to Canada, but again returned to England. He has had much experience as a breeder of Lincoln sheep both in Canada and the United States. He visited England in 1891, inspecting the flocks of several Lincoln breeders, and selected a draft of very choice specimens from those owned by H. Dudding, which Mr. Gibson considers the largest and best of these sheep in England. The ram he selected to head their flock was, he thought, the best he could procure; in fact, he experienced considerable difficulty in getting his owner to put a price on him. Mr. Gibson also chose what he considered were the best from among a flock of 700 breeding ewes. A number of ewes selected were in lamb by a ram for which Mr. Dudding paid \$525, the highest price paid in 1890 for a Lincoln ram. The balance of the ewes bought were in lamb to a very large upstanding sheep, which has since won first prize at the Royal Show of England. Mr. Gibson now has a number of lambs and yearlings got by this ram and out of imported ewes.

Mr. Graham Walker, of Ilderton, Mr. Gibson's partner, is well versed in all that pertains to practical sheep husbandry. His family for three generations have been noted and successful sheep owners. In 1810 their flock was established. The first direct importation from England, was made in 1853, and comprised one ram and seven ewes. Since that date stock rams have been imported every two or three years. In 1887 the importation consisted of two rams and four ewes. In 1880 further additions were made from England. Ever since the foundation of the flock it has been very successful in the show ring. In 1891 representatives from this flock won a large share of the prizes offered to this class at the Toronto Industrial and Western Fair. At the latter they carried off the bronze medal for best flock any breed. On September 11th, 1891, the show flock was weighed. A yearling ram tipped the beam at 324 pounds, a ram lamb 168 pounds, a breeding ewe 323 pounds, a yearling ewe 276 pounds, and a ewe lamb 154 pounds. A fine flock is kept on the farm of each of the members of the firm. In 1892 a number of exceedingly fine animals of each sex were imported. Last fall, as in previous years, these gentlemen were most successful exhibitors.

Mr. Graham Walker has recently returned from England, bringing with him seventy shearing ewes and three rams, which arrived at the farms in nice condition. Most of them are thin in flesh, owing to the scarcity of food in England, caused by the dry spring following a sharp winter. The animals of this importation were selected from the flocks of Mr. H. Dudding and others, and, as on previous occasions, have size and quality with grand coats of long lustrous wool. The following are the weights of some of their sheep shorn soon after April 1st and weighed soon after May 1st, 1893: Two-shear ram, 356 pounds; two shear ewe 275 pounds; her lambs, two months old, 75 pounds; one-shear ram, 304 pounds; one-shear ewe 260 pounds. As the foundation of this flock was bred by Mr. Dudding, it will be of interest to our readers to know that sheep bred and owned by this gentleman took three out of a possible of four first prizes awarded Lincolns at the late Royal Show of England. The prizes won were first on aged ram, first on shearing ewes, first on ram lamb.

The ram which won in the aged class this year won first as a yearling last year, was one of a pen of five ram lambs, 1891, winning first, and has never been beaten. These were purchased by Messrs. Gibson and Walker, also a three-year-old and a pair of two-year-old ewes. These won first as yearlings at the English Royal Show, and they were never beaten. In the recent importations are six sheep, each of which has won a first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show.

Last April a member of our staff inspected Mr. Gibson's flock, and was highly pleased with the animals. They were uniformly large, of good quality and well-wooled. The flock averages six-teen pounds per sheep of unwashed but clean wool.

of excellent quality Riby Conqueror, the ram illustrated, the sire of the lambs and of some of the yearlings now on the farms, is a large, massive, thick-fleshed, showy sheep, robust and very active; in show condition would weigh over 400 pounds. When two years old his fleece weighed 26 pounds; in quality it is even, fine and lustrous. The two ewes in the illustrations are similar in quality and breeding, being descended from some of Mr. Dudding's show winners, and are themselves also successful prize takers; the lambs and yearlings, male and female, in this flock are of equal merit.

Mr. Gibson also owns a fine herd of Shorthorns; his stock bull has been chosen by the Government to go to Chicago. At a later date we will give our readers full particulars concerning this herd.

Canada at the World's Fair, Chicago.

The Province of Ontario has every reason to felicitate itself on the splendid showing it has made among the nations of the world at the Columbian Exhibition. The Government started in right by selecting as Commissioner Mr. Nicholas Awrey, M. P. P. for South Wentworth, who was early on the ground, sized up the situation, and paved the way for future success. He selected as his first lieutenant Mr. Adam Armstrong, formerly of Toronto, but now of Chicago, and a good choice it was. The arrangement between the Dominion and Ontario provided that the latter should look after natural products and educational matters, while the Dominion exhibits should include manufactured articles. The departments thus allotted to the premier province were cereals, vegetables, fruit, plants, minerals, education, ethnology, natural history, live stock, poultry, honey and dairy test. The collection of the articles to make up the exhibits was no light task. Mr. Awrey infused his own enthusiasm into his subordinates, and the work was well done at surprisingly small cost by many willing hands. It has been a subject of general remark that the position allotted to Canada in all the building is especially good, and everywhere Ontario has the choicest corner, as is her right from wealth and population and every other consideration. The other provinces, sheltering themselves under the wing of the Dominion, made slow progress, but such energy was shown by the Ontario officials that on the first of May, when the fair was formally opened, almost everything was ready for inspection. No one who had not the opportunity of watching the formation processes of the exhibition could form the slightest idea of how provokingly slow everything was at first, and for a month after the opening. Mechanics of all kinds were scarce, the wages high and the hours short, and the work of installation was accomplished with the greatest difficulty. Even at present writing, when two months have elapsed since President Cleveland pressed the button and officially opened the fair, quite a number of sections are in an unfinished condition.

The display made by Ontario in every department has been a source of wonderment to the world at large, and to none more than the people of the United States, who, though they might be supposed to be better posted than Europeans, had the most erroneous ideas of the extent and resources of our country. On all hands we received the most flattering testimonials, leading officials expressing their admiration in the highest terms, while the registers, which were opened in each court, were soon filled with favorable comments. A very noticeable feature was the thoroughness with which Ontario has done its work. There was no filling up of an enormous quantity of stuff, but a careful selection had been made, and while many states and countries exceeded us in space occupied, there was no more tasteful arrangement nor variety so infinite. It is, of course, too early to speak definitely as to the awards, but I have the utmost confidence that Ontario will rank among the highest when the judges give in their reports, and that the result obtained in cheese will be duplicated wherever we come in competition with other exhibitors.

I would like to say something about the exhibition as a whole, but the subject is altogether too vast to deal with in one or a dozen letters, for that matter, and the general details have been pretty well covered by the daily press. The White City is a marvel, and its beauty and immensity grow on one with every day of residence. Enclosed within the grounds are over 700 acres, with several hundred buildings of all sorts and sizes—some of them with a floor space of 14 acres, and those of ten acres quite common. Besides this there is an enormous garden on the Wooded Island, where everything new and old of any value in the floral line can be

seen—tropical beds on a scale never before attempted in this country, nurseries, an orange grove in full bearing, with other horticultural curiosities innumerable; the Midway Plaisance, where can be seen the amusements of all nations, and men and women of every nation in their peculiar costumes or the lack of them; restaurants of every degree, where the Chinaman or the Laplander, the Hindoo or the Scandinavian, can satisfy his appetite with his pet dishes; and so one could go on with an almost endless enumeration.

Let us now turn again to our own country and see what we can find to speak for the honor of the province. We will enter, as most visitors do, for the first time at any rate, at the Sixty-First Street gate, and in front of us we see the Horticultural Building. As we go in at the west door the name of Canada confronts us, and approaching we see a court devoted entirely to

VEGETABLES.

and recognize a familiar face, that of Captain James Barclay, of Binbrook, one of the successful farmers of the garden of Ontario, who smiles as we compliment him on the excellent showing he has made for his province. Ontario occupies the east side of the court, and arranged on the tables are all the roots usually grown on a Canadian farm, including mangolds, turnips, carrots, parsnips, etc. There are also 182 plates of potatoes, covering 86 distinct varieties, and all are of the highest excellence—much better in the case of the potatoes than was to have been expected of last year's crop, when the rot was so prevalent. Standing awhile in pleasant conversation with Mr. Barclay, and his assistant, Mr. Amos Burkholder, of Barton, we can hardly repress a smile at the quaint comment evoked by the sight of the vegetables. The potatoes everybody knows, but the huge mangolds, etc., are a novelty to the average visitor, who never saw them of such mammoth proportions. Farmers from Illinois, Iowa, and adjacent states, can hardly believe that so cold a country as Ontario, with a hard, unresponsive soil, as they have been led to believe, could raise products of such great excellence.

A great many false impressions have been removed by the Columbian Exposition, but in no way could Ontario have so effectually disposed of so many misconceptions as by the vegetables and fruit she shows here and in the curtain adjoining. The Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, as well as Quebec and the Lower Provinces, make an excellent display, which, however, does not differ materially in its leading features from that of Ontario.

FRUITS.

Leaving the vegetables we turn southward, and in a few steps get very far south indeed, our nostrils being filled with the delicious perfume of the citrus fruits of Florida, and our eyes feasted with their rich golden hues. In the White City we can outrun Puck, who should have been his patron saint, and in much less than forty minutes put a girdle round the earth. In a twinkling we pass through Oregon, Idaho, Missouri, Colorado and Washington, glancing as we pass at their mammoth pears, peaches and grapes, and looking up we see the familiar "Ontario" again, surmounting a handsome facade in black and red and gold. Here we find Mr. A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, well known to Canadian fruit growers, and also as Secretary of the Central Farmers' Institute, and his assistants, Mr. W. M. Orr, of Stoney Creek, and Mr. James Brodie, of Grimsby, both practical fruit growers of long experience. To these gentlemen is due very largely the success of Ontario's fruit exhibit, in securing the collection of the specimens from all sections of the province, in preserving it in glass, packing for shipment, and arranging it here. The Ontario court takes up about half of the Canadian space, and its arrangement is most artistic. There are four tables, two facing the centre and side aisles, and two along the walls. At either end of the centre tables are high pyramids, on which are grouped the choicest of the preserved fruits, in jars of elegant designs and all sizes. Shelves run along the whole length of all the tables, on which are also glassed fruits. The extent and variety of this display is unequalled by any other country, and in some lines, currants and gooseberries especially, experts say they have never seen anything at all approaching them for size and beauty. Lower on the shelves are pails of the fruits of 1892, apples mostly, in their natural state. Last year was not specially good for apples—in Western Ontario at any rate—yet our fruit compared very favorably with that of any of the states. This fruit was sent to Chicago last October, and placed in cold storage, that being considered the best method of preserving it. Unfortunately, however, the storage warehouse was defective in some respects; for a very large proportion of the fruit was spoiled and unfit for exhibition, while the flavor of all was destroyed. The other provinces had a similar experience, as had also some of the states. At the time this letter is written the apples are almost done for, and it is intended to supply their places on the tables with fresh fruit as it is ready for shipment. Strawberries have been coming forward, but, owing to the negligence of the Express Companies, they are too long on the way, and do

not appear to good advantage, though some varieties, notably Daisy, Williams, Beder Wood and Haverland, seem to retain their shape and substance in spite of any amount of hard usage. Of the newer varieties, the Wolverton, sent out by the Fruit Growers' Association last year, attracts much attention, being a large, well-formed berry, of fine appearance and high flavor. And just here is a good place to say a word for Mr. L. Wolverton, Dominion Superintendent of the Fruit Department, who has made a name for himself among the fruit growers for his energy, activity and good taste.

The Province of Quebec astonished those who were ignorant of its capabilities by its very extensive show of apples, in which were included all the best known varieties of the best quality. The far-famed Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, also sent specimens of its apples, and very good they were. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are also represented.

In the south curtain the apples of 1893, shipped from New South Wales in March—the October of the Antipodes—were of the very choicest, though the names of many of them are strange to me. New York, Illinois and other states have displays similar to Canada, and the predominant feature are the citrus fruits of California, which are shown in enormous quantities, and must result in a great extension of trade with the Golden State.

TROPICAL PLANTS.

In the early May days, when the weather was as miserable as could be imagined, the dome of the Horticultural Building, with its north and south curtains, was a place to invite one to linger. In tramping about the muddy grounds in the sleet and the rain, one got chilled to the marrow, and the opening of a door took one at once into a tropical temperature. Right under the dome, and stretching almost to the top, was the beautiful collection of tropical plants included in the New York State exhibit, and arranged under the direction of dear old "Uncle John" Thorpe, as he is lovingly called by those who have the honor of being reckoned his friends. A rare good gardener is Mr. Thorpe, and no official of the World's Fair more thoroughly understands his business than he. Just at the entrance to the north curtain is to be seen the Ontario exhibit of tropical plants; collected principally from the government greenhouses in Toronto, though a few private individuals have sent choice specimens. This is a lovely corner to rest the eye on after hours of sightseeing, and while the ordinary visitor will see nothing more than a mass of rich green, the expert in such matters can at a glance discover that it contains a wealth of rare and valuable plants, many of which are the superiors of any on the ground. This exhibit was installed by Mr. Wm. Houston, gardener at the Central Prison, and Mr. A. H. Ewing, of the Normal School, Toronto, but is now in charge of Mr. Gilchrist, of Guelph. Just beyond the Ontario exhibit is a quaint Japanese garden, opposite it are the gigantic tree and staghorn ferns of New South Wales, and in the south curtain the almost priceless collection of orchids of Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, and the cacti of endless queer shapes shown by A. Blanc, Philadelphia. Besides these there are varieties from all parts of the world, such as were never, perhaps, before collected in any one building. Flowers in bloom were shown in the greenhouses, and very marvellous they were; tulips and pansies bloomed in profusion in their season in mammoth beds on either side of the Horticultural Building, and have given place to thousands of cannas, whose gorgeous hues will fairly paint the landscape in a few days. Over on the Wooded Island is a garden of great extent, where bloomed the rhododendrons, whose immense clusters and rich colors bewitched those who saw them for the first time. Now the air is heavy with the perfume of roses, and despite the unfavorable soil every variety of rose known to European and American growers can be seen in great perfection. There are beds also of all the leading annuals and perennials, and many a lesson can be learned as to the best method of culture, grouping, etc.

ONTARIO WINES.

Retracing our steps to the Horticultural Building, we find in the south annex an exceedingly creditable display of wines made by Ontario vinticulturists, among them many of rare excellence, and also a brandy made at Windsor, and said by connoisseurs in that liquor to be the equal of any French brandy, and certainly much purer than the vast bulk of what reaches this country.

MINERALS.

Now we emerge again into the open, and strolling along the lagoon enter the Transportation Building, and in passing admire the splendid collection of vehicles of all kinds, for transit by land and water. We admire the beautiful train sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway, wonder at the quaint old locomotives which were the first attempt at the solution of rapid transit, and compare their crudity with the highly finished machines which now hurl a train load of passengers through space at the rate of nearly a hundred miles an hour; pause a minute or two before the model of H. M. S. Victoria, draped in black, out of respect to the hundreds of unfortunate men who went down in the ill-fated vessel, off Tripoli, a few days ago, and then out under the beautiful arch, and over to the Mines Building. Wandering down the broad central aisle we discover again, almost in

the middle of, the building, the familiar legend Ontario, and are prepared by this time to find something worth our attention. In this we are not mistaken, as the exhibit is claimed to be one of the best in the building, principally on account of the variety and the high average quality of the specimens. No effort was made to collect extraordinarily rich samples of ore, but rather such as would give the practical miner and capitalist an idea of our resources. The nickel exhibit, made by the Canadian Copper Company, shows that metal in the ore and various manufactured forms, including an ingot of 4,500 lbs., valued at \$2,250. There are some fine gold specimens, and any quantity of iron and other economic minerals. Petroleum in every shape, from the crude material to the finest paraffine wax, is shown by the Imperial Oil Company, of Petrolia, an interesting feature being a replica in the latter material of Hamilton McCarthy's celebrated bust of Sir John A. Macdonald, which is incased in a glass case and has been very much admired. The most interesting feature of all, however, is the mammoth geological map of Ontario, which was specially compiled for the World's Fair, and is the subject of much intelligent attention. The geological formation of the province is illustrated, and the location of the leading minerals given, besides a summary of the mining regulations and valuable statistics regarding the province. The Ontario exhibit is under the charge of Mr. David Boyle, of Toronto, who is assisted by M. J. Driscoll, of Oshawa; N. McCrimmon, of Hamilton; J. H. Chestledean and Jas. T. Boyle, of Toronto.

Looking out of the south door of the Mines Building, the beautiful gold dome of the Administration Building is directly in the line of vision. It is one of the most artistic pieces of work in the White City, and when lit up at night with thousands of electric lights its beauty passes description. The Administration Building is devoted mostly to offices for the officials of the exhibition and press headquarters. To the south again is the

PALACE OF MECHANICAL ARTS.

which is a place full of interest for all who are fond of seeing machinery in motion, and who is not? As a province, Ontario has no exhibit in this building, but her manufacturers have contributed the bulk of the display, the other provinces being conspicuous mostly by their absence. There are iron and wood-working machinery, brick machines, stationary and traction engines, marine furnishings, etc., and so excellent is the general character that many foreigners who have come over to buy machinery have promised to place orders, including a large manufacturing concern in Sweden.

CEREALS, ETC.

One morning during the early days I was wandering through the buildings, and asked a Columbian guard where the Canadian exhibit was. With a sweep of his arm around several points of the compass, he remarked: "Canada! oh, it's everywhere round here!" And so it seems. With the exception of electricity, Canada is represented, and well represented, in every one of the great departments of the great fair. And, as I have before remarked, the general excellence of her display has been a revelation, and thrown a flood of vivid light on our country which must be productive of great good in the near future. Even now many people find it impossible to disassociate the name of Canada from Indians and ice and wild animals. Thanks to the craze for winter carnivals and winter photographs, which were a picturesque but not specially profitable advertisement!

"The farmer feeds us all," the old proverb truly says, and the importance of soil culture and products in every form has been most liberally recognized by the makers of the White City. The Agricultural Building is a truly palatial structure, and the space allotted to Canada is prominent and liberal. Her court is in the southeast corner of the building, Ontario having about 1,500 square feet fronting on two sides. No similar space in the building is more attractive, thanks to the excellent taste displayed in the design and the admirable manner in which it was carried out by the superintendent, Mr. James Marshall, of Binbrook, with his assistants, Messrs. Hart, Geddes and Foran, of Saltfleet. The first object to catch the eye is the huge archway bearing the name "Ontario, Canada," in gilt letters, easily to be read from any distance. A series of smaller arches extends along either side, covered with dark velvet and decorated properly with samples of all the grains and seeds grown in the province. In the interior is undoubtedly the finest trophy in the building, if not the handsomest ever erected for a purpose of the kind. Covering a space of nearly 150 square feet, it raises about 25 feet by a series of terraces, and on it are artistically arranged glass vases filled with grain samples. The name of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is embroidered, so to speak, on either side of the trophy in cross sections of Indian corn. There are no less than one hundred varieties of oats, one hundred and thirty of wheat, seventy of barley, and others in like proportion, all the produce of the College Farm, which is the pride of every Ontario farmer, and acknowledged to be one of the leading schools of practical agriculture in the world. Surmounting the whole is an enormous glass jar containing about a bushel of choice peas.

Photographs of large size, illustrating farm scenes in Ontario and well-known herds of cattle, are hung on the walls of the College trophy, as well

as on a smaller one to the north, while in the rear, on a partition some twenty-two feet long and seven feet high, are artistically arranged more samples of Ontario grain and grasses in the straw. Not a foot of space has been wasted, and so large was the quantity of material collected that double the area could easily have been filled.

To the north of the Ontario court, Quebec makes a creditable showing, principally of tobacco of good quality, with a few samples of grain in the straw; while on the east the Dominion Experimental Farms display the cereal products of the provinces. The Northwest Territories and British Columbia merit a column to themselves, so extensive and varied are their exhibits, a special feature being the cases of stuffed birds and animals; but this article concerning itself specially with Ontario, further mention of them will have to be deferred.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In the Agricultural Building, towards the southern entrance, the leading Canadian implement makers occupy a good deal of space with their machines. Owing to pressure of other sight-seeing, I have not had time to fully examine them, but a casual glance or two has convinced me that we have little to fear from the competition of the companies in similar lines on this side of the boundary.

HONEY.

Upstairs, in the east gallery, is the sweetest spot in the whole fair—for what is sweeter than honey? The goods are arranged in glass cabinets, and include bee products of all kinds—very tempting and lovely to look upon. Mr. Allan Pringle, of Selby, well-known as an enthusiast in apiculture, has put his whole soul into the collection and arrangement of the Ontario display, and should certainly feel rewarded by the compliments he receives almost every hour of the day. Extracted honey of all the different flavors is shown in glass vases, and comb honey in sections, while something of a curiosity are two immense blocks of granulated honey, which retain their shape in spite of the heated temperature. Most of the honey-producing states are also represented, but I am much mistaken if the highest award does not come our way.

DAIRY TEST.

The general exhibit of live stock will not take place until August, and in this Canada will be largely represented. Ontario will likely furnish the bulk of the animals, and not only so, but I should not be surprised to see a good many of the awards which go to American stockmen taken by cattle and other stock purchased from our breeders.

In the meantime a test of dairy cattle has been going on, which commenced on the first of May, and so severe were the conditions that only three breeds would face the music—Jerseys, Guernseys and Shorthorns; twenty-five cows of each breed are in the test, Ontario showing up only in the Shorthorn class, where she has five cows selected from the best milking herds. No doubt some results of these tests have already been published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. They are given to the world by means of intricate tables, which, when completed will be the most valuable record of the relative merit of the various breeds ever compiled. The object is to ascertain which cow gives the most profit to the farmer, every item being taken into consideration. There is no pampering or feeding of specially rich foods, but all are treated alike. The ration is of the same quality throughout, but the quantity is regulated by the superintendent in charge of each section, and each cow is debited with what she eats. It has been the intention to approach, as nearly as possible, the conditions attainable by the average farmer, though I hardly think any farmer in Canada or the United States stables his cattle all summer, giving them only an hour for outdoor exercise, as has been done in this test. Nor is it usual to continue the use of ensilage and dry feed so late in the season, but that was unavoidable. The first test, for cheese only, ended on the 26th May; the second, for butter only, began on the 31st May and will last till the 28th August. Without going into figures to any extent, I will just say that while the Jerseys led throughout the first test in quality and richness of milk and weight of cheese, the largest quantity of milk, 50 lbs. per day and over, has been given by two of the Ontario Shorthorns. The very strongest endorsement of the Babcock test as a means of ascertaining the value of milk for cheese-making is also given. There will be two more dairy tests after the butter test is finished, but that is a good way in the future.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

No special exhibit of cheese or butter was made by Ontario, those two articles being included in the general Dominion display. Prof. J. W. Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental Station at Ottawa, took the matter in hand, and if there is any better man to manage such business, or one able to extract more advertising out of it, I think he has yet to be discovered. We who are doing press work in the White City, and endeavoring to obtain favorable mention of our country and its resources in the foreign press, find that above all things the reporters like a sensation—something that will make a good story. Canada's big cheese, made at Perth, Ontario, by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Mr. Robertson's right hand man, filled the bill to a nicety. The details of its manufacture were given to the world last autumn, and during its journey to Chicago by special train it was everywhere seen by thousands and written up by every newspaper along the line.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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Rainfall Records.

Mr. Clement Wragge, the Queensland meteorologist, claims for his colony the credit of having put up the record in rainfall for the whole world. He first gives a few of the most remarkable rainfalls in the world:—At Joyeuse, in France, 31.17 in. in 22 hours; at Genoa, 30 in. in 24 hours; at Gibraltar, 33 in. in 26 hours; on the hills above Bombay, 24 in. in one night; and on Khasia hills, to the northward of Calcutta, 30 in. on each of five successive days. Crohamhurst, therefore, in South-eastern Queensland, with its 35.71 in. in 24 hours, has beaten the world's record for that period. The gauge at Crohamhurst is a standard instrument of the large pattern, standing about one ft. above ground at an altitude of about 1,400 feet above sea.

The immense weight, eleven tons, made it difficult to handle, and several days were consumed in installing it on the truck built for the purpose, on which it is to be transported through Britain by the purchaser, Mr. Lipton, previous to being cut up for consumption. The Canadian Mite, as it was christened, immediately became a centre of attraction; it was photographed and caricatured and written about, and no single object in the entire Canadian exhibit has attracted more attention. The spot chosen for the cheese to rest in the Agricultural Building was very prominent, but on account of the direct rays of the sun beating down through a glass roof, was not an ideal place to develop flavor or preserve the texture of cheese. However, this was perhaps no great detriment, for it affords the very best chance to show the keeping qualities of Canadian cheese under unfavorable conditions. Surrounding the mammoth were a hundred or more cheeses of various sorts and sizes, from half-a-dozen thousand pounders to little Stiltons of a hundredth part the weight. None of these were shown for competition, but they were tested by the judges, Messrs. Hodgson, of New York, and MacLaren, of Windsor, Ont., as well as by the Dairy Commissioners from all the cheese-producing states, and the entire lot was endorsed as excellent. It was not expected that the big cheese, made as it was in a dozen factories, and pressed into the steel hoop at the central factory at Perth, would be a gilt-edged article, but the verdict was unanimous that, everything taken into consideration, the result was surprising. An expert could detect variations in flavor as the different strata of curd were encountered in the plug of two feet or more brought out by the tryer, but both Mr. Hodgson and Mr. MacLaren assured me they were surprised how good it was.

For competition 677 single exhibits were made, of which 162 were sent by Canada, 69 being from Ontario, 52 from Quebec, and the rest from the Lower Provinces. A standard of 100 points was set up, and all scoring over 90 were to be entitled to awards. When the cards were footed up, it was found that 135 exhibits were over the 90 mark, and of these 126 were from Canada. Of the Canadian cheese thirty-one lots scored higher than the highest American. Such a triumph is unprecedented in the history of international exhibitions in any class. Not very much butter was shown from Canada, and most of that from Quebec, but out of some forty prizes thirteen came our way.

It was decided by Prof. Robertson not to make any exhibit of cheese and butter during June, July and August, owing to the difficulties in the way of shipment, and the uncertainty as to the conditions for maintaining the proper temperature in the room where the goods were to be shown. The next Canadian exhibits will therefore be made in September, when I have every confidence that our previous successes will be repeated in a large degree.

FORESTRY.

A very unique and appropriate building is that devoted to forestry, being constructed of wood in the rough in peculiarly artistic design. Almost all the countries of the world are represented, the most beautiful woods being shown with plain and varnished surfaces. Ontario exhibit is not very large, but is excellent as regards quality.

MANUFACTURES.

Canada occupies a good deal of space in the huge Manufactures Building, and very creditably she does it, her leading manufacturers having vied with each other in making interesting and attractive displays. All the provinces are well represented, but the space now at my disposal precludes even a passing mention.

EDUCATION.

The Liberal Arts Gallery of the Manufactures Building is largely given over to education, almost every state and foreign country illustrating its method for the instruction of the young. A comparison of the various school systems is interesting, and it is with no little pride we learn that Ontario stands in the front rank here, as she did at Philadelphia and other international exhibitions. The exhibit includes large photographs of the school buildings in the leading towns and cities, samples of the work in all the departments, from the primary classes to the collegiate institutes, including much that is of high merit from the art schools. The Provincial institutions for deaf and dumb, blind, feeble-minded, etc., are also represented, and strangers can see at a glance how thoroughly Ontario provides for those who are afflicted, and how large a proportion of her revenue is given back directly to the people. Busts of leading Canadian statesmen are mounted on brackets throughout the court, and the arrangement throughout is most artistic. The Educational Exhibit is in charge of Dr. S. P. May, of Toronto, assisted by Mr. Roach, formerly of Hamilton.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

These departments are installed in the Anthropological Building, which is situated at the extreme south of the grounds. The former is devoted mostly to Indian relics, and the latter to stuffed birds and animals. In each Ontario is well represented. The contents of this building are not specially interesting to the general visitor, but those who are fond of looking a little below the surface and studying the history of aboriginal man, and the progress of civilization, can spend many an hour there with profit and pleasure.

Preparing for Canada's Favorite Exposition.

The advertisement of the Western Fair, which appears on another page of this journal, contains the closing dates of entries in all departments. Intending exhibitors should note them particularly, so as to be in time. Every breeder or farmer who has raised or come into possession of an animal or article which in his judgment is first-class and worthy of notice, should exhibit the same. By doing so, the owner will not only be benefitted by this means of advertising, but will encourage the directors and committeemen to continue in their untiring efforts to keep the Western Fair in the van of live stock and agricultural expositions.

The several committees have met and finished their duties in relation to the prize list and the appointing of judges. Some changes have been made for the purpose of benefitting the live stock breeder and also of increasing the number of exhibits at the fair.

In the horse department, a class has been opened for colts in harness as an introduction for advancement next year; the general purpose class has been opened up again, and sections for teams and three-year-old and two-year-old fillies. The cattle classes have been improved by opening a section for four-year-old cows and upwards, thus giving the three-year-olds, which had formerly to couple with the aged cows, a section for themselves; this is as it should be. The prizes heretofore given to the Merino sheep have been divided between them and the Hampshire Downs, this being the first time the latter class have figured at this fair. The Southdown Association have offered a special prize for the two best recorded lambs (ram and ewe), consisting of 10 volumes of the Southdown Register. A similar prize is also offered by the American Berkshire Record for the best registered sow and litter of five.

The Canadian Packing Company, of London, are lending their assistance in the hog department by donating \$10 for an exhibit of Yorkshires, which will materially add to the number of exhibitors in this class.

The Duroc-Jersey Red Hogs are to compete with or against the Tamworths, and should there be a sufficient number exhibited to warrant a class being opened for each breed, no doubt next year additions will be made. A slight addition has been made in the poultry—that of Rosecomb Leghorns in the old and young sections, also Magpie pigeons in the ornamental class.

In the Agricultural and Horticultural classes some acceptable changes have been made by cutting out some of the old and now worthless varieties of grains, vegetables and fruits, and adding those of more recent date. In the plums and peaches six new varieties are added to each, and will call out a larger display than heretofore. Mr. J. S. Pearce has donated \$25.00 as a special for 25 cannas, which will add materially to the beauty of the Horticultural Hall. Larger prizes are offered in the dairy department. We expect Western Ontario's best effort to maintain the high honors already obtained from the World's Fair, by the most elaborate display of cheese and butter ever collected in Canada. The honey will be more attractive than it has ever been in past years, and in all other departments big things are expected.

The plan adopted by the Western Fair Association of selecting their judges from the gentlemen nominated by the several live stock and industrial associations, and their adherence to the one judge system has, and will give, the best of satisfaction, and insure for them the principal breeders and manufacturers of the country as exhibitors. The mode of allotting the stables and space in the order entries are received is also the proper thing to do; it gives "the early bird the worm," and lessens the press of business in the Secretary's office at a time when every minute is fully employed.

Three of the stake races are already closed, and the three-minute stake for trotters closes on the 15th of this month, all others during the month of September.

Special attractions, entirely different from those of preceding years, are being arranged for, and the present outlook indicates a decided improvement on past fairs.

Secretary Browne hustles around, pen in hand, attending to the many details of his office, and on the whole he is a very busy man, but he has more time just now for receiving entries and answering enquiries than will be his a month hence; he would consider it a favor if intending exhibitors would act at once. The dates of the Western Fair of 1893 are September 14th to 23rd.

When putting away tools such as hoes, scufflers, plows, etc., carefully oil the bright parts. Do not allow tools to become rusty. When bright they "clean well," and not only work easier but do the work much better. Frequently hoes are hung on the fence, and scufflers and plows left in the field after being used. Here they become rusty. A little machine oil or axle grease rubbed on the blades, and occasionally a little linseed oil applied to the wooden handles of spades and hoes, gives very satisfactory results. Harness, as a rule, is not oiled half often enough nor cleaned well enough. For boots nothing is better than a frequent application of raw linseed oil. The wearing parts of all farm machinery should be kept well oiled.

The Montreal Exposition.

In a recent letter Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of the Montreal Exposition, wrote:—"We have fixed the week beginning Monday, 4th September, and ending on Saturday, the 9th, as our date, and are now actively pushing on preparations.

"We do not contemplate much alteration in the buildings this year. After having visited some of the leading exhibition grounds on this continent, we feel satisfied that our accommodation compares favorably in most departments with theirs. We are looking forward to a new Industrial Palace, but we can hardly hope to have it erected this year.

"The World's Fair will not injure us. Some of the best horses and cattle will be in Chicago; but there will be plenty left, and this very fact of the absence of the crack prize-winners may do good by emboldening other exhibitors, who in ordinary seasons might be timid of entering the lists with the larger breeders, to embrace the opportunity to enter their stock. In regard to manufacturers I do not think the World's Fair will injure us at all. If manufacturers are willing to send their goods to Chicago, where there is not the remotest chance of their ever doing business, surely they will not refuse to exhibit in the metropolis of Canada, where they have every hope of advantage resulting.

"It is a curious fact that ever since the National Policy came into force, the industrial exhibits have steadily deteriorated. Indeed, if a stranger were to walk through one of our exhibitions, he would never know that there was a cotton or a woollen mill or a sugar refinery in the country. Before the N. P. came in all these industries exhibited; but now, thanks to the tariff, they are all controlled by powerful trusts or combines, who look upon exhibitions with contempt. People must buy from them anyway, so they have no need to show their goods.

"Now this is all wrong. The National Policy is sustained and paid for by the people, and the people have a right to see and judge for themselves what it has achieved. For this purpose nothing is better than an exhibition at which the manufacturer and the consumer can meet on common ground. It is a great object lesson in the condition and progress of the country."

INFUSING NEW BLOOD.

"We are infusing a good deal of new blood into the management, as you can see by the list of chairmen of committees: Mr. O. Martin will have charge of finance; Mr. P. Lyall, buildings and grounds; Mr. Ewing, roots and grains; Mr. L. Huot, special attractions; Mr. S. H. O. Miner, industrial building; Mr. H. Prevost, poultry; Mr. G. W. Sadler, machinery; Mr. T. J. Doran, horses; Mr. J. A. Trenholme, cattle; Mr. R. Auzias-Turenne, dairy products; and Mr. John Crowe, of sheep and swine. All these gentlemen are experts in their respective lines.

"One new feature we are endeavoring to introduce. We wish to make it a more distinctively provincial exhibition than ever before, and to this end I have written to the Government to ask the agricultural society of every county to send us an exhibit of each county's grains, woods and grasses, as well as cattle and sheep. This would interest everyone, as they could compare the resources and results of every distinct county in the province with the others. As the Government control the grants to these societies, there is no reason why they should not ask them to do this. It would be a much better method of spending the public money than by frittering it away on small exhibitions, which in many instances are absolute farces. Have one big exhibition every year in Montreal, at which each county could see how the others are progressing, and do away with these petty local shows.

"All that we need for success is the hearty co-operation of our citizens. Please disabuse your mind of the idea that this company is a money-making machine. It is not. We have never paid a dividend yet, and indeed have not as much as held our own. The prospects this year are good, but we want the help of our citizens and manufacturers, if the exhibition of this fall is to be the success it ought to be."

At the meeting of the board on Monday, the contract for printing the prize lists was given out to the Perrault Printing Co., and Mr. George Hunt was reappointed mechanical superintendent.

The Dairy Bulletin.

The Dairy Association Bulletin, No. 39, just issued by the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba, contains all acts pertaining to the dairy industry, and also reports of papers read and addresses delivered at the last annual meeting of the association held in Winnipeg last January. This bulletin should be in the hands of everyone interested in dairying, whether on a large or small scale. Among the several interesting and instructive essays, we would specially commend to the careful perusal of all the following: "Cream Separation," by E. A. Struthers, manager of the Barnardo Farm, Russell; "Defects and Difficulties of Manitoba Dairying," by S. M. Barre, President of the Association; and "Fodders and Ensilage," by S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm. Copies can be had by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

STOCK.

The Royal Show of England.

The show of live stock at the Chester meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was extensive, varied, and of good quality, though not above the average. Still, most of the breeds had noteworthy representatives.

LIGHT HORSES—THOROUGHbred STALLIONS.

This branch of the Royal has always been looked forward to with pleasant anticipation, and this year's exhibit was in no way disappointing. One of the most attractive features of the show was the appearance upon the scene of the Duke of Westminster's Derby winner, Ben d'Or, accompanied by his stable companions, Arklow and Blue Grass. These were located in a pavilion specially erected for their reception as near to the centre of the grounds as could be arranged. Numerous other horses of equal merit were on exhibition.

CLEVELAND BAYS.

For the first time for forty-two years the Royal Agricultural Society has offered prizes for Cleveland Bays in separate classes. It is much to be regretted that breeders have not presented this breed before the public, so as to have demanded a class for them at the shows. The stallions turned out well, but there was not a single entry in the brood mare class, which does not say much for the public spirit of the breeders. The merits of the Cleveland Bay mares are great, yet are little known out of their own neighborhood. The winners are owned by Mr. F. H. Stericker, Mr. Robert Kitching, Mr. F. P. Baker, Mr. White and Mr. Scoby.

COACH HORSES.

The Yorkshire Coach horses made a fairly good showing, though more uneven than the Clevelands. The contest between the first and second prize horses was a keen one, but first was given to Mr. Kelsey's Lord Howden. Mr. Sett's First Favorite came second, and Mr. Houfe's Skewkirk Squire came third. The mares numbered one less than the stallions. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Kelsey's mare, Patience. Mr. White's Anistey Queen received second place.

HACKNEYS.

The Hackney class made an interesting showing. The report will be seen in Scotch letter of this issue.

SHIRES.

The Shire exhibit at the Royal is always held under certain disadvantages, owing firstly to the absence of older stallions shown in the early spring, and also because the foals have not as yet attained to an age sufficient to show off their points as they do in autumn. What, however, was wanting in this class was made up in the young stallion and mare classes. We feel safe in saying, that at no Royal show have the breeders of this breed made such a grand exhibit as at this one; the animals had sufficient quality combined with weight.

Speaking of the general character of these exhibits, there was one thing that was noteworthy, and to a certain extent detracted from the universal feelings of satisfaction, and this was among the yearlings and two-year-olds of both sexes a large proportion did not stand on their hind joints as one could have wished. This, of course, was due to over-feeding and insufficient exercise, and will no doubt be rectified by another year, as the natural conformation was all right. There was plenty of length and spring of pastern, but as they then appeared it was a great eyesore and a defect that judges could not overlook. A report of Clydesdales may also be seen in our Scotch letter.

SUFFOLKS.

Owing to the distance from Chester to the home of the Suffolk, the class was not overly large, but very good in quality.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns are well reported in our Scotch letter.

HEREFORDS.

No more than two Hereford breeders sent bulls, each only one, for competition in the class of native male Herefords calved in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. This seems a poor representation of so important a breed as this at a meeting-place divided from Herefordshire only by one intervening county, with excellent through railway facilities. It is accounted for by the fact that Herefordshire is becoming more and more a dairy county, and it is believed that this breed is not suited to the dairy requirements.

DEVONS.

The Devons were well represented, considering the long distance from the home of this symmetrical breed to the Royal show ground. Of aged bulls just three faced the judges, who soon decided to give Pretty Middling, of the Heanton Herd, the first place, as he was a perfect marvel of symmetry, with excellent top and low lines, nicely arched ribs, capital quarters—altogether a credit to his sire, Lord Wolseley. The second and third places were not so easily awarded. Seven two-year-olds entered the ring. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Skinner's Duke of Pound 16. In the cow class the five in view were all possessed of high qualities.

RED POLLS.

The thirty-one entries of this East Anglian valuable variety of cattle were very much the same as at the Suffolk County Show and at Romford, but, as on that occasion, none of the Duke of Hamilton's were on exhibition. In the aged bull class just four were brought before the judges. Lord Hastings' Broadbent, a last year winner at Warwick, carried off the first honor. Mr. H. P. Green's

Starlight coming second, and Mr. J. J. Coleman's Jupiter followed next in line. In the two-year-old class only three were drawn up for inspection. Mr. Coleman's Red Prince carrying off the blue rosette, Mr. H. P. Green's Prince Charming coming 2nd, and Coleman's Ruby King received 3rd place.

In the cow class Lord Amherst's Saltarella and Mr. Coleman's Dorena contested for the principal award; however, the last-named grandly fleshed daughter of Iago was given the first honor, as well as the female championship. In the two-year-old class Mr. Coleman's heifers carried off the first and second prizes, Lord Amherst's Rosetti, who was the only remaining contestant, coming third. Half-a-dozen yearlings entered the ring; H. P. Green's Honeymoon received first place, followed by Jewel 2nd, from Cannon House, and Colonel Lucas' Ashlyns Phyllis.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

With two exceptions, Polled-Angus cattle were never better represented at the Royal. There were thirty-six entries, and although there were a few empty stalls, the display made was highly creditable.

GALLOWAYS.

The Galloway entries numbered twenty-four, there being seven bulls and seventeen females. This was probably as many as could be expected, considering the distance of Chester from the home of this breed. But, whatever may be thought of the display from a numerical point of view, it was very creditable in respect of the individual merits of the exhibits.

AYRSHIRES.

Two classes were given for Ayrshire cattle, but breeders do not seem to be satisfied with the provision made, and only seven entries were made by two breeders. The Ayrshire men have made a mistake, as they will find out. They should have accepted the classes as a concession to them, and if they had responded it is probable that in future years they would have been more liberally dealt with. In the class for bulls, Mr. Pinkerton was awarded the first prize for Royal Stewart, bred by Mr. Montgomery, Tassnessock, and got by the champion bull Glencairn. Sir Mark Stewart gained the second prize with the yearling Risk Hine of Southwick, which was bred by Mr. Mair, of Craighua, and this animal has won first at many of the leading shows in the south and south-west of Scotland. The reserve went to Mr. Pilkington's Field Marshal, sired by Adjutant. In the female class Mr. Pilkington took first with Betty and third with Brow Duchess, Sir Mark Stewart coming second with Stately of Southwick.

JERSEYS.

The Jersey class was not so well-filled as we are accustomed to see at the Royal. This in one respect is very satisfactory, as it is better that a class should consist of a small number of show-yard specimens, rather than a great number of animals of only ordinary merit, sent merely for sale. In another respect, the lack of numbers is a matter of regret, as we fear it is due in a great measure to the fact that the English-bred Jerseys are never able to hold their own in the face of the fine and more delicately-bred island cattle. The first and second honors in the bull class were taken by Lord Rothschild's Flora's Lad and Mr. Blyth's Distinction's Pride. Cows in milk were certainly the strength of the Jersey section, though only fourteen animals came before the judges. The first prize was awarded to Lord Rothschild's Oxford Dahlia, the finest and most perfect Jersey that has been out for several years. The very fine cow Panterson, of great celebrity, was placed second. Several commended and highly-commended cards were awarded, which goes to show that there were a lot of really worthy animals brought out.

GUERNSEYS.

Of the Guernsey class a great deal might be said, if space would permit. This breed seems to be rapidly coming to the front. The show of cows was an excellent one, as well as that of the bulls and heifers. Among the cows appeared several good ones that have never before been shown, but in most cases these failed to leave the old winners behind in the contest. The first and third honors were won by Sir F. A. Montefiore's Marguerite and Fortune. Strange to say, these two beauties have retained the same positions in all the rings in which they have appeared during last season, as well as the present one. Mr. J. Stephen's Muriel came second. The class for yearlings was a large and good one. Among the old bulls, the Express Dairy Company's Alexander the Great and Mr. Julian Stephen's May Boy came first and second, as at Gloucester Show, and after them is placed Lord Worth 3rd. In the young bull class, after a good deal of consideration Glyn's Tommy was placed before Mr. Julian Stephen's Adonis, who was first both at Gloucester and Southampton.

DAIRY CATTLE.

One of the leading features of the Royal Show has certainly been the large classes of dairy cattle brought in view. The first class has been judged for results from dairy cows yielding the largest quantities of butter. Over thirty animals were entered for it, and consisted of Shorthorns, cross-breeds, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Dexter Kerries. Perhaps it will be a matter for wonder to some to know that the Shorthorns came out victorious in most instances. The cow classes and two heifers were, however, judged by the eye. Mr. W. Hollins coming first with Dairymaid, a Shorthorn cow, the second winner being Lord Egerton, with

a red Shorthorn of exceedingly nice character and a grand udder, Mr. Coke coming third, with a roan Shorthorn. The reserve cow was also of this breed. The next class was for dairy cows in milk, whose last calf was born within three months of the show. Here, again, the Shorthorns figured very well indeed. The class for three-year-old dairy cows in milk was a shorter one in numbers, yet it had three good ones as winners and an excellent reserve young cow, the first and second being taken by cross-breds, and the third by a Shorthorn.

THE BUTTER TEST.

Great interest was manifested in this section of the dairy industry, and the operations were watched with the keenest interest by breeders of Shorthorns, Jerseys and other cattle, who are interested at the present time in the absorbing question of the dairy. By practical test with the churn the prizes were awarded as follows, viz.:—For cows (1,100 lbs. and over), first, second and fourth were pure Shorthorns: third, a Shorthorn and Red Poll cross. For cows (under 1,100 lbs.), Jerseys carried off all the honors.

The average daily weight of milk in first class was 48 lbs. 8 oz. daily, and of butter 1 lb. 4 oz. per day. In the lighter weights the results were, of milk 35 lbs. 7 1/2 oz., and of butter 2 lbs. 3 oz. daily.

SHEEP.

The entres of sheep at Chester numbered 631, being, with two exceptions, the largest show in recent years. Speaking generally, the most noteworthy and prominent features of the section, and those by which it will live in the recollection of show-goers, were the numerous though somewhat uneven entries of Shropshires, the fine class of Cotswolds, and the interesting collection of Welsh mountain sheep. The good show of Lincolns and Oxfords was also worthy of mention.

LEICESTERS.

The famous breed of Bakewell has fallen within the past thirty or forty years from its grand position of supremacy, and has long since had to share its glories with other breeds. It was represented at Chester by thirty-six entries, and it may be fairly said that it has seldom produced better representatives. In the two-shear ram class the first prize was awarded to Mr. Geo. Harrison, second to Mr. E. F. Jordan, and Mr. T. H. Hutchinson took the reserve ticket.

The shearing class was uneven, the winners being very good, but some of the others were not really remarkable. Mr. Geo. Harrison again took first prize, also the second prize; Mr. Hutchinson came in third. In the ram lamb class, Mr. John Cheers was placed first for a useful pen, and Maskill and Strickland came second. The yearling ewes were fairly good; Mr. Harrison again carried off the first honors.

COTSWOLDS.

The Cotswolds came out in particularly good form and in very respectable numbers, the total entries being forty-two. The first prize in the aged ram class was awarded to Royal Warwick, belonging to Mr. Robt. Garne, an easy winner in his class. There were fifteen entries in the shearing class, nearly all of them quite above the average, and here Mr. Robt. Jacobs came to the front, Mr. Hulbert second, and Mr. Garne third. The last named exhibitor carried off the first and second in the ram lamb class. In the yearling ewe class the whole three prizes were carried off by Mr. Russell Swanwick, of the Royal Agricultural College Farm.

LINCOLNS.

The twenty-nine pens of this breed actually present must be regarded as a small show, considering the handiness of the locality for exhibitors. Mr. H. Dudding was the most successful exhibitor, but was closely followed in several instances by Mr. R. Wright, Mr. John Pears, and others.

OXFORD-DOWNS.

There were forty-one entries of Oxford-Downs, among which were some very superior animals, as well as a goodly number that were unworthy of very much praise. In this class there is evidently some progress yet to be made. The principal exhibitors were Mr. John C. Eady, Mr. Albert Brassey, Mr. George Adams, Mr. T. J. Green and Mr. W. A. Shafer, who is a resident of Middletown, Ohio, and is secretary of the American Oxford-Down Flock Book Association.

SHROPSHIRES.

This was indeed a magnificent display, the entries exceeding one-third of the total of all breeds of sheep, indicating clearly the progress and popularity of this sort. The successful exhibitors were: Mr. A. S. Berry, Mr. J. Harding, Mr. A. E. Mansell, Mrs. Barr, Mr. Berry, Mr. Campbell, Messrs. T. & S. Bradburne, Mr. Minton. Perhaps the most notable feature of the Shrop exhibit was the shearing ewe pen contest, in which thirty-six pens competed. Mr. T. Fenn was placed first, Mr. J. T. Napier (of Ireland) came second, and Mrs. Barr received third place. Ten other pens received either commended or highly commended tickets. An analysis of the catalogue shows that there are thirty-six exhibitors of Shropshire sheep from eight counties in England, three exhibitors from Ireland, and one from Scotland, making a total of forty exhibitors entering three hundred and eighty animals.

HAMPSHIRE.

Amongst the twenty-six pens of these sheep there are but few entries which have not been before the public more than once this season: the

sheep are good, but the competition was very restricted. Mr. Lambert, of Babraham, is the only exhibitor of a two-shear ram. Mr. Wm. Newton, Mr. F. R. Moore and Mr. Le Roy Lewis are prize takers in the order named for shearing rams. The class of pens of three ram lambs contain nine entries in their places. Mr. Newton's lot were an easy first, Mr. Lambert's second. Mr. Newton also carried away the first prize for pen of shearing ewes. Mr. Le Roy Lewis' pen came second. There were other good flocks for which there were no prizes.

SOUTHDOWNS.

The Southdown exhibit consisted of seventy-one pens, which was almost identical with that of Warwick last year. The leading pens were brought into the ring for inspection of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who appeared to be much interested in them all, but especially in the ram which won the Duke of York's champion plate at Southampton a few days before. Mr. J. J. Coleman won the first for two-shear ram. The second prize went to a ram from the flock of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. In the shearing class the Duke of Richmond takes first prize, Duke of Hamilton second, and Mr. Coleman received third place. In the class for pens of three ram lambs, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales won with a useful lot. The three shearing ewe pen class was well filled; here again H. R. H. the Prince of Wales received the first place, J. J. Coleman second, the third prize being awarded to a pen from the flock of Sir Wm. Throckmorton, Bart. The Duke of Hamilton's ewes received a commended card, and are ewes of great merit.

SUFFOLKS.

The Suffolks being far from home came out in only meagre numbers. The winning old rams were owned by Mr. Josh. Smith, who also took second ticket. In the shearing class, the Earl of Ellesmere won the first prize, Mr. Josh. Smith coming second, who also received first prize in the ram lamb class, and was followed by Mr. Henry Lingwood. The shearing ewe class were taken in order as follows: Lingwood, Ellesmere, and Smith.

HORNED DORSETS.

Of this breed there was a small show. Mr. Samuel Kidner won first and second in the shearing ram class. In the lamb class Mr. W. E. Groves took both prizes. In the shearing ewes, a small but good class, Mr. W. J. Culverwell was awarded first and second honors.

PIGS.

In the Berkshire, Tamworth and Small White divisions the porcine display was not only satisfactory but of high merit, but the display in the Large White and Middle White divisions was quite the reverse. Mr. Ralph Smyd's Welford, which comes first in the large boar class, is in length and form of good quality. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Denton Gibson, who also came in for the reserve ticket. In the Middle White class Mr. A. T. Twentyman came first with Castlecroft Deacon, who also won at Gloucester. The second prize was also won by the same exhibitor. In the sow classes Mr. Gibson, Mr. Twentyman and Mr. Nuttall were the successful competitors. The Berkshire class was a thoroughly good one, headed as it was with Mr. W. Pinnock's two first-class boars, Manor Poem N, and Manor Poem M. The first named is expected to be exhibited at Chicago, and we will doubtless hear from him again, as he is a grand animal, almost touching the ground when he walks. Mr. A. E. W. Darby's Philo, with his deep, full-shaped, thick form, made a good third winner. Mr. T. A. Atkins having reserve with Marnaduke. In the young boar class Mr. Darby was first with very fine specimens. Mr. J. W. Kimber second, and Mr. Russell Swanwick's pen being perhaps equally good, only they did not quite match. The sow classes were large and very fine indeed. The best prizes were taken by Mr. Edney Hayter, Mr. Russell, Mr. Jas. Blythe, Mr. C. A. Barnes, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Col. Blandy Jenkins, Mr. T. H. Atkins and Mr. W. Pinnock. The Tamworth breed was admirably represented; Mr. Jordan was first with a deep-set boar of considerable substance, and Messrs. Jones and Sons were second with a fine, large animal. Mr. Robt. Ibbotson won first and third in the young boar class. Mr. Thos. Clayton coming between them. In the sow class Mr. Ibbotson again came in for first place. Mr. Thos. Thompson was second, Mr. W. H. Mitchell third. The young sow pigs, with seven entries, were so good that six of them received notice. Mr. Phillips and Clayton received first and second, Mr. Ibbotson being third.

POULTRY.

The poultry section of the show increases steadily and surely year by year, and the present exceeds all previous gatherings, save only that at Windsor, which was exceptional. The numbers on the present occasion are 835. As to the quality, it is somewhat variable, and we scarcely think the chickens are up to the average, doubtless owing to the very dry weather which has prevailed this spring. In some cases the deficiency is more apparent than real, and implies that there has been a lesser development of flesh, whilst there is a sturdier frame. The table poultry made a good average display, the numbers being forty-four couples of chickens, and fourteen couples of ducklings. This exhibit was shown alive, killed and dressed on the grounds, and shown as dressed poultry.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE ROYAL SHOW.

Since we last addressed the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE various important events have been taking place in the agricultural world of Scotland. The council of the Clydesdale Horse Society have nominated, as the British judge of Clydesdales at Chicago, one of the most popular judges in the whole of Scotland, Mr. James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Weir is, without exception, the most popular judge amongst Scottish farmers. This season he has acted in one section or other at almost all of the important shows. His reputation as a man is of the highest, and as a judge he excels in selecting young, unfed stock. Animals overloaded with fat never command his admiration, and he is an out-and-out Scottish judge. That is to say, his preferences are altogether for those lines of judging which are closely identified with the Clydesdale interest. We can honestly congratulate the Exposition authorities on this appointment, and trust that they may be able to make such financial arrangements as will ensure Mr. Weir's attendance at Chicago.

A great many shows have taken place in the west and east of Scotland. The principal was probably that held at Stirling a fortnight ago. Almost all classes of stock were represented—Stirling being on the borderland between the south of Scotland and the west, between the feeding district and the dairy district, consequently there was a grand display of all classes. We had Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, as well as Ayrshires; hunting horses and roadster horses, as well as Clydesdales, and a good show of ponies; black faced sheep, along with a good representation of Border Leicesters. Then three of the principal shows in Fifeshire took place on successive Saturdays. Fifeshire is a county in which there is a great variety of agricultural labor. The example of Mr. Gilmour, of Montrave, has induced many tenant farmers to make exertions for the improvement of their draught horses. The classes of the show in this section are divided into two—one being open to all, and the other restricted to tenant farmers. It is not often, but it sometimes happens, that Mr. Gilmour is defeated in the open class by a tenant farmer, and in the class restricted to the tenants some very good animals were shown. In former years Mr. Gilmour's strongest opponent was Mr. Balfour, of Balbirnie, but for some reason or other he has this year withdrawn from competition. The Balbirnie stud was established some considerable time before the Montrave stud, and from time to time has been represented at the principal shows by some really first-class specimens. This year Mr. Gilmour is showing mainly young stock bred by himself, and got by Prince of Albion. The dairy cattle in Fifeshire are of a strong and heavy character. Some of them designated the dairy classes have strongly marked Ayrshire characteristics, but are rather heavier than the West of Scotland Ayrshires. The formation of their vessels is also suggestive that their increased weight has been secured by the use of a Shorthorn cross. Shorthorns in Fifeshire are a grand breed; not only Mr. Gilmour, but also Mr. Christie, of Dairsie, and Mr. Hill, of Langside, exhibited some fine specimens of the red, white and roan. Of course the best Aberdeen-Angus herd in Fifeshire is that of Mrs. and Miss Morrison Duncan, of Naughton. This is a very old herd, being descended from one of the oldest of the Aberdeen-Angus tribes, and both the ladies, who are the proprietors, are quite enthusiastic in their patronage of the breed. Mrs. Morrison Duncan's father was owner of the best herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the time of the first visit of the Highland Society to Inverness, somewhere about fifty years ago. The Stirling Show, to which reference has incidentally been made, was remarkable in the Clydesdale classes for the extraordinary success of the stud of Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield. He almost swept the boards with first-prize animals. Another exhibitor who showed very excellent stock was Mr. R. C. Macfarlane, of Greenburn, Blairdrummond, a gentleman who owns one of the best of the younger horses—Crown and Feather. Still another notable local exhibition was that held at East Kilbride a week ago. This is an unique gathering. The Society was instituted so long ago as 1816, and the town is one of those old-fashioned places which were once of great importance, but have been shunted into a corner by the formation of railroads and the abolition of stage coaches. It contains some of the old hostleries, which at once suggest to the onlooker a four-in-hand coach, with jaded travellers seeking rest and refreshment. But no four-in-hand comes that way now, except an occasional one during the summer on pleasure bent. For one day in the year the old town shakes itself out of its lethargy, becomes exceedingly alive, is besieged by all the travelling showmen in the country, and thronged by every country lad and lass for a dozen miles around. Kilbride show-day is a rural holiday, and has been so for many generations. As an exhibition of stock it is not without a measure of interest, but is rather a parade of animals that have already won at other shows than of young stock. This year, for the first time, Mr. Riddell sent out his famous champion mare Sunrise to grace Kilbride Show. She bears her honors well, and once more defeated a strong field. There was also a capital show of light-legged horses, including Hackneys. The town is in the centre of a very wide district, the best grazing

land in Lanarkshire, and is distant some ten miles from Glasgow, into which many of the farmers drive milk day by day. Good butter is made on old-fashioned principles by the farmers' wives, and the district is one of the best in Lanarkshire in which to spend a holiday. Naturally, therefore, the show of Ayrshires is well worth seeing, but, unfortunately, a great deal of what is called doctoring goes on. The show management is somewhat conservative, and permits a great amount of cruelty which no other show in Scotland would tolerate. It is hoped that this may soon be remedied.

The Royal Agricultural Society have had a very successful show at Chester. This Society enjoys the patronage of the upper ten in a way that ensures its prosperity no matter almost where its show may be held. This year, at the ancient city of Chester, it has been under the presidency of the wealthiest peer in England, the Duke of Westminster, a gentleman who wears very plain clothes, and owns the larger portion of the most valuable part of the city of London, and reckons his daily income, not by hundreds, but by thousands of pounds. He is, perhaps, best known to horse people as a high-toned patron of the turf, and the owner of some of the best race horses that have been seen in England within the last twenty years. If one were meeting him on a country road he would not imagine that he was a Duke. He might be excused if he concluded that he was a respectable tradesman having an afternoon walk. On one occasion it is said that the Duke entered a picture dealer's place in London. The proprietor was absent, and the assistant who waited on the Duke, being ignorant of his identity, and judging by his clothes, took very little interest in him—was, in fact, barely civil. The Duke made one or two polite enquiries, and finally left, saying: "Well, when Mr. So-and-Socomesin begoodenoughtotellhimthat the Duke of Westminster called." We will not describe the feelings of the assistant. This year, during the show week, His Grace entertained a very fashionable company at Eaton Hall, and at the general meeting in the showyard there were present, besides the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, the Dukes of Devonshire, and Richmond, and Gordon, a great retinue of Earls and Lords, Baronets, M. P.'s, and esquire galore. When one finds that in a large measure, as a result of such patronage, such attendances at the gates were secured as 21,000, 20,000 and 50,000, he may be pardoned for being sceptical regarding the alleged growth of democratic sentiment. The truth of the matter is, that as a rule no one is more eager to bask under the shade of royalty than the average political democrat. But to return to the show. As a general exhibition of British farming and live stock, the Chester meeting was fully up to the usual form of the Royal Agricultural Society. The outstanding features were unquestionably the Shorthorn, Welsh and Jersey cattle, and the Shropshire sheep. Horses of all breeds were equally represented—Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Hackneys, Hunters, Cleveland Bays, Coaching horses and ponies, being in respect of numbers and quality all very fair representations of the proportions in which the various breeds exist in Great Britain. The three distinctive Scottish breeds of Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and Ayrshire cattle were rather deficient in numbers, but very distinctly excelling in quality. In the dairy classes a novelty was introduced—a section in which there was a very large entry, and the results tested not by points in appearance, but by the weight and quality of the butter produced from the milk. The cows entered in this class were mostly Shorthorns and Shorthorn crosses, Jerseys and a very few Ayrshires. The cows were milked on the Sabbath evening at five o'clock, under supervision of the stewards. They were then weighed and classed A and B according to their weight, those making 1,100 pounds or more live weight being in class A, and those under that figure in class B. In actual weight of milk produced the best result was got from one of Sir Mark J. Stewart's Ayrshires, but as the prize was decided, not by milk, but by butter produced from the milk, the Ayrshires were out of the running, and all the prizes in the heavier classes went to the Shorthorns, and in the lighter classes to the Jerseys. In the class restricted to the various breeds the champion Shorthorn was the celebrated bull New Year's Gift, and the champion cow Mr. Stratton's Timbrel 23rd. An important feature of the Shorthorn exhibits was the success of Aberdeen cattle. New Year's Gift was bred by Lord Lovat in Inverness-shire. First prize three-year-old was Mr. Graham's Fairy King, a Booth bull bred by the Duke of Northumberland, and one of the best animals of his age in Great Britain. The first two-year-old bull is owned by a famous breeder, Mr. James Handley, and named Royal Harbinger. Lord Polwarth was owner of the first prize cow, Wave of Loch Leven, a nice animal whose sire was a Warlabull. The reserve champion was Mr. Robert Thompson's beautiful heifer Margaret Millicent. This is one of the best cows of the Shorthorn breed. She was a very close second to Mr. Stratton's Timbrel 23rd for the supreme honor. Several grand Herefords were exhibited, but the classes, except that for yearling heifer, were not large. Similar remarks apply to the Devons and Suffex. The Welsh cattle have undoubtedly through this show made an advance in popular favor. A gentleman bearing the distinctly Welsh name of Lord Harlech showed some grand cattle, and is a noble leader for the men of Harlech. The best cows were shown by Col. Henry Platt, whose

place in Carnarvonshire we hardly know how to spell, and do not profess to be able to pronounce. The famous Red Polled cattle from Norfolk form a good show, and the feature of the Aberdeen-Angus section is the success of Ballindalloch animals and Ballindalloch breed. This wonderful breed of cattle is going forward conquering and to conquer. The exhibits came from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and the show was one of which the breeders have every cause to be proud. The most successful exhibitors of Galloways were Mr. Leonard Pilkington and Mr. Cunningham, of Tarbreoch. Mr. Pilkington and Sir Mark J. Stewart were the only exhibitors of Ayrshires. Jerseys were in the hands of such men as Lord Rothschild, so that whatever money can do will certainly be done for them.

It is customary to say all manner of evil falsely regarding the exhibition of Clydesdales at the Royal. The prophets of evil have, however, been hopelessly out of their reckoning regarding the show of 1883. The tale was circulated on Saturday evening that there would not be above three or four in any of the classes. "A poor show" was the sapient observation. The appearance of the yard on Monday morning, however, completely belied this croaking. Not since Windsor—and before that date, not since Newcastle in 1887, or York in 1883—has there been so good a show of Clydesdales at the Royal as there is in 1883. The entries are fairly numerous; there are not more than two empty stalls in any class, in one or two cases there is but one, and in the majority of cases there are none. The judges appointed were Messrs. John M. Martin, Auchendennan, and Andrew Ralston, Glamis; but we regret to announce that Mr. Ralston was laid aside by illness, and his place was taken by Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton, Cumberland, a well-known judge in the north of England. He likes a strong animal; and, on the whole, the preference all through the classes was given to such. The class, the awards in which gave rise to considerable discussion, was that of two-year-old fillies. We confess that it was not easy to follow the line taken by the judges, but they certainly gave very good reasons for their action, and were not to be moved from their positions. That being so, there is little use in canvassing the question. There was certainly no favoritism to individuals, and in most cases the method of placing of the stock could be very fairly defended. The veterinary examination, as usual, gave the Clydesdales an uncommonly good bill of health, and we did not learn that any had been disqualified by the vets. Every horse entered in the first class for three-year-old stallions appeared. A short list was sent to the vets., consisting of the two sons of Macgregor, The MacVinnie (3318), and The MacHugh (3597), the Rosehaugh colt Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, and last year's winner, Sir Harry (9411), from Edengrove. The Rosehaugh horse has grown well, and is a big, handsome animal, with really good action. As will be remembered, he was got by Prince of Albion, out of the well-bred mare Alice Grey, bred by Mr. Waddell, of Inch, and got by Springhill Darnley, out of the well-known big mare Blossom, by Prince of Wales, that was first at Glasgow in 1883, beating the Auchendennan fillies, Alice Lee and Dina Vernon. Mr. Fletcher's horse was greatly admired last year at Inverness, where he was third, and many a year he would have been a good first at the Royal. Sir Harry is a very evenly built horse, with sweetly turned top and beautiful hind legs. His fore feet are perhaps just a trifle flat, but he moves very well, and was a favorite. He is growing well, and Mr. Graham had very good reason to expect that he would not be far away when the first ticket was handed out. MacHugh stood second at Kilmarnock to Belvidere, and is owned by Mr. Andrew Montgomery. He is the Dalbeattie premium horse, and has capital fore feet and legs, grand short fore arms well-filled with muscle, and a right good back and well-sprung ribs. His hind legs are not as well formed as his fore legs, and his color is a little light. His breeder was Mr. J. Grierson, Stockerton, and he is quite a first-class horse. The MacVinnie, in the opinion of some very good judges, was the best horse in the class. He is owned by Mr. Smith, Blaen Point, Chester, who showed some very fine stock. The MacVinnie was bred by Mr. M'Cartney, Portmarty, and was first at Dalbeattie when a yearling. He has grand fore legs and feet, a well-turned top, and is a good mover. He is, perhaps, rather light in his thighs, but there is no doubt that he is a first-rate horse. The MacHugh was put first, Sir Harry second, the MacVinnie third, and Prince Albert of Rosehaugh fourth. In the class for two-year-olds there were but three entries, and all were forward. The vets. passed the lot, and the winner was certainly not difficult to find. Montrave Kenneth, owned by Mr. Smith. He is a magnificent, big, strong horse, with broad, big, heavy flat bones and good feet. Possibly he is rather coarser in the head than one would like, but his match in many other points is more easily thought about than found. He was bred by Mr. Gilmore, and got by Prince of Albion, out of Keepsake, own sister to Newtonaids. Last year he was first when a yearling at Dalbeattie, and Englishmen should fancy him and think Mr. Smith did well to introduce such a horse into Cheshire. Lord Polwarth was second with Knight of the Garter, a useful, well-balanced kind of horse, bred by Mr. M. Craig Lusk, and got by Knight of Lothian. The Lords Cecil were third with Curfew, by Claymore. There was but one absentee from among

the six entered in the yearling class, and all the five came back from the vets. but one. If we were going to quarrel with the judges it would be for the awards in this class. No doubt the first horse, Mr. Pilkington's Royal Standard, formerly known as The Royal Link, and winner of first at Aberdeen, Kilmarnock and Ayr, is a splendid, big, powerful horse, and for weight and substance far surpassed his opponents. Looking to his past career in strong competition it is not easy to displace him, but yet a fairly good case can be made out for the view that the second or third are to be preferred. The second, Mr. William Park's third Glasgow, Prince of Brunstane, is a beautifully balanced, sweet colt—being a late foal, he is, of course, back in size, but is a really good kind. The third, however, is a beauty. He is owned by Mr. T. Smith, Blaen Point, and is one of last year's Montrave foals. He is named Montrave President, and was never shown before. He is out of Primrose, and is therefore own brother to Mr. Wm. Taylor's colt and Mr. Douglas Fletcher's first H. and A. S. filly, Montrave Primula. His feet and pasterns are faultless, and he is another Rosemount, only of a far better color. The remaining colt of the four was Lord Polwarth's well-built, closely-coupled colt, Border Knight, bred by himself and got by Knight of Lothian. The order was—Mr. Pilkington's Royalist colt, Royal Standard, first; Prince of Brunstane, second; Montrave President, third; and Border Knight, fourth. The female classes were better than the male classes. There were eight entries and six exhibits in the brood mare class. All six were useful, sound mares, and we have known a mare of less merit than the last of them win at the Royal. On the whole, although something is to be said for a different method of placing them, the awards were generally corroborated. Messrs. Percival, Burgh by Sands, were first with their well-known, big, prize mare, Flash Girl, by Flashwood. She was first last year at the leading Cumberland shows, and is a great handsome mare. She was got by Flashwood, and certainly does him no discredit. Mr. Thomas Smith got second and fourth prizes with two really nice mares. His second was the Prince of Wales mare Matilda, which stood first at Dalbeattie as a two-year-old filly. Her breeder was Mr. George M. Laws, Inchney, by Airdrie, who never grudges to use a good horse. She has a foal at foot by Macgregor. Mr. Smith's fourth mare, Lady Peggy, by Master of Blantyre, was not far off being the best in the class. She was bred by Mr. M'Queen, of Crofts, and got by Master of Blantyre. Her feet and limbs can simply not be beaten; and she is sure to be further heard of. Last year she beat a strong contingent of Shires and Clydesdales at the Yorkshire, and is quite like repeating the performance. Lords A. and L. Cecil made a first-class third with their well-known mare Cynthia, the reserve champion last year, and winner of numerous prizes in the south of England. Amongst the three-year-old fillies there were several first-class animals shown. Mr. Pilkington's invincible Queen of the Roses was first. She has cleaned greatly since Kilmarnock, and is at present as formidable a competitor as any one need to encounter. Next to her was placed a new comer—at least to most of our readers an unknown mare—Mr. Thomas Smith's Crosby Queen. Mr. Brockbank bred many good Clydesdales in his time; we venture to doubt whether he ever bred a better than this. Her present owner is Mr. Thomas Smith, Blaen Point, and we somewhat incline to the belief that amongst mares of her age she would be rather a hard nut to crack. She is well-set on at the ground, and is an uncommonly good mover. She was bought at Mr. Foster's sale by Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Foster bought her at Mr. Brockbank's sale. Her sire was Lothian King, and we rather think she is the best seen amongst his progeny. The Lords A. and L. Cecil were third with the Lord Ailsa filly, Pride of Auchintoshan, looking fairly well, and Mr. Graham, of Edengrove, was fourth and highly commended with a second Crosby filly, Crosby Jewel. This is a level, thick, short-legged, breeding-like mare. Her action lacks the abandon of the second prize winner, but as a typical breeding mare she has merits all her own. Her sire was The Claimant, and her dam the high-priced Challenger mare Jewel of Parkhead. Once more a class—that of two-year-old fillies—contained eight entries. All of them appeared but one, the absentee being Mr. Pilkington's Rival Belle—a sweet filly which won at Moffat Show last year. The awards in this class were variously viewed, chiefly because of the fact that Mr. Douglas Fletcher's Montrave Marietta, which stood so well in last year at Inverness, was left out altogether, with Sir Mark J. Stewart's filly Merry Maggie, which can hardly be beaten when viewed standing; but her action is so defective that it is a sore puzzle to know what to do with her. Mr. Graham was first with his well-known Macgregor filly Royal Rose, a choice mare with excellent feet and pasterns. She is found fault with as having weak hind legs, and a deficiency in strength of thighs, but she seemed rightly enough placed first. Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher was second with a very massive, powerful filly, Alma, by Cairnbrogie Stamp, out of the dam of Prince Albert of Rosehaugh. She has grand feet and pasterns, and moves fairly well, although rather wide in front. Lord Polwarth was third with Miss Daisy, a well-known prize winner got by Knight of Lothian, and Mr. Smith was fourth with Francesha, another daughter of the same horse, bred by Mr. Gifford, Ingliston. She is

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a good mover, of fair quality. Mr. Graham was fifth with Lothian Queen, the daughter of Lothian King and the dual Royal first mare Lizzie of Inchparks. The Clydesdale class of the show was that for yearling fillies. Alike in numbers and quality it far surpassed the others, amongst the entries and exhibits being the first Castle-Douglas, first Kilmarnock, and first Avr fillies, as well as others almost equally good. There were eleven entries, and nine appeared. Mr. W. Graham was rightly first with the first at Castle-Douglas, by Patrician, and bred by the Messrs. Shennan. She is locking very well, and has gone the right way. The Carlung filly that was first at Kilmarnock, now owned by Mr. Pilkington, was a very strong second. She, too, has fully justified the good opinions that were formed of her. Mr. Andrew McClelland, Glenturk, was third with his prime, big filly by Top Knot, which has been successfully exhibited at all the shows this season. She has good feet and legs, and a magnificent top. Mr. Smith was fourth with Red Rose, the Macgregor filly that was first at Ayr. The Marquis of Londonderry was fifth with a very sweet filly by Castlereagh, and Mr. Smith was sixth with Leezie Lindsay, bred by Mr. Picken, Torrs, and first as a foal last year.

The gentlemen who acted as judges of Hackneys are both well-known in the North—namely, Messrs. Alex. Morton, Gowanbank, Darvel, and James Griggs, South Creak, Fakenham, the latter being the first who was introduced into Scotland as the English judge under the scheme of the Scottish Committee. There was some little grumbling about the awards, as there always is, but on the whole the work was thoroughly well done, and it was certainly not a case of giving prizes to men. The animals were winning according to the judgment of the bench, and a complete stranger led the brood mare class, and won the championship for mares with foal. This was Mr. Edward Green, The Moors, Welshpool, and the mare was Modesty (1731), a chestnut, bred by Mr. Moore Burn Butts, but, as far as we could learn, hitherto unknown to fame. But to begin with the first class—for stallions foaled in 1890, and above 15 hands. The Halewood Stud Company were first here with the first at London, Astonishment II. (3122). He was looking thinner than at London, but is a very stylish, gay horse, and was, without hesitation, awarded the gold medal as the best stallion. Mr. D. Sowerby, Hull, was second with Gentleman John, which stood third at London. He has greatly improved since then, and was quite fit to get in front of Mr. Alfred Lewis' Stylish Shot, which stood second at London. He has grown a little heavier, and does not move so well as at the earlier show. The next class, for stallions foaled in 1890 not over 15 hands, was a little larger, containing five entries, and the quality was quite good. The first prize winner was again the London first, Dr. Fred, owned by Mr. J. E. Anderton, Breeze Hill, Preston, and got by Renown, out of Coral Girl. He seems at present to threaten to grow rather thick and coarse, and can hardly be said to have improved on his London form. Mr. John Lett, of Cleveland Bay fame, was second with Hafas, got by Lord Swanland, out of Vestas, by Prickwillow. He is a good horse standing, but his movement could be improved. Mr. Joseph Wood was third with Winal Fireaway, a black horse got by Old Fireaway, out of Heather, by Moore's Confidence. He promises to grow into a very good horse. The reserve was Mr. Haselwood's Charmer, by Cadet, a beautiful horse well named. The class which followed for two-year-olds was a splendid one, composed of fine horses, fairly numerous and choice in quality. Thirteen returned from the vets., and after a deal of trouble this was reduced to the more manageable proportions of eight. Mr. Arthur Fewson had an outstanding winner in Hedon Squire, a noble animal of great style and a faultless performer. He is regarded as the best of his age seen this season, and is not recalled by North countrymen as having been out before. There is in him every promise that he will make a champion winner ere very long. He has a deal of quality, and carries a fine riding neck and shoulder. He was got by Rufus, out of Polly (494), by Fireaway, and was deservedly reserve for the championship. Mr. Charles Mitchell, Enthorpe House, Market Weighton, owns the second horse, Enthorpe Prince. There was a long contest between this horse and that eventually placed third, Mr. Stephenson's Goodmanham Squire, a beautiful horse by Ganymede. Enthorpe Prince moves well, and gives a good show. He was second in London. His sire was His Majesty (2513), and his dam Peg (3171), by Superior. Goodmanham Squire is a grand colt that looks like making the best of the lot. He has beautiful action and is uncommonly good in the forehead, but rather lacks timber. If he comes to strength he will make a valuable sire. The reserve was Mr. W. Waterhouse's Success III., a choice chestnut, and thought by some to be the most handsome horse in the show. He is own brother to Ganymede. He was first at the Great Yorkshire last year, but did not move quite so well on Monday. Mr. Samuel Webb came next with the Vigorous colt, Penipontentary, and a very good colt in the class was Gold Quartz, owned by the Halewood Company. He was got by Goldfinder VI., out of Anemone, by Donal Grant, and has as many Hackney points as any colt in the class, but was going rather amiss. Brood mares above 15 hands were a most magnificent show, and well worth going to see. Modesty, owned by Mr. Green, to which reference has already been made,

was a clear winner for points standing, but her position was severely criticised. She could perhaps have done with a little more action, but if she possessed that she would be invincible. Her sire was Lord Derby II., and her dam Snowdrop (324), by Denmark. A great price would not buy her, and Mr. Green, who is one of the best men to be met at a Royal Show, is entitled to be proud of his championship with this delightful mare. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was second with New York (1296), a famous prize winner and a very good animal. She has better action than the first, but lacks the Hackney points. She is rather square in the shoulder, and her neck is just thick enough. Mr. Waterhouse owns the third mare, Bury Sunflower, a beautiful chestnut, bred by Mr. John Rowell. This is a mare of a high order of merit, but rather ragged in her quarters at present, as she is nursing well a choice foal by Agility. Mr. Harry Livesey's fourth is the famous black-brown mare Agnes, which stood second at London. The judges differed hopelessly regarding the positions of the third and fourth, and Mr. Benson, of the Halewood Company, was called in to decide the tie. The positions announced are those assigned by him. Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., was fifth with Ferry Queen, a useful Norfolk mare by Norfolk Count. It ought to have been said that New York was the reserve for the female gold medal. Mares under 15 hands made a good class, but not up to the former in quality. Mr. Geo. Jackson, Bandwood House, King's Heath, was first with Minnie, a sweet little chestnut mare, but rather strong in her shoulder. She was shown in good form. She was got by Cadet, out of a mare by Hue and Cry Shales. The Prince of Wales was second again in this class with Constance (63), a strong brood mare of the harness type, got by Cannon Ball, and having foal at foot by Cadet. Mr. Temple was third with Shirley, a daughter of Cadet, of the real Hackney type, and good quality. Mr. Harry Livesey was fourth with the beautiful chestnut mare Lady Alice, winner of many prizes. She has been bought by Mr. C. E. Galbraith, and will very probably be seen at Edinburgh. She was got by Lord Derby II., and is an excellent mare of her class and size. For mare or gelding, about 14 hands and up to 15 stones, Mr. Fewson got first with the chestnut, Skidby Belle, a strong riding mare; and for the next class, up to 12 stones, Mr. Pope, Cannon House, was first with his famous Lady Isabella (2104), by D'Oyly's Confidence. She is a splendid mare of her class and type. Mr. Thomas Roberts, 41 Ranelagh Street, was second with Belle of the Ball, a roan mare got by a son of Confidence. She is a strong mare, perhaps rather more of the driving than the riding type, and of the same line of breeding as Lady Lofly, to which she bears some resemblance. Mr. Fewson was third with the bay gelding, The Masher, by Danegelt, a really good specimen, but a little down in his back. Lady Brooke was fourth with the beautiful lady's pony, Queen of the Dale.

The largest class amongst the sheep was that of Shropshires. Indeed, so large were the classes and of such quality, that in some cases quite a fourth of them were commended in some form or another. They seemed to be the only class of stock for which there was a demand from America and Canada, and several of the best pens have been purchased by Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, Ontario. He has not confined his attention to Shropshires alone, but has also bought some of the prominent prize winners among the Cotswolds and the Oxford-Downs. The third prize shearing Cotswold ram, a very smart sheep, is one of his purchases, and he also bought the first prize pen of three Cotswold ram lambs, an excellent lot, which were purchased so long ago as April. Amongst Oxford-Downs Mr. Miller has purchased Mr. Albert Brassey's first prize shearing ram, a sheep which has been first wherever exhibited this season, and has been shown pretty frequently. Another of his purchases in this section is the unbeaten pen of three ram lambs, also bought from Mr. Brassey, and yet a third purchase is the first prize pen of three Oxford-Down shearing ewes. They also are the property of Mr. Brassey, have been frequently shown and never beaten. In taking over such quality of stock Mr. Miller is reflecting credit on Canada, and his eager energy will, we trust, meet with ample reward. The first prize Shropshire ram is one of the most magnificent sheep of the tribe exhibited. His owner is Mr. Berry, Birmingham, and his victory was distinctly popular with all classes. The well-known Scottish fancier of the breed, Mr. David Buttar, of Corston, showed some choice specimens, and even in such heavy classes was able to secure honorable mention; thus showing that these valuable sheep can be bred under climatic conditions very far from being as favorable as those they are familiar with in their native district. The third prize shearing ram, in a class of eighty entries, has been purchased by Mr. Miller for exportation to Canada. This ram was very highly thought of by all with whom we conversed, and will doubtless be highly popular in Canada. From the same firm Mr. Miller purchased the third pen of three Shropshire ram lambs, an excellent lot that should be received with marked favor. The corresponding pen of ewes was also purchased by Mr. Miller, and it contained one of the best ewes in the show. But not content with this, he has secured the first prize pen of shearing ewes from Mr. Thos. Fenn, at Ludlow. This pen were also first at the Bath and West of England show, and are a really grand lot. The strong boned and

perhaps rather coarse sheep, the Lincolnshire breed, are in great favor in South America, and we met one or two buyers from that part of the world who were anxious to secure sheep of this race. Altogether the Royal Show of '03 will be remembered by all who visited it as one of the best in a long series of good exhibitions.

SCOTLAND YET.

FARM.

Timely Notes.

ANCESTRAL WISDOM.

Superintendent Gregg, of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes, made a good point in stating, "I think too much of my father to do all things as he did." By this he did not mean to convey the idea that he considered his father a nincompoop, but rather that by the light of his predecessor's experience he was able to see his way clearer to improving on his practice. Too many keep on the old, well-beaten track of farming in the ancient manner, for no other reason than that their fathers did so. Of this persuasion are those that use the old dash churn, flat milk-pans, keep scrub cattle, don't take a farm paper, never attend an institute for they know it all, &c., &c.

BUYING A BULL.

This season I have seen strongly exhibited the dislike or distrust that most farmers have of what they call aged bulls. No less than three first-class Shorthorn bulls in my immediate neighborhood, ranging in age from 4 to 6 years, could not be sold in their own vicinity on account of this very foolish prejudice, but were sold to parties at a distance. In two cases parties who refused these highly-bred and useful animals are now using young scrub bull of the poorest kind. Now, is a bull aged at 6 years is he not in his prime? My experience goes to prove that a bull who has not been abused when growing will beget better stock after he reaches maturity than it is possible or reasonable to expect for an immature yearling to do. The trouble very often arises from the fact that a young bull is generally—if not always—over-worked, and so permanently injured; hence, when he arrives at maturity he is more or less stunted. For my own part I would buy a strong, vigorous, active 5 or 6-year-old bull every time before I would buy an untried and immature yearling. Again, it is worse than folly to throw away your good, pedigreed bull after using him for only a couple of years on grade stock, and retard the improvement of your stock by using a grade bull or mongrel. If you don't see your way to buying a new bull to replace your present one—that is, if he really wants replacing—keep him on another year, or take your cows to some neighbor who has another pure-bred bull, but do not use a grade.

SCHEDULED CATTLE AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Canadian fat-cattle and "stocker" trade is now feeling the full effect of the embargo placed on them last year, and is being rapidly ruined. Among all the other remedies proposed for this state of things, I am surprised that our High Commissioner in London is not empowered to make concessions to our chief customer, England, in the way of customs duties. Events have lately proved pretty conclusively that we can't get along without the English market, and would it not be only fair—and greatly also to our own interest—to give a little to regain our prestige in the opinion of the English people, instead of always asking for more. We ask for concessions for this and for that—and what do we offer in return? Are we not like the thankless children of King Lear? We want all our parent can give us, and then we would turn her out-of-doors as a recompense. It would be politic and only a measure of justice that we should make some small return to England for the privilege of free entry into her markets. Let us take off the duties on some of her principal exports, and we would find that England would meet us more than half way. We spend tens of thousands of dollars in trying to work up a one-horse trade with the West Indies, France and Australia, and neglect our best customer, England, who is worth more to us than all the others put together.

BUSINESS POLITICS.

The farmers at last, through their association, the Patrons of Industry, are bringing their political opinions into line with business requirements. Let us hope they will vote also in the right way at every election as it comes up, and then we would have some of our burdens removed and others lightened. The Patrons' deputation that waited on the Finance Minister asked none too much, and could have asked a great deal more.

GENERAL.

Care for your horse—stable in fly-time—white-wash stables inside, and keep cool, clean and dark. Put up plenty of fruit for winter use; there is abundance of it this season, and will be very welcome when the snow is flying next January. Use plenty of oil on your machinery, and keep your knives sharp. It is easy enough to sharpen the sections with one of the numerous knife-sharpeners now so common.

IN VICTA.

Calgary Summer Fair.

Well, the days of the summer fair have come and gone. Certainly, if perfect weather, a good exhibit, a large, enthusiastic crowd, and an interesting programme each day so carefully arranged and varied as to pander to each individual taste, can make a success, the officers and directors of the Calgary Agricultural Association are to be congratulated on the result of their untiring efforts. Being the first summer fair held here it was somewhat of an experiment, and that the result has more than exceeded the expectations must be very gratifying to the promoters, and a good augury of the successes in store for the future.

It is a good thing to see the farmers and ranchers of this great Alberta waking up to the fact of the good to be got from an exhibition. Next year I trust it will not be the minority but the majority who will profit by it. One very serious drawback is the distance some of the stock has to be brought for exhibition, and the limited accommodation on the grounds as yet; but before long, with better railway facilities and the expenditure of more money on necessary improvements, the Calgary exhibition, as it is the very centre of the largest ranching country in the Dominion, should be something looked forward to by all the stockmen of our country. But if the exhibit was not large it was very creditable, as every exhibit was first-class. In horses, Messrs. R. and J. A. Turner, of the Clydesdale Ranch, Calgary, showed their famous stallion, Balgreggan Hero, imported [1591] (8446), and, as might be expected, he carried off all the honors in his particular class. A description of his many good points seems superfluous, as he is so well-known, having won the first prizes and sweepstakes at the Winnipeg Industrial for the past two years, and also carrying off first prize at Toronto as a yearling. Sufficient to say he is a magnificent four-year-old bay, weighing about a ton, and that he is the horse chosen by the commissioners to represent the Northwest at the World's Fair is all that need be said. Messrs. Turner Bros. send him east in July to the Winnipeg fair, and from there on to Chicago, where we will probably hear great things of him. In the same class, as a two-year-old, Scotland's Wonder, owned by Mr. Kerfoot, of Cochrane, carried off first. He, too, is a magnificent horse, and well deserved the honors which he won. Mr. Bryce Wright had also on view his Clyde mare, Elsie, who probably has few equals in Canada. This mare has captured no fewer than seventeen first prizes in the Eastern Provinces. Mr. Bell Irvine also showed some fine Clyde colts.

In Hackneys, Rawlinson Bros. showed some beauties—Robin Adair, a grand three-year-old, and Ringleader, equally good in the two-year-old class. Both these Mr. Rawlinson hopes to take to the Winnipeg exhibition in July.

In the blood horses, Mr. J. R. Sutherland was to the front with a magnificent string of eleven—Sharper Goldust, a five-year-old stallion; May Sharper, dam Lulu West, by Sharper; Nubia, dam Lulu West, by Numidian; Cherry Ripe, full sister to Nubia; the others almost equally good. In the heavy draught and agricultural classes, the Calgary Cartage Company (Messrs. Douglas & Parlow) showed two very fine spans of each.

Mr. J. D. Shattuck, of Davisburg, Mr. R. G. Robinson, of the Elbow Park Ranch, Mr. J. McPherson, McHugh Bros., F. Price, D. M. Radcliffe, of Cochrane, and many others, also showed many fine things in horse-flesh. Mr. Shattuck is also an extensive breeder of Shorthorns, and had a very fine exhibit of 16 head on the grounds. Among them were Prince of the West (1218), a grand bull, thirteen months old, weighing 1200 pounds; Miss Temple, a beautiful prize cow, bred by Alex. Burns, Rockwood, Ont.; and Prairie Queen, another equally good. Mr. D. M. Radcliffe also showed some fine stock in this class, and Mr. Leacock some particularly fine Holsteins. Jos. McPherson and John Cowan were also extensive exhibitors in the different classes. In butter the exhibit was not a large one, but exceptionally good. Mr. D. M. Radcliffe carried off all the honors in creamery butter; his exhibit was of particularly fine quality, and something very good was also shown by A. W. Gillingham, of Trinisfail.

In the farmers' class, Mr. Trimbill, of Red Deer, Jos. McPherson and Mr. Leacock showed butter of a high quality. Unfortunately there was no cheese on exhibition. There is but one factory as yet in Alberta, and for some reason or other an exhibit was not sent in.

Salting Hides.

During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly or they will spoil, but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way, pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. Stretch out the flanks and legs so as to give the hides a chance to drain. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have laid over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt.

For a large, heavy hide it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller one or calf-skin in proportion to size.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

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

G. C., Butterfield, Man.:—"I have a cow with very sore teats; small white lumps come on, turn red, break and form scabs. It makes cow hard to milk. A neighbor has five cows affected the same way. Do you think it is cow pox? What do you recommend as a cure?"

[The eruption is possibly Cow Pox, or it may be caused by local irritation, as running through long swamp grass. Cow pox, though not usually a disease of a very serious nature, is troublesome in milk cows and very contagious. It is often transmitted from one cow to another by the hands of those engaged in milking. Cleanliness should be observed as fully as circumstances will permit. Bathe the udder morning and evening with tepid water, and apply after each bathing a lotion composed as follows:—Acetate of lead, one ounce; carbolic acid, half an ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce; water, one quart. Feed the animal laxative food, and give morning and evening in mash, for one week, hyposulphite of soda one ounce. Milking tubes should be used while the teats are very sore.]

GASTRITIS.

B. B., Elm Creek, Man.:—"One of your subscribers here is desirous of getting some information regarding a sickness which carried off a number of his calves, and advice as to what he should do with similar cases in future. The calves when born were to all appearance in perfect health and strong, but as soon as they got their mothers with them they scoured badly. Laudanum and the white of eggs were both tried, without the least sign of success. Their eyes sank in their heads, and their noses became icy cold. Some of them dropped off within twenty-four hours, others lingered on as long as three days."

[The first milk of the cow after calving contains a substance called colostrum, which acts as a natural purge to the calf, and in the cases which you have mentioned there appears to have been a superabundance of that agent, or of some other irritative substance. Change the food of the cow, and give in one dose the following laxative:—Epsom salts, twelve ounces; saltpetre, half an ounce; cream tartar, four ounces; treacle, half a pint; dissolve in one quart of hot water. Give the calf, according to age, from two to six ounces each of raw linseed oil and lime water; tincture of opium, two to four teaspoonfuls. This dose may be repeated in eight or ten hours, if necessary. If diarrhoea is persistent, give every two hours until it stops from two to four tablespoonfuls of the following mixture:—Tincture of catechu, tincture of opium, tincture of rhei, of each one ounce; chalk mixture, three ounces. If there is evidence of much pain, apply rugs wrung out of hot water to the abdomen.]

INFLAMMATION OF BURSE PATELLÆ.

O. L. McCULLOUGH, Miami, Man.:—"My yearling colt has been lame since last fall, and has a swelling in front of the stifle joint extending from the joint about five inches down. I blistered him in the winter, which reduced the swelling somewhat, and he was not so lame; but has since been worse, on account of having been run down and thrown by dogs. Please prescribe a cure."

[Apply blister as follows:—Mix together biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each one drachm; vaseline, one and a-half ounces. Rub the whole well in to the enlarged part; let it remain for forty-eight hours, then wash off and apply vaseline or lard to the blistered surface. When the blister has acted, turn the colt loose in a roomy and well-ventilated box stall. Give iodide of potassium, twenty grains morning and evening, for ten days, in bran mash. Repeat the blister in two weeks, or as soon as the skin is in proper condition.]

ANSWERED BY DR. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO.
YOUNG HORSE WITH SPLINTS.

EASTMAN SPRINGS:—"I have a young horse rising four years old with a splint on each fore leg, which are not very large, and do not cause any lameness."

[You must consider yourself fortunate that nature is so kind to your horse as to deposit the osseous material without trouble. Do not work your animal for a few weeks, and unless he goes lame do not interfere with the splints. To cause absorption of the enlargement, apply an ointment composed of biniodide of mercury, one drachm, and two ounces of lard. Apply a dressing to each splint, and no doubt removal of the enlargement will take place. This will not produce a blister.]

GARGET IN MARE.

BENJ. BLAKNEY, Albert, N. B.:—"I bought a mare in foal last April; when the foal was born, it sickened and died in twenty-four hours. The mare had a good supply of milk, which I tried to draw. The nipples commenced to swell, and in a short time broke just below the flank, and discharged a very thick, curdly, yellow matter; they then healed, only to break in another place. I wish to know what you call it, and how to treat the complaint."

[This disease is seldom seen in the mare, and is known as Mammitis or Garget of the Udder. The symptoms are so well described that I need not repeat them here, although you do not mention that progression is painful to the animal. She will, no doubt, be seen to walk with her hind limbs wide apart, and seldom, if ever, lies down during the progress of this complaint. All the symptoms of inflammation should be read in a former paper on the subject, for here we have inflammation that has terminated in suppuration of the lymphatic glands. The abscess should be opened as soon as they are seen to become soft after hot fomentation, and so long as gangrene does not take place you need not fear any fatal results. Apply a stimulating liniment: Olive oil, two ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; water of ammonia, one ounce; water, four ounces. Give some alterative powder composed as follows: Nitrate of potash, two ounces; sulphur, two ounces; resin powder, two ounces; licorice root, two ounces. To be well mixed, and a tablespoonful put twice a day in animal's food, which should be of a nourishing character.]

BARREN MARE.

H. BRYANT, Hamilton:—"I have an old favorite trotting mare, seventeen years old, which I cannot get in foal. She has been covered three years following, and takes the horse regularly every three weeks. Can you advise me any treatment likely to succeed?"

We have received so many enquiries as to the cause of sterility in mares that the following will be read with interest. Successful fecundation in the mare is the rule, as the result of coupling the male and female sexes at a certain period. Only those who are actually engaged in the breeding business, or are brought in contact with those, can comprehend the anxiety of owners of favorite animals to obtain some of their progeny. The intercourse, to be effective, depends upon the due performance of the act of copulation and conception by the female. This is not always the case, particularly in the mare; we may see copulation and expect conception, only to be disappointed in not seeing results. It may depend, as in the above case, in organic disease and old age combined; overfed or underfed animals do not readily breed together, the male may be infertile, fat animals are especially unfruitful; excitable, vicious mares are less likely to breed than those of a kind disposition. Chronic disease of the mucous membrane lining the vagina is a very common cause; usually the fluid discharged at frequent intervals is of a white, glutinous and odorless character, or it may be sour smelling and known among veterinarians as chronic metritis. Flexion of uterus and cervix is not uncommon; in these cases the os uteri is turned to one side, and during copulation it would be pressed to that side so as to entirely obstruct the passage of the uterus.

The most common cause of all, especially in virgin mares, viz., those that have never had a foal, is that the cervix or neck of the womb is too rigid, and the opening into it is too small to allow of impregnation. Various instruments have been devised to dilate the opening; the best that has been brought under our notice is Dr. C. C. Lyford's, of Minneapolis, U. S. A., who has devised an instrument for dilation of the cervix and its retention in that position, and is called a dilator and impregnator for mares. The directions are plain, explicit, and should be closely followed. To adjust and place impregnator in position pass the left hand, well oiled, into vagina of mare; with one finger open passage of the os uteri. Being satisfied that the passage through the cervix is all right, pass the impregnator, with dilator guarded by left hand, into position, which should be retained until the dilator is withdrawn; the end with its attached string should hang outside of vulva. The stallion may now be allowed to cover the mare. By no means allow the impregnator to remain in longer than five minutes after service. Upon withdrawal of impregnator the cervix immediately contracts, closing the os uteri so completely as to allow of little chance of the escape of the seminal fluid. The proprietors of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have purchased, and placed at the free disposal of their numerous readers, a complete set of these expensive instruments. They are in the care of Dr. Mole, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, who is answerable for their safe custody. All applications for loan should be made to him direct. A small deposit to guard against loss or injury will be demanded, and returned on receipt of instrument in good order, after defraying the usual express charges.

Miscellaneous.

MILDEW OF THE GRAPE.

AMATEUR:—"Last year I was fortunate enough to lose nearly all my grapes with what seemed to be mildew. It would be a boon to myself and others similarly troubled if the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would give a remedy."

[The various mildews and rots of the grape are the most serious diseases with which the grower has to contend. The black rot caused by the fungus (*Laestadia Bidwellii*) is the most destructive and widespread of the maladies affecting the grape. Downy mildew, brown and grey rot are all caused by a single fungus known as *Peronospora viticola*. When this fungus attacks the leaves it causes downy mildew; when found on the fruit, giving it a light brown appearance, it is called brown rot. And again, when attacking the young fruit, covering berries and stems with a grey-white mould, which arrests their growth at once, causing them to shrivel, dry grey rot is the term applied. Powdery mildew (*Uncinula spiralis*) attacks the upper side of the leaves, and is seen in meal-like patches on the young shoots and fruit. These patches continue to increase in thickness, and until they cause the cracking of the berries and render them susceptible to the attacks of other rot agencies. Spraying with copper compounds in some form has been found to act as a preventative to the above fungus diseases; but to insure success, our inquirer should have begun the treatment before the growth started in the spring, as advised in the first issue of the ADVOCATE for April; still, even if it has been neglected in the earlier stages, much can yet be done to stay the ravages by spraying with either the Bordeaux mixture or the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution, as recommended in that issue. As the downy mildew (*Peronospora viticola*) has been very severe in Ontario some years, and doubtless in the one referred to, we give the following from Prof. Craig:—"As a rule, it is first noticed on the fruit when about half formed, presenting a downy and frosted appearance, which gives place to a greyish-brown in later stages. Beginning with one or two varieties in the vineyard, the disease, if allowed to run its course, will spread rapidly, attacking other varieties which were at first exempt. It usually affects the leaves and wood later in the season, sometimes, in the case of early varieties, after the fruit has been gathered. For treatment the vines were sprayed with the following mixture:—Carbonate of copper, two ounces; ammonia, one and a-half pint; water, twenty-five gallons. As soon as the mildew made its appearance on the vines, two applications and the removal of all diseased berries had the effect of checking the spread of the malady, but at the same time demonstrated, when compared with former experiments, that the proper line of treatment leading to complete success lies in the early application of the remedy. The following is the course of treatment planned for our vineyard:— 1. All prunings, leaves, etc., to be carefully burned. 2. When the vines are uncovered in spring, spray them, including the trellises, with a simple solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol), one pound to fifteen gallons of water. 3. Spray with the ammoniacal copper carbonate, using the formulae already given, soon after the fruit sets; make two or three applications at intervals of ten days or two weeks, as the necessities of the case seem to demand. 4. Remove and destroy all diseased parts of the fruit and foliage.]

LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Answers to legal questions of subscribers, by a practicing barrister and solicitor, are published for our subscribers free.]

MASTER AND SERVANT.

SUBSCRIBER:—"Last spring I hired a farm laborer for five months, and after the man worked for me for one month and eleven days of the time he told me he had been offered better wages than he agreed with me for, and saying also he was sick and unable to work any longer. He then left and commenced next day to work for another man, where he has continued to work at the same kind of work. He demands from me, through his lawyer, a settlement at the same proportion of wages as was agreed upon for the five months (that is, for one month and eleven days). Will you please answer:—(a) Has he a right to his wages for one month and eleven days at the rate he demands? (b) Can he be compelled to put in his time?"

[Ans.—(a) Provided the man left your employ without just reason, as, for instance, being discharged by you, or leaving by your consent and approval, or because of being ill-treated or abused, or by reason of your refusal to pay wages due to him under the contract, but simply because of getting a better offer of wages, or because he would prefer to work for another person, etc., then the man is not entitled to collect from you any wages whatever for the work done during the one month and eleven days. He, having entered into a contract for five months, is required by law to work out his time before the law will assist him to recover anything for his wages. (b) You cannot compel him to work out his time with you. Your remedy in this branch of the case is only an action against him for damages sustained by you by reason of his quitting you.]

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Horticultural Notes.

Keep the soil moist and cool by cultivating often and thoroughly.

Give the sprouts from fruit and ornamental trees the same attention that you give to the weeds.

Electrified earth is the latest device for attempting to hasten the germination of and the growth of seeds.

Keep the garden busy growing useful crops; always have the ground occupied, otherwise it will be occupied with weeds.

When a young orchard is set out in a stiff sod and left to live or die, the most wonderful thing about it is that some of the trees will survive this treatment and live to bear several crops of fruit before succumbing to such gross negligence.

A cheap hand-weeder, which works splendidly, may be made by grinding an old case-knife on both sides and then bending the blade about two inches from the point.

When the farmer goes to his friends in the town and sees the trim rows of strawberry and raspberry plants loaded with berries, he begins to feel how foolish he was to depend for his supply upon the crops which grow in the fence corners. One row of good bushes is worth all the wild ones on a hundred acres. Every farmer should have a good assortment of small fruits for the use of his family.

The failure of fruit crops is as often due to the carelessness of the farmer as to bad seasons. Too many growers expect to raise fruit without working for it. A fruit farm will not run itself any more than any other business. Good culture, good pruning and the destruction of insect pests are necessary, so also is the application of some plant food; the average cultivator is slow to learn what amount of manure a bit of land pushed to its utmost will absorb. The market gardener is the man who best understands this, and he furnishes an object lesson that his neighbors can well afford to study.

The man who desires fruit should keep his trees healthy and vigorous, but to do this something must be done besides keeping them in grass, a crop of hay being taken off the land each year. A good plan is to pasture the orchard with sheep or pigs, for they will return the manure to the orchard and pick up all fallen apples, thus destroying the worms; but a better plan is to keep the soil cultivated, thus allowing the air to have access to the roots, keeping the soil moist in the droughts of summer.

Bagging of grapes, as a means of protecting them from birds, insects and rots, is steadily growing in popular favor. L. Miller gives his opinion in American Gardening as follows:—"The bagging of grapes at the proper time is a sure preventative of the rot; those that have failed must have made some mistake in their work. This practice is advisable on account of birds and insects, for they can so demoralize an acre of grapes that one cannot get sound bunches enough to make a fair exhibition of. All this can be prevented by bagging." He said he lost ninety per cent. of the grapes not bagged at the proper time. Begin operations just as soon as the fruit is set, no matter what the variety; if done sooner there is danger of imperfect pollination.

Few persons are aware to what an alarming extent the borers are infesting the orchards in the different sections of the country. A tree becomes unhealthy and eventually dwindles and dies, often without the owner having the least suspicion of the true cause—the gnawing worm within. The young, smooth-barked trees are the most liable to damage from this cause, and, unless closely looked after, much damage may be done to them. There are two distinct species of the borer. Of these the most injurious, the round-headed borer, takes three years to mature, and is the larva of the striped Laperda, which lays its eggs at the collar of the tree, and the flat-headed borer which infests the limbs and the upper part of the trunk. The beetles of both species lay their eggs about the same time—the last of June. Common kerosene emulsion or some alkaline wash applied to the trunk and limbs of the trees is very repulsive to this insect, and the female will not lay her eggs upon trees protected in this way. The orchard should be carefully examined several times during the season, and wherever the red sawdust exudes from the trunk of the tree a grub will be found. The little grubs which were hatched from eggs last year will be found actively at work now, and as they have not entered the sap-wood yet, are easily found and dislodged; those that are a year older will be found gnawing away into the wood, taking a downward course towards the roots. A small, sharp gouge or piece of stiff wire makes a good tool to follow and dislodge the borer.

DAIRY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

The Executive Committee of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association met in the Secretary's office, 361 Richmond street, London, on Saturday, July 1st. There were present President Geary, London; Hon. T. Ballantyne, Stratford; A. Patullo, Woodstock; A. F. MacLaren, Windsor; J. S. Pearce, London, and J. W. Wheaton, Secretary.

Very favorable reports were received from the parties in charge of the dairy school work, carried on at four factories in the west during April and May, showing that substantial and lasting work had been done, and that the efforts of the Association to improve the quality of our early spring cheese were being appreciated by western dairymen. Grants of \$100 each were made to the Western Fair, London, and to the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, to be given in prizes for cheese shown at the exhibitions this fall. The grant to the Industrial is to be put with similar amounts from the Eastern Dairymen's Association and the Dairymen's Association of Quebec, and \$200 from the Industrial, the whole to form a purse of \$500 to be given in prizes to be competed for by members of the three Dairymen's Associations.

The small exhibit of cheese from Western Ontario of 1893 make, sent to Chicago for the June competition, was the subject of much discussion. It was felt that through ignorance of what was required, or through being too careless about the matter, the western dairymen had not in any way sent a representative exhibit of cheese made this year. While Quebec sent over a number of lots of this year's make, and received twenty medals, Ontario only sent forward one lot of this season's make, and consequently only received one medal for cheese made during 1893. Arrangements were made to have some of the prominent dairymen visit the factories in the west, to select cheese and get the factorymen to forward lots to Ingersoll, where they will be submitted to a final selection before being sent forward to Chicago. The probabilities are that no further exhibit will be made from Canada till September, when an extra effort will be made to send forward the finest goods from our best factories, so that once more Canada may carry off all the laurels as the producer of the finest cheese made on this continent.

The month of June has been an exceptionally good month for the production of milk. There has been an abundance of grass and rich pasturage, which have been freshened by frequent and copious showers of rain, and consequently the supply of milk at most of our cheese factories has never been as large. The indications at present are that July will also be a good month for the dairyman. Notwithstanding all this increase in production, the price of cheese is exceptionally good, and the bulk of June make will go off at considerably over nine cents per lb. The shortage of the make of cheese in Great Britain, and the tendency on the part of some of our cheese buyers to buy up for storage, besides the improved quality and increasing demand for our Canadian cheese across the water, have been the chief factors in keeping up this comparatively high price.

The largest cheese factory in Canada, if not the largest in the world, is in the county of Middlesex, and about seventeen miles from the city of London. This factory last season made 250 tons of cheese, and its output the present year will be upwards of 300 tons. The milk supply for this quantity is received within a radius of three miles around the factory. The amount of money brought into this small district and divided among the eighty or ninety farmers who patronize this factory is from \$50,000 to \$60,000 every year. This extensive business is located at Harrietsville, Ont. The farmers interested in this concern have no reason to complain very much of hard times, when their other farm operations are supplemented so largely by the cheese factory.

The farmers who have sown peas, and oats, and other fodders, in order to have supplementary feed for their cows during the summer, must not form the idea that it will not be needed this year. We have our usual dry, hot weather of August before us yet, when all such succulent feeds will do excellent service in enabling the cows to keep up the supply of milk while the pasturage is dry and scorching.

Now that fly time is approaching, and the cows are excited and worried by these pests, and also during the dry, hot, muggy weather of July and August, particular attention should be given to airing the milk and exposing it to the atmosphere, so as to eliminate bad odours and overcome the bad results arising from these causes, and incident to this time of the year.

Says Mr. Horsfall, a very extensive milk producer for the London market: "Albuminous matter is the most essential element in the food of the milk-cow. Any deficiency in the supply of this will be attended with loss of condition, and a consequent deterioration in the quality of her milk." Mr. Horsfall never omits pulse, i. e. horse-beans or peas, from the rations of his milk-cows.

Ontario's Grants to Dairy Associations.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature, the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, in speaking of the supplementary estimates, recommended that the annual grant to the Creameries Association of Ontario be increased \$500, making the total grant to that organization \$2,000. He also at the same time stated that he hoped before very long that the promoters of the Creameries Association would see fit to amalgamate with the two Dairymen's Associations, which are now practically doing the work of the Creameries Association. This seems a very reasonable view to take, and we think the interests of the dairy industry of this province would be as well, if not better, served if these three organizations were to concentrate their efforts and form two strong organizations—one in the east and one in the west. This grant of \$2,000 to the Creameries Association could be divided between the two Dairymen's Associations, thereby giving them the means to do better work, and enabling them still further to develop the butter-making branch of their work and make it equal in importance to the cheese-making branch. It would save the expense of having to keep up three offices, where two could do the work as well, and it would also do away with the extra expense of advertising and securing speakers for three conventions, when two would be all that is necessary, and thereby the work now carried on by the three associations could be done more economically and more efficiently in all its branches.

The Canadian Dairymen's Association was organized some twenty-five years ago, for the purpose of promoting and developing dairying in Canada. After the establishment of this organization the dairy industry grew and developed very rapidly, and especially in the manufacturing of cheese. Some sixteen years ago it was felt that, as the cheese industry had assumed such large proportions, the work would be better looked after by two organizations, and consequently the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was organized to look after the work in the eastern portion of the province, while the old organization remained in the west and became the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. After this division of labor our cheese industry began to assume very large proportions, and engrossed very largely the time of both organizations, and consequently some eight years ago a few of the creamerymen and those interested in the butter business, feeling that their interests were not being sufficiently looked after, withdrew from the Dairymen's Associations and organized what is now known as the Creameries Association of Ontario. Whether these parties had just grounds for withdrawing or not is immaterial just now; but this fact remains certain, that the chief promoters of the Dairymen's Associations and the more advanced dairymen at that time, seeing that the superior quality of our Canadian cheese was beginning to be recognized by the consumer in Great Britain, and that it was beginning to supplant the American and cheese from other countries in the British markets, determined to increase their efforts in improving and enhancing the quality of our Canadian cheese, so as to place it far in advance of all its competitors. The efforts put forth at that time and since have been eminently successful, for to-day our Canadian cheese has no competitor outside of Great Britain. Besides this, the interest of the farming community at that time was centred in the development of the cheese trade as a means of making the business of farming a more remunerative one, and very little interest was taken in the development of the summer butter trade, and consequently the Associations were compelled to meet the wishes of a large portion of the farmers in this regard and give more attention to cheese.

Doubtless the Creameries Association has been fairly successful in creating a little more interest in the summer creamery and the butter trade, but this fact remains that the number of creameries has not increased very materially since its organization. In 1891 there were thirty-seven creameries in Ontario, and at the present time fifty would cover the number that are now in operation in this province. Neither has our export trade in butter increased very materially since the organization of this Association until the last year or two, when, through the efforts of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner and the Dairymen's Associations, the manufacturing of winter butter in connection with the cheese-factory has given a new impetus to the butter trade. And no doubt in the future the increase in our butter export trade will depend largely upon the development of this new branch of dairying.

Now, the development of winter dairying, or making butter during the winter in the cheese factories, will naturally become part of the work of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, and consequently these associations will be compelled to give a large share of attention to the promotion and development of the butter trade, both at their annual conventions, and also in the work of instruction and inspection carried on by them.

Granting that the Creameries Association has done good work during the past few years, nevertheless, considering the fact that the butter interests will be looked after by the two larger organizations, we think that in the interests of our great dairy industry the promoters of the Creameries Association should consider the advisability of disbanding their organization and amalgamating with the two larger organizations, thereby con-

centrating all efforts, and giving to the butter industry of this province the same impetus that has been given to the cheese industry.

The inspectors and instructors employed by the Dairymen's Associations could be engaged to give instruction in butter as well as in cheese-making, thus saving the extra expense and labor of having two men travelling over the same ground and doing the work that could be done just as efficiently, and at a far less cost, by one competent man. This extra \$2,000 would enable the Dairymen's Associations to employ more instructors, both in butter and cheese, and to do more efficient and better work than they are now doing at the present time. The Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations receive \$2,750 to carry on their work and look after the interests of the nine hundred cheese factories in the province, while the Creameries Association receives \$2,000 to aid them in looking after the interests of the fifty creameries that are now in operation in the province.

No doubt the promoters and those interested in the Creameries Association will not look upon this matter in the same light that an outsider would, but it is hoped, however, that they will consider the matter of amalgamation calmly and in the interests of the cheese and butter industry of this province, and will sacrifice their personal feelings in this matter for the good of our great and growing dairy industry.

APIARY.

The Apiary.

TRANSFERRING.

In the *ADVOCATE* for June 15th a correspondent criticises the instructions given by me in the issue of May 15th to a subscriber, who wished to know how to get extracted honey from a few colonies of bees which he had in box hives. After carefully reading what Mr. Ferguson has to say, I can see no reason to change or modify my position in the least. While much he says about transferring is true, it fails to affect in any way the advice criticised. He seems to forget that I was advising a novice and not an expert bee-keeper, and in his haste to make a criticism contradicts himself. I might have given some such instructions as his to an experienced hand and head, but no inexperienced hand could carry them out. I advised the box-hive man to let his bees swarm as usual, putting the swarms in the new movable frame hives, and in twenty-one or twenty-two days from the first swarm, when the combs would be entirely free from brood, to transfer comb and bees to the new hives; and by extracting the honey from the combs he would have no difficulty. Mr. F. says the combs will, it is true, be free of brood in twenty-one days, but that a number of young queens will have hatched out and swarmed "with considerable loss to the owner, unless he is vigilant, etc." Now, what I am quite unable to understand is, how any more young queens than usual would be hatched out in the old hive in consequence of using a movable frame hive for the first swarm from it instead of a box hive; how they would be any more liable to swarm a second or third time in consequence of that new hive for the first swarm; or how the proprietor would be any more liable to "loss" from swarms in consequence of that new hive; or how any more "vigilance" would be required in dealing with a second swarm just because the first had been put in a "patent hive"! There is something here either very deep or very absurd, and I incline to the latter hypothesis. Mr. F. probably knows as well as I do, that the box-hive bee-keeper does not have his queens clipped, and hence has to give his swarms, whether first or second, in the old regulation way. In this way he gives his first swarms, his second, and his third, if he has any; and for the life of me I cannot see how taking a new departure and putting the first swarm into a movable frame hive is going to interfere with his doing the same thing with the second, should it come out, or how his liability to "loss" is going to be increased thereby! He can have as many swarms as may come out after the first, the same as he has always been doing, only using different hives; and when the twenty-one days are up, he can transfer the old colony just as I directed, and with infinitely more prospect of success than there would be in following Mr. F.'s advice.

The next objection made is that there will be too much honey in the combs twenty-one days after swarming for transferring; and that "honey presents a much greater obstacle to transferring than brood." I deny this; it does not. The honey may be extracted from the combs, which I advised "Subscriber" to do; but brood cannot be extracted. And if brood be present in the combs in all stages, as it certainly is when the first swarm issues, and at the time Mr. F. advises the transferring to be done, the novice is sure to make a very bad batch of it. When the first swarm issues the combs are full of brood and honey, and no beginner could begin to extract the honey at such a time. He would throw out larva and honey promiscuously, and have a fine mess! Even the professional is doing wrong when he attempts that, except in case of necessity, and there is really no necessity in following that plan of transferring. But in twenty-one days after the first swarm, when the combs are entirely free from brood, the honey may be extracted readily.

THE QUIET HOUR.

One of These Days.

One of these days it will all be over,
Sorrow and mirth, and our loss and gain,
Meetings and partings of friend and lover,
Sunshine of pleasure and cloud of pain;
One of these days will our hands be folded,
One of these days will our work be done,
Finished the pattern our thoughts have moulded,
Ended our labors beneath the sun.

One of these days will the heart-ache leave us,
One of these days will the burden drop;
Never again shall the hope deceive us,
Never the hindrance our progress stop.
Freed from the chill of the vain endeavor,
Winged with the power of endless life,
One of these days we'll forget forever
All the defeats of the earthly strife.

One of these days we shall know the reason
Haply of much that perplexes now;
One of these days in the Lord's good season,
Seal of His peace shall adorn the brow.
Blessed when brought out of tribulation;
Lifted to dwell in the Lord's own light,
Happy to share in the great salvation,
Well may we watch through the passing night.

One of these days the darling faces
Vanished here from the household band,
Haunting yet our familiar places,
Wooing us yet to the better land,
Smiling then in the light of heaven,
Once again will be all our own,
One of these days 'twill to us be given
To stand with our darlings before the throne.

Patience then our cross we'll carry,
Joyously onward daily fare;
What though the word of the King may tarry,
One of these days: He will wait us there.

One of these days! Some pearl-bright morning!
One of these days! Some golden noon!
Or the evening gray, or the midnight warning!
Even so, Lord, come late or soon.

Come, beloved, and find us serving,
Come, we cry with our longing soul,
Come to save from our faithless swerving,
Come to touch us and make us whole.
"Till he come!" 'tis our song and story;
One of these days its thrilling chord,
Echoing through the immortal glory,
We shall lift to our risen Lord.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

A Sunny Face.

Wear it. It is your privilege. It has the quality of mercy; it is twice blessed. It blesses its possessor and all who come under its benign influence: it is a daily boon to him who wears it, and a constant, ever-flowing benediction to all his friends.

Men and women, youth and children, seek the friendship of the sunny-faced. All doors are open to those who smile. All social circles welcome cheeriness. A sunny face is an *open sesame* to hearts and homes. By its burdens are lightened, cares dispelled, sorrows banished, and hope made to reign triumphant where fear, doubt and despondency held high carnival. Your own life will be sweetened, your own hopes quickened, your own joys heightened by your perennial, heaven-lighted, sunny face. Get the glow and radiance from such nearness to the throne as God permits to His own. Bring from a holy and divine communion a face luminous with light, and let it glow and shine on all around.

A little child on the street of a great city, wishing to cross at a point where the surging throng and the passing vehicles made the feat dangerous to the strong, and especially so to the weak, paused, hesitated, and then asked a sunny-faced gentleman to carry her across. It was the sunny face that won the child's confidence. Childhood runs into the arms of such. —*Toronto Gazette.*

Gems from Philips Brooks.

We are holding every doctrine of the Christian faith more firmly than in any century preceding; and there is not a doctrine that men will not hold more firmly in the next century if they become possessed of the enthusiasm of humanity.

Great is the power of a life which knows that its highest experiences are its truest experiences; that it is most itself when it is at its best. What a piece of the man was for that shining instant, it is the duty of the whole man to be always.

Go to, ye rich men, and learn how a rich man ought to live. When Jesus said to the rich young man, "Go and sell all that thou hast and give to the poor," he had simply found a man who did not know how to be rich.

In every age there have stood forth the Church's ministers, now with one sort of ordination, now with another; but all successors of the apostles in the nature and spirit of the work they had to do.

Sweet and Wise.

To those depressed, discontented, or sorrowing, looking out upon a dull and threatening sky, there may come as a ray of sunlight this wise, sweet saying, of one who was neither rich nor learned, save in faith and that insight which is given to those who lovingly rely upon a higher power. An aged pair, known for their contentment, affection, and happy Christian lives, were asked, as they spoke of many joys that had been their portion: "Have you, then, had no clouds in your sky?" And the wife replied: "Clouds? Why, yes! Where else could all the blessed showers come from?"

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FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Port of Pleasant Dreams.

I sailed in the good bark Fancy
Down the still, deep river of Sleep,
From the lands of bleak December...

THE STORY.

How Seth Caught the Salmon.

BY WILLIAM MURRAY GRAYDON.

Down on the lower Susquehanna lies the little village of Marsh Run. It consists of scarcely a score of houses, all told, and a diminutive railway station, where a few of the Northern Central accommodation trains stop daily...

At first Jake Bambery seemed stunned by this unexpected blow at his monopoly, and contented himself with scowling at Seth whenever they met. Then he began to threaten and bluster, but Seth wisely refused to enter into any discussion...

and popular guide hereafter; the village shared this understanding and discussed the matter freely. The chances of catching the fish were supposed to depend on the kind of bait used. Salmon are very capricious, and must be pampered in their tastes like children...

THE SENSIBLE COURSE.

Teacher What is the meaning of one-twenty-fifth?
Little Boy I I don't remember.
Teacher If you had twenty-five children visiting you, and only one apple for them, what would you do?

Several years ago, a London Hebrew, Abraham Solomon, painted a stirring picture, "Waiting for the Verdict," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. The artist, not being a Royal Academician, entitled to annex R. A. to his name, had his painting "skied." All the pictures contributed by that august fraternity were, as usual, hung on the line. Thomas Landseer was in ecstasies as he beheld the thrilling scene depicted on the canvas, and exclaimed: "There is Solomon in all his glory, but not R. A. I'd like one of these!"

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

The inclination to live beyond our means seems to be one of the evils of the day, and what calamities it leads to—mortgaged farms, harassing debt, interest unpaid, sleepless nights, uneasy minds, and a feeling of depression over all. Can all the luxurious living compensate for such misery? Then comes the end—the mortgage foreclosed, the home sold and passed into stranger hands, and all the labor of a lifetime gone. How much of this state of things are we responsible for, my dear girls? Have we never indulged in luxuries we felt we could not afford in food and raiment? Or did we protest as strongly as we might against the purchase of a costly piano which our limited knowledge of music did not justify; or that flashy top buggy, easy and stylish to drive in, but a decided extravagance? Now, is not peace of mind and a balance at the bank far better than the indulgence of all our appetites and fancies? And we must face the fact that debts contracted must be paid, though the credit system is very alluring. It would be well to know just what you have to spend, and spend nothing more; go without if you have not wherewith to pay. Let us live within our means; wear print dresses if we cannot get woollen; go without gloves if we cannot pay for them; wear a sun-bonnet rather than a hat we cannot pay for; in fact, show the true spirit of independence by getting just what we can afford, and always remembering a day comes when old age or disease will render us unfit to labor. How sweet to feel we have laid by enough to keep us the rest of our days without tasting the bitter draught of dependence. Spend what money you have to spare in necessities, and go without luxuries rather than get them on credit. Would that all my nieces could realize the freedom this course of action would ensure them, for debt in any form is simply slavery, grinding slavery.

P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "Eccentricities." All communications to be in our office by the 7th of August.

Fashion Notes.

Elaborate gowns are out of place, but a simple, neat looking dress made of gingham, print, or any other washing material, is serviceable for summer wear, and the styles are so varied—from the reefer-jacket to the surplice waist. All or any can be easily laundered, which is the object to be attained when making them. Sometimes the shoulder yoke is made of another color or covered with coarse lace. The bell skirt is not the best cut for washing-dresses, the round skirt is better, square all around, hemmed on the edge, and the top fitted to the waist by small gores as far around as the arm seams. The light-wear jersey undergarments are most acceptable for summer wear easily washed, and need not be ironed—thus doing away with much sewing machine toil and lessening the Monday's wash. Gloves of a most comfortable texture are to be had in all shades, cool, and do not cling to the hand when warm, with deep cuffs to protect the wrists from sunburn, and the very low price recommends them to the general wear at once. Sailor hats are much worn for knock-about hats and are often trimmed stylishly with flowers, and worn with a veil. Sunshades and parasols may be had in all colors and in all styles to match any costume.

Our Library Table.

Hall's Journal of Health; \$1.00 per year, N. Y. —The leading article upon Cholera is worth the year's subscription alone. All the rest is equally valuable.

Good Housekeeping; \$2.50, Springfield, Mass. —Our old friend keeps abreast of the times in all topics domestic, and it has become a necessary article in our household.

Our Animal Friends; \$1.00, N. Y. This is especially a child's book, and every number inculcates lessons of humanity to boys and girls.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine; \$5.00 per year, Pa. —This month's number is especially good—the finished story by our Canadian author, Gilbert Parker, is one of his best efforts in fiction.

The Household; \$1.00, Boston. From cover to cover there is nothing that is not of use and interest to the busy housewife.

Jenness Miller's Illustrated Monthly; \$1.00, N. Y. —This useful publication is a treat that it claims—a reform dress journal. Women can dress comfortably, cheaply and healthfully by following the directions given from time to time in its articles on dress reform.

A girl in a Maine village, who made her home with her aunt, was often disturbed (says the Lewiston Journal) by evidences of the old lady's indifference to everything but the welfare of her own material possessions. One day, in going down cellar for some butter, she tripped and fell heavily quite a distance. The maiden aunt rushed to the door, and peering down into the darkness, called out sharply: "D'ye break the dish?" "No!" thundered back the niece, for once thoroughly aroused: "No! but I will!" and she shivered it with hearty good-will against the cellar wall. The old lady was so shocked by this dramatic exhibition of malice that she took to her bed and kept it for a week.

Suggestions for Breakfast.

Few women realize the importance of a good, well-cooked breakfast for men before starting on a day of toil. By good, I do not mean luxurious, but food plain, wholesome and nutritious. The average breakfast is a slap-dish affair, cooked over the first fire, some of the food overdone, some the contrary, but with a hurried feeling that it must be served as soon as possible. If porridge be served it will not boil in less than one hour; this can be steamed the day before when the fire is going for cooking dinner, and enough can be steamed to last several times. Toast will only take a few minutes, as it is better served as soon after making as possible. Bacon should be fried over a slow fire, or it gets hard. Scrambled eggs over a slow fire also, or scorching will spoil their delicious flavor. Pancakes must be carefully mixed, their ingredients properly measured to ensure success, and then cooked over a moderate fire. Potatoes require a full half-hour to boil, and one hour to bake. Raised bread and buns are better made the night before, as they are sometimes slow to rise, and they are just as nice warmed over, or split open and toasted. Pop-over gems and Graham muffins can be made within the hour—the oven will be the proper heat when you have them mixed. Fish of any sort should be fried over a slow fire in plenty of fat, and before dishing the hard outer skin removed. Tea, coffee or chocolate must not be hurried—the water must be boiling for all of them. Never draw tea with any but boiling water, and infuse for twenty minutes. Beefsteak will cook on a hot pan in twelve minutes, keeping it turned constantly. Dish on a hot dish with a pat of butter under it. Rice cannot be boiled under half an hour, and steamed it will require one hour over a good fire. Apples will bake in half an hour. Milk will boil in ten minutes. These are a few of the simple, wholesome dishes that can be readily prepared, and what a difference the proper preparation does make. A few sprigs of parsley, mint, celery, carrot or beet leaves around the breakfast dishes make so much difference in their appetizing appearance. I have not mentioned the large variety of cold meats that can be sliced thin, nor the left over chicken that can be dipped in batter, and fried in a covered pan with hot fat. We have all the materials for the most luxurious living within our control, for no first-class hotel could furnish more than mentioned here. One or other should be selected for breakfast the night before, then there is no delay in the morning. Lay your table neatly while the fire is getting warm, if you have to do this yourself, then when all is ready the breakfast can be brought in hot and tempting. Have your pitcher of milk or cream in a cool place over night. The appetites produced by fresh air and a night's refreshing sleep will want no appetizer to do justice to the breakfast you have set before them.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Honorableness in School.

BY REV. NEWMAN SMITH.

Honesty among pupils is one of the possible school virtues. And honesty in study is a preparation for honesty in life. There is such a thing as honest study, and also there are habits of shirking lessons, inattention, and making believe to know, which are not honest habits. Then there is a still finer virtue even than honesty; or rather I should say the homely, substantial virtue of common honesty is capable of taking on a finer quality, as good iron may be tempered into bright steel. Honesty, when it is tempered and brought to its finest quality, becomes honorableness. The honorable man lives clear above the ways of the low-browed man who is just honest enough to keep his business under cover of the law; and the honorable boy at school will not be content just to edge along under the rules. School life offers many opportunities for tempering the soul to high honorableness. A boy can learn to be honorable in all things with other boys and towards his teachers, never telling an untruth, never taking a mean advantage, never speaking a base word, never hurting one weaker than himself. In school life one can gain a wholesome spirit of good comradeship, learning not to be shut up in himself, but to live heartily and happily with others. Opportunity also is afforded in school life for the exercise of pluck and determination, for gaining that strength of will which men and women need so much to acquire in order that they may live worthily. To give up a school task half-mastered, to fail of putting all the child's will into the child's work, is as cowardly in the boy or girl as it would be cowardly for a man to be afraid of standing up for the right, or for a woman to hesitate to make a sacrifice of her ease in the service of love.

And if we are to have brave men and God knows how much the world needs them—we must put value on child courage in standing up to the tasks and the duties of school life. It requires moral courage sometimes for a youth at school or college to keep himself clear from questionable customs; to refuse to join in anything unseemly; to risk giving offence rather than laugh at the coarse jest or listen to the vulgar song; to follow alone, if need be, the low, cheerless voice of duty and pure home love, and to do under any temptation the one right thing. But the making of men is in such valor of soul. *The Educational Journal.*

Management of Lamps.

To insure a good light the burners of petroleum lamps should be kept bright. If they are allowed to become dull the light is uncertain, and owing to the absorption of heat by the darkened metal, smoke is the result. Once a month place the burners in a pan, covering them with cold water, to each quart of which a tablespoonful of washing soda should be added, and also a little soap. Boil slowly for one or two hours, and at the end of this time pour off the blackened water. Then pour enough boiling water into the pan to cover the burners, adding soap and soda in the same proportions as before. After boiling again for a few minutes, pour off the water, rinse the burners with clear hot water, and rub dry with a soft cloth. The burners must be perfectly dry before the wicks are introduced.

Should the wicks become clogged with the particles of dust floating in the oil and new ones not be desired, they may be boiled in vinegar and water, dried thoroughly, and put back in the burners. If wicks have done duty all winter they should be replaced by new ones in the spring. Nickle burners may be boiled as well as brass one. Time spent in the care of lamps is never wasted. A perfectly clean lamp that gives a brilliant light is a great comfort. What is more cheerless or depressing than an ill-kept lamp, which gives forth an unsteady, lurid, sight-destroying flame? The paper roses, guelder roses, and chrysanthemums so popular for decorative purposes are admirable for placing in the lamp chimneys to keep out the dust during the day, and the wicks should be turned a little below the rim of the burner to prevent exudation of the oil.—*The Housewife.*

Puzzles.

1—DECAPITATIONS.

I am a small animal. Change my first and I am a covering for the hand. Change again, and I am part of a verb. Divide me, and I am part of a horse's harness, and a number. THOS. W. BANKS.

2—CONUNDRUM.

Why did he do it?

Two farmers were working one fine spring day. One seeding, one putting a gate post down. When there happened to pass along that way a man who lived in the neighbouring town. "Why do you put that post there, friend?" The farmer answered, "Tis very plain, I put it here for the very same cause. That my neighbour yonder sows his grain." ADA ARMAND.

3—PUZZLE.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, 20, 22, is "destitution" or "scarcity of food." My 10, 14, 23, 24, 5, 15, is a building dedicated to Christian worship. My 16, 7, 9, 8, 11, is a milk farm. My 18, 19, 21, is a small bed. My 12, 13, 6, 25, 17, are small fish found abundantly on coast of New England. My whole is a true saying. LILY DAY.

4—CHARADE.

My cousins dear, how diligently You work to aid the Dom, I pray you toil still harder yet And be a first of Uncle Tom.

May others join our happy sphere, As for this year it is late, But you need not fear if you are in The good EAST ADVOCATE.

And now the summer days are long, I hope you will advantage take, And write to-day to Uncle Tom, E'en send just one for ENTIRE sake. ADA SMITHSON.

5—DIAMOND.

My first is in "malapert," My second is "obscure," My third is "between two hills," Thus far you can see clear, My fourth is "a person" we all know, My fifth "a kind of plant," My sixth is "a bag" for a liquid, My seventh is "a consonant." ADA SMITHSON.

6—CHARADE.

A puzzler new is PRIME US, called T. W. Banks. In writing of him I wish to be frank; That he will soon appear EAST in the front rank, Is the opinion of I, a puzzling crank.

'Tis plain to see he has true puzzling genius; And TOTAL being proud or making a fuss, A welcome I give him among us, And wish him every success. H. REEVE.

7—DECAPITATION.

Oh, yes! you bet it is fine, The photo group of this puzzling band; With "Uncle Tom" right in the middle, That he is noble, one look will you tell.

In this group there be Ladies six, very comely and fair to see; A Lily rightly named, one Flossie, Two Adas, a Clara, and a pretty May.

But of us boys least said the better, You TOTAL two extremes always go together; This group no exception to the rule, LAST, boys, 'tis so, don't kick like a mule. H. REEVE.

Answers to 15th June Puzzles.

- 1 Although.
- 2 M E T A L
- 3 The letter S.
- 4 Inalterable.
- 5 Sour, our.
- 6 There's three.

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to June 15th Puzzles.

Oliver Snider, Addison Snider, Josie Sheehan, Geo. W. Burt, L. Irvine Devitt, Ada Smithson, Morley Smithson, Emma Umbach, Lily Day, A. R. Borrowman, Henry Reeve

Words and Deeds of Heroes.

The hero true will speak for you
 When coward's lips are sealed with fear;
 He pleads your cause when comes the pause
 That chills with doubt the eager ear.
 He dares defend
 The absent friend,
 And he will bare
 His heart to share
 The threatening, poised and pointed spear.
 How brave his deeds, when fashion pleads
 For gorgeous gilt and trappings gay!
 He will not wear the feathers fair
 For which he has no means to pay.
 He dares to meet
 Upon the street,
 In garments old,
 Men decked with gold,
 Who dream not of the debtor's day.
 How brave is he who fearlessly
 In battle dangers dares to meet,
 And share the blows of angry foes
 In storms of flame and leaden sleet,
 True courage high
 Its flag will fly
 In front of wrongs,
 When shouting throngs
 Trample the right beneath their feet.
 His word a bond, he looks beyond
 The courts to keep him just and true;
 And we can trace upon his face
 The honest courage shining through.
 Hail, heroes, just,
 All men can trust,
 Whose words and deeds,
 Like scattered seeds,
 Spring up like roses wet with dew!

—The Housewife.

Mother's Crossness.

BY AGNES, B. ORMSBEE.

Nothing seems to burn into the memory and heart of a child as an undeserved punishment, however trifling the matter may seem to the adult inflicter. In some children of the sunny, hopeful type the wave of indignation and helpless, unspoken protest against unjust correction passes away, and leaves apparently no trace. In other children with more sensitive natures or more rebellious dispositions, unjust words of reproof kindle fires of rage, which smoulder with sullen persistence under the ashes of seeming forgetfulness, ready to burst out violently and unexpectedly. If this seems an over-drawn picture one has only to think backward to one's own childish days, and to recall the time when careless treatment by an elder first taught us to be bitter, unforgiving, resentful. Time has doubtless softened the resentment, given a calmer, truer poise to the nature, and supplied such tender memories of those who wrought the wrong that the anger has melted away. But time can never remove the remembrance.

A child's sense of justice is as keen as his heart is tender, and this is one of the qualities most necessary to a noble character; a quality that must be blended with truth and honor and self-sacrifice to give the right balance to dispositions which would otherwise work harm. A child's justice is always tempered with mercy to those he loves, and when in the home he is justly and tenderly dealt with, he learns little by little that higher sense of justice toward all with whom he comes in contact. When his own small rights are carelessly and continually thrust aside, he, too, learns to play the brigand, to invent devices to achieve the might which he has learned makes right.

The stately figure of Justice with her eyes bandaged is not the ideal for which a true mother strives. She sees the same womanly being, the same calm face, to be sure, but the arms are stretched forward with loving gesture, and her uncovered eyes are radiant with winning light.

At no time in her busy days is an intelligent mother so apt to fold the arms and close the eyes of material justice as when she is cross—simply and undoubtedly cross. This crossness is chiefly caused by fatigue—weariness of mind and body, and sometimes of soul. With tired nerves and weary body, she cannot endure the common demands made upon her, and ill-temper follows. She sows bitter feelings and repels loving attentions with her irritable, hasty words. Broadly speaking, no mother has any right to get so tired. She cannot afford it. It takes too much out of her life, and too much out of her children's life. Such a condition can more frequently be prevented than is generally believed.

The careless or shallow woman says: "I was overworked. It made me cross," and she considers that admission the sufficient reason and excuse for any amount of similar indulgence. The religious or sympathetic woman worries over it, prays over it, sheds bitter tears—and then the trouble repeats itself. The remedy lies near at hand. Let a mother find out what makes her cross, and then let her avoid the cause if possible. If social pleasures weary her, let them be decidedly lessened. If there is too much sewing, too much cooking, or too many household cares, lessen them. If economical efforts cause the severe strain, stop economizing at such a cost. That is the worst of wastes. Let the first economy be of that precious commodity, a mother's strength. Even the extent of one's religious and philanthropic work should be carefully examined, and if the trouble lies there, calmly and wisely dismiss some or all of it from the list of duties, for "what does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" It is surprising how easily seeming interests or needs can be spared without injury to the home life, whenever the thoughtful woman seeks to find them, and surely one of the worst of household influences is mother's crossness.

Harper's Bazar.

Household Recipes.

SHOULDER OF LAMB.

This has so many bones it is better to remove them and dress with a nice stuffing, made from bread crumbs and butter, with a little savory, salt and pepper. Roll the flesh over it and sew it in place with a strong thread, keeping it a good shape. Roast for two hours, basting with water only, which will make a nice gravy; when done, garnish with mint leaves. This is a particularly nice dish for a picnic, and can be cooked the day before.

IRISH STEW.

Take any pieces of mutton that have been cut off the breast and cut them in small pieces convenient for helpings, put them in a stew-pan and cover them with boiling water, then add two good-sized onions sliced or one dozen button onions whole, pepper and salt to taste; put on the cover close, draw it to the side of the fire and let it boil slowly one hour. If the liquid is reduced add a little more boiling water to it. Wash and peel a dozen medium-sized potatoes, put them in the stew-pan with the mutton, and let them stew slowly till quite soft; stir the potatoes and mutton together till they become smooth, and dish up hot. Another way:—Take as many cutlets as you require of the best end of a peck of mutton, trim away all excess of fat and bone, season the cutlets with pepper and salt to taste; place them in a shallow stew-pan with just enough water to cover them, add six good-sized onions, put the lid on and cook the stew gently for half an hour, remove it from the fire, and pour the liquor in a basin, skim off all grease and put the liquor back into the stew-pan on the chops, then add one dozen peeled potatoes, and a pint of stock—water will do if the stock is not handy; put all on the fire to stew very gentle for one hour. Take care that the liquor does not become wholly absorbed by the stew, or burnt at the bottom of the pan, as that would entirely spoil the dish. As soon as the stew is cooked dish it up, it is best if eaten at once. Take out the potatoes carefully on a plate, then lift out the chops with a fork and spoon so as not to stick the fork in the chops, place them neatly round your dish, and put the potatoes in the centre, pour the gravy and onions over the whole, and serve quite hot.

Sermonettes Preached in Thrums.

Our life is a book to which we add daily, until suddenly we are finished, and then the manuscript is burned.

In this diary we set out meaning to write one story, and write another.

To turn back to the beginning is only to wonder and to be sad, but to compare the second half of the volume as it is with what we vowed to make it, is to be lashed with nettles.

How often does a phantom woman draw the man from the way he meant to go.

The young talk generously of relieving the old of their burdens, but the anxious heart is to the old when they see a load on the back of the young.

God himself, I think, is very willing to give one-and-twenty a second chance.

Like an o' theae young ministers has a sermon about looms for weaving congregations, and a second about beating swords into plough-shares for country places, and another on the great catch of fishes for fishing villages; that's their stock in trade.—J. M. Barrie, in "The Little Minister."

Blue-Eyed People.

Have you ever heard that nearly all the great people in the world have had blue eyes? There have been, to be sure, a great many celebrated persons who have had brown or black. But the majority have been blue-eyed. All the Presidents, except President Harrison, have had eyes as blue as the skies. And besides them there have been Milton, Lord Bacon, Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon, Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone, besides hundreds of others.

There is a legend about blue eyes that is very interesting. When the world was first made, people all had, so runs the story, eyes as dark as the duskiest night. And of all the people on the face of the earth, the fairest was a maiden who lived on the banks of a great sea, and who used to sit and watch the waves roll up on the shore, and anxiously wait for her father, who was a sailor, to come home and bring the day's net of fish. But one night the fisherman did not come home, and his daughter sat and watched for him until morning. And all the next day she walked up and down the sands, still gazing at the sea and praying for her father's return. But as day after day passed and all hope of him was given up, and his empty boat was washed upon the shore, the girl lost heart and cried bitterly. All day long she sat on the beach, looking into the blue water until, little by little, her eyes turned from black to blue, so the story runs, and that is how there came to be blue-eyed people in the world.

But when her guardian angel saw the change and noticed how the girl grieved, she whispered to her that henceforth half of all the great people of the earth should have blue eyes. *Jennet Miller's Illustrated Monthly.*

One million and a half of men work in the coal mines of the world, and the workers in metal mines amount to four million.

A Dainty Room.

Although almost everyone likes a pretty room, the bedrooms of the average farmhouse are bare and unattractive, containing, as a general thing, a nice-looking bedstead, dresser and commode, but no unnecessary article of furniture, or decoration.

Knowing, however, that farmers' wives and daughters appreciate nice surroundings, and do not go without them from choice, but because the hard-working farmer has "no money to spare for fixings," I would like to tell them how a room can be made pretty and inviting by a very small outlay.

To begin with, a room should have a predominating color in all its appointments. We will call this the "blue room," and furnish it accordingly.

Unless the woodwork is already white, or cream color, it will not look well with blue, and should be repainted. Do not use ready-mixed paints; they are generally unsatisfactory. A small can of white lead, and half a gallon of linseed oil, will be more than enough for the woodwork in a bedroom of ordinary size. If you wish to paint your room in two colors, and it will be much prettier that way, you will also need a ten-cent tube of blue paint, such as artists use for painting in oil colors.

Take part of the lead into something large enough for stirring it thoroughly, and thin it with the oil until it is as thick as cream. Mix a very little of the paint from the tube in about half a cupful of oil, and add this to a small part of the first mixture a little at a time until a pale, delicate shade of blue is obtained, and your paints are ready for use.

Use but little of the blue paint. If there are beaded casings in the room paint the centre of the beading and the centre of the head blocks, blue; if plain casings with mouldings are used, the mouldings around the casings and at the top of the base-boards will be enough to suggest what the prevailing color of the room is to be, and give a much nicer effect than if more of the blue paint is used.

Select paper that will harmonize in color and is suitable for the room. You can get it, pretty and serviceable, for seven or eight cents a roll.

If the carpet that was in use here will not match in color with the rest of the room, do not put it down, but buy enough blue denim, such as overalls are made of, to cover the floor; sew it with the seam on the right, or darkest side of the cloth, so it can be put down with the lightest side up, and you have a carpet that is both cheap and pretty, and one that has the additional virtue of being stylish, at present, in large cities. It will look better, and also be warmer, if put down over an old carpet or heavy paper.

If you have never seen denim used in this way, you may perhaps be prejudiced against it; but it is really very pretty, and, when stretched over an old carpet to give it additional thickness, looks so well that the uninitiated would never guess what material it is.

You, of course, have shades for the windows. Thin curtains should be used over these. White muslin, with large dots, makes very pretty ones; or, if something cheaper is desired, cream-colored cheese-cloth could be used. These should be long and full. Do not use rings to fasten the curtains to the poles, but turn a hem about eight inches wide; at the top of the curtain put a second row of stitching just far enough from the first so that the pole can be run in between them, leaving the edge of the hem standing up above it like a ruffle.

The top of the dresser and commode should each have a cover of the white muslin, lined with blue silesia. These should be made about a foot longer than the top of the dresser or commode, hemmed on the sides and ruffled across the ends. The ruffle, of course, is not lined, but should be three or three and one-half inches wide, with a row of pale blue feather stitching, or "herring bone," at the top of the hem; there should also be a row of the feather stitching across the ends and up the sides of the cover. Hem the cover and lining separately, and tack them together at the corners, to save work when it is necessary to wash them.

Make a splasher also of the blue silesia and white muslin, thirty inches long by twenty wide. The muslin should be shirred at the top and bottom, so it will be quite full. It should be the width of the hem wider than the lining, so that the hem will stand up above the shirring like a ruffle when it is done. The ends should be hemmed and feather-stitched with blue to match the cover of the commode. The lining should be plain.

A large square pin-cushion should also be covered with the muslin and silesia. This can be finished with one wide or two narrow ruffles of the muslin. Pillow shams may also be made of the silesia and muslin, and are very pretty if some design is worked on them from dot to dot, in the old-fashioned "cross stitch."

Now add to the room any little articles of decoration you may have, loop back the window curtain with a bow of pale blue ribbon, and take a survey of the room. I think you will feel well repaid for the expense and trouble. (The Housekeeper.

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES.

We are headquarters in Canada for all kinds of Threshers' Supplies. Our American Amber Machine Oil at 28c. per gallon, in barrels of 45 gallons, is, without any doubt, a fine, heavy-bodied oil. Our Rubber Drive Belts are made by the well-known Canadian Rubber Co., of Toronto, the best and most successful of all the Canadian rubber companies. Our terms are cash with the order, and our prices as follows:

- 100 feet 6-inch, 4-ply, extra, star rubber belting, \$25
- 100 feet 6-inch, 4-ply, extra, star rubber belting (endless), 27
- 110 feet 6-inch, 4-ply, extra, star rubber belting, 28
- 110 feet 6-inch, 4-ply, extra, star rubber belting (endless), 30
- 120 feet 6-inch, 4-ply, extra, star rubber belting, 30
- 120 feet 6-inch, 4-ply, extra, star rubber belting (endless), 32
- 150 feet 6-inch, 4-ply, extra, star rubber belting (endless), 40
- 11-inch rubber belting for carriers, 5c. per foot.
- 2-inch rubber belting for carriers, 7c. per foot.
- Rubber Packing, 25c. per lb.
- Leather Belting prices as follows:—2-inch, 10c. per foot; 2½-inch, 12c. per foot; 3-inch, 15c.; 3½-inch, 20c.; 4-inch, 23c.; 4½-inch, 25c. Cut to any desired length.
- Our Threshers' Mitts are also fine value; 16-inch calf skin mitts, 60c. per pair; 16-inch hog skin mitts, 75c. per pair; 16-inch goat skin mitts, \$1 per pair.
- Our Famous Stanley Sisal Binder Twine, at 10c. per pound, has had a great demand this season. Thousands of farmers are using it with the greatest satisfaction.

STANLEY MILLS & CO'Y,
Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
HAMILTON, - - ONTARIO.
338-a-om

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VILLAGE LOTS, -:-
CATTLE, HORSES, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
LUMBERING PLANT.

The undersigned are instructed by
MOSSOM BOYD & CO.
(dissolved by the death of a partner).
To offer for sale by auction, at the office of the firm in the village of Bobcaygeon, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1893

a number of good farming and wood lots in the Townships of Verulam, Harvey, Somerville, Snowdon and Glamorgan, including the farm in Verulam worked by the firm, and Big Island in Pigeon Lake, containing 1200 acres, and well known as the Big Island Stock Farm. Also village and park lots in Bobcaygeon, including a number of **SITES FOR SUMMER RESIDENCES.** Also all their herd of pedigree Polled-Angus cattle, and all the remainder of their horses not sold at Toronto. Also farm implements, and second hand lumbering tools, such as axes, saws, chains, waggons, sleighs, etc., etc.
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WOODSIDE FARM.
Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. Robert Ness, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 329-y-om

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BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF -
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JAMES MILLS, M. A.,
Guelph, June, 1893. 337-Lom PRESIDENT.

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FOR SALE!
In any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches.
Correspondence Solicited.
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PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS—Pilgrim strain; choice cockerels and pullets at moderate prices. Also registered Berkshires.
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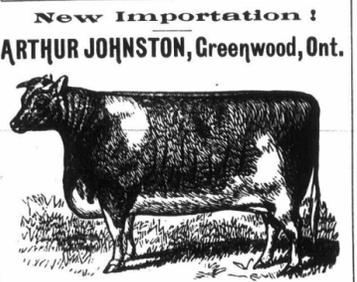
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Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 335-1f-om

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ABERDEEN HERO,
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From one year old up. Prices to suit times.
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Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.
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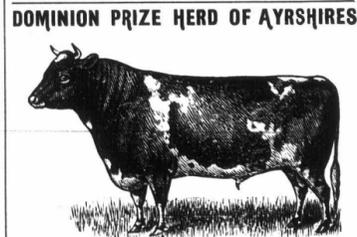
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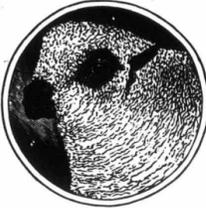
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Jersey and Holstein Cattle,
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For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc. Removes 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.

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Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs.
Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. Stock won at leading shows in 1892-18 first, 11 second, 7 third, including Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 332-y-om

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Most of our best sows now have fine litters of young pigs sired by first-class imported boars. Three imported boars were used, so we can supply pairs and trios not akin. We have a few young sows in barrow, to come due in April and May. Also young boars of full litter—now fit for service, and young sows of same age not akin. We are now looking orders for spring pigs. Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves for sale at reasonable prices. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. 327-y-om

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Breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 328-y-om

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected = 48-7, the great ribbon winner at the head of herd, assisted by Rht's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 332-y-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.
W. & H. JONES, Mt. Elgin.
Importers and breeders of Poland Chinas. Young stock for sale sired by

The Imported and Show Boar, "Ellas Moor," and other good boars out of sows of equally as good breeding. 329-2-f-m

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 A 1 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 boar to use on grade sows.

JAS. L. GRANT & CO.
Ingersoll, - Ont. 320-2-y-om

TAMWORTH SWINE, SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

John Bell, Clydesdale Farm, Amber, Ont.
A number of prize-winning Pigs in pairs, unrelated, from imported stock bred by the best breeders in England. Orders booked. Fifteen breeding sows due to farrow during spring. Shropshires bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham; R. Caulicott, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent—The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of Stud; also Short-horns of choice breeding. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Milliken Station (Midland Division), G. T. R. 325-y-om

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 looking orders for Spring Pigs.—LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 328-y-om

J. M. HURLEY & SON
Kings-ton Road, Belleville, - Ont.
Offer for sale pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Herd founded in 1887. OUR AIM is to make our pigs advertise us. 321-2-y-om

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co. Ont. 327-y-om



STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont., writes that he has just arrived from England with a very choice lot of imported Shropshire and Suffolk sheep. I was so highly pleased with the Suffolk sheep, especially so with the grand, large fat flocks of lambs that they produce, that I selected twenty-five shearing ewes and two ram lambs from the flock of the Earl of Ellesmere, New Market, Eng. Although I have added these I have still a large flock of Shropshires, both imported and home-bred. See advertisement this issue.

Whiteside Bros., Innerkip, Ont., write us:—Our Shropshires are in excellent form. We have on hand a splendid lot of yearlings and lambs bred from our imported ram Millers 1814, lately sold by us to Messrs. J. & J. Smith, Paris, Ont., also a large number of imported and home-bred breeding ewes. The demand for Berkshires has been very brisk, and the number of sales very satisfactory. Among our most recent sales we mention the following:—Three boars and seven sows to the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, New Brunswick; a boar to Mr. A. J. C. Shaw, of Thamesville, Ont.; a boar and sow to Mr. S. J. Pardoe, of Cedar Springs, Ont.; our imported boar, Wideawake (1487), to W. E. & F. Stewart, of Freeport, Ont.; and three sows to Mr. R. Pelton, Innerkip, Ont. We have recently purchased from Mr. C. R. Decker, of Chesterfield, a fine young sow sired by Imp. Pilot, dam by Imp. Enterprise 1378.

The National Swine Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting in Assembly Hall, World's Columbian Exposition, on Friday, October 13. This meeting, occurring during the last and most important week of the Swine Exhibit, will be largely attended. The programme, consisting of papers from leading breeders and prominent scientists, and treating on practical rather than theoretical matters, will be interesting and instructive. Individual swine breeders, as well as swine associations, should not fail to attend or be represented at this meeting, or if unable to be present, secure membership in the National Association, so that they may receive the benefits of its proceedings, papers, discussions, etc., which will be published for the use of members. The officers of the association are: President, S. E. Morton, Camden, Ohio; Vice-President, E. C. House, Homer, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Executive Committee, N. H. SENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., S. H. TODD, Wakeman, Ohio, H. M. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill.

H. I. Elliott, Danville, Que., reports the following sales for the past year:—One four-year-old cow got by Man-at-Arms (51704), to C. C. Cleveland, M. P., Danville. One yearling heifer and one heifer calf, to J. W. Stockwell, Esq., Danville; the yearling heifer is sired by Indian Chief—she is a fine, growthy heifer, and like making a good show beast; the heifer calf was sired by Simeon Chief—13673—got by Indian Chief. Also to Arthur Johnston, Esq., of Greenwood, the yearling bull, Westminster—16428, and he replaced him with the pick of Arthur Johnston's imported bull of 1892, "King James," got by Royal James (5192), he by the famous Cumberland (4614); his dam is Maid of Promise 5th, and out of Genetian by Brampton (5743); g. d., Golden Lady, by Champion of England (1726). He is a big deep-bodied bull of his age, on short legs, and has excellent shape, and will make a hard bull to beat in the show ring when fitted. I have also secured from Arthur Johnston one of his imported cows of last year's importation, with an imported yearling heifer. Both are show animals, and are excellent ones in every way.

NOTICE.
BINDER TWINE.

Comparative statement showing weight, length and tensile strength of three balls each of the following brands of Binder Twine, viz:—"Red Cap," "Blue Ribbon," and "Central Prison Pure Manilla," the balls in each case being taken at random and without selection for the purpose.

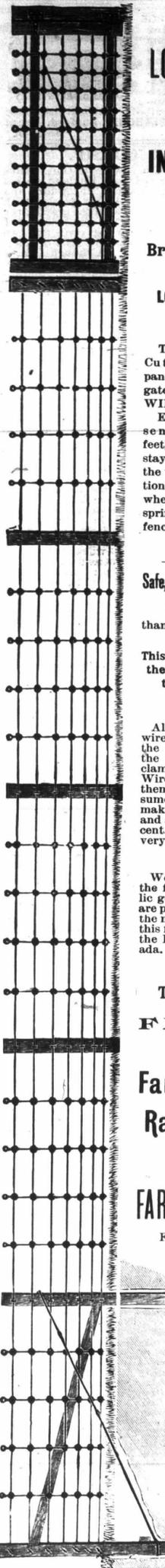
Brand	Wt. (Lbs.)	Length (Feet)	Avg. Tensile (Lbs.)
"Red Cap" brand (3 balls)	11 8 1/2	5,881	510
"Blue Ribbon" brand (3 balls)	12 3 1/2	6,804	557
Central Prison Pure Manilla (3 balls)	12	7,690	634

According to the above tests and at the price of 9c. for each brand of twine, \$10.00 will buy 55,000 feet of Red Cap; 60,156 feet of "Blue Ribbon," or 68,472 feet of Central Prison Pure Manilla Twine. The sack, paper and rope used on a fifty-pound bale of "Red Cap" or "Blue Ribbon" weighs 11 pounds more than in the case of Central Prison Pure Manilla, which difference in weight is given by the Central Prison as an additional quantity of twine in each bale. After adding the 11 pounds extra net weight of twine in each Central Prison fifty-pound bale, we have the following results:—\$10.00 will buy 54,522 feet more "Pure Manilla" than "Red Cap," or 10,369 feet more "Pure Manilla" than "Blue Ribbon," a difference of \$2.80 in favor of "Pure Manilla" over "Red Cap," or of \$1.71 in favor of "Pure Manilla" over "Blue Ribbon," that is all being sold at 9c. per pound. "Pure Manilla" is 28 per cent. cheaper than "Red Cap" and 17 per cent. cheaper than "Blue Ribbon." The substantial gain in buying Central Prison Pure Manilla Twine is that on an investment of \$10.00 an equal price per pound—Pure Manilla Twine will bind about fifteen acres more than "Red Cap," or ten acres more than "Blue Ribbon," while the average strength is from 20 to 40 per cent. greater. JOHN HALLAM, 55 Front Street East, Toronto.

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU
PURE BLOOD, CLEAR SKIN, HEALTH, MENTAL ENERGY, SOUND SLEEP, LONG LIFE, VITALITY, STRONG NERVES.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Vt., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla:—"Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you



THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

Branch Office: 141 KING ST., LONDON, ONT.

The accompanying Cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED WIRE FENCE.

Each panel represents one rod (16 1/2 feet), 7 wires, 4 steel stays. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

PERFECTLY Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER than any other fence.

This, without doubt, the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp consumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

THE BEST FENCE MADE FOR Farms and Railroads.

FARM RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Agents Wanted

In every Township.

Send for circulars and particulars.

Address

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL ONT.

Or 141 KING ST., LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN FAIR

London, September 14 to 23, 1893.

CANADA'S FAVORITE LIVE STOCK & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE OLDEST FAIR IN THE DOMINION. ESTABLISHED 1868.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

ENTRIES CLOSE AS FOLLOWS: In the 3-Minute Stake Race for \$200, - - - July 15th. In all other Speeding Contests, - - - Sept. 7th. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, - - - Sept. 14th. In all Agricultural, Industrial and Arts Depts., - Sept. 7th. Bicycle Races (which take place Saturday, Sept. 16), Sept. 13th.

Make your entries as early as you can. Do not wait till you are too late.

SPACE AND STABLING ALLOTTED ON RECEIPT OF ENTRY PAPER.

ATTRACTIONS ARE BEING SPECIALLY SELECTED - - - - AND WILL BE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

For Prize Lists and information, apply to

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, THOS. A. BROWNE, 338-a-o President. Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COY OF ONTARIO (LIMITED)

Incorporated 1889. Subscribed Capital, \$354,500. Office: Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto.

A home company with most liberal and attractive plans and features. Largest Assets in comparison to Liabilities. Highest Rate of Interest on Investments. Lowest for cost of Management, in cost of obtaining new business, and in rate of mortality. Policies non-forfeitable, incontestable, and entitled to large percentage of profits. Good reliable agents wanted.

E. MARSHALL, E. F. CLARKE, SECRETARY. MANAGING-DIRECTOR.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION COMPANY

THIRD PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Agricultural & Industrial Fair

MONDAY, 4TH, TO SATURDAY, 9TH SEPT

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

Large Increase in Live Stock Premiums (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry).

GRAND HORTICULTURAL SHOW Industrial, Dairy and Agricultural Products more extensive than ever.

Entire exhibition open from Monday, 4th, to Saturday, the 9th September. Special attractions on a grand scale—Balloons, Bands, Fireworks. For all information, apply to

S. C. STEVENSON, 76 St. Gabriel Street, Manager & Secretary. MONTREAL. 337-b-om

400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent.) Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken. I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township. 337-y-om E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Temperance Street, Toronto.

The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All experienced Teachers. Session begins October 21st. Apply to the principal, Prof. SMITH, V.S., Edin., Toronto, Can. 273-2-y

CHOICE MANITOBA FARMS FOR SALE

Apply to JOHN WELD, London, Ont.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

READ THE TESTIMONIALS: sent us by patrons:

Gentlemen.—It is a decided pleasure to express our experience in advertising with you during the last nine years. In starting our business we advertised quite largely through the leading daily and weekly papers of the Dominion, and after watching closely and tabulating as far as possible, the ADVOCATE shows an advantage of 70 per cent. over all other papers, and 80 per cent. better than the majority. We believe there is no means by which we can speak to the farmers of Canada so well as through the columns of the ADVOCATE. Wishing you a continuance of your success, we are, Sirs, THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., London, Ont.

Gentlemen.—The stand which you take in not inserting in your paper any advertisements which are not reliable, and the general high tone of your editorials, along with your large circulation among the farmers, caused us to apply to you for advertising space, and we are well pleased with the returns. We have had many communications stating they had seen our ad. in the ADVOCATE, and asking for our catalogue of prices. We believe you have helped to advertise to increase its trade over \$8,000 during the last four months over the same time last year. GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. (Ltd.)

Sirs.—I have been a continuous advertiser in the ADVOCATE during the whole of the past seventeen or eighteen years; not for love of it alone, but because I have always found that it paid me exceedingly well to do so. Indeed, I think it quite out of the question to do any considerable amount of business in the purple stock line without advertising in the ADVOCATE. Much as I have found it to my advantage to advertise with you in the past, I find it still more so at present. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Breeder and Importer of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Greenwood.

Gentlemen.—Our opinion of the ADVOCATE as an advertising medium to reach the farming community, is that it stands second to none. Our experience with it has been very satisfactory. CLARE BROS., Manufacturers of Hot Air Furnaces, Registers, Stoves, Hollow-ware, etc., Preston, Ont.

Sirs.—The results of my advertisement have been quite satisfactory, exceeding my most sanguine expectations. I am pleased also to inform you my machines are continuing to give perfect satisfaction, and justify our esteemed commendation. JAS. W. PROVAN, Manufacturer of that excellent implement the Provan Carrier, Fork and Sling, Oshawa.

If you have anything to sell, SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to The William Weld Company LONDON, ONTARIO. Sample copy and advertising rates free.



DRS. ANDERSON & BATES, Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose, St. Hamilton, and College St., Toronto. Sole agents for Prof. North's Earphone for the incurable deaf. A large assortment of artificial eyes on hand. 284-2-y

GEO. WHITE & SONS, London, Ont.



Our New GOVERNORS with Brass Valve and Stationary Speeder. We also use new Wrist Pin Oiler and many other useful attachments. 338-a-o

FARM AT GREAT SACRIFICE! \$1.50 PER ACRE. S. W. 1, Sec. 12, Tp. 16, Range 28 W. Mostly clear, rolling prairie, rich soil.

FARMS FOR SALE IN MINNEDOSA DISTRICT

Table with columns: CHEAPEST IN COUNTY, PER ACRE, and farm details (S. E. 14, Section 31, Township 14, Range 18, West, etc.).

Splendid chances among the above. Easy terms, especially to good actual settlers. Apply for particulars. ALEX. STEWART, 47-y-om Agent, Minnedosa, Man.

CRADLE CHURN---PERFECTION AT LAST



JOHN LAW, General Agent, Toronto, or to the WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Ayr, Ont. 337-y-o

CENTRAL PRISON BINDER TWINE

Pure Manilla. Price: 8 1/2 c. for Car Lots; 9 1/2 c. for less quantities, per lb. of about 600 feet.

FOR SALE BY JOHN HALLAM, 85 Front Street East, TORONTO.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR WOOL. 337-a-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

The Halladay Standard Wind-mill as improved for 1893.



Is better than ever and has no equal.

It has stood the test for over forty years, which is a record no other mill can claim. We still guarantee it to be more reliable in storms than any other wind-mill made. We make several other styles both for pumping water and driving machinery. It will pay you to write us for large descriptive catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

ONTARIO PUMP CO., LD., (IN LIQ.)

Toronto, Ontario.

Mention this paper. 336-2-tf-om

WANDERER CYCLES



the wheels for Canadians. Light, strong, unbreakable. Unexcelled for easy-running qualities. Manufactured by the Wanderer Cycle Company, 22 and 24 Lombard St., Toronto. Send for Catalogue. 328-1-om

SHEEP RAISING

- IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. -

The islands of the Gulf of Georgia offer great advantages for those desirous of investing in sheep raising. We have several suitable islands 30 to 80 miles from Vancouver, containing 200 to 1,700 acres, at \$5 to \$8 per acre, deeded.

MACKINNON, MACFARLANE & CO.,

611 Hastings Street West.

Vancouver, B.C.

330-2-y-om

THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE-POWERS
(One, Two and Three-Horse).



OLDS' PATENT.

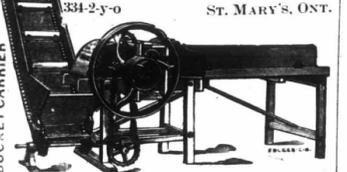
The best Tread Horse-Powers and Threshing Machines made. Take the lead wherever introduced. Also Drag and Circular Saws and Ensilage Cutters. Agents wanted. JOHN LAR-MONTH & Co., Manufacturers, Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, P.Q.; E. G. Prior & Co., Agents, Victoria, B.C.; A. L. Gruggen, Agent, Moosomin, N. W. T. 334-j-om

FIRE PROOF ROOFING
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, FREE.
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO

TRY OUR NEW STEEL GANG CHEESE PRESS
All kinds of Cheese and Butter Factories furnished with the latest machinery.

THE "MONARCH" ENSILAGE CUTTER
(Carries any length, angle or direct).

Full line of Fodder Cutting Machinery, Horse Powers, Grinders, Root Pulpers and Agricultural Implements. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,
RICHARDSON & WEBSTER,
334-2-y-o ST. MARY'S, ONT.



FALL WHEAT!

INCREASE YOUR YIELD AND INSURE A GOOD CROP OF GRASS BY USING

- FREEMAN'S HIGH GRADE OF FERTILIZERS -

Send for FREEMAN'S NEW CATALOGUE,

Treating on Manuring and how to grow large and paying crops.

— SENT FREE BY ADDRESSING —

W. A. FREEMAN, - HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Please mention this paper.

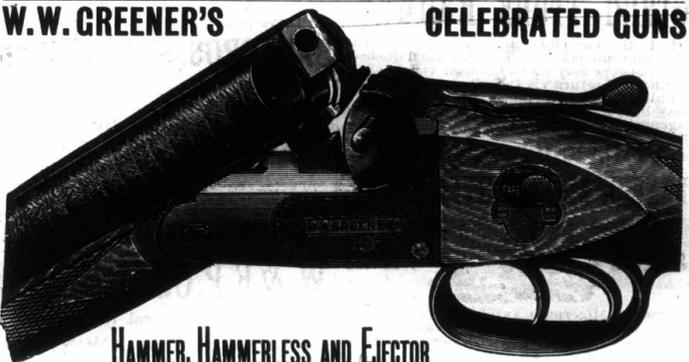
338-tf-om

HOW SHE MADE HER MONEY.

Mrs. E. M. Jones' New Book, "DAIRYING FOR PROFIT," Tells the Whole Story.

So anyone reading it can do the same, and secure a comfortable independence. 60,000 COPIES SOLD ALREADY! Orders still pouring in. Price, 30c. by mail; four copies to one address by mail, \$1. **ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent,** Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA. 332-y-om

W. W. GREENER'S CELEBRATED GUNS



HAMMER, HAMMERLESS AND EJECTOR

Are the best finished and finest shooting guns in the world.

Write for Catalogue. " " " "

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, England.

337-L-om

THE - VERY - BEST - THRASHING - ENGINES

In the Dominion of Canada are built by

JOHN ABELL, - TORONTO.

13.—THIRTEEN GOLD MEDALS.—13.

THE FINEST SEPARATOR IN ONTARIO IS THE "NEW TORONTO,"

BUILT BY: **JOHN ABELL, - TORONTO.**

Highest testimonials from practical threshers.

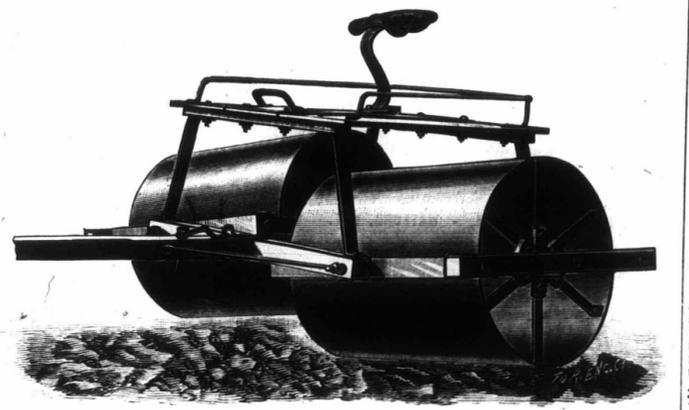
PORTABLE ENGINES. TRACTION ENGINES. AUTOMATIC ENGINES. SEPARATORS. COMPOUND TRACTION ENGINES. HORSE POWERS & THRASHERS. VICTOR CLOVER HULLERS. HAY PRESSES. MANURE SPREADERS. DUPLIX FEED MILLS. BOILERS OF ALL KINDS. CREAMERY BOILERS.

JOHN ABELL ENGINE - AND - MACHINE - WORKS,

Toronto, Canada.

323-j-o

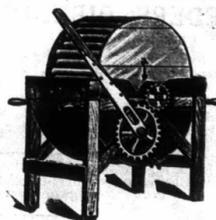
The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)



A steel roller, the drums of which oscillate on pivots, and adapt themselves to the unevenness of the ground. Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are: The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost. It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily oiled through the drums. The demand is steadily increasing. It is unanimously recommended by those farmers who have used it. Orders are now being looked for the spring trade. Description and price furnished on application to **T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.** 329-2-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

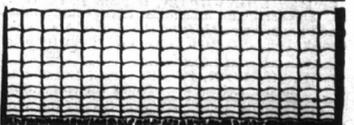
MANITOBA



WASHER!

Yesterday a Globe reporter accepted an invitation from Mr. McCrossan to see the machine working and went up to the home of Mrs. Wilson, 559 Parliament street, and saw a washing well and quickly done. About a tub full of soiled clothes were put in the machine and three pailsful of hot water, in which soap had been dissolved, were poured in. The machine was then worked for ten minutes, and by the way, the work is merely child's play. Afterwards the clothes were wrung out through an ordinary wringer, after which they were again put into the machine and three pails of boiling water poured over them. The machine was again put in motion and kept going for six minutes, when the clothes were taken out and rinsed. It was the unanimous verdict of all the ladies present—as well as the reporter—that the clothes were thoroughly clean and of an excellent color. One thing was very noticeable, that is the fact that the process of washing with the machine is very much easier on the clothes than the old hand-rubbing way. The following ladies were present during the experiment and were loud in the praises of this latest labor-saving machine:—

MRS. ALBERT WILSON, 559 Parliament St.
MRS. FLAWS, 561 Parliament St.
MISS ADDIE WILSON, Barrie, Ont.
MCCROSSAN & CO.,
42-y-om 506 Main Street, WINNIPEG.



THREE POSTS TO THE HUNDRED FEET.

HEIGHT—Five feet the standard. SPACED—Close at the bottom where prowls the obtrusive pig. Wide at top where sweeps the unobstructed view.

STRENGTH—To stop the mad career of running steeds, though wild with fear.

Every foot of every panel a perfect self-regulator. This is the ready-made fence built by the

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO, LTD.,

WALKERVILLE, ONT. 325-y-om



336-y-om

34,000 CHATHAM MILLS NOW IN USE



1,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1884	3,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1890
1,330 MILLS SOLD IN 1885	4,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1890
2,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1886	4,500 MILLS SOLD IN 1891
2,300 MILLS SOLD IN 1887	5,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1892
2,500 MILLS SOLD IN 1888	AND 3,600 BAGGERS.

More than have been sold by all the other factories in Canada put together and doubled. Over 16,000 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. Cleaning Alsike clover and Black Eye and Marrowfat peas a special feature. 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, but it is not wise to do without a Bagger. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue and prices. Sixty-five carloads in Ontario from January 1st to July 10th, 1893.

335-2-c-om **MANSON CAMPBELL, Chatham, Ont.**

FREE Illustrated Publications, with MAPS describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the **FREE GOVERNMENT** AND CHEAP **NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS** Best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address **HAS. B. LAIBORNS, Land Gen., P. O. B., St. Paul, Minn.** 337-b-om

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards up to six line space inserted under this heading, one issue a month, \$3 per line per annum; every issue, \$5 per line. Payable in advance.

A. & G. RICE, Curries P. O., Ont., breeders of Holsteins of the best butter strains. Write for prices. 327-

ALEX. HUME, Burnbrae, Ont., breeder of heavy milking, pure and high grade Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire pigs of good quality. 330-2-y

CHAMPION dairy herd of Canada. Ayrshires, three 1st prizes, Government tests, for butter, quality and quantity. R. ROBERTSON, Howick, Quo. 322-2-y

DANIEL BRIMS, Athelstan, P. Q., breeder of Durham Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Sheep. 315-2-y

DANIEL DRUMMOND, Burnside Farm, Petite Cote, P. Q., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. 315-2-y

D. G. HANMER, Mount Vernon, breeders of registered Shropshires of high quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 322-2-y

GEORGE GREEN, Fairview, Ont., breeder of Berkshires. Finely-bred prize-winning stock for sale. 323-2-y

HILLHURST HACKNEYS, - Oldest stud in America. Finest and most fashionable strains. Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Large Yorkshire Swine. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q. 328-

H. H. SPENCER, Brooklin, Ont., breeder of registered Clydesdale Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sale at moderate prices. 315-2-y

JAS. HUNTER, Alma, Ont., Canada, breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Shropshire Sheep. 322-y

JAMES I. DAVIDSON, Balsam P. O., Ont., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle from the herd of A. Cruickshank, Esq., Sittytou, Scotland. Stock for sale. 326-2-y

J. D. McEWEN, Falkirk, Ont., Breeder of Border Leicester. Stock for sale. 332-f

JOHN JACKSON & SONS, Abingdon, Ontario, Importers and Breeders of Registered Southdown Sheep. 323-y

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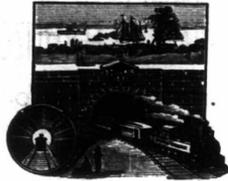
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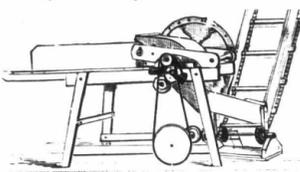
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