

Canadians a similar privilege ? Certainly not. Brother Jonathan is too wide-awake. All packing houses in his domains are supplied by American farmers, although better cattle at a cheaper price could frequently be bought in the Canadian Northwest. Such cattle would be always sound and healthy, while American cattle are frequently diseased. We find Canadians practically shut out from the American market. Then why give the American farmers a privilege they refuse Canadians? The Abattoir Company at Three Rivers can be supplied with good, healthy Canadian stock, which is now sold so cheaply that in many cases the only profit Canadian farmers in.the older provinces are making from them is the value of the manure. That is, they feed the grain on their farms and obtain about market price for it, leaving the manure as pay for their labor. Until recently cheap dressed beef, shipped from Chicago, drove the farmers of the Maritime Provinces out of their own markets. Considered from a financial point it would be better for the government to bonus abattoir companies than to allow American cattle access to our markets. Canadian farmers should be encouraged to feed all their coarse grains, and even to buy more. Any steps

years, and was fully determined on in December 1890, but on account of the death of Mr. William Weld the arrangements were not put in force until the month of August. The major part of the stock of the Company is controlled by Trustees for the estate of the late Mr. Weld. The personnel of the management is not changed, on the contrary the new arrangements permanently secure the services of persons who have for several years done good work on the staff. The Manager of the company being Mr. John Weld, who for over twelve years has been connected with the paper, during the last five years as Assistant Manager, the Secretary of the Company being Mr. Fred W. Hodson, who has been acting Editor during the past four years, and Assistant Editor for three years previously. . At the first meeting of the Share Directors of the Company :-William Stephen Abattoir Company. The Premier, the Hon. Mr. the government can take to induce them to do holders the following members were elected the

WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED). This,

however, is not a new arrangement, but has

been under consideration for the last three

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sattle to be imported into Canada to be slaught. ered by an Abattoir Company, who desire to carry on business at Three Rivers, P.Q.

has for some time been brought to bear on

the government at Ottawa to allow American

If this privilege is allowed at Three Rivers it cannot consistently be refused at any other point, which means the free admission of American cattle into the Canadian market. Yet the farmers of Canada are absolutely refused the privilege of importing, duty free, cheap corn, the raw material by which they desire to produce beef, mutton. pork, butter and cheese. It is the policy of the present administration to allow manufacturers to import the raw material free, and to protect the producers of the finished article. The farmer has heretofore been made an exception in this case; yet they, above all others, are to-day the class who need protection most. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the farmers of Canada are in a bad way financially, though not as bad as in many other countries. Especially is this true of those in the older provinces. The government are doubtless in favor of allowing the privilege asked by the

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so will be a national blessing, increasing the fertility of our farms and enriching our farmers, on whom the prosperity of the Dominion depends. Should American cattle be imported to be slaughtered, even for export alone, it will certainly have a tendency to lower the price of Canadian live stock, as they will have to compete with the poorer grades of American stock and sell for an equal price; or else American cattle, if allowed to come in, will supply the entire number killed by such concerns as that proposed at Three Rivers.

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Americans have tried for a long time to ship their inferior goods abroad under the name of Canadian products. Surely our government is not going to now aid them in this nefarious design, thus injuring the good name of Canada abroad. Looking at the question from a sanitary point of view our government ought at once to prohibit American cattle from passing through Canadian territory as heretofore, except those that have been duly quarantined, as required by cattle arriving from Europe. The Americans have long been anxious to obtain free access to the British market, such as is enjoyed by Canadians, but have been denied for very good reasons. Failing in gaining access they endeavored to have us also scheduled. If they now succeed in sending their cattle through the length and breadth of Canada, as now proposed by our government, our own herds will soon be diseased, and we will lose free access to the English market, now worth \$2,000,000 annually to Canadian cattle growers. If Canadian cattle were scheduled and had to be killed on landing our best bullocks would be worth \$20 per head less than farmers are now receiving. The store cattle trade would entirely cease. It is often discussed by farmers whether cattle pays now. What would become of the industry if we lost the English market ? For many years pleuropneumonia prevailed only in a few seaboard states in the American union, but by as innocent a practice as the Canadian government now proposes, it was scattered far and wide, not only pleuro-pneumonia, but other diseases to be dreaded also, as the following extract, just cut from an American paper, declares :----

MORE SICK CATTLE.

continues for months or years to disseminate cattle that infect others, though it may be impossible to find a sick beast on his premises at any time in the interval. One or two cases may, however, be par-ticularized.

Interval. One or two cases may, however, be par-ticularized: 'John Miller, Farmingdale, L. I., traded with a Brooklyn dealer, January 1st, 1879, for a cow, which, soon after, fell ill and died. He shortly after purchased another cow, and placed her in the same stable, but she also sickened and died. After this, he placed a calf in the stable, but this also perished; and at the present the stable remains un-occun'ed.

perished; and at the present the static remains un-occupied. 'Mrs. P. Gregory, 12th street, Brooklyn, had two cows and one calf in her stable in the end of Feb-ruary, 1879. When visited, one cow was very sick, and both were destroyed, the stable being after-wards washed with disinfectant liquids. The calf was disposed of for veal. Two months later. Mrs. G. pur-chased a new cow from a man who had kept her as a family cow for some years, and put her in the same stable in which the first had stood. Ten days after, she showed symptoms of disease, and, when slaughtered, showed the characteristic lesions of lung fever.

slauchtered, showed the characteristic lesions of lung fever. 'Mr. Addick, Sunnyside, near Dutchills, L. I., kept on an average of twenty-two cows, and for two years has lost heavily. Early in the present year he left the place, and the stable was let to Patrick Hollihan, who bought in fresh cows. Some of these he got May 1st of J. & J. Wheeler, dealers, and some July 3rd of Patrick McCabe, dealer. In both cases the fresh cows came from the country after examination. August 19th four cows were found to have the lung plague and were slaugh-tered.'"

Many other similar cases could be cited.

In the face of this evidence how are we to prevent our cattle being shipped in infected cars, which will sooner or later happen if we allow American cattle to enter, except after due quarantine.

The same authority writes that the infectious nature of the manure is certain, and cites the case of Mrs. Power, Franklyn avenue, Brooklyn :

case of Mrs. Power, Franklyn avenue, Brooklyn: "She kept eight cows. and had made no purchase since the autumn of 1878. On March 26th one of her cows was found to be affected with lung fever. and was killed in consequence. The only appreci-able source of the contagion was the manure, which had been drawn from infected city stables, and spread on a lot where these cows were turned out on fine days for exercise. In spite of the ploughing under of the manure as soon as the frost would allow, three more of her cattle have sickened, and to be killed May 12th. As further evidence of the contagious nature of the affection in this case, Mr. K., her neighbor, who had visited and handled her first sick cow, has since lost one out of his herd of eleven, with unequivocal symptoms and lesions.

Inis nera of eleven, with unequivocal symptoms and lesions. "Contagion through Infected Pastures.—It is to an example of this medium of contagion that Australia owes her present bovine lung pestilence. In 1859 a Shorthorn cow was imported by Mr. Boodle from England into Melbourne, and was found to be affected with the lung plague. All of Mr. Boodle's cattle were killed and paid for by private subsorip-tion; his farm was then quarantined, and the colonists fondly hoped that the danger had been averted. It happened, however, that a teamster who worked his ox-teams on the streets during the day, turned them in these prescribed pastures at nights under cover of the darkness, and when later these animals perished, they had already infected large numbers belonging to different herds and districts. What was thus begun by the cupidity of the teamster, was repeated again and again in quick succession, and on every side, for the herds of different owners roamed at large on the un-fenced pastures, the healthy grazed where the sick and infected had preceded them, and soon the greater part of that immense island-continent lay in the grasp of the relentless pest. "This method is a fruitful source of infection around our cities and villarges. The castle of different

a trace of the disease for years. As the park was vacated by all but the deer and sheep for four or five months of the year, it is hardly credible that the contagion survived in the soil for that length of time through all the changes of the British winter, and it seems more reasonable to conclude that it had been covered up under great accumulations of dried leaves, or in hay stored for the use of the animals.

dried leaves, or in hay stored for the use of the animals. "In conclusion it is well to add that this denial of mediate contagion is sustained by but very few living veterinarians, who cling to this as others still obstinately claim the absence of all contagion whatever, direct or indirect. But the best authori-ties, including Delafond, Bouley, Reynal, Garlach, Roloff, Rychner, Roll, Lafosse, Fleming, etc., etc., advance the doctrine of mediate contagion of a still obstinately claim the absence of all contagion ply proved and indisputable. Rychner says, 'The affection breeds a disease-germ—a contagion of a volatile nature. That it attacks the cow st that stand in an uncleansed, infected stable, the many proofs of its conveyance through men, and through horses that have stood in stables as mates with cattle, its constant extension in a stable or in a herd, and finally its sure arrest by the seclusion of stables and localities affords the most conclusive evidence of this.' (Bojatrik.) Roll says, 'Con-tamination occurs from the contact of sound animals with the sick on roads, pastures, in stables, through the medium of food of straw that has been breathed upon and solied by infected beasts, by the utensils that have been used for the latter, and ologie and Therapie.) Fleming says, 'Healthy cattle have been contaminated after being lodged in stables that were occupied by diseased ones three or four months previously. Hay solied by sick cattle has induced the disease after a longer period; and pastures grazed upon three months before have infected healtby stock. The flesh of diseased animals has also conveyed the malady; and it is recorded that the coutagion from eattle buried in the ground infected others fifty or sixty few distant.' (Veterinary Sanitary Science.) VITALITY OF THE VIRUS.

VITALITY OF THE VIRUS.

VITALITY OF THE VIRUS. "There is much difference of opinion with regard to the power of the virus to resist ordinary de-structive influences. In many cases the free exposure of an infected place for three or four months to the action of the air has purified it so that fresh stock have been introduced with im-punity. On the other hand, instances can be adduced in which cattle have been infected by being placed in staties in which sick cattle had been kept at least four months previously. Other things being equal, it will be preserved longest where it has been dried up and covered from the free access of the air. Thus, in very dry and close buildings, in those having rotten wood-work, or deep dust-filled cracks in the masonry, and in those with a closed space beneath a wooden floor, it clings with the greatest tenacity. Again, when the buildings, contain piles of lumber, litter, hay, fodder or clothing, the virus is covered up, secret-ed and preserved for a much longer time than if left quite empty. In these last it is preserved just as it is in woollen or other textile fabrics and car-man in the second other textile fabrics and car-index of the order of the air the distance at which

"As carried through the air the distance at which the virus retains its infecting properties varies much with varying conditions. The author has seen a sick herd separated from a healthy one by not more than fifteen yards and a moderately close board fence of seven feet high, and in the absence of all intercommunication of attendants, the exposed herd kept perfectly sound for six months in suc-cession. On the other hand, infection will some-times take place at a much greater distance with-out any known means of conveyance on solid objects. Itoll quotes 50 to 100 feet, while others glaim to have seen infection at a distance of 200 and 300 feet. But it may well be questioned whether in such cases the virus had not been dried up on light objects, like feathers, papers, straw or hay, which could be borne on the wind. This, from being in thick layers, would escape the destruc-tion that would have befallen it had it been carried in the air only as invisible particles."

MORE SICK CATTLE. "Burlington, Iowa.—The mysterious hoof and mouth disease that is so prevalent among cattle in Northwestern Iowa is in full force in Des Moines County, nearly 200 cases having been reported. The disease is found in all parts of the country, and is quite prevalent over in adjacent Illinois counties. The diaries arouch Middletown, Danville, Augusta, and other places have been attacked, and the healthful supply of milk is greatly diminished. The State Veterinarian has been notified of the situa-tion, and has signified his intention of investigating the trouble. There is a great deal of uneasiness regarding the use of infected milk. But as a strict quarantine is kept on the the diseased animals it is people through the use of the milk from infected down of milk is not entirely suspended and begins and during convalescence. There is more danger in the milk diands; in the less severe cases the flow of milk is not entirely suspended and begins and haring convalescence. There is more danger in the milk diands in the less which become sick and the milk diands is not entirely suspended and begins and the milk diands to suckle from convale-ter having been allowed to suckle from convaler.

Some of these diseases are terribly infectious.

Writing of pleuro-pneumonia, Prof. James Law, a well known American authority, in his able

work writes :

WORK WRITES: "That contagion through infected buildings is so exceedingly common that an apology would be needed for referring to it were it not for the hardi-hood in some in denying all mediate contagion. Distillery stables, where the cattle of many owners mingle, soon become infected in infected localities, and from that time onward they remain infecting, though all sick animals are excluded. Dealers' stables suffer in a similar way; and thus, after a dealer has kept an infected animal in his place, he

in the grasp of the relentless pest. "This method is a fruitful source of infection around our cities and villages. The cattle of differ-ent owners are turned out in summer on the commons and unbuilt lots of the city and suburbs, and even if headed by an attendant or staked on a given spot, they go in successive days on places where infected stock have been before them, and inhale the deadly contagium, from which the owner thinks he has been carefully guarding them. "Wherever the practice of pasturing the cattle

thinks he has been carefully guarding them. "Wherever the practice of pasturing the cattle of different owners on unfenced lots is allowed, the work of exterminating the disease is most seriously retarded, if not rendered altogether futile, the ex-pense to the state is indefinitely enhanced and prolonged, and the hope of any future riddance of the pestilence is rendered extremely problematical.

the pestilence is rendered extremely problematical. "Contagion through Pasture or Fodder.—An In-stance which came under the author's observation in east Lothian, Scotland, in the years from 1856 to 1862 was nearly allied to the above. On the Beil estate the deer park was not fully stocked with game, and the right of pasturage for a certain num-ber of cattle was let yearly. Prior to the date mentioned cattle affected with the plague had been placed in this field, and after this the affection developed year after in the herds there turned out. That the infection came from the field was unques-tionable, as the stock turned out on the deer-park were often from farms near by, where they had been kept all winter, and where there had not been

Should American cattle be allowed to pass through Canada how can the manure be prevented from becoming scattered at times along the railway tracks where, frequently, Canadian cattle are seen grazing, and how will it be disposed of at the different resting places ?

In view of these facts, we again repeat, American cattle should not be allowed to enter Canada except after a severe quarantine, equal at least to that imposed on animals coming from Europe. The farmers of Canada should stand firmly together in the demand that they be excluded. This is a question for the Grange, the Patrons of Industry, and the Farmers' Alliance to take up and discuss. Farmers and live stock breeders should everywhere raise their voice against the proposed innovation, and also demand that American cattle be no more carried through Canadian territory in bond.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Free Entry of American Cattle.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE-

herds from disease. R. GIBSON, Delaware.

A Serious Matter.

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Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

bearing of all his points. No one knows better how to make the principal facts of agricultural chemistry simple, interesting, and profitable to all classes of persons. Such is the testimony of college students and of practical men throughout the province, who have had the pleasure of listening to Professor James's able and scholarly lectures and addresses at Farmers' Institutes within the last six years.

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During his occupancy of the chair of chemistry at Guelph, Professor James took a leading part in lecturing to the Guelph Scientific Society, and published a number of valuable bulletins on marl, drainage waters, salt, ashes, phosphates, bran, ensilage, sugar beets, milk testing, etc. all of which was a good preparation for the important work which will be required of him in connection with the Bureau of Industries.

In conclusion we may say that Professor James is a man of unblemished character and more than average ability ; a good scholar of more than

ordinary versatility; and a hard worker possessed of sound common sense; kind, modest and affable, a man who will be loyal to his chief and will do all he can to advance the interests of agriculture in this province.

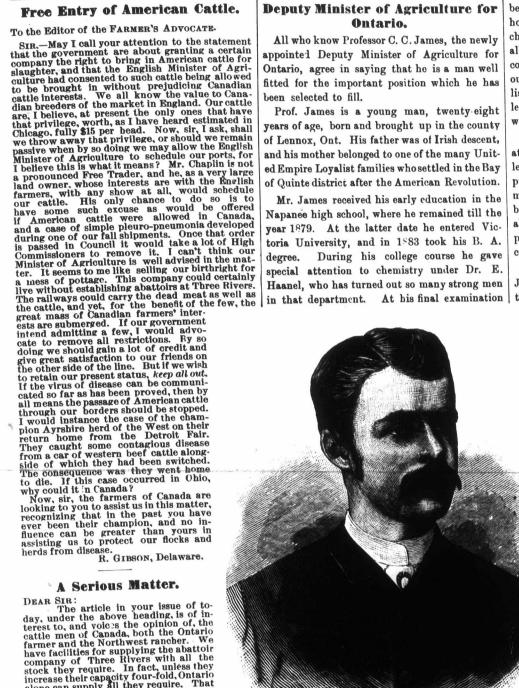
We congratulate Professor James on his promotion, and the Hon. John Dryden on the shrewdness and good sense which he has shown in the selection of his deputy minister.

Seed Grain.

THE TRIAL PLOTS AT THE EXPERIMEN-TAL FARM, GUELPH.

Ever since the foundation of this paper the managers have given very close attention to seed grain, and have on many occasions discovered and brought to the notice of the public valuable new kinds, which have since come into general cultivation.

The experimental farms are now doing excellent work by introducing and testing new varieties. In order to spread the information thus obtained, we sent one of our staff to the Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont., who made a careful inspection, and reported as follows :---



The Monetary Times says :- Sir Charles Tupper is financially interested in the success of the Three Rivers Abattoir Company.

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MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DEPUTY FOR ONTARIO.

in Victoria he won the gold medal in science, and has since taken a special course in organic chemistry at Harvard University.

In 1883 Mr. James was employed as a master in the Cobourg collegiate institute, and in 1886 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Ontario Agricultural College. In this latter position, so far as we can learn, Professor James has discharged the duties of his department to the entire satisfaction of the students, the president of the college, and the province at large.

Professor James is not merely a chemist, but a man of broad information, with a knowledge of shorthand, a turn for business, and a good deal of tact and executive ability. He is also a ready writer and a pleasing and effective public speaker, who possesses in a rare degree the power of making science very simple-the faculty of teaching it in such a way that not only scientific students, but ordinary farmers who have had little or no opportunity for scientific study, can understand his loctures and see the practical BARLEY.

In this grain sixty-seven named sorts were grown in the plots side by side under as similar conditions as possible. The seed of many of these had been imported from the different countries in the world where barley is grown. Our visit being just after the heaviest wind and rain storm experienced for many years in the Guelph district, a capital idea of the relative stiffness of the straw could be better determined, although it spoiled the handsome appearance of the plots. A multiplicity of varieties if grown generally would endanger the general value for malting on account of the necessity of a perfect unity in the time required for germinating. Yet wherever barley can be successfully grown it is extremely desirable that the most prolific grain, as well as the stiffest and most vigorous straw should be cultivated. The vast difference of character in this grain is all the more striking where we have only been in the habit of cultivating at most two or three varieties. We cannot help thinking that the want of change of

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seed has had much to do with the light yield of barley in many parts of the province. While we have for years, of necessity, changed our wheat, oats and peas to suit the different sections of the country, and obtained other sorts of renewed vigor by the introduction of hybrid wheats, imported oats, seedling potatoes, and so along the whole line of staple crops, careless ness and neglect has marked the selection of seed for the barley crop for which Ontario has been long noted among the brewers of America. This may have been on account of the sometimes dangerous self-satisfaction, and thereby antipathy to improvement, which may attach itself to communities as well as individuals. Diminishing crops invariably make farmers look for new seed, and the necessary change is too often put off until a total or partial failure has proved that a hitherto popular variety has developed weakness.

At Guelph a few plots had been cut the day previous to the storm which flattened so many fields of grain in that vicinity. Among those was the old six-rowed (Canadian). The sheaves in this plot were quite rough, displaying a weakness in the straw that has so often made harvesting this sort tedious, especially so now that the binder has been brought into use. The grain on this plot was exceedingly good and heavy, and should yield very well indeed.

Chevalier was ready to cut, but was badly lodged with the storm. It was a moderately close crop.

Early Black, a sort which has been grown in some parts for feed, was short in the straw compared with those beside it. The head is short, and the yield will be found correspondingly disappointing.

Two-rowed Spreading, one of the newly imported kinds, has no special quality except that it stands well. The straw is medium in length, but the crop is not close enough for an abundant yield.

Carter's Prize Prolific had gone down through the late storm. It has not ripened as evenly as it should. There appeared a good many suckers all through the crop that were green, while the greater part of the crop was ripe, which would tend to spoil the sample. We were not particularly impressed with any of the Carter varieties of barley on these grounds.

Duck Bill was not true to name on the plot here, and another two-rowed sort had been sown 25 per cent. to the present production. Think of

immense quantity of grain, withstanding the severest storms without lodging. It has a very striking appearance while growing, easily distinguished from any other sort.

Many novelties in the barley line were to be seen, a great number being entirely too late in ripening at present to be of any use in general cultivation, but as they become acclimatized may develop into some useful kinds. With some of the sorts we were highly impressed we would name them in the following order : 1st, Kinnakula; 2nd, Hungarian; 3rd, Saltzer's Californian Prolific ; any of these are worthy of a trial by those who grow barley.

SPRING WHEAT.

Although this grain has not occupied as high position in regards number of bushels produced. compared with that of fall wheat, throughout the province, still it is a strong factor in increasing our agricultural wealth. With regard to the number of bushels, the average annual production of spring wheat for the ten years, ending 1890. in the Province of Ontario, was nearly 9,000,000, while that of fall wheat reached nearly 20,000,-000; and this year's production will doubtless be much above these figures. It is important, therefore, to impress on our farmers the necessity for paying more attention to the cultivation of this crop, not necessarily by increasing the number of acres, but by increasing the yield per acre. Again, taking comparisons of the average product per acre, spring wheat is behind that of fall wheat. The former has averaged for the past ten years nearly 20 bushels per acre for the entire province, while that of spring wheat is little over 15 bushels, nearly a quarter less; although this is a good showing, compared with the official reports from our cousins across the lines, still there is room for an immense improvement on this particular point. A drive through any of our farming communities will show how easily this could be obtained if those engaged in farming were only so minded. Instead of sowing old run-out varieties, as we see on the majority of farms, strict attention should be paid to the selection of kinds that are undoubtedly good yielding and reliable sorts. It is not saying too much that with the indifferent working the soil is now getting, in too many cases, that if proper selection of seed were made, suitable to each locality, that this point alone would add at least under this name. The barley in this plot was it in the case of spring wheat, the least important grain we grow. Add to the 9,000,000 bushels now produced another 2,250,000 bushels. This would add this much to our exports, for it is only our surplus that adds to our exports. It is here that the experimental farms at Guelph and Ottawa come to our relief. Those that are aiming to make farming profitable should watch the test of the yield closely. At Guelph over 50 varieties of spring wheat were grown on the experimental plots set apart for this purpose, affording a most interesting and valuable lesson to the student seeking for the best class of information on the subject. Red Fife, which deserves mention for the immense benefit it was to this country when fall wheat failed all over this province, is as handsome as ever, and promises exceedingly well. The straw is bright ; sample good. The crop is moderately close, and should yield well. It is a beardless white chaff. Ladoga, introduced from the Ottawa Experimental Station, is not as good-thinner on the ground,

inferior. This sort is bearded, and the grain dark. Wild Goose, on the next plot, is quite thin on the ground, with nothing to recommend it but the large, coarse berry, which assists in bulking up the bushes; the head is heavily bearded, and very rough looking. Red Fern, also bearded, is a good, thick crop here, and promises to yield abundantly. The straw is stiff, moderately long, and is among the best kinds, judging from its appearance this season. Winter Fife looks very like the red when growing; the straw not quite so long as the red sort, yet a nice sample. Pringles Champion, the seed originally imported from Germany, bids fair to become a useful variety. It is a bearded white chaff, moderately stiff in the straw, and should yield fairly; the berry is small but plump. Manitoulin is also a moderately good-looking wheat-straw moderately stiff, with fair length ; has a long, bald head, but is late. Holborn, mproved bald, shows well this year; was not thought so highly of when first brought out. It now promises well; the straw is bright and stiff, and should yield well; medium bearded; has a black chaff ; the head is good, but grows thin on the ground. White Russian was late here. The head is long, but the grains too far apart, and does not appear to be reliable every year. Saskatchewan Fife appeared to us much the same as Red Fife, but later. Colorado appears to be one of the most likely as to yielding qualities; the grain was showing through the chaff, and was a beautiful sample. It appeared to be the earliest; it has a bearded brown chaff, with plenty of good straw, and grows more closely than any sort except the next mentioned. Huison's Bearded, a French wheat, is a favorite here, and is considered by Mr. Zavitz the very best they have. It has been grown in Canada for several years, and appears to be improving yearly. It grows closer on the ground than any spring wheat; the head is very thick, though moder. ately short; the straw is stiff, but very fine, which allows it to grow closely; this accounts for its abundant yielding qualities. Many more old and new sorts might be mentioned, some of which are out of date, others, among which are numbers of the imported sorts, may yet be heard from. Campbell's White Chaff was not obtained last season, although very favorably mentioned by those who have grown it on different seed farms. To summarize : Colorado and

weak in the straw, which was short; the head had a long beard and a very few grains in a rather short head, having nothing whatever to recommend it, and quite different from the Duck Bill.

A very different sort from the last named is an American variety called Saltzer's Californian Prolific ; this is two-rowed. The head is very long and full of plump, large grains ; the straw is bright and moderately strong, having stood well, and is reported to have yielded exceptionally last year, and from all appearance it will be up among the best here this season.

Hungarian is another new sort-a hulless sixrowed, a vigorous grower ; the straw is bright, with plenty of length and stiffness, and stands well, while all around it were down. This should prove an admirable sort for feed purposes.

Kinnakula, imported from Sweden, has the longest and stiffest straw of any variety on these grounds. It has a very long two-rowed head, grows a very heavy, close, straight crop,

Huison's Bearded, to our minds, were decidedly in advance of any other sorts, being more vigorous, closer growers and freer from defects than any other variety seen at Guelph.

OATS

is a crop that is too often neglected, not alone in the selection of seed, but by careless cultivation. Any field on the farm is thought good enough for oats ; if it is run down by excessive cropping, it will surely grow oats; if it is foul with couch grass, oats should grow; if thistles, mustard or any other weed is so abundant that it would entirely hide a crop of peas, still it is quite fit for oats, so some reason. Farmers who would not think of sowing a field to the other grains do not hesitate to leave that part of the farm to grow their oats. While all this is too true in point of fact, there is no crop produced that responds more heartily or more certainly to superior cultivation. Again, it is the most important of all our spring grains, something over 60,000,000 and from present appearances it should yield an the straw weaker and the quality of grain is Province of Ontario for the past ten years, while

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

the area assigned to oats is upwards of 1,600,000 acres, equaling the combined portions allotted to fall wheat and barley, the next two highest on the list. This grain makes a wonderful showing. all things considered. The average yield of Ontario during the last decade was 35 bushels per acre. In other grains the straw is only taken in consideration as an index to its vigorous growth and freedom from disease, which has much to do with the production of grain. Oats differ in this particular, the straw of which is a product that materially assists in the feed ration of stock. Therefore, when two tons of straw to the acre can be produced in addition to the grain, it makes a marked difference in the value of the crop, and at once places this staple as one of great importance when cattle feeding is practised. Considerably over 100 varieties of oats have been tested at Guelph. The largest yields on the plots will in this case be exceptionally high. It is always an advantage to grow some early varieties of oats, partly to allow the harvest to be less hurried, which is of great importance when a large acreage is in grain. There are seasons like the present, when a later sort may have the advantage, although extremely late sorts ought to be avoided. The following kinds are among the earliest in cultivation, and have much the same characteristics, all being white, and belong to the branching varieties. The straw with these are also much the same, and are named as follows :---Canadian Plump, Ameri can Welcome, White Victoria, White Canadian, Pringle's Progress, Early Calder, Early Race horse. There is nothing especial to note concern ing these, and none will yield heavy, although they may be found to be suitable for some localities. The following are side oats. These are generally heavier in the head than the former, and should yield better, but certainly cannot be put down as the heaviest producers; they are white; amongst them we will name Rennie's Prize White, White Abundance, Cluster and Banner, Victoria Prize White, Magnet, White Poland. The straw of all is very similar; they ripen about the same time. These are spoken of highly by some growers, but we do not think they are at all equal to the following as heavy producers of either grain or straw, and amongst those to be accorded preference, in our judgment, is White Egyptian, which is well known. It is a good yielder, but is later, and has not as good a straw as the following, which are all very similar. The first of these is White Cave; it has a close, large head, being heavy, thin-skinned This sort has a strong straw; in good berry. land will average at least 41 feet in height, and

sort, is very similar to the three mentioned above, but is a little longer in the straw and a slightly more vigorous grower. Nubian Black and Black Champion are also very similar—each makes a thick, close growth, produces large, well-shaped heads; these should yield well in suitable localities. The straw is long and strong, and gives a heavy weight per acre.

Black Tartarian, an old, reliable sort that is very popular in many sections of the country, and more generally known than any other, has for years held a prominent place among the heavy yielders. The head is close—is generally termed a main oat. Wherever the soil is suitable it gives an immense product per acre; the straw also is particularly good, and the grain thin skinned, but the seed requires frequent renewing by importation, as it quickly deteriorates after the second year.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

In our next issue will be published particulars of the grain tested this year at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Toronto's Great Fair.

A few days will see Toronto's Great Industrial Fair in full swing. Tens of thousands of the farming community will then visit the City of Churches, for to miss the great fair would be a loss no progressive agriculturist or stock raiser could afford. Everything has been done this year to make the exhibition a great educational institution, for no matter in what direction one may turn he will find something to instruct, and gentlemen ready and willing to impart information. For instance, the travelling practical dairy from the Guelph Agricultural College will have commodious quarters on the grounds. Some of the professors will be present and deliver lectures every day on that interesting theme, The Dairy," and butter and cheese-making.

Then, again, the Ontario Creamery Association has arranged to have a practical man, Mr. Mark Sprague, of Amherstburg, in attendance. After the judging Mr. Sprague will explain to visitors "why" certain exhibits received first prize, and others second or third. Much valuable information can there be obtained, not only by buttermakers, but also by butter-users.

The new horticultural building, just com pleted, excels anything of the kind in the Dominion. It is fitted up on the most improved and scientific principles, and cannot fail to commend itself to all who know the requirements of such a structure. Those interested in the live stock department will be glad to learn that over eleven hundred head of cattle, sheep and pigs have already been entered, and as many horses. The cattle include all the best herds in the country. Amongst these may be mentioned the following, space not admitting of a more extended list :--J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill ; H. & W. Smith, Hay ; F. A. Fleming, Toronto; M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; James McCormack, Rockton ; W. Rolph, Markham; G. Osborne, Kingston; Oakdale Stock Farm, Pickering; W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; Samuel Harper, Cobourg; James Drummond, Cote la Visitation; Thos. Brown, Montreal; A. McL. Howard, Toronto; W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne Bellevue; A. C. Hallman, New Dundee ; and Smith Bros., Churchville. The Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, has intimated his intention of exhibiting his fine pens of Shropshire sheep. He will not this time compete for any of the prizes, however, and the animals will simply be entered for the purpose of exhibiting them.

the Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farm exhibits, and the collections promise to be most interesting.

The Walrond Ranch, away amongst the foothills of the Rockies, will send an exhibit of ranch-bred horses, including agricultural and heavy draught animals. During the exhibition Mr. F. A. Folger, of the well-known Rideau Stock Farm, Kingston, will hold a sale of between forty and fifty head of Holstein cattle. This is something the farmer should make a note of.

Every day the horse ring will present a scene of activity and amusement from morning till night, never before equaled at any fair on the continent. Among the sports will be the "Equestria," or English and Roman sports and pastimes of ancient days, introducing Thayer's troupe of wonderful horses. There will be chariot races, military sports and gladiatorial contests, tournaments of knights in armour, magnificantly mounted, and superbly costumed and equipped.

The Great International Dog Show will gather together under one roof, some of the best known animals on the continent.

Very low rates will prevail during the Exhibition, and no better time for visiting Toronto could be decided on than during the fair.

In conclusion it may be stated that every building on the grounds will be crowded with products of the farm, factory, garden and orchard. Visitors will have their time fully occupied, and whether they are looking for amusement or instruction they will find every minute from early morning till dewy eve filled with just exactly what they are in search of.

The Exhibition.

From present indications the Winnipeg exhibition, commencing Sept. 28th, will be a complete success. While there has been more or less disagreement on some matters, the intense desire of the citizens of Winnipeg, as well as the leading men of all parts of the province, to have an exhibition, has thus far overcome all obstacles. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also come nobly to the assistance of the city by carrying exhibits both ways free of charge. In this respect the M. & N. W. road has not been behind, while the Northern Pacific, yet to hear from, will no doubt do the fair thing.

The prize list is certainly liberal in the leading departments that are of interest to this country,

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and free from rust; it is a good sort. Rosedale is later than the last named, but is a very handsome grower, with strong straw, large, closegrowing head, and promises a most abundant yield. Early Gotheland, one of the latest introductions, is another beautiful sort, and has much the same qualities to recommend it. We could not help admiring it. It is believed to be one of the coming sorts for earliness, productiveness and good milling and good straw. All points considered, we think any of these are in advance of those previously mentioned. Black oats, which are such favorites for feed, are also represented by different groups, as in the white. Of the branching sorts that are highly recom-

grows very close, the straw being very straight

mended from their success in comparison with others, there are four French varieties, three of which are so much alike they may almost be considered as one. These are the Black Etampe, Chenaile and Joanette. This oat grows very thick on the ground; to this its wonderful producing powers may be attributed. They form the densest crops that can be imagined. The straw is extremely fine, moderately stiff; will suit soms localities very well, particularly as it seems perfectly hardy. The crop is very stiking; the straw is short, and in this particular is defective, but as a grain producer it ranks very high if the soil is suitable. Black Houdan, another French

Another interesting feature this year will be

and no pains have been spared in securing judges fully qualified to pass upon the various classes. Cheap rates have been secured from the different railways, and it would seem there is nothing left undone that has been in the power of the directors to do to make the exhibition a success.

Glenboro Summer Fair.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Our Society held their exhibition of live stock on July 17th, a new departure for us, which was a pronounced success. There were over 250 entries of live stock, the quality of which showed a marked improvement over any previous year. Our Society has been at a great expense the past year, having erected a commodious building at an expense of some \$400. We hold a fall fair on November 6th—an exhibition of grain, roots, etc., manufactures and fine arts.

Faithfully Yours,

FRED. AXFORD, Sec-Treas., Glenbore, Man.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

SEPTEMBER, 1891

The Western Fair.

This year the exhibit at this show promises to be the best yet held. The crop prospects were never better, and every detail requisite for a most successful show has been attended to.

Not only in an agricultural aspect does this exhibition rank among the leaders, but also in the live stock, industrial, cheese, butter and art departments. The stock exhibit in former years has been fully up to the standard, and there is no reason to think it will depreciate this year. The industrial part of this show has always been first-class; but this year, on account of the falling through of a number of hitherto prominent fairs, manufacturers must patronize us or lose the advertising which they are so anxious to get. We are informed that already carloads of cheese have been entered, thus assuring a magnificent display in this department. Besides the buttermaking contest, which we referred to in our last issue, Prof. H. H. Dean of the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College, accompanied by his buttermaker, will give practical instruction in this line of industry to those who may so desire. It has been found necessary by the Association, owing to the largeness of the dairy exhibits, to withdraw them from the agricultural products building, in which they were displayed last year, to the building expressly built for the dairy interest, and in which they are building a large refrigerator compartment, with plate glass front, from the latest designs, which will give visitors a splendid opportunity to inspect the exhibit.

By special arrangement a grand exhibit of fine arts has been secured. Pictures valued at £1,000 sterling will be among the collection.

The management have been busily engaged making improvements to the grounds and buildings, and the extension of the grand stand several hundred feet around the horse ring will meet with the approbation of the immense throng who yearly view the different sights to be seen from this point of vantage.

In order to meet the wishes, not only of the farming community, but of the visitors who attend from the towns and cities of the province, special attractions have been secured. Among them are Wild West show, balloon races and parachute leaps by lady and gentleman, fire engine contest, acrobatic and trapeze work, grand exhibition of rifle and pistol shooting, Edison's phonographs, fireworks, cross-cut sawing

Unity is Strength.

Farmers are frequently heard to complain that they are not properly represented in the Parliaments of Canada. Though the farmers form the great bulk of the electorate all over Canada, few find their way to parliament, while many lawyers, doctors, and merchants are sent to represent them and make laws to govern them. No matter how well disposed these men may be, they are not usually well informed regarding the requirements of the farmers; hence we see the wants of the farmer much neglected, because not understood. If farmers would persistently make their wants known and act as the manufacturers do-stand firmly together-and let the politicians know what they want, and what they must have, and that they mean business, and mean to stand together, then would cease to be heard the complaint that farmers' interests are neglected. When the manufacturers want anything they join hands and send a deputation to the government and make their wants known. They do not go as private individuals, but as representatives of an association which controls many votes; they insist in the name of these many votes that their requests be granted, and for the sake of the many votes they are granted most readily their requests. Until farmers can appeal in the same way their cries are vain. Unity is strength. Unite, debate, and conclude what are for your best interests ; then be united and firm in demanding it; throw away all party alle-giance, and with all your strength work for the good of yourselves-the farmers. Such a course will bring a blessing to the nation, but will be bitterly opposed by all party politicians, who will slander your efforts in every possible way, but when they see that you are gathering strength will fall in line. The body known as the "Patrons of Industry" are at the present time flourishing in the Province of Ontario. We would advise every farmer to join one or other of the farmers' organizations, and assist in making them as useful as possible. It is a well-known fact that farmers, for many years past, have not been making the money they should for the labor done and capital expended. Farmers themselves must remedy their grievances. As long as they sit still and grumble they will gain noth-ing, but by mutual efforts they will advance as they ought.

Agricultural Writers.

The beautiful stanza from Gray's Elegy :

Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear; Full many a rose is left to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air,

is in few instances better exemplified than in many of our farmers, who, with an advanced knowledge gained by a long experience in their calling, hide their light under a bushel. The farmers institutes are correcting this to a certain extent, affording as they do an opportunon.

Manitoba and N. V. T.

Assiniboia Along the Line of the C. P. R.

Grenfell, 280 miles west of Winnipeg, is surrounded by a good mixed farming country. To the southeast of this town, in the neighborhood of the "Weed Hills," is found, probably, as picturesque a district as any in this part of the territories. The acreage of land here under cultivation is increasing. Ladoga wheat has been somewhat extensively sown this year. Among the leading stock owners may be mentioned Col. Lake, of Winmarleigh Grange; Mr. J. S. McDonell, who owns a Shorthorn bull and cow and about sixty head of cattle ; Mr. O. P. Skrine, of "Hope Farm," is the owner of some 150 sheep, of which about one-half are of the Shropshire Down breed. Dr. Bush owns the imported Shire stallion Lord Wilton; Messrs, Rowley & Chapman, of "Avenue Farm," own a number of Shorthorn cattle, of which two are bulls of the Waterloo family, a number of grade cattle and about twenty horses ; Messrs. Cummings & Co. own the imported thoroughbred stallion Cormeille. To the north of the town Mr. N. M. Cummings owns the imported stallion Prince the Eighth, while Mr. Alex. Morrow owns a heavy draught stallion.

Messrs. Albert Switzer and M. Freeman, of Grenfell, have invented an automatic animal trap for the killing of gophers or other small animals. The trap is encased in a cast-iron oblong box, and is worked by an ingenious arrangement of wheels and crank by means of which the animal is impaled by a number of small spears, then ejected bodily, after which the trap resets itself. The motive power is that of a somewhat heavy weight attached to a string supported by two uprights. The number of times which the trap resets itself is determined by the length of supports to which the line is attached. The number of times at which the one now in use resets itself is thirteen. A patent for this invention has been taken out by the inventors for the United States, and they have also applied for one for Canada.

The Wolseley Agricultural Society, of good standing, financially and numerically, have purchased fifteen acres for exhibition purposes, and contemplate erecting a suitable building there-

match, band concerts, etc., etc.

It has been decided to alter the conditions of the prize list in classes 4 and 5, Carriage and Roadster horses, and allow all stallions in these classes to compete for prizes without being registered, it having been ascertained that the Stud Book has not been made up a sufficient length of time to warrant their former action ; and also that in classes 13 and 24, the prize list should read, " cow three years old and over which makes the most butter in a two days' test on the fair grounds."

Vicointe de Langle, De Langle Ranch, White-wood, has some forty-five broncho mares, about thirty two and one-year-old geldings and fillies, and about twenty spring colts. Mr. De Langle is breeding to Shire and Clyde sires.

Mr. P. H. Currie of the same neighborhood owns about 100 mares, and some thirty colts. Mr. Currie is breeding his mares to an imported Clyde horse, Donald Harper, purchased from Mr. from Mr. A. Edmunds, of Brandon. Mr. Currie sold last year the valuable blood horse, Clandeboye.

ity for expression of thought by these men, which, did they imagine was to be printed and distributed to six or seven thousand of their fellows, would be forever unexpressed.

The secretary of the Crystal City Farmers' Institute recently sent to the office of the ADVO-CATE a paper on dairying, written by a Mr. James Smith, who would, no doubt, have shrunk from writing an article for an agricultural paper, and who, in all probability, never wrote a line for a paper of any kind in his life. The essay was published, and several readers of the ADVOCATE referred to it as especially valuable. Later two of our best American contemporaries have copied it, and now probably thirty thousand people have read this paper on dairying. Further, each effort improves the writer, and as he writes his thinking powers are at work and new ideas develop. His neighbor, too, stimulated by the effort, and, possibly with a different experience, takes up his pen and relates his experience, and thus a twofold benefit is derived. The ADVO-CATE will gladly receive contributions from practical farmers without regard to penmanship, spelling or construction of sentences. The ideas are what we want.

Some six miles to the northeast of Wolselev is the Conmee Farm, owned by James Conmee, Esq., M. L. A., Port Arthur. This farm is under the management of Mr. M. McLelland. It consists of about 4,000 acres of land, about 2,800 acres of which is broken, the remainder consisting of wood, pasture and hay lands. About 400 acres are under crop this seasonwheat, 280 acres, the remainder of oats and barley. About 2,800 bushels of barley were raised on this farm last year, being 30 bushels to the acre sown. There are 48 head of cattle, some 27 head of horses, and 70 pigs. The farm is well stocked with machinery. Employment is found during the summer for some 15 or 16 men. A carload of stock is regularly shipped from the farm to Port Arthur in the fall of the year. Mr. McLelland purposes working chiefly in the direction of stock raising.

A few miles to the north of Wolseley, Ellisboro post office and store is very prettily situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The Pheas-

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ant Forks Cheese Factory has been recently opened. To the north of the Qu'Appelle River, and to the south and southeast of Pheasant Creek is an exceptionally fine stretch of wheat-growing country known as the Little Pheasant Plain. Mr. C. H. Bonesteel had, last season, some 3,300 bushels of wheat to 93 acres, and other farmers here are doing equally well.

Mr. J. Donaldson owns a very pretty farmstead to the south of Broadview. Mr. Donaldson has, with his brother, 300 sheep, 30 head of cattle and a number of horses.

In the valley of the Qu'Appelle River lie a number of interesting lakes. The hills on either side add to the attractiveness of the country.

FORT QU'APPELLE is pleasantly situated in the valley at the head of one of these lakes. The town is probably, from its situation and surroundings, as interesting as any to be seen in this part of the country. There are a good number of thoroughly well-built houses, churches, quarters of the Northwest Mounted Police, and Regina Turf Club.

and schools. The Qu'Appelle Valley Flour Mills here are doing excellent work. A drive along the north shores of these lakes is a pleasant one. A line of railway along this road would be a most attractive feature in this section of country. The Indian Industrial School is situated near one of these lakes. This school is under the management of the Rev. J. Hugonnard, who is assisted by ladies and other gentlemen in each separate department of work. A visit to the school will prove pleasant and profitable. The green house, garden, workshops where blacksmithing, carpentering, baking and shoe-making are carried on, the dormitories, kitchen work, recreation and dining rooms all have their special interest. The children are taught reading (English), writing and arithmetic; the girls, to spin, knit, dress and clothes making, cooking and wash ing; the boys, blacksmithing,

situated at some distance from the

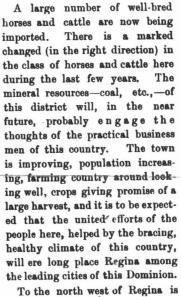
thriving settlements of Strathcarrol, Springbrook and Edgeley Farm.

In the Balgonie District are the thriving settlements of our German people. The mud houses, as built by the people here after the pattern of those of the homeland, are well suited to this country. They are practically impervious to heat and cold, and can be made most attractive looking. The the north of Balgonie is the district of Hednesford. Mr. J. W. Harrison has recently opened a grist mill here. This undertaking will be appreciated by settlers there, and also of the surrounding neighborhood.

REGINA, the capital of the Province of Assiniboia, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 354 miles west of Winnipeg, is a town having a population of some 2,500 inhabitants. Among its chief buildings will be noticed the government buildings, consisting of the Northwest Council Chambers, the Indian office, the Lieutenant - Governor's residence, the head-

year ago. The Board of Trade (President, Mr. Paul) has been incorporated here for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of the town and country. The streets of the town will shortly be illuminated by means of the electric light. Of newspapers, there are The Regina Leader, under the editorship of Mr. J. J. Young, and the Regina Standard, under Mr. J. K. McGinnis. These are published weekly.

To the Indian Industrial School, recently built and under the management of the Rev. A. J. McLeod, a good number of Indian children have been already admitted, and a large number of the Indian people are applying for the admission of their boys and girls. The Regina Agricultural Society numbers (July) 150 members. The spring show was a very successful one. The fall show will be held in the month of October. The Society has recently purchased from the government, for exhibition purposes, about 100 acres of land; one half of this has since been sold to the



the thriving Wascana Creek settlement. Crops there are looking excellent. The example set by Mr. D. F. Jellie, M. L. A., Mr. Chas. Martin, and Mr. Charles Rigden (Moose Jaw), and perhaps

carpentering, etc. The farm is PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF AN OAT FIELD, SASKATCHEWAN COUNTY. others, of planting trees (which are thriving and looking well)

school beyond the hills. The boys are very much | the Indian Industrial School, the court house, | and gardens around their houses, might, with advantage to themselves and to the country, gaol, banks, land offices, the English, Presby interested in this department of their work. The be copied by all settling on this broad and almost terian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, treeless plain. Good stock is being brought and an excellent union (high and public) school. largely into the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, There are a good number of first-class business houses and hotels. Most of the buildings and doing well. large and valuable institution. MOOSE JAW, 44 miles west of Regina, and 398 recently erected, and in course of erection, are of To the north and northwest of Fort Qu'Apwest of Winnipeg, is a thriving town. A numbrick. The building recently built by Smith, ber of new buildings have been recently erected, Ferguson & Co., for a wholesale and retail hardand a number are now going up. Bricks are ware business, is a credit to the firm, town and manufactured in the town by Mr. James Brass, country. An excellent brick building is now in formerly of Hamilton, Ont. The electric light course of erection by the Montreal Banking Co. is in operation there and working satisfactorily. The town council recently submitted a proposi-Of churches, there are the English, Roman tion to the ratepayers that twenty-five thousand Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist, and a dollars be spent in draining the town, and a byschool room used by the Salvation Army. There law to that effect has been carried. The town is an excellent union (high and public) school. authorities are in communication at the present It will be necessary after the summer vacation to time with eastern men, with a view to putting employ three teachers to assist the Principal, down water works similar to those of North Mr. Calder. A farmers' institute has been Toronto. Among the buildings in contemplation recently formed, with Mr. S. K. Rathwell as are a town hall and market building. A com-President, and Mr. John Warden McIntosh as pany is being formed for the purpose of erecting a town some 341 miles west of Winnipeg, are the roller mill to replace the one destroyed by fire a Secretary and Treasurer. The Agricultural So-

intelligence of the scholars is most marked, and great credit is due to the Principal and to all associated with him in the management of this

pelle are the Hayward and Parklands districts. The residents here regard this part of the country as well suited to stock raising. Sheep are now being brought into these neighborhoods. Mr. Wm. Lehane, of the Touchwood District, has some 200, and Mr. John Price, of Parklands, some 300. Mr. McCann, of the Loop Creek Settlement, has four imported Cotswold ewes and other well-graded sheep. The whole stretch of country lying to the north of the C. P. R., and north and west of Indian Head, the Indian Reserves, and to the south of them is well adapted for general mixed farming. The crops were looking well, and are at least ten days ahead of former years.

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holiday at this point.

ciety (President, Mr. Henry Dorrell; Secretary. Mr. O. B. Fish) is in thoroughly good standing, numerically and financially. Numerous enquiries are being made for C. P. R. and other vacant land. Stock, sheep, horses and cattle, is being largely imported into this district, and everywhere doing well. The number of ranchmen in this section is very large. Messrs. Gagen & Co. started ranching in here in 1886 with some eighty head of cattle. Their sales last year amounted to \$6,000, averaging \$54 per head; this year \$2,400, averaging \$48 per head. Mr. Donald McLean, of Eyebrow Lake, has a sheep ranch numbering some 2,800. Mr. McLean shipped 1st July, 1891, some 12,000 lbs. of wool at 121c. per lb. Messrs. Bambridge & Co., at present about seven miles southwest of the town, own a large sheep ranch of about 1,500 head. Mr. J. L. Legaré, of Willow Bunch, has for the past three years conducted cheese-making operations there on an extensive scale.

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In addition to the union school of the town, there are in the surrounding districts about a dozen other schools. The people desire that every opportunity be afforded of giving to every child an excellent education.

The farmers have great faith in the productiveness of the soil of the district. They only need the means to farm as they would wish to. and they are confident of securing good results.

From Moose Jaw to Caron, seventeen miles to the north of the railway, is a fine stretch of country, much of which is yet open for settlement. With Caron the settlement in a westerly direction, with the exception of the Lester Kaye Farms, practically ends until Swift Current, some ninety-six miles further to the west, is reached.

TREGARVA.-Some few miles to the north of Regina is the Tregarva Settlement. The whole district is a good one for mixed farming. Most of the farmers are stock owners. A good class of bulls and entire horses have been brought into the neighborhood during the last two or three years. The crops everywhere (July, 1891,) are looking excellent. The Messrs. Brown Bros., of the Rose Plain Settlement, own 115 head of cattle, 22 horses, have 325 acres under crop, 100 acres of breaking and 55 acres of summerfallow.

LONGLAKETON .- This district lies some few miles to the northwest of Craven. Crops here

time coming" a large number will, no doubt, avail themselves of an opportunity to enjoy a LONG LAKE is from three-quarters to four

miles in breadth and about sixty miles in length. The white fish, which is very marketable in Regina and elsewhere, pike, pickerel, perch, besides the common fish, are found in abundance. The deer, antelope, prairie chicken, geese, ducks, of which there are a large number of varieties, and other game, common to the country, are found along the shores of the lake. At the upper end of the lake are a number of islands upon which the pelican, the cormorant, ducks, geese and other wild fowl breed. The wild swan is found here in the spring and fall. VALLEY OF THE QU'APPELLE.-It would take much space to particularize all the work which is being done along this pleasant valley. Among the stock owners from Craven to Fort Qu'Ap-pelle may be mentioned :-- Messrs. Lambert Bros., owning some 50 horses and 275 head of cattle; Messrs. Lee, Wilson, Catley, F. W Evetts, Messrs. Binger & Kerr, owning some 50 horses and about the same number of cattle; Mr. S. P. Gregg, Mr. A. E. McCaul, owning about 100 horses and some 60 or 70 head of cattle-the Clyde horse Sir Boydston [1472], the imported Clyde mare Miller's Maid [604], from which he has a yearling filly [reg. No. 1385]; also a thoroughbred horse by sire Collogram, dam Maggie Simpson, and purchased from Mr. Cook, of Cookstown, Quebec; a Polled-Angus bull, three Polled Angus cows, two of which were imported, and three Hereford cows, one of which was imported; Mr. D. A. McDonald, who owns some pure-bred Polled-Angus cattle, also purchased from Mr. Pope, and a number of horses; Mr. H. C. Lawson, who owns the im-ported thoroughbred stallion Derwentwater, from sire Doncaster, the winner of the Derby two theroughbred mares imported this spring. together with about 90 other horses; lessrs Boulding, Mollard, Stewart & Sons, J. Smith, J. Brown and Mr. Wm. Kearns & Sons, some 12 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, who owns the Hambletonian trotting stallion Lorne Harold [275], imported two years ago, and Union Jack. They own also standard-bred Canadian and bronchio mares, all of which are being bred to above horses. The Messrs. Kearns purpose making a specialty of the breeding of high class road horses and Holstein-Friesian cattle. Of Holsteins they own the bull Holland's Pride Duke Netherland [7656]. Of cows Catherine Tensen's Flossy [15243], Polly Tensen [15244], Alice Gilbert [16491], together with young stock from the above. They own also a hord of high grade cattle, numbering about 30, and about 30 sheep of Southdown grade. These gentlemen, with others along the Qu'Appelle Valley, have excellent facilities for carrying on an extensive stock business, and it may be expected that this whole stretch of country will become noted for SEPTEMBER, 1891

Messrs. Pearce & Co., seedsmen, London, Ontario, did excellently last year, fifty-nine pounds being produced from the one pound sown. This potato is looking well now, August 1st., 1891. Mr. Kidd owns a herd of fifty-one wellbred cattle.

for the last twenty years, and it's more welcome each time it comes along."

McGregor, Manitoba.

This thriving village is situated seventy-eight miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the C. P. R. As yet it has but two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, and Church of England services held in the Presbyterian church. The school-house is at present situated about a mile out of the village, but it is the intention to build one in the village at an early date. A new grist mill of 125 barrel capacity has recently been erected, and is proving a boon to the locality. The inhabitants number 250. Excellent water is obtained at a depth of from twelve to eighteen feet. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and the locality very healthy. Excellent build-ing lots can be obtained in the village at from \$40 to \$150 each, and farm lands in the vicinity from \$3 50 to \$15 per acre. Prominent among the business men of the town are T. R. Varden, who is Secretary of the municipality of North Norfolk, also a real estate agent, lends money, and represents Massey Co's. implements, as well as the Northwest Land Co. Mr. Varden has been in McGregor nine years. Stinson Bros., general storekeepers, handle groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, glassware, clothing, etc. Messrs. Stinson appear to be reliable men, and carry an excellent stock. They have been in McGregor two years, and are evidently growing up with the town. Edward Smith, harnessmaker, appears to be a thoroughly practical man, carries a large stock of every kind of har-ness, manufactures all hand stitched goods, and, as is often the case in new places, Mr. Smith has a variety of businesses. He keeps a stock of furniture of every description, and is the leading undertaker of the place. Mr. H. B. Fryer does the hardware business of the town, is a general blacksmith, and also handles furnaces. He has been in the place some two years, and does a good business. Mr. W. Cairns' general store is the oldest establishment in the place, having been established five years. He carries a good stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. Logan & Co., bankers, do an extensive business in money matters, as well as a good lumber trade. The grist mill is owned by Mr. George Rogers, and, as might be expected, is doing an excellent business. A good mill is a very great benefit to the town in which it is located, in any country, but more especially in Manitoba, as most of our farmers can testify. McGregor is to be congratulated on having such a business located there. Mr. Alex. F. Murdock runs a general blacksmith and horse shoeing business, as well as attending to general repairing of all kinds for the farmers of the locality. He is also agent for all kinds of carriages, wagons, etc. He has been two years a resident of the place, and, like most Manitoba people, is well satisfied with the place where he esides. Mr. Henry Ivey does a truly cosmopolitan business, and meets with fair success in all. He keeps general stationery, millinery and dressmaking establishment, general confectionery and fruits of all kinds. The Stanley House, kept by Mr. E. Watson, is the leading hotel of the place. It has a well-furnished sample room for commercial travellers, and is located convenient to the station. Mr. R. J. Fleming runs the Albion; he keeps a general boarding house. He has been two years in town, and is doing exceedingly well. McGregor is a very healthy town, and the situation and soil are such as to make it a desirable place to reside. Good average crops are raised in the locality, and entire failures are never known. Mr. E. B. Laughlin, the genial agent of the C. P. R. at this point, reports C. P. R. lands for sale at \$3.50 to \$4 per acre within two miles of the town. There are eighteen to twenty sections in the locality yet for sale.

everything that could be desired. This, too, is an excellent stock district ; Messrs. Barnes Bros. have, during the past few years, brought up a number of good grade draught horses from Parkhill, Ont. About two summers ago they imported from that district the registered Shire horse Sir Thomas [5350]. They intend making further importations next spring.

STRASSBURG.-The German settlement here is a most thriving one. Crops everywhere are looking well. A number of good houses, some of them after the pattern of the homeland, have been recently built or are building here. There is a good school.

All along the east side of the Long Lake is a good stretch of country well suited for mixed farming.

SILTON.-Mr. Chas. Benjafield of the post office here has a pleasantly situated home on the lake side. Mr. Benjafield owns a trim-built steam yacht and a number of small boats. Silton is a pleasant holiday resort for some of

its first-class stock. There are a number of other gentlemen working extensively and successfully to the west of Craven, and also along the west side of the Long Lake and elsewhere in this excellent stock district, but trust that the ADVOCATE will be favored with particulars from them from time to time.

Some six miles to the west of Fort Qu'Appelle is the Sioux village and school.

In a good season wild fowls are found in these districts in abundance. They will be scarce this year. One lady gave me a list of thirteen varieties of wild fruits picked in their neighborhood last (a good) year. The white, black, and red cherries, the black, blue and red currants, the high and low bush cranberries, the strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, saskatoon and the thorn apple.

FAIRMEADE. - This is a good district for mixed farming. There is a large quantity of stock, including pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, here. Our representative had recently the pleasure of spending the night with Mr. John Kidd, of the P. O. there. The "White Cluster" and the "Prize Prolific" oats from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa are backing and the statement of the Ottawa, are looking well. About 80 per cent. of the trees received, also from Ottawa, About 80 per are in a most thriving condition. Mr. Kidd is experimenting in the growing of different the Regina and other people, and in the "good varieties of potatoes. The "Rosedale" from

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Brandon, Manitoba.

The province of Manitoba is now beyond doubt the most promising portion of the Dominion of Canada, and second to no section or territory in America. In the centre of this province, and occupying the most favorable position for doing business with every quarter of it, is located the city of Brandon, rightly termed the "Wheat City of the Dominion," because millions of bushels of the best wheat in the world find here a market where it is transshipped to the large centres in the east.

Railway Facilities.-Located on the main line of the C.P.R., with an express train east and west every day, passengers call here on their journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and The Saskatchewan joins it a few miles west, freight from China and Japan meets freight from and on either of these rivers unlimited power for Smead-Dowd system. (See cut prepared by the

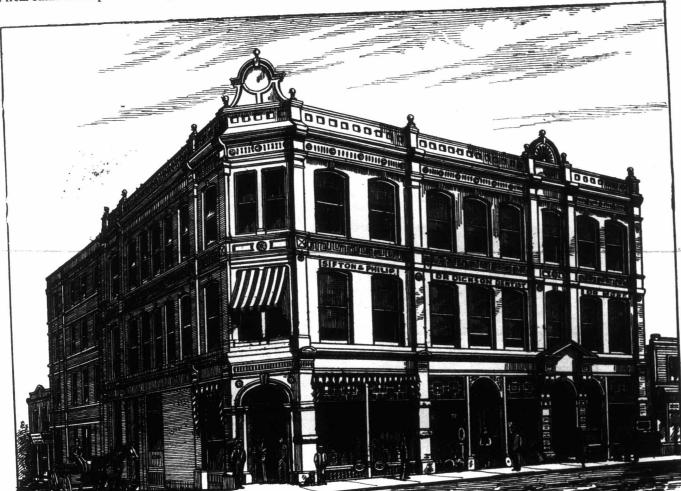
developed. The Northwest Central is now constructed to the northwest some sixty miles and will be extended 300 miles west through a tract of rich prairie most suitable for homesteading. This road, when in operation its entire length, will open up a vast territory and create much trade for Brandon, where its works will be established. Other roads are in prospect which would confirm the opinion that Brandon would yet become the most important railway centre in the west.

Rivers.-The Assiniboine river, which takes its rise some two hundred miles to the north and which drains a vast area, much of which is covered with timber, passes through the city.

richest agricultural districts in the world, and connected by rail with all thriving towns in this district, having a perfect postal and telegraph system connecting her with the world, and with the volume of trade annually increasing, Brandon should be a most desirable place for capitalists to invest their wealth.

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Educational Advantages .- In the matter of education Brandon has dealt most liberally in providing school accommodation and in securing a competent staff of teachers. Contracts have recently been made to erect a neat twostory brick, with basement, capable of accommodating 800 pupils. The building will be constructed on the most approved plans of the age, and will be heated and ventilated by the



C.P.R. extends from the city for 175 miles, con-present an extensive lumber trade is being necting at Souris, twenty five miles out, with five miles out, with the Deloraine branch. The ter sets in of large drives of logs brought forthe Glenboro branch, and at Melita, seventyroad runs in a southwestern direction and gives easy access to all towns in the west and south. This railway is one of the most important entering the city, as it connects it with the vast coal fields on the Souris river, now being developed, and from which coal will be delivered here at \$3.50 per ton. The Northern Pacific leaves the city in a southeastern direction, passing through a rich agricultural section in Manitoba for 150 connecting Brandon with St. Paul, Duluth and level of the river and the gravelly nature of the a little over a year, but a good trade is being the year. Being surrounded by one of the several trades. A reformatory for boys was

day in order to complete the cutting before winand other fuel obtained from the refuse at the lumber mills should induce many lines of manufacturing to be established, especially as an ever increasing market awaits them.

THE FLEMING BLOCK, BRANDON, MAN.

FARMERS ADVOCATE

Position.—"Position is not everything," but the location of the city on the banks of the river makes it most desirable as a healthy and pleasant situation. The elevation of the principal streets, some seventy-five feet above the

1-

London and Liverpool. The Souris branch of the manufacturing purposes can be obtained. At architect). Two Ward schools built of brick at other in the west, accommodating two hundred pupils, are now in active operation. The Roman Catholics have a Separate School conducted in connected with their church by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, which has an attendance of over 100 pupils. In connection with the Methodist Church of Canada a school is being established for the education of Indian children. A farm of 320 acres adjoining the Government Experimental Farm has been purchased by the city council and handed over to the committee. Suitable buildings will be erected next season, where the children of the original occupants of the prairie will be taught, not only to read and write, but how to till the soil and work at the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

established by the local government on the north side of the river in 1889, but fortunately the standard of the youth of our country is such that as yet it has not been required except in one instance.

Banking.-At present there are three chartered banks, namely, the Imperial, Merchants' and British North American, the two latter having recently erected neat and substantial brick buildings, and the Imperial has men engaged at present on a three-story brick building with dressed stone front. These banks have done a most satisfactory business in past years, and have been in a measure the means of the success of many of our business men.

Population.-The population has steadily increased since the location of the city in 1882, until it now numbers about 5,000, made up principally from the eastern provinces and from Great Britain, although Jews, Icelanders, Chinamen and negroes are represented, but in small numbers. No town or city in Canada, and Canada compares favorably with the world, can produce a more thrifty, enterprising, intelligent, industrious and agreeable people. Each year adds largely to the population, and the pros-

pects now are that the city will grow much more rapidly the coming year than ever before, insuring a substantial advance on all investments.

Churches. - The several denominations are well supported, and in nearly every church increased accommodation will shortly be needed.

Preparation is being made for the sick, and a hospital is now in course of erection costing \$20,000.

The grist and oatmeal mills are doing an increasing and profitable business. The electric light plant has been largely increased in the

past year, as well as all places of business; also | and is a heavy cropper. the public streets are lighted. The city has seven grain elevators, with a

Experimental Farm Brandon. At this season of the year wheat is the great

object of interest, so we will deal with it first. Ladoga is the earliest variety by about six days. A field of seven acres on the hillside has been the great attraction of the farm since it began to ripen. Some of it was cut on August 10th, and the remainder the four following days. It was sown April 15th, five days later than Red Fife. It is a bright, plump sample and will vield well. Old Red River ripened August 22nd; Pringle's Champion, August 15th; Campbell's White Chaff, August 14th; Chillian White, (bearded) August 17th; Wellman's Fife, which is a selected Fife, has very long, lengthy head and is a fine wheat, ripening with the Red Fife. Beanbier's Assinibonie ripens with Red Fife. It is a bearded wheat. Green Mountain is three days later than Red Fife. The above plots were all grown on high, sandy soil, the earliest portion of the form portion of the farm. In the valley Golden Drop, a square headed, bald wheat is several days earlier than Red Fife. Red Fern is a bearded wheat, rank in the straw, but stands up well, quality good, almost equal to Red Fife, and rather redder in color. White Fife is a heavy crop, and will ripen with the red. Hard Red Calcutta, bearded, has a short head, stools but little, and is two weeks earlier than Red Fife. White Connell is similar to White Fife

began with one bushel and a peck. The wheat began with one bushel, and oats with one bushel and three quarters. The best results are from nine pecks of wheat, eleven pecks of oats, and seven pecks of barley. These tests were all made with the common drill. A test was made in sowing wheat on spring plowing, the ordinary way, and on stubble without plowing. Three were made as to the mode of sowing on tests stubble. First, by simply drilling in the seed on burnt stubble without any cultivator ; second, by sowing broadcast on burnt stubble and disk harrowing twice; and third, by broadcasting without burning the stubble, and cultivating twice with disk harrow. The spring plowing was by far the most satisfactory, the stubble cultivation giving short heads and uneven ripening, and very patchy crop. Summer fallows. - These areall perfectly clean

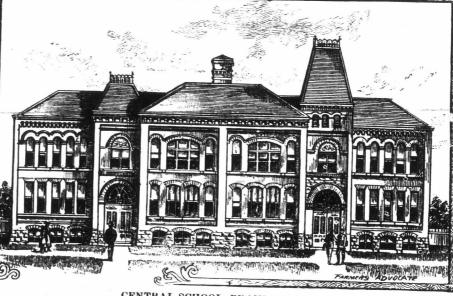
with one plowing and cultivator and harrow work. Couch grass was effectually killed last season by plowing twice, turning the roots the second time up to the sun and raking them out when dry with the horserake and burning them. Some land was covered with it, but it is now without a trace of it.

Potatoes.-One hundred and twenty-six varieties are being tested, twenty of which originated on the farm. These will be thoroughly tested, and all not fit for the climate will be rejected. Last year sixty varieties were rejected. potato crop is very promising, and free from weeds.

> Twenty varieties of turnips, fifteen of carrots, and fifteen of mangels are being tested, both on the upland and the valley. Thirty-six var-ieties of corn are sown, from Squaw corn up to gigantic fodder corn of the South. There are thirtyfive varieties of cabbage and cauliflower and twenty varieties of beans, and many other garden tests.

Fruits. - Apples are not yet giving any great indications of success, but crabs in a number of varieties are perfectly hardy. All small fruits are doing well, the Cres-cent Seedling strawberry being a decided success. delphia Turner, for red; Snyder and Agawan, for black ; and Hilburn for black cap, all bore well, and are hardy.

Forest Trees.--On the farm are now 145,000 forest trees. The mainstay is the native maple, native ash, native elm, and Russian poplar.



CENTRAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN.

Oats.-Welcome variety is the earliest, Prize Cluster next, and Early Race-Horse third. Glenrothen stands up best, branching out well,

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capacity of 250,900 bushels, and the farmers market annually at this point from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bushels. The Experimental Farm for the Province of Manitoba, which is maintained by Dominion Government, is located here, and is visited by farmers from every district in the province. This farm has been of the greatest benefit to our farmers, and has saved them large sums in making tests of the different grains and the treatment of the same. It has also shown the value of the several grasses found on the prairie for hay and pasture.

The judicial district court and jail, costing \$70,000, are located here, also the Provincial Lands Title office, costing \$18,000. The Dominion Government have just completed, at a cost of \$61,000, a post office and Dominion Government offices, showing the confidence members of parliament have in the future of the city. A city hall and market building is now in course of erection, costing \$60,000. In it will be a public hall accommodating an audience of eight hundred. The building is of white brick trimmed with limestone. Anyone wishing Anyone wishing further information regarding the city or district may write the City Clerk or Secretary of the Board of Trade, who will gladly answer all correspondence.

id is an excellent variety.

Peas.-All varieties have done well this season, and will yield very largely.

Millets.-Three varieties were sown ; Common Millet headed August 12th, but was the lighest crop. Hungarian Millet made a much ranker growth, but not quite so early. German Millet was still heavier than Hungarian, but still later. Chana, or India Millet is a large, coarse plant, more corn like, and still later, but yielding very heavy. Last year the yield of Hungarian was four tons per acre, and this year it will be as much. Regarding the seeding of millets, tests have been made of from ten pounds to twentythree pounds per acre. The thickest sowing is the most satisfactory.

Test of Drills.-There is very little difference in press and common drill sowing. In broadcast, with barley, it was patchy and uneven in ripening. In wheat the press drill is the most even and slightly earlier than all other sowing, being the heaviest crop of all. Wheat sown broadcast was patchy, uneven in length and later than that sown by either drills. This was a very severe test, however, as the wind was high and the soil was badly blown from the seed.

Thick and Thin Sowing .- In this test five plots of each, wheat, oats, and barley were tried, adding a peck of seed every test. The barley itoba Experimental Farm is a great success.

This is a matter all farmers take much interest in, as, to garden success'ul'y, the wind must be broken. A mile and a-half of hedge has been set out this season on thirteen plots. They are set in double rows, different varieties of trees being tried and at different distances; also different sizes of plots have been made, so that all may learn of the values of a hedge.

Grasses.-Tests in the different varieties of grass are being made more than ever extensively, as the farmers from every section manifest much interest in this department. Mr. Bedford has received twenty three varieties from the Dominion botanist, many of which have not yet been tried ; also ten varieties from Scotland through Mr. Robinson, of Wawanesa. Among the cultivated grasses a plot of mammoth red clover attracts the attention of everyone, as it is equal to anything grown in the east, and our farmers who have found clover a failure have been sowing the wrong variety, as there is no failure with this variety. Timothy broom grass and orchard grass are also promising. Many native grasses are most promising, and several varieties are now proven to be most valuable. Space is too limited to give a further description of the tests on the farm, but if the number of visitors and the interest manifested is a criterion, then the Man-

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

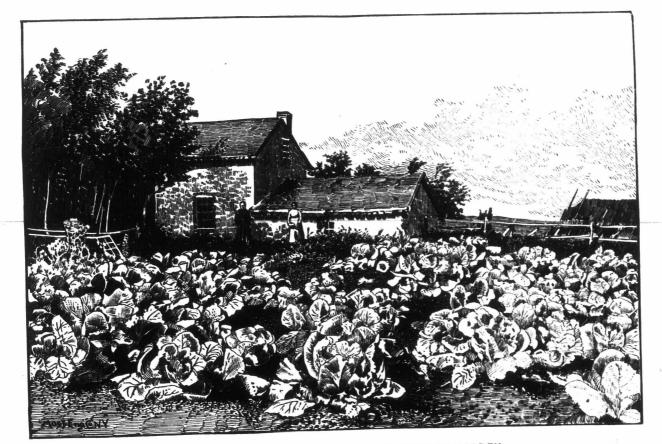
Manitoba Notes.

Winnipeg, on the Morris Brandon Branch of the are some beautiful shade trees which make N. P. Railway, is one of the most pleasant and fortunately situated in the province. It contains some 200 inhabitants and has three churches-Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal. The present school-house is small, affording accommodation for 150 only, being cipality and registrar for the county. He has inadequate to the requirements of the place. A much more commodious one is to be built in the near future at a cost of about \$5,000. The very best water is obtained here at a depth of 15 a very nice public hall, furnished with chairs, to 22 feet. There is at present one elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity, owned by Martin & Mitchell. Messrs. Carson Bros. are about to build a second, however, which will be of the of goods. Mr. Wilson is also a genial, kindsame capacity. The Grand View Hotel, owned hearted man such as it does the stranger good to and operated by S. A. Cowan, is fairly com-

residences in Miami East has been erected since MIAMI.-This village, 80 miles southwest of last fall. The land is high and dry, and there the place very attractive. The residence referred to is owned and occupied by Mr. Chris. F. Collins, banker, etc. Mr. Collins has been a resident of the place since 1878, and has occupied the position of clerk of the munibeen asked several times to run for the Provincial Legislature but has declined all such honors on account of pressure of business. Miami has organ, etc., which will accommodate 200 people. It is over the store of Mr. Anthony Wilson, who keeps a large and varied assortment of all kinds meet. Mr. J. S. McGiffen, J.P., of the hardmodious and very comfortable, and the charges ware firm of McGiffen & Campbell, dispenses about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a

respected. James Carson, agent for McCormick machines, also handles building materials and does general contracting work. The land in the immediate vicinity of Miami is a heavy clay loam, very rich in plant-food, getting somewhat lighter nearer the Pembina Mountains. Crops in this district have never suffered by frost, and the farmers are very successful. It is to be regretted that more space cannot be devoted to this review; however, anyone wishing to settle in Manitoba will not make a mistake in stopping off here and taking a look around. Excellent farm lands can be obtained at from five to fifteen dollars per acre.

DOUGLAS, MANITOBA. - Especially worthy of notice, among the rapidly growing towns and villages of Manitoba, is the village of Douglas, one hundred and twenty miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the C. P. R. Douglas has



A PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF A MANITOBA CABBAGE GARDEN.

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is one of the pioneers of the village. The health of the town and vicinity is looked after by Mr. McPhillips, B.A., M.D., a graduate of Manitoba Medical College. Although but eighteen months a resident of the place, the doctor has made many friends and stands high in the estimation of the general public. He reports the district a very healthy one. Mr. W. Thomson, postmaster, has filled the position for twelve years. He is one of those kind, genial fellows that it does a man good to meet. He has been a resident of Miami since 1874, during which time he has served three years as reeve of the municipality of Dufferin and three more as councillor. He the town, and is generally spoken of as Mayor Messrs. Meikle & Coppinger are both highly point. Excellent water is found at a depth of Thomson. Miami East has recently been spoken of. Messrs. McMullen, Lane & Laurence twelve to fifteen feet. Fuel is plentiful and the surveyed for residences, and a number of choice are extensive dealers in lumber, lath, lime, price merely nominal. While especially adapted lots are now in the market. About fifteen bricks, building paper, etc., etc. They have for mixed farming, Douglas is a great wheat cottages have been built, and one of the finest been in business here 'two years and are highly centre as well. Considerable building is being

reasonable, all things considered. Mr. Cowan | justice for the town and vicinity. Mr. B. C. Bunby provides the farmer with harness and saddlery goods. He has been in business here ment, harness and lumber business as is usual in two years, occupies his own place and expresses satisfaction with business in the town. Durant two excellent Temperance hotels, kept by Measrs. Bros. are also making rapid strides successward. They have been in the place three years and are well spoken of. Mr. Thomas Whitely, carriage builder, special agent for pumps, will, in future, keep in stock carriages, sleighs and buggies. He reports large sales of the celebrated Buckeye force pump. Meikle & Coppinger, general mer-place. It has three elevators with a combined chants, of Morden, have also a store here and do capacity of 85,000 bushels, the owners being a good business in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. They have been here eighteen months and appear to have made their mark. 000 bushels of grain were shipped from this

Methodist and a Presbyterian ch house, general stores, blacksmith shops, imple-Manitoba towns. No whisky is sold here, but Alex. Colquhoun and J. C. Berry, respectively, provide ample accommodation for travellers. These places of entertainment seem to be sufficient, as will be seen by their advertisement, the Douglas people do not want a licensed hotel. This speaks well for the moral sentiment of the Thos. E. Greenwood, Milne & Beresfield and Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Last year 300,-

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done this season, and the general outlook is indicative of prosperity. Mr. Archibald Nichol, of 9-11-17, was the first settler here, arriving some thirteen years ago. He is still a resident of the place, and, with his wife, children, and grandchildren, thinks Douglas the finest place in Manitoba. Village lots are still to be had at prices away down, and excellent farm lands in the adjoining districts at four dollars an acre and upwards. The C. P. R. have still on their books some eleven quarter sections to dispose of, and there are other lands at very reasonable prices. Douglas requires a grist mill, and few better investments could be made than a grist mill at this point. The writer called on Alex. T. Thompson, 13-12-17, and was pleased to find all the modern conveniences, in the way of outbuildings, such as root houses, granaries, stables, and a farm house equal to most city houses for comfort and convenience. Mr. Thompson has, this season, two hundred and fifty acres in crop. Douglas has a J. P. in the person of R. H. Swal low, and some of the advantages arising from such an official are no cases, no fines, no jails. Among the pioneers of the place are the Postmaster, Mr. Thomas E. Greenwood, the owner of one of the elevators, as previously stated, which he uses largely himself, being engaged in buying and selling grain. Mr. Colquhoun, the proprietor of the celebrated stallion, Charming Charlie, is also an old inhabitant, farms three hundred and twenty acres, has a feed and sale stable and ships horses largely from Ontario. Messrs. Baker & Leeson have been in business here three years. They keep a large stock of boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. They are also largely engaged in farming. Mr. J. B. Hether-ington, contractor, has been two years in the place, does a good business, and, from all reports, has a good hold upon the people of the town. John Carswell does a good, steady and constantly increasing business in groceries, keeps a good stock, and evidently sells at reasonable prices. Mr. W. J. Twiss, one of the village blacksmiths, is an energetic young man and has succeeded in building up a good business in a short space of time. Milne & Beresfield are short space of time. When a peresnet are largely engaged in grain. Their elevator is of 35,000 bushel capacity and they are counting on doing a large business this year. Levi Man-ley, the harness man, like his neighbors, seems to be doing a good business. He pays close attention to business, gives good value for the money, and his future prosperity seems assured. Dixon & Sharpe are handling implements, furniture, flour and feed. They are pushing young fellows, full of energy and business tact. The grass does not grow under their feet. Their standing in Douglas is good. The land around Douglas is of excellent quality, and prices very low considering the location. Those who are cting for land will do well to stop off and take a look around before locating permanently elsewhere.

of Killarney, Boissevain, Deloraine and Melita. The above mentioned lands are held at an average price of \$4 per acre, and are sold on the ten years' credit plan, the terms being made so easy that the farmer can pay for his land, outside of the first instalment, from the crop it produces. By the extension of the last mentioned line from Deloraine, and the Souris branch from Melita, the lands west of the Souris and along the antler rivers are brought into market. These will be valuable lands for the farmer to secure, on account of their lying close to inexhaustible coal fields. It is expected that the railway will be constructed in time for the coal company to supply the whole of Manitoba during the coming winter with cheap coal. It is calculated to sell coal in Manitoba at \$4 a ton. In the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta the company still own a vast area of selected lands in the railway belt, no part of which lies further than twenty-four miles from the main line. These lands are sold at an average of \$3.50 an acre. The lands in the vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat, in what is commonly called the Cypress Hills country, possess a special value, owing to the cheapness with which horses, cattle and sheep can be raised on them. This section is now considered by experts as being the most desirable for stock purposes of any portion of the company's landed estate. Recently the Government made over to the railway company seven million acres of land in the lovely park country of the Saskatchewan Valley. This great tract of arable land, estimated to contain the largest acreage of uniformly good land on the American continent, is now being rapidly developed, and is the section of country to which the great mass of the new settlers are turning their attention. It is served on the east by a line of railway leading from Regina to Prince Albert, and is being pierced on the west by a railway now in construction from Calgary to Edmonton. Owing to the south and north Saskatchewan being navigable, the intervening portion lying between these railways is made accessible to settlement. The chance of obtaining free grant lands of the very highest grade in close proximity to railway stations has not been offered since the days of constructing the main line. Homesteads picked up at points on the C. P. R. presenting like conditions to those prevailing on th lines of railway running into the park lands of the Saskatchewan can be readily sold to-day at from \$15 to \$20 an acre. The company's lands will be sold at an average of \$3 an acre. Farmers arriving in Winnipeg and desiring to see the company's lands, can obtain at the land offices of the company round trip land exploring ticket, the full cost of which is refunded to the holder if he settles on free grant land, or buys railway land from the company, within thirty days of date of ticket. The railway company have recently issued a set of valuable maps and pamphlets, giving the latest and most reliable information concerning the properties in which the company are interested. Innumerable letters from farmers testifying to the worth of the country are inserted. These pamphlets are supplied free to all applicants, and should be read by every farmer who takes an interest in the Northwest. The pamphlets are intitled "Farming and Ranching in the Northwest," "The Northwest Farmer," "The Scotch Farmer,"

Advantages of a Selection and Buying Good Seed Grains.

The Farm.

BY JOHN S. PEARCE.

The majority of farmers do not pay the attention they should to the changing of seed grains, selection of seeds, nor to the purchase of new and improved varieties. The loss to themselves and to the country from this cause alone is immense. Indeed I question if it is not much greater than the annual loss to the country through the miserably poor butter that is made throughout the country and that we hear so much about.

There is a large class of farmers throughout the country whose whole aim and ambition is to get in a large acreage of crop every year, losing sight of the importance of increasing the yield per acre through better cultivation and a selection and purchase of new seeds. I venture the assertion that if this class of farmers would only exhaust their surplus energy that they now expend on getting in a big acreage of crop—if they would direct this anxiety and energy towards an increase in the yield per acre, and put in onethird to one-half less acres, they would be a great deal better off at the end of five years.

Good and thorough cultivation must go hand in hand with new and improved varieties of seed grains. It is no use buying new and improved seeds and sowing them on an old worn-out and badly cultivated field or farm, any more than putting a high, well-bred animal of any kind in the hands of a poor and indifferent feeder and stockman, or one who does not understand the care and handling of stock. Both the seeds and the stock would soon be useless under such treatment. This is, to a large extent, the cause of the failure of many who try both new seeds and high bred stock. Both have been improved and brought up to what they are by selection, hybridizing or breeding and careful attention. and high cultivation or feeding and handling. Another trouble with a large class of farmers is that they are too penurious about buying good and expensive seeds, and stand in their own light to their own injury by so doing. They seem to begrudge the money for such seeds, forgetting what it costs to bring out such new varieties. And just here I want to point out, and I wish my readers to take to heart and bear in mind that good seeds cannot always be judged by size, weight or color, though these requirements are necessary to a handsome sample. A good seed is one that will produce a healthy, typical plant. and to do this must have been produced by just such a plant. That "like produces like" and "blood will tell," is quite as true and applicable in plant life as with animals. Good seeds cannot be sold cheaply, as the grower has to give them patient and expensive labor, and probably years of valuable time. To produce this healthy, typical plant, he has to keep the strains uniform and true to name with one concentrated end in view, namely, that of endeavoring to place it on a still higher plane of purity, vigor and perfection. These qualities in seeds are only produced by specialists who have concentrated their time and energy in persistent looking after and studying the growth, habits, etc., of the plants and seeds under test and improvement by them. Though the cost of these may be many times greater than that of ordinary seeds, yet the

Railway Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The C. P. R. have over a million acres of land for sale in the best settled parts of Manitoba. On the main line, in the vicinity of such points as Austin, Carberry, Brandon, Griswold and Oak Lake; on the southwestern branch, near the thriving towns of Cypress River, Glenboro and Methven ; on the Souris branch, at Plum Creek, Hartney and Napinka ; on the Hudson's Bay R. R., surrounding Shoal Lake ; on the M. N. W. R. R., in the neighborhood of Neepawa, Minnedosa and Rapid City, and on the North West Central near Beulah, and in the Oak River settlement. This company also controls the lands of the Manitoba & S. W. Col. R. R. These are looked on as being the most desirable lands remaining in the province. Choice sections can be obtained along the Pembina Mountain branch, close to the market towns and "One Hundred Farmers Testify."

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

Good Goods Bought at Living

value may be tenfold. There is another large class of farmers, while they are anxious and would like to try the new and expensive varieties of seeds, won't do so, but wait till some neighbor, who has had a little more enterprise than they, has more than he needs for his own use, and then they are ready to try the new sort. This is just where they make a great mistake. They are allowing their enterprising neighbor to get the cream and they are content with the "skim-milk." Supposing I, as a seedsman, were to adopt this policy; where would I be, or what would the wide-awake, intelligent farmer and gardener think of my mode of doing business ? He would soon say, "You are behind the times, and I must find some other dealer to supply me with seeds." Then there is another view of the question-as an investment. Farmers are too slow in this matter and don't view the matter from an intelligent point, or as a financier or investor would. Supposing a farmer buys a bushel of new seed wheat for which he pays \$4. The change of seed and new variety, with strong vitality and vigorous growth, will increase his yield, we will suppose, 7 to 10 bushels per acre. This increase per acre will pay for the bushel of seed and 25 per cent. on the investment, to say nothing about the extra value of the product of this bushel of wheat, which may be fifty cents to one dollar per bushel.

We know of a customer of ours who invested two years ago in a peck of Red Clawson wheat, for which he paid, after a good deal of haggling, \$2.25. This year he has threshed 270 bushels from the product of his peck, and has sold his crop at a handsome profit over market price. I leave those who read to draw their own conclusions. I remarked at the commencement of this article that farmers did not pay the attention they should to the changing and selection of seed grains. This is sadly neglected by a very large class of farmers. Of the benefits from changing seed grains I need not speak, as every intelligent reader of this paper must know; if not try the effects of a change of seed from one kind of soil to another. But there is another point to which I wish to call special attention, and that is the selection of your seed grains, and sowing clean seed. Selection, if carefully followed up, along with hand picking, would give some very pleasing and surprising results to any one who will take the trouble to follow it up for a few years. It will repay all who take the care and trouble. There is one point more in connection with the selection of seed grains that farmers are very negligent about, and that is sowing filthy versus clean seed. Whatever you do, sow clean seed. Cockle and chess are more than worthless. If a man sows wheat he will reap wheat twentyfold. If he sows chess he will reap chess a hundredfold. This fact is patent to all intelligent farmers, and I am sure that all the intelligent readers of the FARMER'S ADVO-CATE will not question this statement, yet I find the old theory of wheat producing chess about as hard to eradicate as it is to get all the chess out of the seed wheat.

Prices. To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE: DEAR SIR,-Having been a reader of your

paper for many years, I have watched with interest the efforts of your advertisers to attract attention to their different wares which they were offering for sale through your columns. For several issues back there has appeared an advertisement by Stanley Mills & Co., Hamilton, offering road carts, harness, scales and other goods at apparently very low prices. Their terms, they stated, were that the cash should always be sent with the order; that, and the fact that the prices were much below what I ever knew such goods to be sold at, first drew my special attention to their advertisement. Now my first thoughts were suspicious, but as l wanted to purchase a road cart and a set of single harness, I determined to visit Hamilton and inspect for myself. I did so, and the result was so satisfactory that in justice to the Messrs. Mills, I have taken this means of advising other readers of the ADVOCATE who, owing to distance, are unable to make a personal visit to the establishment, not to hesitate about ordering from this firm, as I have found that they adhere strictly to what they advertise. A short description of my visit would probably be appreciated by some of your readers. As stated before, I wished to purchase a cart and harness, and asked to be shown these articles first. After a careful and critical examination I purchased a \$16 cart, and also a set of single harness at \$15. I had often wondered if a really good cart could be made for \$16, but I now am convinced that my \$16 cart is as good in every respect as some of the road carts my neighbors use, and which cost them \$30 and \$35. To say the least, the harness was exceedingly good value. I was shown a line of harness at \$10 per set that puzzled me to know how they were made for the money. The principal object of my visit over, I asked to be shown through the establishment. The firm has just recently added the manufacture of buggies to their already large business, and my attention was directed to them first. The salesman showed me a thoroughly well-made buggy, all complete, for \$55. This appeared to me exceedingly low, and I asked to see the unpainted material used in their construction. There seemed to be a great many of these buggies in the course of manufacture, and I had a good opportunity to examine properly. No fault whatever could be discovered with either the wheels or bodies, or any of the woodwork. I was told that the firm did not manufacture the gears, but purchased the complete unpainted gear from a concern in Galt, Ont., who made a specialty of that line. If I remember right, Narnock was the name of the Galt firm. I asked to see the brace and six auger bits, which were advertised for only \$1.50 for the set. They were good articles everyone of them, especially the bits, which had keen, sharp lips and screws, and were well finished. The young man informed me that for an additional 50 cents they could be sent through the mails to any post office in Canada. This must prove a great advantage to persons at a distance. A vise and anvil at \$2 was good value, but rather small for farmers' use, but one only required 50 cents more to get a good, strong article in the same line. I had often felt that, as a farmer, I should own a platform scale, and although I was yield is only enjoyed on the alluvial soil. It is

not prepared to buy just then, I asked that I might see their stock of scales. I was shown a scale on wheels, capacity 1,000 pounds, for something like \$13. This included the price of stamping, which had already been done at the factory. It was a thoroughly well-made scale, but at that time I was not posted as to what Another article scales were being sold at. which struck me as being low in price was a wheelbarrow at \$2, and so also were the collar sweat pads at 45 cents each. The assortment of harness snaps which I was shown was the most complete I had ever seen. The whiffletrees, all ironed off, for farmers use, at only 50 cents es were not only cheap, but they were made of the prettiest second growth white ash it had ever been my pleasure to look at. The team neckyokes, also ironed off, were equally as good, and equally as cheap at \$1 each. Before taking my departure from this interesting cash system store I was handed one of the firm's price lists for this fall, which had just come from the printer's hands. Mr. Mills said these price lists were distributed gratuitously to all who were interested enough to ask for one. The impres sion which this visit left on me was that this firm were filling a long felt want of the farmers-a place that would sell things at a reasonable price, and not fairly rob the poor farmer, as some storekeepers in many parts do. Several of my neighbors were as interested as I was in my visit, and on my return I was plied with questions of all kinds, and many a critical eye glanced over my cart and harness, but not once did I hear an unsatisfactory remark. On the other hand, all seemed imbued with the same idea that I had, viz., we had been paying far too much for our goods in the past. The result was that myself and two others each sent in an order for a form scale, which have just come to hand and are very satisfactory. Before sending in our order we enquired of several of the storekeepers near us what they would supply these scales for. One said \$18, two said \$20, and a fourth said \$23. Now we are only about twenty eight miles from Hamilton, and the difference in price was re-markable. The scales from Hamilton, after paying the freight, cost us each \$13.35, which we thought a great saving.

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JAMES WM. SPARHAM, Halton County.

Farming on the Pacific Coast.

Farming methods west of the Cascades differ considerably from those pursued on the prairies or in Ontario. Except some low lying alluvial land and little plains, a heavy growth of timber covers the unimproved soil, and presents a temporary disadvantage to the settler. The large trees are frequently cut on the "spring-board", the chopper or sawyer having climbed from 5 to 25 feet up the tree by notching and fixing a little board in the notch. Having by this means amaller, he reached a point where the tree is fixes his spring-board in the highest notch and cuts the tree. Fire is also commonly used as a felling agent. A little fire-place and flue are made by the auger, and a coal inserted. The fire smoulders at first, soon bursts into flame, and in two or three days the big fir or spruce comes down with a crash. Then the process of cutting, "noggering" and logging go on until the land is sufficiently cleared for a crop. In some localities, in very good soil, there is not such a heavy growth of timber, as in older or vine-maple land. The latter is a small tree, but furnishes good wood, and always indicates a rich soil. Potatoes and other vegetables are very commonly first planted. Oats are a favorite crop, and yield very heavily, commanding also a good price. I know several farmers who always expect from 100 to 120 bushels of oats to the acre. This, at 50 cents per bushel, is a very paying crop. However, I think this immense

The first lesson to learn in stock farming is that it costs as much to house and feed a poor animal as a good one, and that there is no profit in the former. The next lesson to learn is that it is even more unprofitable to breed from such stock, thereby perpetuating the losses, than to feed it. Breed well first, then feed well.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

in "trench-farming" that the coast "rancher" is especially successful, if we may include hops in the term. I met last fall an unassuming young farmer who had cleared \$15,000 in hops that season, which was an unusually profitable one. His crop had comprised some thirty odd Others devote their chief attention to acres. chickens or to fruit, and with good profits in either case. In a private letter I mentioned something about the size of strawberries grown on a border island, and a young man in Ontario thought it safe at that distance to doubt the truth of my figures. However, next season I will ship a strawberry to the ADVOCATE for the inspection of all visitors, the consignee to pay the freight.

Among the coast towns with an especially fine agricultural backing are New Westminster, B.C., and Anacortes, Washington. Farmers who have lived for thirty years in these localities say that they have never seen a failure of crops. In fact that is the report from all the coast country. Of course prices have fluctuated, and must always

The ADVOCATE I find to be highly appreciated, and the ranchers are even modest enough to own that they can learn from its pages.

How Much Seed Wheat Should be **Put Upon Each Acre to Insure** the Very Largest Results in the Crop.

Experiments in seeding with different quantities of wheat were begun on the farm belonging to the Ohio State University several years previous to the establishment of the Experiment Station. These experiments have been continued on the same farm by the Station, and the tenth experiment has just been harvested.

In this experiment two varieties of wheat were used, Dietz and Velvet Chaff (Penquite's Velvet). The land on which they were sown had borne nine successive crops of wheat, having been dressed three times with barnyard manure during that period.

The land occupied by the Velvet wheat lies upon a gravel knoll, sloping to the west, the gravel coming in some places to within two or three feet of the surface. The wheat on this knoll has for several seasons been less vigorous than in other parts of the field, and this season especially it was badly infested with the wheat

midge, commonly known as the red weevil. The Dietz wheat grew upon land of a little better quality, and sloping to the east instead of the west. It was but slightly injured by insects. The results for this year are given in the following table, the yield being given in bushels per acre. The plots were exactly one-tenth acre each in size

Yield Per Acre

Notes from the Ontario Agricultural College. BY PROF. JAMES MILLS.

In answer to a number of inquiries about the appliances provided, and work done at the Ontario Agricultural College, I shall avail myself of your kind offer of space in the ADVOCATE to answer those who wish to know something definite about us and the work we are engaged in. First of all, I may say that we have a farm of

550 acres of moderately good land, most of it better adapted to the growing of grass, roots, and coarse grains than wheat. Something over 400 acres of this land is cleared and under cultivation. A portion of it (over 80 acres), divided into small plots of various sizes, and devoted to experimental work, a portion (about 30 acres) used as a lawn and garden in connection with the College, and the remainder (about 330 acres) worked as an ordinary farm.

Our farm buildings are, we think, very goodlarge, commodious and well adapted to ordinary farm and experimental work, while our implements and live stock are all that could be desired for our work, and for the most extensive course of practical instruction. We have fair representatives (male and female) of ten breeds of cattle, eight breeds of sheep and three breeds of pigs, all kept for the benefit of our students, for giving them object lessons, and the most thorough practical instruction in everything pertaining to live stock.

Our dairy department also is now fully equipped, and we are at length in a position to give valuable instruction in things pertaining to the feeding of dairy cows, the handling of milk and cream, the making of butter, and the use of the centrifugal hand separator, Babcock and Beimling milk testers, creamers, cream vats, churns, butterworks, etc.—everything that is required in a first-class dairy school, except the appliances for making cheese.

We are now proceeding to erect a new poultry building for the purpose of giving instruction in that important branch of farming, and new green-houses with a botanical laboratory for more extensive and thorough work in botany and horticulture.

Already we have a large carpenter shop, in charge of a foreman carpenter, with everything SEPTEMBER, 1891

112 of oats, 44 of peas, 86 of corn, 74 of potatoes, 31 of mangels, 74 of turnips, 9 of clover and 9 of millett.

This brief statement will indicate in outline the extent of our equipment for work and instruction in the outside departments ; and we may add that the College provides the necessary apartments for the comfortable lodging and boarding of students, a beautiful hospital for the sick, a Y. M. C. A. hall for religious services, and class-rooms, with a competent staff of professors and lecturers to give full courses of lectures on agriculture, live stock, dairying, veterinary science, chemistry, geology, botany, and entomology (the study of insects), with such instruction in English, mathematics and bookkeeping as is needed by young men on the farm. The course of study in the Ontario Agricultural College is liberal, but specially adapted to the wants of young men who intend to live on the farm; the appliances are ample, the staff of professors is sufficient, and the charges for board, washing and tuition are exceptionally low. So, all considered, I think I may, without boasting, ay that we now offer the young farmers of Ontaric greater advantages than at any time in the past.

The Study of Agriculture.

Foremost among the topics occupying attention in Great Britain to-day is that of agricultural education. Its importance is recognized by the highest authorities, and gradually steps are being taken that indicate the development of a general system of national agricultural instruction, from the elementary schools upward. The subject is now bound to receive considerable practical attention in the province of Ontario in connection with the public school course, since it has been placed on the curriculum, and a text book authorized for the use of teachers and scholars. As yet it is only an optional study, and may not for some time be taken up very generally. On the part of teachers surely some special equipment is necessary preparatory to dealing with so important a subject, especially in view of its ramifications into various physical sciences. In fact by haphazard or distasteful methods of presenting the subject to pupils of the third and fourth classes, as contemplated, positive injury may be done and progress de-

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It will be observed that while the yields of the Velvet are irregular, they do not favor very thin seeding. In the case of the Dietz, however, the results are decisive. Every time the seed falls below four pecks or rises above seven there is a falling off in yield.

The following table gives the average results of this series of experiments for ten years :

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pecks has given a larger harvest than when less or more seed was used.

necessary to give boys practical instruction in the use of tools, and to teach them how to do ordinary carpenter work on a farm, such as the making and repairing of wagon tongues, whiffletrees, doubletrees, gates, barn and stable doors, etc.

Our farm is now comparatively clean, and is in much better condition than in years gone by, while our experimental work is much more varied, extensive and valuable than at any time in the past. Not only does our professor of agriculture give a large share of his time to experimental work, as usual, but a special experimentalist, with a full staff of assistants, devotes his whole time and attention to this work. Within the present year much valuable work has been done in testing varieties of grain, different dates of seeding, different methods of cultivation, and different kinds of manure. For example, the following varieties of grain, potatoes, roots, clovers, and grasses have been tested with very satisfactory results : 51 varieties of fall wheat, 57 of spring wheat, 65 of barley,

layed. It will be well to make haste slowly. How to deal with the subject in the school-room would seem to be about the first point for consideration. It will bear exhaustive discussion at the teachers' associations, and might, with advantage, be ventilated at farmers' institute meetings.

*A man might as well grow pine trees for the sake of the knotty boards that could be made from the body above the lower limbs, as to feed cows on purpose to raise caseine. The more "clear stuff" there is in a tree, in proportion to the whole, the more it is worth per thousand feet. Same with the milk of cows; the fat is the "clear stuff" and the caseine is the cheap knotty part.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed the following act releating to the "docking" of horses :--- "Whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$200.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Farmers' Societies.

Constitution of Subordinate Granges.

ARTICLE I.—ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP. First Degree—Laborer (man), Maid (woman). Second Degree—Cultivator (man), Shepherdess (woman).

Third Degree-Harvester (man), Gleaner (woman). Fourth Degree-Husbandman (man), Matron (woman).

Section 1.- Subordinate Granges shall be composed of such persons as are directly interested in agricultural pursuits, having no conflicting interest —being not less than nine males and four females who shall apply for, and be regularly organized under a Charter granted by Dominion Grange.

Section 2.—The membership shall consist of such persons as have been initiated in, or affiliated therewith, and who have not withdrawn or been excluded therefrom.

Section 3.-Every application for membership must be in the perscribed form accompanied by the regular fee, and shall be announced in the Grange and referred to a Committee of three, two of whom shall be appointed by the Master and one by the Overseer, which committee shall be appointed at the time the application is received. Said committee shall consider the application and report to the Grange. If the committee report favorably, the Grange shall proceed to ballot for the candidate. but if adversely, and the report be adopted by the Grange, the candidate shall be considered rejected without any further action. A candidate may be ballotted for and initiated at the same meeting. When a committee reports unfavorably and the report is not adopted by the Grange, a ballot mus be held.

Section 4.—It is not allowable for the Grange to discuss the merits or demerits of a candidate.

Section 5.—In balloting for candidates the ballot is secret and no member can be required to tell how he voted.

Section 6.—A ballot cannot be taken for more than one member at a time, each must be balloted for separately. A candidate is only balloted for once and that is before receiving the first degree.

Section 7.—After an applicant has been rejected, if a member voluntarily declares that he cast a black ball by mistake, the Master may immediately order another ballot.

Section 8.—A member must not disclose outside the Grange the result of an unfavorable ballot. The application of a candidate may be withdrawn at any time before a ballot is ordered thereon, but when a ballot is taken and the candidate elected, the application cannot be withdrawn nor the fee refunded.

Section 9.—No application shall be received from males under the age of 16 years or females under the age of 14 years. Section 10. - A rejected applicant cannot be

admitted until the expiration of three months after

charges are preferred against him and he is expelled from the Order. Section 16.—If, after being elected, a candidate

fails to present himself for initiation, the Grange is under no obligation to return the fee. Section 17.—A member who knowingly signs the application of a person under the required age, or

otherwise disqualified for membership, thereby violates his obligation and invites the penalty. Section 18.—When a candidate is being ballotted

for, and exactly three black balls appear, the Master may allow the ballot to be retaken, and if three black balls again appear, the candidate is rejected and the ballot cannot be repeated.

Section 19,—A member advancing the initiation fee for an applicant must consider it a loan to such applicant to whom he must look for repayment, and not to the Grange. But such applicant neglecting or refusing to repay the same, when in his power to do so, renders himself liable to expulsion. Section 20.—If an applicant is balloted for whose fee does not accompany the petition, and is elected, the election is illegal, and the degrees should not be conferred: if rejected, the rejection is illegal, and the applicant may apply again at any time.

Section 21.—Membership commences when the applicant takes the first degree, upon which he becomes ε ntitled to all the pecuniary and other benefits to be derived from a connection with the Order, and is subject to the same fees and dues as though he were in possession of all the degrees.

Section 22.—No one can be held to be ineligible to membership on account of religious belief or political opinions.

Section 23.—A person whose name was enrolled and fee paid at the time of organization, though not then present, may be obligated afterwards in the same manner as other charter members, but after the charter has been issued, another name cannot be substituted for the name of any charter member.

Section 24.—Junior members shall be entered upon a separate finance book, and all their accounts kept separate from the regular paying members, and reported in a separate column in the quarterly reports.

Section 25.—When junior members cease living under the parental roof, and drawing their supplies from the same filmily purse, or when there shall have ceased to be two regular paying members in the family, they shall be entered as regular paying members.

Section 26.- Junior members shall be received only through the same channel as regular paying members, vizi: by application, ballot and initiation, and shall be subject to the same laws as regular paying members, except as herein before provided. Section 27.- No junior member shall be allowed to vote upon any question affecting the finances of the Grange, nor be eligible for election to the offices of Master, Executive Committee, or Dele-

gate to superior Granges. ARTICLE II. – MEETINGS.

Section 1.-Subordinate Granges shall meet at least once each month, and may have special meet ings when considered necessary. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except in Granges where the quorum has been increased by by-law. Section 2.-A record of all meetings, both regular and special, should be fully kept by the Secretary, Section 3.-Special meetings may be called by the Secretary upon order of the Master, written or verbal notice to be given to each member of the time and place, stating the object of such meeting, at which no other business can be legally transacted, except notice is given at a previous meeting. Section 4.- The Master may, for good cause, change the time for holding a special meeting appointed either by himself or the Grange, upon the concurrence of three members of the Grange, upon giving notice to the members.

law, admit young men residing with their parents, the father being a member, at a reduced initiation fee of not less than \$1.00. Also may admit junior members as follows :- When one male and one female, or two males (but not two females) are full paying members, the remainder of the family, if otherwise eligible, may be admitted at not less than 25 cents each. No person shall be admitted to membership free, or at less than the above rates. Sub-Section 1.-But Division and Subordinate Granges not connected with a Division or Provincial Grange shall have power to pass by-laws reducing the initiation fee to male persons in their discretion, but in no case shall such fee be reduced below one dollar and such reduction shall effect all existing Granges within the Division. Note.-The full charter fee will required to be

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Note.—The full charter fee will required to be paid in every instance, whether the above by-law is brought into operation in the case of Granges newly organizing or not.

Section 2.—The regular dues shall not be less than ten cents per month for regular male members, five cents per month for regular female members, and two cents per month for junior members, to be paid quarterly, and no member shall be entitled to vote, or receive the password, who is in arrears of dues.

Section 3.—The entire initiation fee must accompany the petition and not be divided among the several degrees.

Section 4.—A Grange cannot vote back to a member any portion of the initiation fee.

Section 5.—Members do not pay monthly dues for the fractional part of the month in which they are initiated, but from the first of the next month. Section 6.—A Grange may suspend members for

non-payment of dues. Section 7.—Suspension from membership does not excuse a suspended member from payment of

dues during the time of suspension. Section 8.—Members suspended for non-payment

of dues become reinstated upon payment of all dues up to date of reinstatement. This rule does not prevent Granges adopting by-laws terminating membership or prescribing other conditions of reinstatement, after the member has become delinquent a specified time.

Section 9.—Subordinate Granges are exempt from the payment of initiation dues for Charter members. Capitation tax must be paid for all who have been members one full quarter when report is made.

Section 10.—Whenever a Subordinate Grange is reduced below seven members its Charter and Seal must be surrendered through the Secretary of the Provincial to the Dominion Grange, but no Charter can be surrendered so long as seven members in good standing are desirious of retaining it.

Section 11.—Two or more Subordinate Granges may be consolidated in the manner following: Application for permission to consolidate shall be made to the Master of Division Grange, if in the jurisdiction of Division Grange, and his consent obtained; one of the Granges wishing to consolidate shall then vote to surrender its Charter and

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Section 11.—It shall require three negative ballots to reject an applicant. A vote or ballot rejecting an applicant may be reconsidered by the Grange at the same meeting, but the ballot resulting in favor of an applicant shall not be reconsidered. The fee must be refunded to a rejected applicant. Section 12.—No member shall be admitted to membership who has not a direct interest in the cultivation of the soil, and, if having more occupations than one, the chief interest must be in agriculture.

Section 13.—When a person who is ineligible on account of occupation has been admitted, he is a member until expelled. A person who has lawfully become a member does not forfeit his membership by changing his occupation, unless such occupation conflicts with our interests, if hisconduct continues to be such as becomes a good Patron, and is not hostile to the interests and objects of the Order. Section 14.—After a candidate has been legally elected he is entitled to initiation and the degree must be conferred unless objection is made, the nature of the objection stated, and the objection sustained by a majority of the Grange.

Section 15.—After a member has received one or more degrees he is entitled to advancement, unless to

Section 5.—Divulging the proceedings of any meeting to those not members in good standing, shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

ARTICLE III.-FEES AND DUES.

Section 1.—The initiation fees in all Subordinate Granges shall be, for males \$3.00, and for females 50 cents, unless reduced by by-law of the Division or Subordinate Granges as provided in sub-section to this section. Subordinate Granges may, by by-

consolidate with the other, and the other must vote to receive all members of the surrendering Grange. A copy of each vote, duly authenticated, must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Provincial Grange, or Dominion Grange, as the case may be, and the surrendered charter must be returned to the Dominion Grange through the office of the Secretary of the Provincial or Division Grange, with the fact and date of its surrender and consolidation endorsed thereon, authenticated by the Seal and Signature of the Secretary of Division or Provincial Grange. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the surrender of the Charter of a Grange in which seven members in good standing shall desire to continue the organization thereof.

ARTICLE IV.--OFFICERS, THEIR DUTIES, POWERS AND PRIVILEGES.

Section 1.—The officers shall consist of a Master. Overseer, Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, and Lady Assistant Steward. Also two Auditors, and an Executive Committee of three members.

Section 2.-The officers shall be both nominated and elected by ballot, at the first regular meeting

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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in December in each year, and should be installed during the same month. All officers shall continue to hold office until their successors are installed.

Section 3.-It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at all meetings; to see that officers and committees perform their respective duties; to announce the results of all ballots and other votes of the Grange; to see that the laws and rules of the Order are obeyed; to sign all orders drawn on the Treasury by order of the Grange, and to perform all other duties that may be required of him, pertaining to such office, in accordance with the constitution, by-laws and rules of the order.

Section 4.-It shall be the duty of the Overseer to assist in preserving order in the Grange; to preside in the absence of the Master, and to perform all other duties devolving upon such office. In the absence of both Master and Overseer, the Grange shall elect a Master pro tem.

Section 5.-It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record accurately the proceedings of the meetings; to report quarterly to the Secretary of the Division Grange, and if no Division, then to the next superior Grange the names of all persons initiated, reinstated, suspended, expelled or deceased, since the last report, and pay to said Secretary the sum of fifty cents for every regular male member, twenty-five cents for every regular female member and twelve cents for every junior member initiated during the quarter; together with a capitation tax of 8 cents for each regular member. and three cents for each junior member in good standing at the close of the quarter, except those initiated during the quarter. Reports to be forwarded not later than the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year. In the case of Subordinate Granges not connected with any Provincial Grange, such report shall be sent direct to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, together with the same initiation dues and capitation tax, payable to the Division Granges. Also keep the financial account between the Grange and its members. To receive and pay to the Treasurer all moneys, taking his receipt therefor. To draw and countersign all orders voted by the Grange, and perform all other duties pertaining to the office.

Section 6.-It should be the daty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys, giving his receipt for the same; to keep an accurate account thereof, and pay all orders of the Grange; to allow his books and accounts to be examined by the auditors at all times; to deliver to his successor or to the Grange, all moneys, books, vouchers or other papers belong ing to the office when called upon so to do, and to report at the last meeting in each year a full and detailed state of the finances.

Section 7.-It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to be always prepared with some useful information for the good of the Order, and to impart the same to the Grange by means of lectures, readings, essays, &c., when called upon by the Master.

Section 8.-It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to conduct the devotional exercises of the Grange. Section 9.- It shall be the duty of the Steward to Section 15.—The duties and powers of the Execu-tive Committee in Subordinate Granges shall be the same in respect to such Grange as the Executive Committee of Division Granges exercise in their respective Granges.

Section 16.—Where Division Granges exist, each Subordinate Grange shall, at the time of electing its officers. elect such number of delegates to the Division Grange as the Division may decide, in addition to the Master, who is a delegate by virtue of bis office of his office.

ARTICLE V.-RITUAL AND DEGREES.

Section 1.—The Ritual adopted by the Dominion Grange shall be used in all Granges, but the cere-mony may be abridged by unanimous consent of the Grange, but the signals, salutations and obliga-tions shall in no case he omitted tions shall in no case be omitted.

Section 2.—Persons not members of the Order must not be permitted to obtain or read the Ritual. Section 3.—Degrees may be conferred at either regular or special meetings. At special meetings called for the purpose of conferring degrees, it is not necessary to open in any degree but the one to be conferred. but members may sit in different degrees at the same meeting, and close from any

Section 4.—A member cannot remain in the Grange when it is open in a higher degree than such member has taken.

Section 5.—A member who has received one degree and refuses to take more must be retained on the roll until suspended or expelled therefrom by action of the Grange.

Section 6.—The existence of a Grange commences at the date of Charter, but until the Charter is received, no business can be legally transacted other than the election of officers or appointment of committees.

ARTICLE VI.-DEMITS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC.

Section 1.—Any member in good standing, who is clear on the books, is entitled to a demit or with-drawal card upon application therefor. A member not in good standing cannot be demitted.

Section 2.- No Grauge can refuse a demit or withdrawal.

Section 3.—A demit can be applied for and granted at any regular meeting; the application need not necessarily lie over.

need not necessarily ne over. Section 4.—Demitted members wishing to join another or the same Grange must deposit their demits with application, which must be referred to a committee and ballotted for, the same as a new applicant. No fee is required other than the monthly dues from the close of the quarter in which the demit was granted.

Section 5.—In the case of demitted members be-coming charter members of a new Grange, though not liable to pay initiation fees, they do not there-by lessen the charter fee of such Grange.

Section 6. – Members receiving a demit have no claim upon the Grange, or share in the property or funds

Section 7.—No member can belong to more than one Subordinate Grange at a time, neither can members of a suspended Grange form a new Grange.

Section 8.-A Grange cannot divide into two or more Granges and divide the property.

Farmers' Alliance.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Sir,-An event marking an important point in the progress of Agricultural co-operation took place at Balmoral, on July 4th, when the central committee of the Manitoba Farmers' Alliance met in the school-house in that village. There were the following delegates, representing over 400 members of the Alliance, viz.:-Joseph Bradshaw, John H. Scott, A. W. H. Stewart, R. B. Smith, George H. Chatfield, George Tacher, H. Newmarch, Thomas McFarlane, Ira Stratton, E. R. Sutherland, J. H. McClure and J. S. Slater. E. R. Sutherland, as President of the Alliance, occuppied the chair, while J. H. McClure acted as Secretary. After routine business, the piece de resistance was reached by the ordering of ten tons and a quarter of binding twine from Messrs. Peaker & Runnians, of Brampton, Ontario, to be delivered at Stonewall station, C. P. R., freight paid. Since this meeting the twine has arrived, being accepted as equal to sample, settled for and distributed. It is estimated that the Alliance saves some five cents per pound on this twine over the prices charged by agents. We may remark that this organization, framed mainly on the lines of the American Farmers' Alliance, was started in a small way last winter, and now has branches in many parts of the province, embracing over 400 members, and is rapidly extending.

The Dominion Grange.

In our April issue we made the following suggestions to the officers of the Dominion Grange, viz.:--

viz: — "* * that their Executive meet and choose at least twelve subjects to be debated by the subor-dinate Granges, naming the subject that shall be debated each month, and that each subordinate grange be requested to have a paper prepared on the subject specified each month, such paper to be read at their regular monthly meeting: the paper and debates and forwarded to your secre-tary, he to make an abridged report of all papers and debates and forward same at once to us, and we will publish all worthy of publication : or, if the Excoutive so desire, the papers and debates and general importance to all Cana-dian farmers, as far as possible. If this course is carried out we will give, each month, A PRIZE OF FIVE DOLLARS for the best article on the subject chosen to be debated for that month. In this way the influence of the Grange can be largely aug-mented. Follow up this practice and hold frequent good open meetings, and the results will soon be farmers all over Canada will be drawn closer together. Unity is strength."

Soon after the above appeared in print we received a letter from the President of the order stating that they had accepted and acted on our advice.

In this issue appears the first article in what we hope will grow to be a powerful element for good, aiding in the work of drawing together the farmers of the Dominion, and developing hundreds of men who otherwise would never be heard from.

Mingling as we do with people of all classes, we have a splendid opportunity of judging the intelligence and capabilities of the different classes, and we say, without fear of successful contradiction, that among the farmers and their families there are more well-informed, well-read and thoughtful men and women than can be found among any other class, not excepting professional persons. The reason agriculturists do not more frequently fill positions of trust is because they do not mingle sufficiently with one another or the public. Thus they never learn their own power, nor do others discover it. The plea for not mingling with others is that they cannot afford the time ; the truth is they cannot afford to miss opportunities of developing themselves and their friends. Suppose the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier and Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, or the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Quebec, had reasoned thus, Canada would have lost the ser of her most useful and prominent men. and the gentlemen themselves would have lost many social and other benefits that they and their families now enjoy. Their public spiritedness has blessed both themselves and their country. What has been attained by any of these gentlemen is attainable in a greater or less extent by hundreds of farmers all over Canada, if they will but exert themselves to meet with their fellows and the public generally, and, without self-seeking honestly, endeavor to advance the interests of the farmers-not the interests of a political party-but the interests of the farmers pure and simple.

Inner Gate, to conduct the ballot, to see that the implements are kept in order, and the place of meeting made suitable for the members.

Section 10.-It shall be the duty of the Assistant Steward to see that the regalias, &c., are in their proper places, to conduct the candidate at initiation and to assist the Steward in the performance of his duties.

Section 11.-It shall be the duty of the Gatekeeper to see that the gates are properly guarded, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grange.

Section 12.-The duties of the Lady Officers shall be such as are prescribed by the Ritual.

Section 13.-It shall be the duties of the Auditors to audit all bills and accounts previous to their being passed by the Grange ; to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer at any time they may think expedient, and report at the regular meeting in December in each year the year's transactions, the state of finances, and the condition of the books.

Section 14.-The Secretary and Treasurer shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee or the Grange.

It demands good cattle to meet the present wants of the market, and it is only the best that will bring top prices. The farmer and stockman of the northwest must now use as good bulls as the farmers and cattle raisers of the older provinces do. It will pay just as well to work toward the improvement of stock here as there, and we are glad to say there is a marked tendency in that direction.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Circular of the Executive Committee of Dominion Grange.

PATRONS,-Probably the most of you are aware that arrangements were made with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, during the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange to devote a portion of that journal to Grange subjects.

The April number contained a lengthy report of the proceedings of the annual meeting and also a suggestion that if the Executive Committee would prepare a list of subjects for discussion at the monthly meetings of the subordinate granges, and if the subordinate granges would prepare papers and send them to the ADVOCATE, together with the discussions, they would pub-lish such as they considered worthy of publication, and would give a monthly prize of five dollars for the best paper sent.

be for the Grange to have one or two persons appointed to prepare papers on the subjects, and

reduction in the number of members in populous sections of the provinces ?

December .-- Is the country in favor of the proposal to increase the indemnity to members of the Legislative Assembly to eight hundred dollars per session ? And if so, why ? January -- Would half the present number of

members be sufficient to represent the people and enact our laws in either Dominion or Provincial parliaments, or in both ?

February.-Would our system of government suffer by the abolition of the Senate, or would it be better to retain a second chamber and make it elective ?

March --- Would it be advisable to abolish the Grand Jury system ? April.—Would the farmers of Canada be

benefited by free trade with the world ?

May.-Can any better method of making and maintaining county roads be adopted than the Statute Labor system as generally conducted, having regard to the cost ?

June.-Ought houses of industry to be pro-

The evening session was somewhat of a like nature with the addition of a number of Patrons of Industry, who were invited to spend the evening with the Grangers.

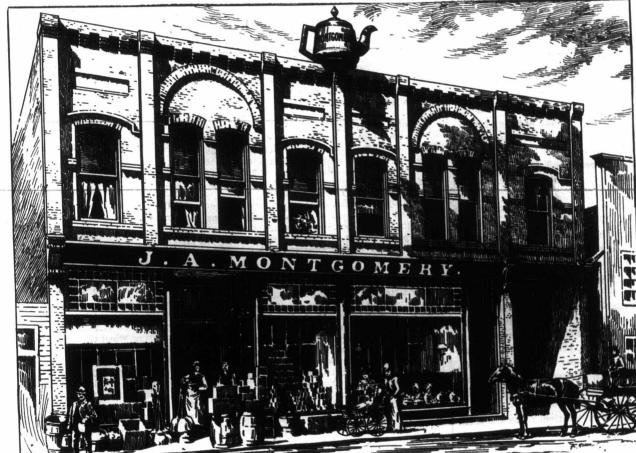
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David Agnew was called to the chair, who, after brief an address, called upon Gavin Wilson, Master of the division, who gave an address "Grangers versus Patrons of Industry," in which, he thought, that owing to their interests being identical, should amalgamate.

J. Currie gave a paper on "Dairying," which was well discussed. Cleanliness, care, proper feed and water, selection of cows, etc., were amongst the principal points brought out.

John S. McDonald, Reeve of Huron township, and Warden of the County of Bruce, gave an address on farming in general, and compared the imperfect method too often employed in Canada with work he had seen in Scotland. Greater care in ploughing, and the saving of manure was necessary to retain the fertility of the farm.

George Gillies' subject was "Fencing," in which various kinds of fences were spoken of, with





the members of the grange come prepared to discuss the questions at their next meeting ; that the secretary be requested to forward the papers written, and the discussions which take place on said papers. To the grange which forwards the best paper on the subject for the respective month we will award the prize."

The Executive Committee, believing that such a course must prove beneficial to the members, and appreciating the liberality of the ADVOCATE in making such an offer, have chosen the following subjects for discussion :--

August .- Is the Grange Organization worthy

of the support of the farmers ? September. — What is the best way to raise the revenue for Dominion, provincial, county and township purposes, viewed from a farmer's standpoint ?

October.-Is the present sectional system of raising taxes for public school purposes fair and equitable, and the division of the legislative and county grants just to the rural munici-

November.—What is the best system of re-presentation in county councils, looking to a without any special feeding.

vided in each county for the support of the indigent ?

The Executive believe that an intelligent discussion of the above subjects cannot fail to be of much advantage as well as interest to not only those who take a part in it, but to all who may have the privilege of listening, and will be well worth the time devoted to it.

Grange Notes.

Division Grange, No. 7, of the Patrons of Husbandry held their summer session in Ripley, township of Hüron, county Bruce, recently. There was a good representation, and everything past off satisfactorily. Along with the usual business the following subjects were discussed :-"Feeding stock," which took up a good deal of time, and which, throughout, was very interest-ing. Kindliness, good stabling, method, regu-larity of feeding, with a proper breed of cattle will invariably bring success. "Cows for Milk-ing." Grade cattle were considered the best Ore ing." Grade cattle were considered the best. One cow, tested by John Martin, gave 30 lbs. at the evening milking, and 25 lbs. at the mornings,

their advantages and disadvantages. In the discussion that followed these points were brought out :- First, that posts were not as likely to heave, if a drain were dug and tile put in, and the posts above, and filled in. This plan would not cost more above, and filled in. This plan would not cost more than digging post holes, excepting the cost of tile and laying. W. Welsh contended that the best post fence was one like the above with a pole nailed on top, and 'two strands of barbed wire beneath, and then earthed up to near the lower wire. This embankment, three feet each wide and disting and horses from injury. side, saved cattle and horses from injury.

W. Welsh, secretary, gave an address on "Home Adornments," in which he stated that nothing tended as much to make a pleasant home, as some time and money spent on adornment. Flower garden, ornamental trees and tastefully laid out walks would give a cheerful-ness that could not be got by any other means at the same cost; and above all, to remember that rudeness, tobacco spits and scowling looks were far from ornamental anywhere, and that there was nothing like purity of language and motives to give a tinge of contentment to each member of the household.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

PRIZE ESSAY.

Prize awarded to H. A. McIntyre of South Elderslie, Grange No. 453, for Best Essay sent by any Grange for Question Debated During the Month of August.

" IS THE GRANGE ORGANIZATION WORTHY OF THE SUPPORT OF THE FARMERS ?'

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS :- By our meeting together from time to time in this hall we say plainer than words can that we believe the Grange organization is worthy of the support of the farmers. Who among us has not been the better for our meeting together and discussing subjects of common interest bearing on our occupation ? I believe that at the present time the Grange comprises a large percentage of what we may call the cream of the farming community. In it to-day are found men and women who possess the pluck and perseverance necessary to ensure success in any calling. Although many of our comrades have deserted us, although many noble men are not with us that we would gladly welcome to our ranks, still we know that strength lies not altogether in numbers. The man who makes an honest use of his brains is worth a score of those who never think. Though diminished in numbers, there are still great possibilities before us. If we are true to the principles of our order we can improve ourselves in many ways. One reason why so many granges have failed is that the members have not made themselves sufficiently acquainted with the aims and objects of the order. Let us notice a few of them.

First. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes. What a reformation can sometimes be wrought by the application of paint to buildings; by replacing a clumsy fence by a neat one; by tree planting, and numerous other details, each of which would form a good subject for an evening's discussion. Among the ladies on our farms there are many clever writers. Here is a field in which they can make good use of their talents.

Second. To reduce expenses. Much expense results from carelessness-from extravagance, from wrong methods, or from want of method. The Grange improves its members in these respects.

Third. Thorough cultivation. The Canadian farmer has many excellent implements at his disposal; it is of the utmost importance to him that he have the ones best adapted to his soil. In the Grange he can gain information in these matters, and learn from the experience of others. Different modes of cultivation for different crops can here be discussed with profit. New ideas are the material with which progress is made. Fourth. To condense the weight of our exports. This is one of the most important matters that can engage the minds of the farmers at the present time. Many good farms have been robbed of their fertility by a system of graingrowing for the market. The great advantages resulting from a revision of that system is now acknowledged by all advanced agriculturists. Improved live stock is now the watchword. How to excel in the production of superior horses. cattle, sheep, and swine is work that is being taught in the Grange. Dairying is a branch of farm work connected with the live stock industry which should receive more attention from the farmers. I am sure that we all join in the

Government in employing the travelling dairy to instruct the buttermakers of this province may be crowned with success. I am pleased that an effort has been made to secure a lecture from Prof. Dean, and an exhibition in the art of buttermaking by that gentleman and his assistants in this hall at an early date.

Fifth. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. In no branch of industry, perhaps, is there less system employed, and nowhere is it more needed than on the farm. In the rotation of crops, and in the many par-ticulars connected with farm operations system is ready and willing to come to our aid if we will but invite her. The successful man in any business is the man who calculates intelligently. If farmers would keep accounts, and carefully note their profits and losses, they would soon learn to make safe calculations and not overshoot the mark, as almost all do who work in a slip shod manner. Discussions incite men and women to The Grange is an excellent institution action. in which to discuss these matters.

Sixth. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and other injurious systems. I believe that fully one third of the disappointments in business are due to neglect of the precept "Pay as you go." Great masses of farmers, from these causes, are to day bearing burdens grievous to be borne-burdens which generations yet unborn may not see removed. A society that has the courage to discourage such systems is surely worthy of the support of the farmers.

Seventh. Co-operation. The pecuniary and other advantages within the grasp of the farmers from this source alone are incalculable. The wonder is that they have not more fully availed themselves of them. Just in proportion as they unite and make their power felt, will they be enabled to benefit themselves.

These are only a few of the specific objects of the order. But there are other considerations which make the Grange organization worthy of the support of the farmers. Not the least of these is the sociability connected with it. Here friendships are formed which last for life. The young man finds it a medium through which to improve himself; here he is taken by the hand. If he has talents they can here be developed. Public speaking is an art in which farmers as a class are greatly behind. This is a mistake, but one which the Grange can remedy. To all young men who follow agricultural pursuits I would say: Join the Grange. They would thereby be benefited, and they would find many oppor-tunities to benefit others. The fraternal feature is an important one which should not be overlooked. No class of people should find it easier than farmers to foster fraternal feelings among themselves, their interests being the same.

There is a dignity connected with the Grange

know that we have a common interest, that we have the same battle to fight. Grangers could now come together, and, if necessary, discuss political questions on their merits. The bitter animosity of the partisan has to a great extent been removed, and he moves in a higher sphere. The Grange came among us with a quiet influence, educating our lives and ennobling our calling. It was impossible to estimate the good that has been done, and is still being accomplished. The awakening of familiar relations, and the pleasures of social joys were simply incalculable. Nor were the benefits of the order exhausted on these lines, but it had been of immense financial value. It had withdrawn the curtain that hung before the mercantile world, and gave the farmer a knowledge of things behind the scenes. It has also taught the farmer that he holds the reins of power-that he could control the destinies of this his native country if he only would put forth his strength in united action. The beautiful ritual of the Grange ! How grand ; how edifying ! Every sentence rang with sweet instruction-with endearing fraternal sentiment.

While the grange confined itself to the discussion of the question as propounded by the Executive of the Dominion Grange, it felt that much good might be accomplished by discussing the reason why farmers did not accord the Grange a more hearty support. All were agreed that if the principles of the order were studied more, and if farmers were fully acquainted with the benefits and pleasures to be derived from it, all would give it their hearty support. It was the opinion that the Grange would survive all other similar organizations.

Apple Grove Grange, Middlemarch, Elgin.

This Grange is in a very flourishing condition, with a good comfortable hall, containing an organ and library, all of which are paid for. The members have had in the past lectures, debates, historical tableaux, charades and many other entertainments for amusement and instruction. This year it was decided to read and discuss the new agriculture book for public schools. Several books were bought and each lesson assigned the meeting previous. The first lessons were made more interesting by simple experiments with the elements mentioned in them. In the spring when the lesson of weeds came on each one was expected to bring specimens and any work of botany obtainable. This was a very interesting night, and when the meeting closed each one felt he or she had learned something But perhaps the most enjoyable evenings were those devoted to diseases of plants, and beneficial or destructive insects. Then each one vied with the other in bringing new and curious insects, and finding out friends from foes. Con-siderable information was obtained regarding these from some of the volumes sent out by the government. In this, as in all other societies for mutual improvement, the ones who do the most work for the success of a meeting derive the most lasting benefit, for our minds are like our fields-the more they are cultivated the better they become. The Grange is thinking of taking up some of the questions sent by the Master of the Dominion Grange next season, and of trying to gain some of the prizes so kindly offered by your excellent farmers' paper.

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organization which all true members feel and respect. Its influence is elevating. Such ennobling virtues as honesty, courage, temperance, thoroughness and benevolence are here incul-Let us, therefore, not forget the precepts cated. of our order. Let us emulate each other to hasten the good time coming, when a greater and grander brotherhood shall exist.

When man to man the world o'er, Shall brothers be and a' that.

The discussion that followed the reading of Bro. H. A. McIntyre's paper heartily endorsed the sentiments contained in it.

The Grange was a most thorough organization, being based upon a firm constitution, and being supported by principles, the most noble and profound. Those principles have endured the blast and storms of years and to day are unshaken. It was the high tone of the order that attracted the thinking and intelligent farmer, and caused him to enrol himself a member of this peculiarly farmers' association. To-day the most active, intelligent and prosperous farmers are to be found within its gates. Go into what public meetings of farmers that you will, and the Patrons of Husbandry stand prominently forward. They are the executive of the agricultural class. The The Grange has wrought a great work for us, it has the farmers. I am sure that we all join in the worn off the rough edges of prejudice, and enables us to recom hope that the present venture of the Ontario taught us to respect each other, to feel and terested in poultry.

Mr. Joseph Cope, of Broadview, Assa,, speaks of his district as an excellent one for mixed farming. Since coming from England to this country Mr. Cope has been very successful. If his excellent garden could be seen by a large number of the settlers in this new country, it would, or should, be to them as a stimulus to go and do (work) likewise.

The enquiry frequently reaches our office, where can I get a good poultry paper ? There is none that fills the bill more nearly than the Canadian Poultry Review, published by H. B. Donovan, at 581 Victoria St., Toronto. A long acquaintance with both paper and publisher enables us to recommend the Review to all in-

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Stock.

Netherland Romulus (6275).

This month we give an illustration of the stock bull at the head of the herd of Holstein ful; his flock numbers about ninety-a typical cattle owned by Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Brockholme Farm Ancaster, Ont. Netherland Romulus, calved July 1887, was bred by Smith. Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y.; his sire was Netherland Monk (4424), a son of the famous Netherland Prince (716), his dam being Faatenitza 2nd (2724), by De Valk (160), N. H. B., winner of 1st prize at Leyden, Holland, her dam being also a winner at the same show. A glance at this pedigree will show that Netherland Romulus combines in his breeding the blood of some of the greatest milk and butter producers in Holstein history, Netherland Prince, stand-

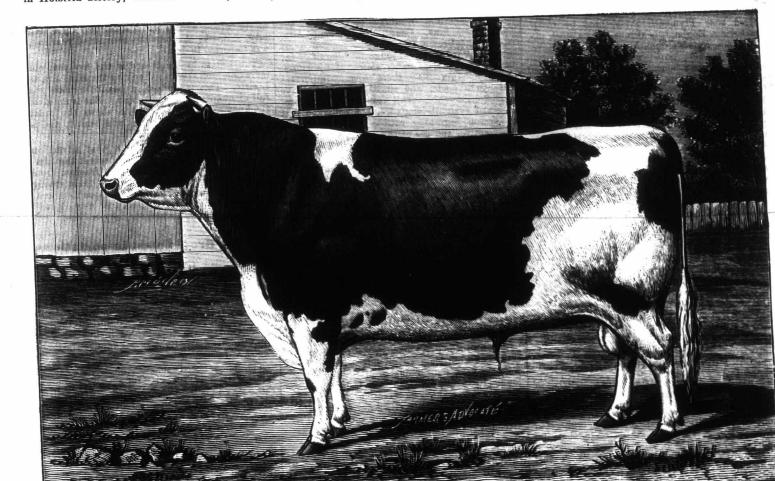
A Fine Stock of Southdowns.

A few days ago one of our staff visited the farm of Mr. David H. Dale, Glendale, Middlesex Co., Ontario. For many years Mr. Dale has been breeding Southdowns, and has been successlot of Southdowns, of very high quality. Fifteen of his breeding ewes were bought last year of Mr. J. J. Coleman, M. P, Norwich, England. Mr. Coleman is the owner of one of the best and most noted flocks in England. The above ewes were all by Penfolds 14 and 6, and Duke of Richmond; Penfolds 14 was by the winner of the champion prize at Bath and West of England Show at Brighton, 1885. The dams of several of these ewes were by Little Guinea Peru, he by Guinea Peru, one of the most noted Southdowns ever bred in England. Five of Mr. Dale's breeding ewes were bred by Mr. Henry Webb, Cambridgeshire, England, and four were bred by Mr. George Jonas. Mr. Webb's and Mr. Jonas' flock were closely related, and bred in the same

(who may be called the father of the breed) being its mainstay. Mr. Henry Webb's principle has been that which has actuated all our eminent breeders, both of cattle and sheep, viz., to raise a flock having purity of blood, with hardy constitu-tions, from which any farmer might breed, and from which exhibitors might select show-yard winners. Mr. Webb has never exhibited, nor has he intro-duced any cross of blood whatever. By careful selection, unrenditing attention and systematic management, he has reared a flock from the sheep obtained at Babraham which breeders well know to be unequalled, and they have consequently drawn upon it for many years by privately hiring and purchasing rams whose offspring bave gained the highest honors at our summer breeding and Christmas fat stock shows. Every sheep is tattooed with a number inside the ear, and a careful record of its breeding is kept in a private flock book, show-ing its descent to the Babraham flock." Mr. Dale's stock ram, Young Cambridgeshire

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Mr. Dale's stock ram, Young Cambridgeshire was bred by Mr. Webb, and got by Cambridge-shire, dam by Peregrine. The lambs got by him are a good lot. Mr. Dale has a number of sheep now for sale, all of which we can recom-mend to our readers. Purchasers will find this gentleman honorable and straightforward, and worthy of their patronage.



NETHERLAND ROMULUS (6275), THE PROPERTY OF MR. R.S. STEVENSON, BROCKHOLME FARM, ANCASTER, ONT.

producing heifers, among his get being the famous Clothilde 4th, with a three-year-old re-cord of 23 lbs. 104 oz. of butter in seven days, and Netherland Princess 4th with a record of 21 lbs. $10\frac{3}{4}$ oz. in seven days, when only twenty-eight months old. The dam Faatinitza 2nd made a butter record as a two-year-old of 13 lbs. 121 oz. six weeks after calving, but unfortunately died with milk fever after dropping her second calf, her dam Faatinitza (2723), having a butter record of 16 lbs. 4 oz in seven days. A noticeable point in the breeding of Netherland Romulus is that his six nearest female ancestors have an average milk record of 18,000 lbs. in one year, and an average butter record of 18 lbs. in seven days, showing that he has descended on both sides from great butter families Netherland Romulus himself is an excellent specimen of the breed, and in his present owner's hands has proved himself a very fine stock getter, a number of the young things at Brockholme got by him, showing evidences of unusual merit.

ing without on equal as a sire of milk and butter lines. The esteem in which Mr. Webb's flock when 498 sheep were sold at an average of \$55 per head. Cambridgeshire, one of his stock rams, was bought by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for 210 guineas (\$1,102). Again, in 1890, 745 were sold by auction and made an average of over \$60 per head. The following particulars relating to the history of this noted flock will be read with interest by many of our flock will be read with interest by many of our

readers :— "During the present generation Mr. Henry Webb's flock has quietly obtained among breeders, not alone in England, but also in the colonies, as well as in America and on the continent, the bigh-est reputation. When the Babraham flock, belong-ing to Mr. Jonas Webb was dispersed, in 1861, realizing an average of £11 15s, 9d. for 927 head, Mr. Henry Webb increased and improved his own flock at Streetly by the addition of about seventy of his father's best old ewes from the sale, as well as of several rams of different ages. The Babraham flock has a world-wide reputation: its success at the Royal and County Shows, as well as at the Paris and other continental exhibitions, was unprece-dented. It was descended from the best Sussex flocks, the blood of the sheep of Mr. John Ellman

Meetings of Live Stock Associations.

The midsummer meeting of the Dominion Hog Breeders' Association will be held over Secretary Hill's office, on the Industrial Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Tuesday 15th Sept., at 7 p. m.

At one o'clock on Wednesday, the 16th inst., the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association will be held.

At 7 p. m. the same day, the midsummer meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will be held.

The Executive of each of these associations have prepared good programmes. Farmers and all other interested parties are requested to attend. The place of meeting is the same in each case.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

SEPTEMBER, 1891

Yorkshire Swine at Pine Grove Farm.

Pine Grove Farm, the property of Mr. Joseph Featherston, M. P., is situated a short distance from Streetsville R. R. station and post office of the same name, which is on the Credit River in Toronto township, Peel county, Ont. For many years Mr. Featherston has been known as a successful breeder of Yorkshire and Suffolk pigs, and has for a long time been a most successful prize-winner in each class at all the large Canadian shows where he exhibited. His present herd of Yorkshires is headed by imported Lancashire Lad, bred at Prescot Union. He has great length and depth of body, and is covered with a coat of fine hair, which prevents the sun from burning or blistering his skin in summer, and effectually protects him from the cold in winter. This animal took the first prize at the last Toronto Industrial Exhibition as best registered Improved Yorkshire boar twelve months old, and with Whiston Pride and Lancashire Maid, both bred at Prescot Union, Lancashire, England, won the sweepstakes given for best herd of Improved Yorkshires. The im-ported boar Plymouth Pride, bred by C. E. Duckering, England, is also used as a stock pig. He is now nineteen months old ; when matured he will be very large, with good back, deep sides and strong bone. He has proved himself a very successful sire. Another young boar, bred from Mr. Saunders Spencer's stock, Holywell, Eng., is being bred to some of the younger sows. Besides the above Mr. Featherston has in his pens two other young imported boars. Among the breeding sows now in the herd is Whiston which was considered by many the best sow of any breed exhibited at Toronto last year. She was imported in August, 1890, and has since raised two litters of pigs. Lancashire Maid is sister to Lancashire Lad. She won first at Toronto last year for the best sow twelve months and under. Another imported sow bred by Mr. Saunders Spencer, and another. the choice of the pen which won first at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in England in 1890. Beside the above mentioned there are eight other good sows bred by such English breeders as T. Walker-Jones, Saunders Spencer and C. E. Duckering, and a number of good Canadian bred animals. A number of Mr. Featherston's swine may be seen at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and some of the other leading shows.

Percherons in France.

BY BARON E DE MANDAT GRANCEY, PRESIDENT SOCIÉTÉ HIPPIQUE, PARIS.

I hasten to give the information desired by our Canadian friends, especially the breeders of French horses, and those interested in their importation.

When the mare was well known, frequently colts were sold before their birth for as much as \$400, \$600 or even \$800. Such folly brought on disastrous results. They did not tarry. Our exportations for 1890 began under the worst conditions.

The Argentine Republic, being in a period of financial and political crisis, bought nothing. The crops of the United States failed completely in the greater part of the far west. The farmers were mostly ruined. Importers seeing the impecuniosity of their buyers made fewer or no pur-chases. Breeders of Perch and Normandy had sold all the year before. Fortunately for them they had not their usual stock, but. nevertheless, they suffered from the situation. Horses of very first order kept their price, but others decreased considerably in value. Altogether 1890 was a very bad year for our breeders.

The outlook for 1891 is much better. Pro bably the Argentine Republic will not buy much, but the crops of the United States are very promising. Eastern money is plentiful in the far west, and orders are becoming every day more important.

The horse fair of Montague took place on the 14th of last June. Count Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, honored us by his presence. He could judge for himself of the beauty of the horses under view. Many American merchants were there also. Important sales were made, and since then prices have risen considerably. This result had been fore seen and even discounted, for I remarked that the season, beginning with us in January, was most active, the use of the best stallions being in the greatest demand, many paying as much as \$20, and hardly any under \$6. I wish to draw attention to these prices, because I see in the Canadian papers that the Haras National, as by agreenent with the government of the Province of Quebec, and with the federal government, charges only \$4. I know all the horses placed in the different stations of the country, and I can testify that the very lowest charge in Perch would have been \$12 or \$15. Many would have been \$20. It is, therefore, evident that the Canadian farmer, owing to government in-tervention, pays less for the use of the Percheron horses than the farmers of Perch itself.

Messrs. R. & J. Beith's Hackneys.

For many years the firm of Robert Beith & Co. have been intimately connected with the impor-tation of high class Clydesdale horses. They were the very best obtainable of this breed that found their way into this stud, price always being a secondary consideration. Having occasionally brought out a Hackney stallion along with their Clydesdales, and the success that has attended the introduction of these horses wherever they have been sold, has convinced the Messrs. Beith, as well as their customers, the there is a grand future trade for those who will breed this sort. Although the Hackney horse has become a great favorite with those who have wealth at their command, it is to the tenant farmersof England that he owes his present high degree of perfection, which is doubtless why his wonderful utility is combined with his handsome form and attractive performances. With the know-ledge of how well this breed of horses would suit Canandian farmers, and with a determination to keep pace with the demand that has already begun, this firm recently invested in quite an extensive stud of Hackneys. We would, therefore, advise those interested in breeding light harness horses to inspect this stud at an early date and judge for themselves.

matches under saddle in England. She is a most beautiful harness mare and a pleasant driver. Mayflower (767), foaled 1885, sired by High

Flyer (1648), is also a chestnut, about 15 hands. She is of beautiful Hackney type, and shows well in harness, and is well up as a weight carrier under saddle. This mare is also a capital breeder, as her two year-old filly will testify. This filly is now broken to harness; she is built on a larger scale, but still retains all her dam's good qualities.

A yearling stallion from this mare shows capital points; his legs and feet are made of the material that will bear the closest inspection ; he has remarkably strong joints, and although he has had little to develop him, is a very promising colt.

Lizette (2259), foaled 1886, is a beautiful chestnut mare, standing about 15.3; is of good saddle and harness type. She is sired by Anconeus (887). This mare is a remarkably kind, nice driver, moves lightly and well. She has a brown yearling filly of nice form that shows nicely on the line.

Florence (668), a bay mare foaled in 1884, stred by Randolph (1123), is a useful mare, nicely turned, and has a beautiful brown yearling filly, and, like the previous mentioned yearling, was imported in dam.

The last to be mentioned is the five-year-old nare Conquest (1983); she is by the same sire as Lizette. This is, indeed, a beautiful mare; is full of quality from end to end. She is an ideal Hackney, stands about 15.2, shows the most brilliant action, both in front and behind, and is just as attractive under saddle.

This stud will certainly be a great attraction to those who are lovers of fine horses at the coming exhibitions. Their absolute freedom from anything approaching unsoundness, their strong joints, hard wearing feet, gentle disposition, and, above all, their attractive way of moving, will command attention wherever they are seen.

Graham Bros.' Latest Importations.

Mr. William Graham, of the firm of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., arrived home from Scot-land on the 21st of August with nineteen head of horses. Seven Clydesdales, one five year old, three two-year-olds, two one-year-olds, four Hackneys and eight Welsh ponies comprised the lot. In a letter which we received just as we were going to press, Mr. Robert Graham described the horses as follows.

The most noted among the Clydes is the Queen's Own (7176), the Bute premium horse this year; in color, a dapple brown, with a little white. He will weigh when in condition 2,100 lbs. ; his feet and legs are the best, and he is an extra mover; in short, we think him the best aged horse we ever owned ; and, best of all, he is by Prince of Wales (673), and out of a Paisley He is stylish and good

In order to give you fuller details on this subject, we will say a word about our exportations for 1889, which were much above the average. Until that time our breeders of Perch and Normandy guided their production by the demands of the American market. Every year the American importers purchased 3,000 or 4,000 horses, which required, therefore, 3,000 or 4,000 above the local demand. But in 1889 the Argentine Republic, then in the height of its prosperity, suddenly called for several hundreds of those splended stallions which had such success in the United States.

Competition brought the prices to an unknown level heretofore. I saw a farmer of Nogent le Rotrou sell a lot of colts of eighteen months for \$12,400. Assuredly the colts were very fine, but a few months sooner that farmer would have thought himself very fortunate to sell those colts for \$6,000. These results gave breeding in our region an extraordinary impulsion. Believing that it would always be so, our stallion breeders grudged no vexpense tending to renew their stock.

It is customary with us for the proprietor of a fine stallion to grant the use of his horse to neighbors only on condition that if it be a male colt it will be sold him for a stipulated sum.

The stallion which they have now at the head of the very excellent lot of Hackney mares is Jubilee Chief, a black four-year-old horse, of capital character. His are the feet and bone that will stand wear; he has heavily muscled thighs and forearms; handsome head and neck; has clean high action both in front and behind, with a stride that carries him right along.

The first mare shown to us was Miss Rickell (1284), a chestnut, foaled in 1884. She was sired by a brother of Danegelt, and is a mare of capital breeding as well as performances, having won three firsts and two seconds at trotting

Next in merit comes Symmetry (Vol. 14); he is one-year-old, sired by Ensign (5749), and out of a Pride of Borgue mare. Ensign was by Darnley (222). Symmetry won the Derby cup at Edinburgh this summer. He much resembles McQueen at the same age, but is larger. When matured I think he will be the best Clydesdale stallion ever brought to America. The other yearling, Macrone, is also very good. He is by Macgregor, dam by Good Hope (1679).

Craigronald (8557), three years old, by Craig-isla (6641), dam by Macgregor (1457). Craigisla is by Prince George; he by Prince of Wales (673). Craigronald is a very sweet colt; his legs and feet are good, and his action all that can be desired.

In Hackneys our best is Neptune 2nd (2608), four years old ; sire, Norfolk Gentleman (492) ; dam, Cybell (23). Neptune is a model in every way. He stands 15 hands 2 inches, and his action is perfect. He is a great favorite with all who have seen him.

Dundrennan (2259), three years old, dam Cigarette (210), is larger than the last, and is also good.

The other two Hackneys, a filly and a horse are each two years old, and are good ones. The eight Welsh ponies are all first-class.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

Messrs, Tazewell & Hector's Dorsets.

Few breeds of sheep have on their first introduction to Canada come into popular favor more quickly than the Horned Dorsets. Possessing as they do the faculty of producing two crops of lambs in twelve months, together with the qualities of both hardiness and early maturity, they are especially adapted for raising what has been proved one of the best paying crops on the farm, viz., early lambs for city markets. The largest flock of these sheep in Canada to day is, we believe, owned by Messrs. Tazewell & Hector, of Port Credit, Ont., and in this number we present to our readers an illustration of a ram and two ewes from their flock. The ram, St. Vincent, was bred by H. Farthing, Esq., Thur-

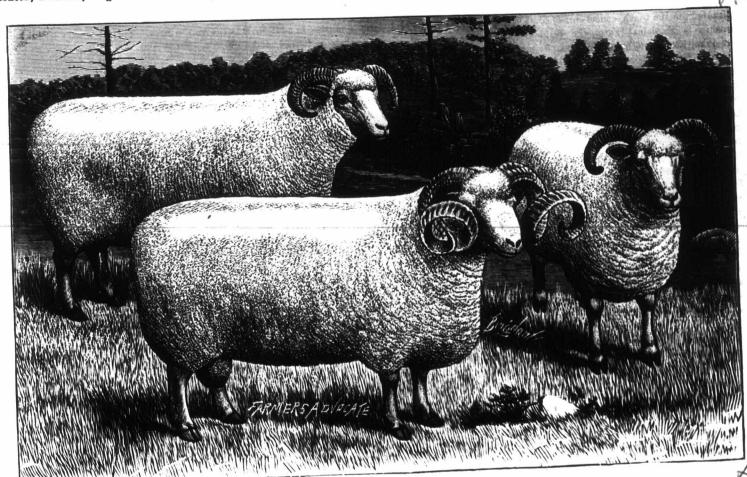
five of the most noted flocks in England, their last importation having just landed, comprising fifty-four head, all from the noted flock of Messrs. Culverwell Bros., Dunleigh Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, England, among them being the pens of ewes that last year won first at the Royal, the Bath and West of England, and the Somerset Co. Shows, as well as a very choice lot of seven ram lambs, three of them being by the ram that held the reserve number last year at the Royal Show, and one, an extra good lamb, by the first prize ram at the Bath and West of England.

Messrs. Tazewell & Hector intend exhibiting this year at Detroit and Toronto, parties in need of these sheep should certainly see their flock. Their advertisement will be found in his stable companion is not as heavy by 100 loxton, Somerset, England. Since his importa- another column. Mr. Tazewell, the senior part- pounds; but what he lacks in weight it is safe to

Studs, Herds and Flocks.

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COLDSTREAM FARM, the property of Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., and the home of some of the best Clydesdales that have ever crossed the water, lies right within the limits of Whitby town. At the time of our visit the two stock horses in service were Scottish Leader (7243), and Merriment (6081). Of these the first named, Scottish Leader, sire Strongbow (4045), dam by Prince Royal (2357), is a grand, big horse of the low-down, blocky kind, weighing over 1,900 pounds, well ribbed up, and with very heavy bone ; he should prove a very valuable sire, and leave a mark in the district he travels. The other, Merriment (6081), now four years old, although a year older than



PEN OF PRIZE-WINNING DORSET HORNED SHEEP, THE PROPERTY OF TAZEWELL & HECTOR, PORT CREDIT, ONT.

in both 1889 and 1890, and also at several other shows, never having been beaten in Canada. He is a very thick set, heavy-bodied sheep, with a grand fleece of the very finest quality, and in his present owners' hands he has proved himself a wonderfully good stock getter, lambs of his get having won first place in both the lamb classes at Toronto last year, and second in the ram lamb class at Detroit.

Of the ewes shown in the cut one is imported and the other home-bred, being sired by St. Vincent, and out of a ewe imported from the well-known flock of S. Harding, Yeovil, Somerset, England. They are both very heavy-bodied, thick sheep, and have, we are told, been breeding regularly twice a year. At the time of our visit Messrs. Tazewell & Hector had on hand about 130 head of Dorsets,' mostly imported, and including selections from four or ready by Sept. 7th.

judge among Dorset men, having lived the greater part of his life in the adjoining county of Somerset, where some of the finest flocks in England are to be found.

Experimental Farm Sale.

The annual sale of the Experimental Farm, Guelph, will be held on the 7th October. There will be sold on that occasion a large number of animals of choice breeding, nearly all of which are young. The disposal of seed grains, that have been tested and proved superior, will form a very important feature of the sale. Many acres of these have been grown during the present year, and the yields, we understand, have been excellent. The samples, therefore, will be of good quality, and can be relied on as pure and true to A large number of them are from imported seed purchased three years ago. They have thus been thoroughly acclimatized, but full particulars will be given in the catalogue, which will be sent free to all applicants. Catalogues

tion to this country he has won first at Toronto | ner, we may add, is looked upon as an expert | say he more than makes up in quality, having a wonderfully good action. His sire is the wellknown Belted Knight (1395), his dam being by Farmer (286). In a paddock near the barn was running the imported mare Martha Jane (299), and two of her daughters, a two-year-old and a three year old filly, together with her last year's colt, a fine, big horse colt by the imported horse Ambition (317), who also sired the twoyear-old filly Coldstream Maid (1118), a very strong built mare with extra heavy bone, the three-year-old, May Queen (733), being by Loch Winnock (320), imported. Martha Jane at the time we saw her was heavy in foal to Scottish Leader, and the produce from the horse, and such a mare as she is should be good enough to make horse breeding pay even in these dull times. Besides these imported mares Messrs. Jeffrey have a number of very fine draught

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mares and fillies with six and seven crosses of mixed Clyde and Shire blood, and also a stud of Shetland ponies, headed by a son of Mars, the famous stud pony at Seaham Harbor. This is a really beautiful pony, a model of symmetry all over, with a wonderful neck and head, and a grand set of legs and feet. His colts that we saw, from Messrs. Jeffrey's imported Shetland mares, are very promising, and anyone who wants a good pony should visit Coldstream Farm before buying.

Although not breeding cattle extensively Messrs. Jeffrey have a few very nice Shorthorns of Scotch breeding, the herd being founded on an importation made by the late John Thompson from the Kinellar herd, the bull last used being Coldstream Lad, by Vice Consul, Messrs. J. Miller & Son's celebrated bull, a first prize-winner at Toronto.

THE MARKHAM HERD OF IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. Situated on the tenth concession of Markham township is Mapleleaf Farm, the residence of John Pike, Esq.; and here we found the herd of Improved Large Yorkshires owned by his son Mr. Levi Pike. Established in 1889, Mr. Pike's herd has, by the skilful management of the proprietor, increased until it now ranks among the best herds in Ontario. The boar now principally used is Markham Physician (99), bred by Ormsby & Chapman, and sired by Holywell Physician, out of Holywell Midge V., now in the pioneer herd. To say that this is one of the best pigs of his age in Canada is simply to do him justice. Farrowed in April 1890, he is only seventeen months old, and promises to make a very large hog, while a smoother, lengthier and deeper pig it would be hard to find, while, judging by those of his get that we saw at Mapleleaf Farm, he has proved himself a firstclass breeder. Among the sows we especially noticed the aged sow Markham Duchess (14), also bred by Ormsby & Chapman, and out of the imported sow Holywell Pearl (1173). This is a grand, even sow, heavy bodied, long, low and deep, on the shortest legs, and with a nice head, while her daughter Markham Queen (394), by the imported boar Rinecroft Justice (14), a pig bred at Holywell Manor, is, in our opinion, one of the best yearling sows we have ever seenan inbred Holywell pig, if we may use the termher sire on the one side, and her dam's sire and dam on the other, all being of Mr. Spencer's breeding; she is a credit to her breeder and owner. Among the young stock we notice a very nice pair of sows, about three months old, sired by Markham Physician (14), and out of Markham Baroness Kate (113), she by The Squire (2), out of Nora Creina, also owned by the pioneer herd. One of these, registered as Markham Empress (397), we fancied very much, and if we are not mistaken she should grow into a grand breeding sow. Mr. Pike's card will be found in our advertising columns, and we understand his stock will be exhibited this year at Toronto fair.

shows 683 % St. Helier blood; a solid color himself, he throws nearly all his calves the same, and Mr. Reesor tells us that although none of his heifers have been tested, they have without exception proved extra heavy milkers. Among them we were particularly taken with Olie St. Helier, out of Brietella 2nd (40824) This is a very breedy looking cow, with a grand udderand a wonderfully large milk vein, while her pedigree shows 75 % of pure St. Helier blood, Another very choicely bred cow is the solid fawn Emerald's Beauty 2nd (41307), a half sister to Otolie, being sired by Prince of Strat. ford. Running in a nice shady orchard close to the house we found a bunch of heifer calves, all sired by Otolie, and a lot of beauties they were, all solid colored and with beautiful skins, as soft as a glove to the touch. Mr. Reesor's whole farm, 200 acres, being devoted to dairying, he has made it a point to keep no cows that could not show individual dairy qualities in addition to the bluest of blood in their pedigrees, and when we say that two of the best hotels and restaurants are supplied with cream from Jerseyhurst, it should be a guarantee that the butter qualities of the herd are of the very best.

GLEN ROUGE FARM,

the property of Capt. Wm. Rolph, is situated about half a mile below Markham village. Here some of the choicest Jerseys that have ever left Canada have been bred, and the name of Glen Rouge Farm is known to every Jersey breeder in America as the fountain head for pure-bred St. Lambert blood. The two stock bulls in use this year are One Hundred Per Cent (16590), and Canada's John Bull 5th (20092). Of these the first, a beautiful solid silver grey, is a full brother in blood to Stoke Pogis 3rd, sire of twenty-seven daughters, averaging over 20 pounds of butter each a week, being sired by Stoke Pogis 5th (5987), and out of Leclair's Marjoram (36355), while the second, also solid colored, is a son of the world renowned Canada's John Bull (8838), and out of Marianne Pogis (23008), a daughter of Mary Anne of Saint Lambert (9770), sold at the Oaklands sale for \$2,300. With two such bulls at the head of his herd Capt. Rolph has spared no pains to make his herd of cows as select as possible, and that he has succeeded admirably is shown by the fact that the Glen Rouge herd today contains such cows as Niobia of St. LambertsMR. A. C. PETTIT'S SHORTHORNS. Down in a corner of the Niagara Peninsula,

about a mile and a half from Niagara Falls, Mr. A. C. Pettit, of Southend P. O., has been quietly engaged for a number of years in breeding Shorthorns, his herd now numbering some twenty head of very useful looking cows and heifers, together with three or four young bulls. The last bull used by Mr. Pettit was Royal Barrington 3rd (10210), bred by Mr. Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge; and among the young cattle we noticed a very neat roan heifer, sired by him, and out of Rosamund, a thick, blocky cow of Mr. Pettit's own breeding, as well as another two, year-old sired by Batchelor, all of Watt's breed. ing. Among the cows our attention was quickly taken by Queen Helen (12884), a grand type of a milking Shorthorn, a deep yellow red in color, with a good, well-shaped udder and prominent milk vein. Another smooth, level cow is the light roan Daisy Dean (5767), while Charity, a dark red with very little white, a big, thick fleshed cow, with a nice mellow skin, has proved herself a winner for many years at all the local shows. Another cow that we rather fancied is Dot, a yellow roan. This is a very useful looking cow, smooth and even, with a good back and well sprung rib. Altogether Mr. Pettit's cattle are of a good, useful type, and his advertisement of young stock for sale in another column will interest some of our readers.

SHIRES AT FONTHILL.

While most of our readers are familiar with the names of Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, as the owners of the largest nurseries in Canada, many are probably not aware that they are also largely interested in importing and breeding English Shire horses and high class roadsters.

The stud at Fonthill at present consists of some twenty head of Shires, all imported, or bred direct from imported stock, the principal stock horses at this time being Chieftain and Charlie, both imported. The first named, a rich dark brown seven years old, won second at the Royal Show in England as a two-year-old in a strong class. He is a short-legged, heavy-boned horse, well feathered, and just the kind to get the low-down, blocky geldings that the market calls for. His stable mate, Charlie, winner of first in the two-year-old class at Toronto last fall, is a massive bay, three-year-old-a thick 'un, on the shortest legs, and with any amount of bone and hair, sired by Carbon (3523), and out of Lancashire Lass, by Honest Tom (1105). He is in very truth royally bred, and if there is anything in a pedigree he should prove a grand stock horse. The other imported stallion, Active horse. (152), although not as heavy a horse, is just the stamp that is needed in many districts for crossing on to light mares, having plenty of quality and good action, while his pedigree contains the blood in England, his sire Lincolnshire best Lad II. (1365), having sired three champion winners at the London show, while his dam Lancashire Lass, the dam of Charlie, is by the famous old Honest Tom 1105. Besides these three Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington have a yearling and a two-year-old, both by Chieftain and out of Lancashire Lass. All these stallions are, we were told, for sale, and will be sold at reasonable figures, as Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington have no use for so many. The mares and fillies are all a very choice lot, several of the former having been imported from the Earl of Ellesmere's famous stud, along with the stallion Chieftain. The suckers sired by Chieftain were, we thought, extra promising, while a yearling filly by the same horse, and out of an imported mare, by Adam, will make it interesting for some one in the show ring this fall if all goes well. Altogether we can assure anyone who enjoy looking at good stock, that a visit to Fonthill Nurseries will repay them well.

JERSEYHURST FARM.

A short distance from Mr. Pike's, on the same concession, is Jerseyhurst Farm, the property of Mr. Robert Reesor, whose name is well known as a Jersey fancier. Mr. Reesor's stock at the time of our visit consisted of some sixty head of pure-bred A. J. C C. Jerseys, headed by the bull Otolie (17219), a beautiful silver grey five years old, sired by Prince of Stratford (6733), dam Zoradjdelie (21241), by Ari (4286). Otolie

a solid fawn by Stoke Pogis 3rd, with an official test of 21 pounds 1 ounce; Cheerful of St. Lamberts 2ad, a beautiful grey fawn, by Canada's John Bull, with a test of 22 pounds 2 ounces, and her half sister St. Lamberts Nancy, a solid dark fawn, with a test of 18 pounds 7 ounces.

Besides his Jerseys, Capt. Rolph maintains a stud of Clydesdales, and a flock of Shropshires. The latter, however, consisting of twenty very nice ewes and thirty lambs, all registered and imported, he has now offered for sale, in order to make room for more Jerseys. The Clydes, which are almost entirely from imported sires and dams, show signs of having been very carefully bred, with a view to combining size with plenty of quality. Among them we noticed a very nice Macgregor mare, a little undersized perhaps, but showing plenty of quality and good action, and also the imported mare Comely 2nd (853), by Prince of Newbridge, and out of Comely, winner of twenty-one 1st prizes, both these mares having filly foals at foot by imported Lord

WOODSIDE FARM,

the home of the veteran importer and breeder of Southdowns, Mr. Jno. Jackson, is situated in the township of Caistor, about sixteen miles from Hamilton. Here we spent a morning very pleasantly looking over what is acknowledged to be one of the best flocks of Southdowns in America. Of the rams now at the head of the flock we were greatly taken with Norwich Beau,

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

imported as a lamb in 1888 from the celebrated flock of J. J. Coleman. Norwich Beau, while not only large, is a wonderfully heavy-bodied even sheep, with a grand front and nice level top, good round the heart, and standing on the shortest of legs. His sire, Norwich, was twice a winner at the Royal, and Norwich Beau has been shown nine times and taken nine first prizes, Mr. Jackson tells us, while in proof of his powers as a stock getter, we saw running in the same shed a beautiful shearling ewe got by him, and out of a ewe imported from the flock of Geo. Jonas, and a ewe imported from the Coleman flock, sired by Webb's Gloucester, and what Mr. Jackson pronounces, the best lamb ever bred at Woodside running with her, sired by Norwich Beau. Another grand sheep is young Hardihood, bred by Henry Webb, and sired by Hardihood, leased at 50 guineas for the season in England. This lamb has been a winner in almost every ring he has entered since he reached this country, having won first as a shearling in 1888 at Kingston and Hamilton, and first at Detroit in 1889, as well as sweepstakes for the best ram of any age; and to judge by the two shear ram we were shown, bred from him and the ewe that won the medal and cup at Detroit, by the imported ram Beau Brummel, he must be very valuable as a stock getter, as well as a show sheep. It may interest our readers to know that at the five largest shows at which it was exhib-ited in 1889, the Woodside flock won \$999 in cash, and two silver medals.

WALNUT HILL FARM.

Messrs. Hugh McCaugherty & Son commenced breeding Holstein cattle some years ago, laying the foundation of their herd by the purchase of a bull and a cow from Mr. F. A. Folger, of Kingston. Since then their herd has gradually increased till it now numbers some fourteen head, with the bull Sir Mac (15253), bred by A C. Hallman & Co, of New Dundee, at the head of the herd. Sir Mac is sired by Prairie Aaggie Prince, and out of the imported cow Dreamy Eyes. He shows the milk points of the breed very strongly developed, and is a very smooth, even bull all over, with a beautiful skin. In addition to Sir Mac, Messrs. McCaugherty last year purchased from Mr. F. A. Folger the richly bred bull calf Arnazon (15991), sire Sir Archibald's Son (7026), dam Nora Bakker, a cow that has tested ninety pounds of milk, Mr. McCaugherty tells us, and winner of the first prize in the butter test at the Kingston show in 1888. This is a very promising calf, and should make a valuable bull to head some herd.

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A grand, big cow is Athelia (5926), bred by B. B. Lord & Son, Sinclairville, N. Y., while her heifer calf by Sir Mac promises to grow into a very fine heifer. Although only three weeks old at the time of our visit, it had already outgrown half bred calves that were a week and ten days older, and were, Mr. McCaugherty tells us, getting the same care.

Among the young things a pair of nice ling heifers attracted our attention sired by Buccaneer (5996), and out of Athelia (5926), and Light Heart (9058), respectively. This last, a four-year-old cow bred by F. A. Folger, capital pattern of a good dairy cow, having a nicely shaped udder, and prominent, well developed milk veins. Messrs. McCaugherty's advertisement will be found in our columns, and we can thorougly recommend them to intending purchasers as a reliable firm. Parties needing a well-bred bull fit for service should write them, as we understand that they can spare either Sir Mac or Arnazon, and Walnut Hill Farm being close to Streetsville on the C. P. R. is easily accessible from Toronto.

brown with three white feet, stands 161 hands, and shows very heavy bone and plenty of nice silky hair, sired by Maccaroni (3814), he by Macgregor (1487), dam by Daintie Davy (214), grandam by Never Mind Him (557), he comtines the blood of some of the best breeding stock in Scotland, and should make a very valuable horse to mate with well-bred mares. The other stallion Bruce (8496), foaled in 1887, is a very handsome bay, with three white feet and a strip on his face, standing over 161 hands; he weighs vary close to a ton, and shows extra strong flat bone and a profusion of feathering of good quality; his sire is Young King David (6415), a grandson of the famous stock horse Old Times (579), his dam being by Kenmure (426), he by Young Loftie (987), a first prize winner at the Royal in 1870. Besides their Clydesdale stallions Messrs. Beattie & Torrance have always on hand a few imported and registered Canadian bred mares and fillies. They also own the well-known carriage stallion Bonner, by Robt. Bonner, he by Hambletonian 10. We would recommend all lovers of horse flesh to pay a visit to Summerhill Farm.

MAPLE HALL STOCK FARM.

Mr. David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont., whose stock has been frequently mentioned in the columns of the ADVOCATE, has now a very fine herd of Shorthorns, numbering thirty, principally of Scotch families, the well-known Crimson Flowers predominating. This family is descended from the imported cow, Crimson Flower, which cost the late firm of Birrell & Johnson \$600. She was a successful prize winner. Since the found-ation of the herd the fullowing bulls have been used :-Bill Duke of Oxford = 357 =, Scotsman 2nd (35484), K. C. B., Duke of Laven-der (51135) and Premier Earl (48454), all noted bulls; the later is still at the head of the herd. He is one of Mr. Amos Cruickshank's famous Violet tribe, and is a splendid sire. This herd is notable because of the uniform good color, thick-ness of flesh, and robust, healthy appearance of the animals. There are no old cows. The young things are particularly good. Twelve heifers, three years old, are of much promise. The bull calves are good, several of them will make show beasts. The heifer calves and yearling heifers are like the bull calves, good in color, thickfleshed and smooth. Among them is one of the finest calves in the province; if she were put in the show ring she would be hard to Premier Earl, as well as Warrior, Indian Chief and Warfare, have been used in recent years.

The Clydesdales are a strong, useful lot. At the head of the stud is Glenluce (5047), which won first at Glasgow Summer Show, 1886, beating the horse which won first at the Highland Society's Show the same year. Among the females nine are registered. Beside these there are a number of high grades. Old imported Cumberland Maggie. (73) looks fresh, and is Cumberland Maggie (15) looks highlight her to hearty and well. No one would judge her to he twenty years old. She is a sister to the justly noted Netherbay (1492). She was the winner of numerous prizes throughout Ontario, including first at Provincial, 1885. From her is descended several of the mares now in this stud. Mr. Birrell is essentially a breeder, and a man on whom buyers can always depend.

exhibitions. She also was one of the victorious five. Two of her daughters are now in the herd -a two and a three-year-old, both prize-winners at Toronto and London in 1889 and 1890. Oshawa Lass 3rd, a daughter of the first cow mentioned, is a beautiful heifer of much promise. Violet and Dahlea are daughters of Old Perfection, also one of the five and the winner of many first prizes. She was the dam of Model and 17 other calves, all of which grew to maturity. Several are now in the herd. All were of good quality, several of them winning first honors at Canada's largest shows, on several occasions beating imported stock The celebrated Gurta family is well represented by Gurta 12, now five years old, the dam of four calves, and is again in calf. Many other good females might be mentioned but space forbids. The herd never before contained so many good young animals. The bulls at the head of the herd is Butterfly Duke, bred by Mr. Guy, dam Old Perfection, sire Butterfly of Oshawa, a celebrated prize-winner, also bred by Mr. Guy. Butterfly Duke was first in his class last year at Toronto and London, beating two imported bulls. He also won the sweepstake at London for best bull any age. Another bull in use 18 Baron, winner of first in his class at Toronto in 1890, dam imp. Lady Hardiston, sire imp. Rob Roy of Parkhill. Ludy Hardiston has won first in her class at Toronto and other leading fairs. Rob Roy won first in his class at Toronto in 1889 and 1890. Besides those there are three young bulls on hand which Mr. Guy says are as good as he ever bred. Colonel is a Gurta ; Traveller Perfection; Prince was the winner of first in the calf class at London in 1890. Mr. Guy has found his herd very profitable. When shipping cream to Toronto, the returns average \$2 per week per cow during the entire season. A draft of his herd may be seen at Toronto and Montreal shows this year.

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Chatty Letter from the States.

Never in the history of the range cattle business did fat grassers come from the northwestern states so abundantly and so good in August as they have this year. Prime 1,200 to 1,400-pound rangers sold early in the season at \$5.00 @ \$5.50. Owing to the late rush of such cattle to market, the same kinds are selling at \$4.00 @ \$4.60, but even these prices are 50 @ 75 cents higher than a year ago. Common range cattle on the other hand are selling barely as well as a year ago at \$3.00 @ \$3.75. Choice native beef cattle lately sold at \$5.75 @ \$6.00, while some partly corn-fed 1,100 to 1,300 pound steers of poor quality sold at \$3.50 @ \$4.00. There is now no severe drought to force cattle to market, but holders are generally anxious to get money. Prices for Montana, Dakota and Wyoming cattle would be still better if owners held back the poor cattle as long as they are improving. Demand for money, and the fairly good prices, make a strong temptation to keep the market crowded. Shrewd distillery feeders are preparing to buy cheap range cattle in large lots, to be put on convenient pastures and "roughed" through the winter, or until they are wanted to put in the feeding stalls. One Chicago firm held 1,000 head that way last winter and made plenty of money. The crop of hogs "in sight" is smaller than at this season of the year for some time. Far seeing business men claim that prices for good fat hogs must rule quite high well into the fall. There are plenty of pigs in the country, but it will take some time and a new corn crop to con-vert them into pork. The range of prices between inferior and choice 250 to 300-pound hogs has lately been very wide, the former selling at \$4.50 and the latter at \$5.50. A packer purchased 407 pigs averaging 118 pounds that cost \$3.50 per 100. Another lot of 106 corn fed pigs, averaging 128 pounds, sold as high as \$5. This shows the premium packers are willing to pay for good, solid corn fed stock over the soft,

MESSRS. BEATTIE & TORRANCE'S CLYDESDALES.

Messrs. Beattie & Torrence, of Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., whose card will be found in another column, have been actively engaged in importing Clydesdales for some years past, being respectively son and nephew of that veteran horseman the late Simon Beattie. Among the latest importations to Summerhill have been the two stallions The Governor ring at Markham Spring Show. He is a rich first prizes at the Provincial and other large grassy hogs that have lately been so plenty.

AYRSHIRES AT SYDENHAM FARM, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Mr. Guy, the owner of the long famous herd of Ayrshires, has now a fine lot, comprising upwards of 40 head. Never in the history of this herd was the quality better, if as good, either collectively or individually. Among the older cows is Oshawa Lass, now 13 years old. She has produced 11 calves, and has been the winner of numerous prizes, including 18 firsts and a number of silver medals and deplomas. Among the prizes won, was first for best milk cow any breed or age, quality and quantity of milk considered. She was also one of the herd which won the prize of \$:00 given by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to the owner of the best five cows any breed or age, the test being "profi-ableness and general utility". Model, now 15, is the dam of 14 calves, and the winner of many

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SEPTEMBER, 1891

Our Scottish Letter.

During the past month shows have been held in a number of localities in which Clydesdale breeding is prosecuted under some difficulty, but with not a little success. There is no breed of British draught horses that has so many friends away from its own doors, so to speak. and the energetic farmers who find the Clydesdale best adapted to their purposes in the northern and southern counties of England, as well as in the north of Scotland, where Shires have in time past had a fair trial, is a tribute to the merits of the breed not to be overrated.

At the Durham County Show, held at Chesterle-Street, although the classes were mixed, and Clydesdales, Shires and nondescripts all competed together, only in one class did the Shires succeed in winning first prize. The celebrated stud owned by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Seaham Harbour, contributed not a little to the success of this great show, and several other breeders, e. g., Mr. Charlton, from Tyneside, and Mr. Richard Earle, Ellerton Manor, Catterick in Yorkshire, exhibited useful stock. Mr. Earle was the breeder of the famous stallion The Macara, which gained the championship at Plymouth Royal Show in 1890, and created no small stir. The stud of mares owned by Mr. Earle are quite famous in the Darlington district, and he has sold some of the highest priced geldings after them that have ever gone inte Newcastle market. A detailed list of the prize-winners at Durham would not be of much interest to Canadian readers. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the Marquis of Londonderry was first in the brood mare class with the nineyear-old mare Winnie, as fine a mare as one could desire to see. She was got by the horse Lucky Getter 1483, which came to Canada some years ago, and was not unknown, I think, in your show yards. Winnie gained the championship against all ages, and her foal, by Castlereagh was first in a very large class of youngsters. The Marquis was also first in the draught mare class with Doris, a daughter of Castlereagh, and own sister to a fine mare named Gladys, which was sold at the recent sale for 220 guineas. The same noble owner gained all three prizes in the three-year-old filly class, the first being Treasure, a daughter of the celebrated Flashwood, the second Flurrie, by Castlereagh, and the third Olympia, by Barrister. In the two-year-old filly class a Shire filly, Flasher, by Forshaw's Bar None, was first; and Mr. Earle got second with a Castlereagh filly out of the dam of Macara. The first prize yearlings of both sexes were got by Castlereagh ; and in a notable class for draught horse or mare suitable for town work, from which brood mares were excluded. the Marquis got first with the magnificent, big, pure-bred Clydesdale mare Priniula, bred at Whittlebury, eight years old, and got by Drumflower Farmer. This is a notable victory, and a proof that, tested on a purely draught basis. the Clydesdale is the draught horse of the world. It is a far fly from the north of England to the north of Scotland-from Durham to Elgin -but we must take the journey. In no part of Scotland have more praiseworthy efforts been made to improve the horse stock than in Morayshire. Further north than Aberdeenshire, and a great grain-growing county, it is perhaps not so well known to stock breeders as the latter

Cruickshanks has made famous. But Morayshire will yet be known as a horse breeding area, at least in a fashion fitted to rival Aberdeenshire. Several fine horses have travelled in the county in recent years, and their works do follow them. Johnny 414, got a useful, low-set lot of breeding mares that are easily identified, and not easily beaten. By the way, the great horse Johnnie Cope 418 was bred in Morayshire. The late Simon Beattie took him to Canada, and thereafter sold him to Colonel Holloway. If I am not mistaken, the first brood mare at Elgin this year was bred from the same stock as Johnnie Cope. Leopold 3766, a horse of good pedigree, left useful stock, and although not exactly fashionable enough to be in the front rank, his progeny get there, the first yeld mare at the recent show being got by him. But the most successful breeding horse the district has recently seen is the Macnab 3824, a son of the celebrated Macgregor and a Prince of Wales mare. Daughters of this horse were first, both in the three-year-old and two-year-old filly class, and admirable mares they will make. The threeyear-old, owned by Mr. T. Hay Reeves, Alves, is likely to be heard of in future. The first yearling filly was bred and owned by Mr. John Hunter, Dipple, Fochabus, and was the champion of the show. She was got by Scottish Pearl 2949, out of a Darnley mare, and is a sweet, useful, well-balanced mare. The principal animals amongst the males were got by the Macgregor horse Newtonairds 4564 and the celebrated Cairnbrogie Stamp 4274.

Inverurie is almost in the centre of the district in Aberdeenshire, which has been rendered famous as a horse breeding area by the work of Lord Erskine, McCamon, Darnley's Hero and Handsome Prince. In this area are the famous Balmedie, Cairnbrogie, Balquhani and Jackstown studs, not to mention the smaller studs of farmers who do not keep quite as large a stud of Naturally, therefore, the Inverurie mares. show, held this year on 18th July, is an object of much interest to horse breeders. This season the exhibition of Clydesdales was quite up to the average. Mr. John Marr's fine Darnley mare Zehnet, bred at Urie, was an easy enough first amongst the brood mares. A useful mare owned by Miss Maitland, Murton, and got by the big horse Harvester 2161, was first in the class of veld mares. Mr. Geo. Bean's magnificent mare Queen o' Lyons was first in harness, and an excellent mare, the dam of the first prize foal, was first in the class of three-year old fillies. This mare is owned by Mr. Robert Maitland, Balhalgardy, and was got by the McCamon. Her foal, a very just one, is after Darnley's Hero. ums was first with Balmedie Maid, by Royalist. This is not the best of the Royalist progeny in the Balmedie stud ; there are at least two better fillies of the same age; but she is a mare above the average. Mr. George Bean was first with a prime yearling filly named Golden Queen, got by Golden Treasure, out of Queen of the Lyons. This was the best youngster exhibited. The first yearling colt was bred by Mr. Ferguson, Tumphart, and was got by Royalist. He has gone to join the Balmedie stud. Mr. Bean showed two useful two-year-old colts of good breeding. Before leaving the north we will take a rapid survey of the Royal Northern Show held at Aberdeen on 23rd ult. Mr. Alex. MacRobbie, Sunnyside, got first with the aged stallion Prince William 6713, a thick, solid horse, winner of several prizes in good company. Mr. Bean was first in the three-year-old class with the splendid horse Mount Royal 8065, and Mr. Lumsden was first in the two-year old class, and got championship with the strong, big, useful, well-colored colt Honour Bound 8700, by Sir Maurice, which needs no introduction to Canadian horsemen. Mr. Shepherd, Shethin, was first with a rare Canadian horse named Mc-Camon Erskine, a colt that carries his pedigree county, which the genius of McCombie and the in his name. He has been bought by Mr. Peter more imposing draught stallion ever bore the

he see your side of the Atlantic before he is much older. If he does Canadians will like him, for he is big in bone, short in leg, strong in back, with good ribs, and must weigh well. Zehnet was first in the brood mare class, as at Inverurie, and another Darnley mare, Lady Dorothy, from Balmedie, the dam of Honour Bound, was first in the draught mare class. This is a very fine mare, and won the female championship, mother and son thus securing the chief honors for Balmedie. Mr. Marr got first in the three-year-old filly class with the grand mare Darling 8, by Cairnbrogie Stamp. This is an upstanding, handsome mare, perhaps the best of the progeny of her sire. Mr. R. Copland, Milton, Ardlethen, was first in the two-year-old class with Lady Lockhart, a fine mare, got by Darnley's Hero, and bred by Mr. James Lockhart, Manis of Airies, Mr. Lumsden was first with the Stramaer. yearling Balmedie Enchantress, to which we must again refer. She was awarded the special premium as the best filly in the three younger classes, beating Darling 8th and Lady Lockhart, Her sire, Royalist, is proving himself to be one of the best and most promising breeding horses of his age. He is again under hire to travel in Morayshire in 1892, and Mr. Lumsden's other horse, Balmedie Prince, is under hire to travel in Ross and Inverness in the same season. These horses are much superior to anything that has ever yet been found in these northern countries as breeding stallions, and good results should flow from their use.

Crawford, and I should not be surprised should

It is only possible for us to take a hurried lance at the show held at Stramaer, in Wigtonshire, on 21st ult. During the past half-dozen years the Rhins of Galloway (as the district in which Stramaer is situated is called) has acquired great importance as a breeding district for Clydesdales, although, of course, this is nothing new. Of this the show last commented on (Aberdeen) bears ample evidence, the first yeld mare and two year-old filly being bred in it, as well as Royalist, whose stock did so well in other classes. Mr. Matthew Marshall's Garthland Prince was first in the two-year-old class and champion colt at the recent show. He is a big, well-colored, straight, good horse. The first and second yearling colts were bred and owned by Mr. Agnew, Balwherrie, and got by Darnley's Hero. Darnley mares gained first prizes in both the brood and yeld mare classes, and Prince of Wales fillies gained first in the three-year old and two-year-old classes. All the prize-winners in the yearling filly class were got y sons of Darnley, the first being by Darnley's Hero, the second, fourth, fifth and sixth by Excelsior, and the third by Craichmore Darnley The champion mare was the first two-year-old filly owned by Mr. Robert Frederick, Drumflower, and out of his famous prize mare Sara Bernhardt. This is a magnificent, well-colored, big mare, exceedingly like her celebrated sire.

In the southern counties of England, notably

Surrey, Kent and Sussex, Clydesdales have long had supporters and fanciers, and the number of these seems rather to increase than diminish. The recent show held at Tunbridge Wells proved this, the studs of the Lords Cecil, at Orchardmains, in Kent, and Sir James Duke Bart, in Sussex, sending out some first-rate specimens. So extensive is the Clydesdale interest down there now that the promoters of the show are able to provide the Clydesdales with classes for themselves. It is unnecessary to give a detailed account of this show, and it may suffice to remark that in both the mixed classes of Clydesdales. Shires and Suffolks the Clydesdales won, as they did also in the class for foals.

The great event of the month was, of course, the H. & A. S. Show at Stirling. This has been one of the most successful gatherings the High-land Society has ever held. The Clydesdales mustered in great force, and the display of brood mares, yeld mares, three year-old and two-year old fillies, and three-year-old and two-year-old colts has seldom been equalled. The champion stallion of the show has been Mr. Peter Crawford's magnificent, big three-year-old horse Prince of Carruchan 8151, which gained first prize last year at Dundee on the first occasion

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laurels of victory at the great National Show of Scotland. Mr. Crawford was also first in the Scotland. mr. Grawford was also first in the aged stallion class with the big, handsome horse Goldfinder 6807, a horse that gained the cham-pionship at Aberdeen two years ago. The Messrs. McAlister & Rothesay were first with their fine two-year-old horse Rosemount 8953, a heartiful horse that has much improved in the a beautiful horse that has much improved in the past few months. The first yearling was Mr. Geo. Alston's first prize winner at Glasgow, by Prince of Kyle, out of Vanora. It is interesting to find the two Craigie horses, Prince of Albion to find the two Craigle horses, Fride of Atoon and Prince of Kyle, thus early asserting them-selves as breeding horses, a colt got by the former, when he was but two years old, being first in the two-year-old class, and a colt got by the latter, under similar conditions, being first in the versalize class. The formale classes revealin the yearling class. The female classes revealman as a Clydesdale breeder. This was Mr. ing lumber and shingles. The mills are splen-John MacCaig, Challoch, Leswalt, who bred not didly equipped; nothing is done by hand that legged, smooth, handsome and an easy feeder.

The Fine Stock in the Ottawa Valley.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.

The most extensive and most widely-known breeder in the Ottawa Valley is Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland P. O., Ontario. Rockland is a village in Russell county on the Ottawa River, 32 miles below Ottawa ; vessels run daily during the summer. Between those two points the banks of the Ottawa River is low; in many places clothed with forest, through openings in which the passenger obtains glimpses of a fine rolling country, and now and then of a village. The crops in this section this year were good.

good. At Rockland are situated the immense mills belonging to Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co. Upwards of 500 men are employed manufactur-

the stall from a tank fed by a windmill; thus a large herd of cattle are plentifully supplied with water at a very small cost, and without any ad-ditional human labor. On this farm are 60 head of Shorthorns, a fine thick-fleshed lot, of which the breeder is justly proud. The foundation of the herd was bought from the herds of the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. At the head of the herd is Grandeur (14525), bred by Mr. Cruickshanks, and imported by Mr. Dryden. He is now three years old, a deep red, the sire of some good young stock. Among the bull calves is Pilot and Rockland, now eleven months old, a fine growthy calf, a dark roan in color, dam, Lily of Rockland (15390), sire Pioneer (6411).

Merry Monarch, by Pioneer, dam Louise of Rockland (15391), is another youngster, ten months old. He is a beautiful light roan, short-



A GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF W. C. EDWARDS & CO., NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

only Prince of Carruchan, but also Sunrise, the first brood mare and champion female, halfnest brood mare and champion tenate, hart sister to the horse Scottish Snowdrop, first three year-old mare, and got by Prince of Wales, out of an own sister of Sunrise, and the black filly Irene, first two-year-old, and own sister to Prince of Carruchan. In acknowledgment of this remarkable record, the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society have presented Mr. McGaig with their silver medal, bearing a suitable inscription. Duchess of Challoch 4780, the mare from which all these four have sprung, is not likely ever to be forgotten. Mr. Wm. Park was first in the yeld mare class with his mare Polly, by King of the Forest, and Balmedie Enchantress was

first yearling filly. Never at so early a date in any year have so many of the best horses been under hire for the following season as is the case this year. Terms are high, and good horses are in great demand. SCOTLAND YET.

can profitably be accomplished by machinery; all the waste products are utilized in some way. That which cannot be used otherwise is burned in an immense furnace built for the purpose, in an immense furnace built for the purpose, which is fed with fuel by machinery. The ashes thus obtained are carefully saved in a brick house built for the purpose, and applied to the farm land belonging to the Company. The order and discipline observed here is worthy of careful study. In their immense lumbering operations this firm employ from 600 to 1,200 men according to the season.

men, according to the season. But as the farms and breeding operations carried on by these gentlemen are of the greatest interest to our readers, we must leave these interest to our readers, we must leave these gigantic works and write only on the farm stock. The first farm visited was Pine Grove Stock Farm containing 800 acres. On this is built one of the largest and finest barns in Canada. The barn above and stables below are splendidly finished. Water is supplied to each animal in

In the next stall was a fine, thick red and white bull calf got by Chancellor (9549), bred by the Hon. John Dryden; the dam of this calf was Jennie, bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane. Forester is another smooth, growthy calf, a dark roan got by Pioneer, dam Daisy of Rockland. (15394).

The heifer calves are a very nice lot. Rosewater, ten months old, is a wonderfully growthy red and white; she is very even and massive, the best calf on the farm. She was by Pioneer, dam imported Sweet Rose (11090). In the same stall was Bridesmaid also by Pioneer, dam. Balinda (14579), this is a particularly dam Belinda (14572); this is a particularly smooth, even calf, and is considered by Mr. J. I. Davidson, M. P., and Mr. John McMillan, M. P., to be the best calf on the farm; she cer-

tainly is a good one. There are a number of other good well-bred calves, but space forbids mention.

Among the cows and heifers now breeding is

ADVOCATE. FARMER'S THE

a number, are a good lot. Ayrshires have been

SEPTEMBER, 1891

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Maple Row Shropshires

Close to the little village of Sparta, and about eight miles from St. Thomas, is situated Maple Row Farm, the property of Messrs. Wm. Medcraft & Son, well-known as importers and breeders of high class Shropshires and Improved Yorkshire pigs. Mr. Wm. Medcraft, the head The THE JERSEYS Lord (See FARMER'S

of St. Lambert. Jolie 2nd gave 18 quarts of very rich milk, 12 lbs. 4 oz. of butter on winter feed seven months after calving. She was by Stoke Pogis 3rd, sire of twenty-seven tested daughters, with tests of over 14 lbs., two are over 30 lbs., ten over 20 lbs. and under 30; the average of the twenty-seven is over 20 lbs. each. May was got by Lorne (5248), sire of Oakland Nora (2358). Lucy Dale, 15 lbs. 12 oz., double grand sire of Oakland Nora, 23 lbs. 5 oz. Nora's dam was Favorite of St. Lambert, first prize aged cow at Ottawa in 1879, grandam of three cows, which tested from 16 to 23 lbs.

should produce some good Jerseys. This entering firm deserve the patronage of the farmers in Eastern Canada, and from what we have seen of the gentlemen and their stock, we are sure they will always give satisfaction to all buyers. They have a number of Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Shropshires and Berkshires now for sale. Persons in want of such stock should write them.

dam Bell (2459). This is a very fine red four year-old; she is thick and close to the ground, was the winner of second place in a strong class at Ottawa last year. Russell's Rose, by im-ported Victor, dam imported Sweet Rose, is a fine type of a Scotch Shorthorn. The same may be said of Bertha, of Rockland (16718), and Bessie of Rockland (16719), both two years old, and of Barmpton Blossom, a yearling. Her dam is Belinda, sire Pioneer. Among the old cows imported Twilight (11091), is a wonderfully profit. good one. She was by Mr. Cruickshank's noted bull Perfection. The herd throughout is large gest that Mr. Edwards be taken into the confi-dence of the Experimental Farm authorities at Ottawa. He is able to give them much good advice regarding the proper handling of breeding animals, and pure-bred stock generally. Seldom have we visited breeding establishments where every detail was so well attended to. In a word, Mr. Edwards knows how to produce and take care of first-class stock, an accomplishment enjoyed by but few. A few miles to the east of Pine Grove Farm is Elmhurst Farm, containing 250 acres, also the property of Messrs. Edwards & Co. Here is bred a herd of Dairy Shorthorns, Berkshire pigs and Shropshire sheep. The Berkshires are a fine lot, and are descended from animals bred or imported by J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont. The flock of Shrop shires consists of 26 imported breeding ewes, all of very high quality, 10 yearling ewes and 36 lambs. At the head of this flock is two imported rams, one of which was sent out by Mr. Thomas Dyke, Liverpool, England, as a prize to be awarded at the Ottawa fair last year to the exhibitor of the best flock of sheep. This ram was said to be one of the most expensive and best ever shipped from England. The other is also imported and is a good one.

Belinda (14572), imported ; Vensgarth (47192),

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SIXTEEN MILES DOWN THE OTTAWA ON THE QUEBEC SIDE IS THE LAURENTIAN STOCK FARM,

also owned by Messrs. Edwards & Co. North Nation Mills P. O. is on the farm, which comprises 400 acres. A herd of Ayrshires and Jerseys are kept here.

THE AYRSHIRES

number 54 head. They are a carefully selected lot, among them are many very fine animals. As a whole they are healthy, hardy, vigorous and fine performers at the pail. All are finely bred, some are imported. Three imported bulls (5434), was the first seen; he was bred by Mr. Matthew Templeton, the well-known Scotch breeder. This bull is directly descended from prize-winning stock, and is himself a fine specimen of an Ayrshire.

Cyclone (5333) and Indicator, (5335), both

bred on this farm for four years, and are looked up on with much favor. To use Mr. Edward's words, they are healthy, hardy and profitable. There has been no sickness among them, and no trouble at calving time. For food consumed they have given good returns, much better than the Canadian cows, some of which are kept in the same herd. The latter eat more food and are not in as good condition, and do not yield as much Careful tests have been made of every cow in the herd. There are now 21 cows in milk, five of which calved in the fall of 1890. Six in the herd are two years old, and two of them three years old. The average milk production of the herd for the entire season of ten months was 241 pounds per cow per day. average butter yield varied from 1 pound to 1 per cow. The milk is skimmed when twelve hours old, and fed to the calves while sweet. Sixty acres of silage corn is now growing on these farms. Silage is largely fed and well liked, both as summer and winter feed.

In our next issue we will give the system adopted in putting it away, and also the kinds of corn used

here number twelve head, ten of which are females. Among these is the well known cow Vesta of St. Ann's (41010) A J. C C. This is a very nice cow, bred by W. A. Reburn, and sold by him a few years ago for \$500. The other females are a nice, well-bred lot, and are doing well. At the head of the Jerseys is Lisgar Pogis of St. Ann's (25704) A. J. C. C., by Lord Lisgar of St. Ann's, dam Snowdrop of St. Ann's, bred by W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue This is a very handsome bull, solid, squirrel grey, black points, is large and showy. Lisgar of St. Ann's was by Orliff's Stoke Pogis (11157), whose dam, Cheerful, of St. Lambert (8345), produced 20 lbs. 8 oz. of butter in one week. Dam of Lord Lisgar, was the famous Jolie of St. Lambert (5126). ADVOCATE, January No., 1891.)

Dam of Lisgar's Pogis of St. Ann's is May Pogis of St. Ann's ; was out of Jolie of St. Lambert 2nd (39399), a daughter of the famous Jolie With such foundation stock Mr. Edwards

of the firm, and his son, are both natives of Warwickshire, England, having come to Canada some fifteen years ago and settled in their present neighborhood. Mr. Medcraft, who for many years managed a large farm in England, brought the love of good stock to his new home, and after getting fairly settled on a Canadian farm he commenced breeding Shropshires, making his first purchases from the flock of Messrs. Geary Bros, Bli Bro Farm, London, Ont. Since then several purchases were made from the same flock, and also from that of Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont. Having by this time worked into a very nice trade, Messrs. Medcraft, last year, determined on extending their business still further, and accordingly Mr. T. Medcraft visited England last summer and returned with an ex-tensive importation of Shrops selected from the very best flocks in the country, amongst them being a pen of three extra choice ewes from F. Bach & Son, Onibury, winners of 2nd place last year at the Hereford County Show at Malvern, and also the shearling ram Sheldon's Pride (26415), from the flock of Mr. H. J. Sheldon. This ram was highly commended at the Royal Show at Plymouth and also at the Shropshire County Show at Stourbridge. He is a very smooth, thick-fleshed sheep, with a heavy fleece, and very well covered about the head. Last year Messrs. Medcraft used him upon most of their ewes, and, judging by the lambs we saw, he is a decided success as a stock getter, thirty three ewes having dropped no less than sixty six lambs. Of these, at the time of our visit, there were forty-six still on hand-a nice even lot of lambs they were, among them being a few extra fine rams. Although not getting any grain they were well grown and very thrifty looking, and taking the lot all through exceptionally well covered. Besides the ram lambs and the stock ram Messrs. Medcraft have on hand a nice pair of shearling rams, imported last year, one from the same flock as the shearling and the other from J. Thonger. The latter, Prince Royal 2nd (26416), was highly commended at the Shropshire County Show, and since his arrival in this country has carried off the red ticket wherever shown. He was sired by the Thomas ram Stalloe Chief, the shearling being from Mrs. Barrs' ram

Barrington (3868). The Improved Yorkshires, imported last year, were a boar and two sows, the boar Charles 1st (228), being sired by the royal winner Welsbourne Hero, and out of Welsbourne Queen, winner of first at five different county shows; ood pig, ver all through, having plenty of length, with good bone, and a nice short head and neck. The sows are both from Mr. R. Mansell, the wellknown Shropshire breeder; they are good, lengthy pigs, although a little low in flesh when we saw them, their litters being just ready to wean. The young pigs were very promising. among them being a couple of boar pigs that were decidedly above the average. Messrs. Medcraft's advertisement will be found in our columns, and we can recommend them as thoroughly reliable breeders to any one who wants either Shrops or Yorkshires. Their stock is first-class, and they are straight, honorable men to deal with.

imported, are good animals. Besides these there are three other fine young bulls now ready for service ; all are fully bred and of much promise. We can heartily recommend any of these bulls to persons desiring to buy Ayrshires.

Among the cows Imported Lindsay 5th of Berchiskie (5332), is a beautiful cow, now three years old-an almost perfect type of a modern Ayrshire. Last year she won first in a very strong class at Ottawa.

Countess of Berchiskie (5534), is another imported cow of much excellence. She won second in the two-year-old class at Ottawa last year, being beaten by Lindsay. She is a most promising milker.

Caddy Jelleby (3625) is a beautiful cow and a grand milker; a prettier and smoother beast cannot be found. She will doubtless make her mark in the show ring.

Helena of Clarence (4211), is a full sister to the last, and is a very good cow.

Rosabella (5039), now two years old, is by Promotion, the sire of three of Mr. Drummond's prize-winning herd. This is a most promising heiter. The same may be said of a number of others.

The yearlings and calves, of which there were

'Animal Odor," A Misnomer.

It is now said that what we call "animal odor" in milk is caused by the fact that the skin of the cow is not kept free and clean, so that the dead matter that issually escapes through the skin is thrown off through the milk. Another reason why the cows should be carded and otherwise looked after, especially when they cannot have the run of the pasture ! - [The Farmer's Review.

Strictly speaking there is no such thing as animal odor." What is so-called, usually "animal odor." What is so-called, usually pervades milk in winter when stabled cows are not kept perfectly clean about the udder and An untidy milker lets into the pail what flank. should be spread on the land. Where cows are continuously housed it is essential that they be curried gently and brushed regularly in order to promote their comfort, health and appearance. Such treatment will also tend to improve the

Mr. Wm. Davis, Markham, Ont., advertises in this issue Guernsey bulls and heifers and Improved Large Yorkshires ; also one of Rennie's imported ditching machines. One of the Yorkshires which he advertises is just twelve months old and weight 443 pounds. She is the daughter of a very superior sow recently sold to the Ottawa government. The sow advertised will farrow soon.

Manager Hill, of the Toronto Exhibition, in writing us on Aug. 21st, reported that up to that date eight or ten entries had already been character of the milk as a natural consequence. | made for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE milking trials.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. Prouse & Williamson's Clydesdales.

Hearing that our old friend J. Prouse, of Prouse & Williamson, had just landed a consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys at their stables near Ingersoll, Ont., one of our staff called at the farm and, Mr. Prouse being away from home, was shown through the stables by Mr. Williamson. Here we found their well-known stock horse Norseman (4600), imported by R. Beith & Co., looking as well as a two-year-old. Norseman, our readers will recollect, won first in the three-year-old class at Toronto Spring Show in 1887; he is by Duchal (2737), and out of a mare by Heather Jock (1155), a grand, big horse, weighing, when in shape, over a ton ; he is full of quality, and as active as a coacher, while his colts show what his value as a stock horse is, Messrs. Prouse & Williamson having now on hand a grand lot of suckers by him, and also a couple of yearling stallion colts, one of the latter being out of the registered mare Daunby (913), and the other out of the imported mare Coylton Maid, she by Gold (3657), a son of the well-known Garnet Cross, dam by Old Times. Both these colts are of a good, useful pattern, short-legged, and with good action. Their last importation, which comprised four Clydesdales and one Hackney, was headed by the two-year-old colt Clan McPherson (8529), arich bay, with a white ratch and one hind foot, sired by The McPherson (3825), one of the best sons of the great Macgregor, and a full brother to Mr. R. Davie's Energy, and out of a mare by Blue Ribbon (1961). Clan McPherson does justice to the royal blood that flows in his veins, for, while not only large, he has the mark quality stamped all over him, combing a beautiful top, with a capital set of legs and feet, his bone, although a little light in the eyes of some judges, being of the best and flintiest kind.

The yearling colt Clan Thompson (Vol. XIV.), promises to make a big, heavy-boned horse; he is by Prince Gallant (6176), . dam by Prince Charlie (628), and is a good colored, useful looking youngster. The other two heavy horses were the five year-old mare Jean of Greenhill (9936) and her colt. This is a capital pattern of a brood mare, standing very close to the ground, and as thick as they make them, with lots of bone and feather ; she is by Lord Marmion (1201), and out of a full sister to Norseman's dam, by Heather Jock (1155), her horse colt being by Bridgend Quality (6541), a son of Springhill Darnley (2429), and consequently a half-brother to Mr. J. Palmer's Richmond. The Hackney, a four-year-old chestnut, by Donowitz (1272), and out of a mare by Pheno-menon (584), is a big, strong-boned horse, with good quarters and heavy stifles, and a nice mover. mover.

HOLSTEINS. We would draw our readers' attention to the advertisement in our columns of the Rideau Stock Farm's sale of pedigreed Holsteins at Toronto, at the time of the Industrial Fair. Parties

who intend purchasing Holsteins cannot do better than attend this sale, as Mr. Folger's herd contains a number of animals of the cl est breeding, and he writes us that there will be no bye bidding-everything will be knocked down to the highest bidder. We understand that Dr. J. Y. Ormsby, of Streetsville, who has for a number of years been connected with the live stock interests of this country and is well known to all our leading stockmen, will conduct the sale. He will be glad to see all his triends present who are interested in Holsteins.

SHORTHORNS.

In our advertising columns will be found notice of the dispersion sale of Mr. Jas. Crerar's herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Crerar laid the foundation of his herd some twenty years ago, by the purchase from the Bow Park Herd, then known as the Ox Bow Bend, of the cow Duchess 6th, a daughter of the imported cow Roan Duche Since then several bulls of Booth blood have been used, amongst them two from the well-known herd of Messrs. Hunter, of Alma, Ont., while the last two in use were of Scotch breeding, the one Laird of Kinellar, bred by S. C. Isaac, Baltimore, being sired by the Cruickshank bull Neptune, and out of a cow by Golden Crown, also of Cruickshank breeding. The present stock bull Nobleman, was bred by Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., his sire being Tofthills, and his dam a granddanghter of the famous Cantennial ginner Isabelle 14th br famous Centennial winner Isabella 14th, by Royal Booth. Mr. Crerar's cattle struck us as being a very useful lot indeed; the cows, all of them in nice breeding condition, being of the thick-fieshed, short-legged kind, while the calves by Nobleman are a very smooth, even lot, among them being several very nice bull calves. Mr. Crerar has been a successful exhibitor for many years at the London and Provincial, as well as local shows, and his reason for selling now is that he is retiring from farming. All the cattle will be sold without reserve, and buyers will thus have an opportunity of securing good stock at their own prices.

VANSITTART HOUSE SHROPSHIRES,

the property of T. C Patteson, Eastwood, Ont. will be sold by public auction, Sept. 11th. These sheep are all grass fed, have not been fed any grain, and have not been trimmed or fitted for sale. They are in good, healthful breeding condition. Trains from Toronto, the Niagara District and Hamilton reach Eastwood at 11.15 a. m., on the Southern Division of the Grand The nearest Canadian Pacific Railway station is Woodstock, which is also the best station for parties coming from the west by Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways All sheep will be crated and put on the cars free of cost.

Dairy.

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Canada to the Front.

At this stage in the development of Canadian dairying we purpose laying before our readers, in this and other lands, facts indicating that the splendid achievements of our dairymen in the past are but the promise of still greater things to come. The expansion of cheese making things to come. The expansion of cheese making and its importance to the Dominion may be seen in the fact that home-produced exports have increased from some 6,000,000 pounds, worth \$600,000, in 1868, to about 10,000,000 pounds, worth \$10,000,000 ! So much for systematied intelligence, industry and enterprise. Canadian cheese stands high in the estimation of the buyers in Great Britain ; and that we are not yet sufficiently remunerated for it at times is buyers in Great Britain ; and that we are not yet sufficiently remunerated for it at times is partly due to British prejudice in favor of certain English cheddars, under which name, in many provision shops, Canadian cheese is actually sold at four cents per pound more than it would otherwise bring, though fully equal to the other in quality. As we foreshadowed early in the year, the cheese business has been exceedingly brisk this season, with a keen demand at fair prices. Very favorable reports have been Very favorable reports have been prices. Very favorable reports have been received from shippers as to the excellence of cheese sent forward. Home consumption appears to be rapidly increasing in the United States, which, with the more favorable reputation of the Canadian product abroad, is causing a decline in their exports, thus causing ours to be all the more keenly called for. The cheese situation is, therefore, most anspicious for the Canadian dairyman. Increase the quantity and improve the quality is the double watchword. Had dairymau. Increase the quantity and improve the quality is the double watchword. Had Canada in the past applied the same wise princi-ples to butter production and export that was done in the case of cheese the former industry would not have suffered decadence, nor would such strenuous efforts now be necessary to recover the vantage ground. To-day, however, unpre-ceded activity characterizes Canadian dairying all along the line. Never before was anything all along the line. Never before was anything like the encouragement given by our govern-ments-Dominion and Provincial. We have the fertile soil, the climate, the breeds of cattle, the intelligence, the enterprise, and the sturdy determination to achieve continued success in this as in other departments of agriculture. We believe that all told our governments are devot-ing this year between \$40,000 and \$45,000 in the most practical wave conceivable to promote the most practical ways conceivable to promote the dairy industry, not only in its commercial and general aspects, but down to the minutest details of milk production and manufacture. As indicating how systematic dairying is grow-ing, we might mention that together Outario and Quebec have now in operation some 1,400 or more cheese factories, and from 150 to 200 creameries. Winter butter-making will be a great feature for the future.

Mr. Geo. McBroom, late Secretary of the Western Fair Association, London, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary by the Winni-peg Fair Association. Mr. McBroom is an excellent man, and a good fair manager. We would suggest that the Executive of the Winnipeg Association secure his services permanently.

Two genuine harvest excursions will be run from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, to points in Western Minnesota, Northwestern Iowa, South and North Dakota, Nebbraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana, at cheap excursion rate on September 29, 1891. For futher particulars apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent, or address A. J. Taylor, C. P. Agent, Toronto, Ont. WYTON SALE.

On October 1st the Wyton Stock Breeders' Association will hold their tenth semi-annual sale of Holsteins. See their advertisement on page 364.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to the card of Dr. J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., of Streets-ville, who has entered the lists as a live stock auctioneer. Dr. Ormsby is well known to the stockmen of this country as an enterprising breeder and importer, and for the past few years as a commission dealer in pedigreed stock, he has earned the reputation of being a thoroughly reliable, painstaking man. There has long been a need in Ontario for an audtioneer who is con-versant with pedigrees of live stock and accustomed to dealing in the same. We know of no man who is better able to fill the position than the Doctor, and as he is in every sense a hustler, we wish him success in his new undertaking.

DOMINION OP

The organization of the Dominion Dairymen's Association in 1889, and the appointment of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson as Dominion Dairy Commissioner, together with the experiments in breeding, feeding, manufacturing, curing, etc., instituted at the Central Experimental Farm, instituted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where a completely equipped experi-mental dairy has been established, are all important features of the general plan of opera-tions. In order, the better to aid the Commis-sioner in developing his work among the French speaking people of Quebec, Mr. J. O. Chapais was appointed Assistant Commissioner. Then, to bring the work more in touch with the par-ticular needs of dairying under the special to bring the work more in touch with the par-ticular needs of dairying under the special conditions of different parts of the Dominion, one or more Experimental Dairy Stations in each of the provinces are being established, Ontario having two, one in the east and another in the west. (For the latter the well-known factory owned by Mr. John Geary, Vice-President of the Western Dairymen's Association, and President of the London Cheese Association, was selected.) The following superintendents of experimental dairy work have been appointed to act under the Commissioner in charge of these stations:—For Western Ontario, Mr. T. J.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Dillon ; for Eastern Ontario, Mr. J. A. Ruddick ; for Quebec Province, Mr. C. C. Macdonald ; for Prince Edward Island, Mr. J. W. Wheaton, and for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Mr. John Robertson. During the early part of this season at a number of centrally located cheese factories these superintendents have been giving demon-strations in the art of cheese-making, the use of the Babcock Tester, and delivering addresses to patrons on factory work, the care of cows and milk. A number of cheese are also being made for experimental purposes at different degrees of milk. A number of cheese are also being made for experimental purposes at different degrees of temperature in setting and "cooking," and with different quantities of salt and rennet, and also from milk containing different percentages of butter fat, say 3, 34 and 4, the qualities of which will in due time be properly tested as to their quality, merchantable value, and results published in bulletin form for future guidance. These stations are being equipped with butter-making apparatus of the most approved sort, and when the cheese making season closes, winter butter-making will be commenced, the patrons of the locality supplying the milk. The butter so produced will be used for export purposes, the expectation being that by this means, coupled with the enterprise of creameries already in existence, in a few years to

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DEVELOP AN EXPORT TRADE

as large, for example, as that of Denmark, and larger than our own choose trade is now. These experimental dairy stations will at all times be open to makers and farmers who desire to improve themselves by observing the most approved and advanced methods in dairy practice.

To assist him in his extensive work at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Prof. Robertson has secured the services of Mr. J. W. Robertson has secured the services of Mr. J. W. Hart, an Ontario agricultural graduate, and latterly professor of dairying at the Alabama. Station. The butter-making is especially in charge of Mr. Chris. Marker, a thoroughbred Dane. Prof. Robertson has taken to Manitoba Dane. Prof. Robertson has taken to Manitoba and the Northwest an experienced cheese-maker, Mr. J. B. McEwan, and a skilled butter-maker, Mr. C. F. Whitley. The former will visit all cheese factories, giving directions as to making, the care of milk, etc., and holding meetings of patrons, while the latter will give illustrations and demonstrations in the best practices in butter-making, mainly for the benefit of farmers in home deirving. From the Northwest the in home dairying. From the Northwest, the Dairy Commissioner went to British Columbia to push the industry in that flourishing province. Prof. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Erperimental Farm system, informs us that the sum devoted this year (1891-92) by the Ottawa Government to the furtherance of the dairy industry is \$20,000.

THE GOOD WORK IN ONTARIO.

Ontario, in many respects the agricultural gem of Canadian provinces, furnishes a bright example of progressive dairying. Since the time

dairy purposes, made by the Provincial Legis-lature :- Eastern Dairymen's Association, \$2,-000; Western Dairymen's Association, \$2,000; Dairy School (western), \$500; Ontario Cream-eries' Association, \$1,500; Travelling Dairy under Ontario Agricultural College, \$1,000; Experimental Dairy Department, Ontario Agri-cultural College, \$1,500; Professor of Dairying, Ontario Agricultural College, \$1,200. Total, \$9,700. \$9,700.

PROGRESS IN QUEBEC.

c Province, with its 575 cheese factories quence rrovince, with its 575 cheese factories and 130 creameries, is making progress, the government having devoted a great deal of aid to dairying by fostering the factory and creamery systems, promoting the work of inspection and instruction by means of syndicates, the distribu-tion of literature, and this year an additional grant was made to all the agricultural societies, enabling them to offer prizes for the best silos and silage. Quebec Province has a Dairymen's Association and many active local organizations.

Association and many active local organizations. The Quebec government has dealt liberally with the industry this year, granting \$2,500 to the Provincial Dairy Association, \$250 to each of the cheese and butter factory syndicates, of which there are about 10, and \$6,000 towards dairy establishments in new and poor parishes, and to assist in the construction of other

GOOD PROSPECTS IN MANITOBA,

In Manitoba where there are some twenty In Manitoba where there are some twenty cheese factories and creameries in operation, the dairyman's association should be able to render the industry valuable service. Sparse settle-ment was the one great difficulty in the way of the profitable running of factories, but rapid settlement is overcoming that. For a time the government rendered slight aid by way of a bonus to factories making a certain quantity, but this has been discontinued. The province offers splendid natural advantages for the inoffers splendid natural advantages for the in-dustry, and the Dairy Commissioner's work will doubtless bear good fruit.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Maritime Provinces.—The Provincial Government in New Brunswick are authorized to spend \$2,000 per annum in relation to cheese and butter-making, but the conditions are not likely to be fulfilled this year. An active dairy-men's association seems needed in the province, men's association seems needed in the province. We have reason to know that the government and Mr. Julius L. Inches, who has lately assumed charge as secretary in the office of agri-culture, are anxious and determined to promote the industry in every way possible. A great dairymen's convention is to be held at St. John, N. B. during the International Consoling Enki N. B., during the International Canadian Exhi bition, September 23rd to October 3rd, in which John Robertson has been visiting the Maritime creameries and factories, and taking an active interest in this matter, and doing va mary work on behalf of the dairy. Nova mis Scotia has an active dairy association, and the fact that about twelve new cheese factories, in addition to those previously existing, are being started this season, and Prof. Robertson stating that more is paid for milk there than in Ontario, together with the success of exports to the West Indies, shows that the business is on a sure basis, with prosperity ahead. In Prince Edward Island the conditions are favorable for a revival of dairying, and ere long new creameries and cheese factories will doubtless appear, and an era of prosperity set in for the few now in operation. On the other side of the continent in British Columbia butter-making is very profitable, farmers realizing 50 cents per pound the year round. Meetings have been held to encourage home dairying—the most successful way among farmers. In some cases farms and farm build-ings have been paid for out of the products of the cows alone.

structions given by competent men in different provinces, the thousands of bulletins distributed, the work of the agricultural press, the addresses and discussions in hundreds of conventions and institute meetings, are but the seed sowing of a still more bountiful harvest of honest dairy products, the choicest in the world.

The Mark Lane Express, which ranks among the most widely circulated and influential agri-cultural publications of Britain, in a recent issue says : "The determined efforts of the Canadian authorities to place the butter trade on a better footing are already bearing fruit. An experi-mental shipment from Orillia, Ont., recently turned out most successful." This acknowledg-ment coming from such a source is most significant and encouraging.

Dairy Notes.

The indications are that there will be one of the largest and finest exhibits of cheese at the coming Western Fair held at London, Ont., that has ever been seen at any exhibition in Canada. A novel feature at the close of the Fair will be the sale of the cheese on exhibition under the auspices of the London Cheese Association. They will hold one of their weekly markets in the Dairy Hall on Saturday, the 26th Sept., and the cheese will be sold at the call board, subject to the rules of the London Cheese Association.

It is the intention of the enterprising firm of John S. Pearce & Co., London, to have on exhi-bition at certain hours during the second week, one of the celebrated De Laval Baby Cream Separators in full operation. They may have one of the Alexandria No. 8 Hand Separators also. Every dairyman who has ten or twelve cows and is interested in making choice butter, should see these machines. This firm will also have a number of other dairy appliances on exhibition, which will be interesting and instructive to every dairyman, cheese-maker and farmer.

Dairy Observations.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, is utilizing one of his bulls in a tread power which runs a cream separator. It has a good effect in promoting the health and docility of the bull, and provides cheap power, providing the motion is steady enough to do uniformly thorough creaming.

The North British Agriculturist speaks highly of the new milking machines, one inspected in operation at Bombie, Kirkcudbright, by hundreds of farmers and dairymen being pronounced a complete success. They are also being introduced in Sweden, Australia and elsewhere.

The great cause of failure in dairying is the lack of properly applied knowledge.

It is well usually to suspend judgment on the

that the late lamented H. Farrington, of Norwich township, introduced the factory system, about 1864, now probably over 750 exist in the province; new ones are constantly being establish-From time to time the government aided the industry, through the associations, of which there are two, each employing four travelling instructors, or inspectors, going from factory to factory assisting the makers, testing milk and conducting prosecutions where patrons have been guilty of adulteration. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P., a dairy school for cheese-makers was last April opene in the factory at Tavistock, Oxford county, under Mr. A. T. Bell, a successful maker of 20 years' experience. Large numbers of makers have visited the institution during the season. Butter-making in creameries is making good progress, between 40 and 50 being under in by Mr. Sprague, Inspector for the Ontario Creameries' Association, a thoroughly live and useful organization. Dairying is made a promiuseful organization. Dairying is made a promi-nent feature at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Prof. Dean being in charge of that department. The travelling dairy, planned by Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, was fully described in the Argust ADVOCATE. Next year its operations will be extended more generally. The following is a list of grants for 1891 for

AN AUSPICIOUS OUTLOOK.

heifer's milking capabilities till she has dropped her second calf.

Gentleness in the treatment of cows costs the dairyman nothing and increases his returns.

Hoard's Dairyman and some of its correspondents, who have been wrestling, apparently in vain, with the question of long-tailed dairy cows, have since grappled with the equally profound and practical topic, "high tail" in dairy bulls.

A skilful cheese-maker is worth money to any factory, and factorymen should pay him an encouraging remuneration. A few dollars saved on the salary of a poor man may mean hundreds lost on a season's output of cheese.

If young men who are going into dairying as makers will take the advice of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE they will qualify themselves to make butter and cheese equally well.

How seldom is a really palatable piece of cheese found upon the hotel and other tables in our cities and towns ? With proper attention on the part of factorymen, dealers, grocers, etc., the home consumption of cheese might easily be doubled.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Tamily Circle.

A HUMBLE ROMANCE. and den

BY MARY E. WILKINS. riat address

The peddler whirled rapidly into his seat, and snatched up the lines ; but even then he heard Mrs. King calling the girl as he rattled around the

A quarter of a mile from Mrs. King's there was a house ; a little beyond, the road ran through a con-siderable stretch of woods. This was a very thinly settled neighborhood. The peddler drove rapidly until he reached the woods; then he stopped, got down, and peered into the cart. Sally's white face and round eyes peered piteously back at bim. "How're you gittin' along, little un ?" "Oh, let me git out an' go back !" "Lor', no, little un, you don't want to go back now! Biess your heart, she's all primed for an awful sassin'. I tell you what 'tis, you sha'nt ride cooped up in thar any longer; you shall eit out an' set up here with me. We'll keep our ears picked up, an' ef we hear anybody comin', Til stow you in the box under the seat afore you kin say Jack Robinson, an' thar an' huser out and

Mile." He helped the poor shivering little thing out, and lifted her up to the high seat. When he had seated himself beside her, and gathered up the lines, he looked down at her curiously. Her bonnet the severe taste of Mrs. King had regulated. It was a brown straw, trimmed with brown ribbon. He eyed it disapprovingly. "I'll git you a white bunnit, sich as brides wear, in Derby," said he. She blushed a little at that, and gianced up at him, a little grateful light over her face. "You poor little thing!" said the peddler, and put out his hand towards her, then drew it back again.

him, a little grateful light over her face. "You poor little thing !" said the peddler, and put out his hand towards her, then drew it back again. Derby was a town with the prestige of a city. It was the centre of trade for a large othele of little country towns; its main street was crowded on a fair day, when the roads were good, with any quantity of nondescript and anteediluvian-leoking vehicles, and the owners thereof presented a wide variety of quaintness in person and attire. To this cloping pair, the tail, bour, shambling man, and the thin, cowed-looking girl, her scant skirts slipping too far below her waist-line in the back, and following the movements of her awkward heels, excited no particular attention. After the tim-cart had been put up in the hotel stable, and the two had been legally pronounced man and wife, or, specifically, Mr. and Mrs. Jake street, in which all the shops were congregated, in street, in which all the shops were congregated, in search of some amendments to the bride's attire. If the second and followed with wistful eyes the prottily dressed girls they met. There was a great rearet in her heart over her best gown, a brown delaine, with a flounce on the bottom, and a shiny back. She had so confidently beheved in its gran-dit and ynaled before these splendors of pleating and draping. It compared advantageously, in her mind, with a bown velvet suit whose wearer roked with amusement in her eyes at Sally's for-lorn figure. If she only had on her brown delainet, where the two the the state state stand had not draw the strangeness. But, nervously snacthing her bonnet and her money, she had, in fact, heard wire. King's tread on the attic stairs and had not draw the the loss of her own belowed beet worked with a musement in her eyes at Sally's for-lorn figure. If she only had on her brown delainet, where he loss of her own delainet, where he here on the attic stairs and had not draw the strend on the attic stairs and had not draws. King's tread on the there street for a new for the n

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piece of ables in tention rs, etc., asily be for a ready-made costinue down the street, and she mind. Jake shambled loosely down the street, and she followed meekly after him, a pace or two behind. A length the peddler stopped before a large estab-lishment, in whose windows some ready-made ladies' garments were displayed. "Here we air," said he triumphantly. Sally stepped weakly after him up the broad stops

said he triumphantly. Sally stepped weakly after him up the broad steps. One particular dress in the window had excited the peddler's warm admiration. It was a triffe florid in design, with dashes of red here and there. Sally eyed it a little doubtfully, when the clerk, at Jake's request, had taken it down to show them. Untuitored as her taste was, she turned as naturally to quiet plumage as a wood-pigeon. The red slashes rather alarmed her. However, she said nothing against her husband's decision to purchase the dress. She turned pale at the price; it was nearly the whole of her precious store. But she took up her stocking-purse determinedly when Jake began examining his pocket-book. "I pays for this," said she to the clerk, lifting up her little face to him with scared resolve. "Why, no you don't, little un!" cried Jake, catching hold of her arm. "I'm agoin' to pay for it, o'course. It's a pity ef I can't buy my own wife a dress." Sally fushed all over her lean throat, but she resolutely held out the money. "No," she said again, shaking her head obstin-ately, "I pays for it." The peddler let her have her way then, though he

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SEPTEMBER, 1891

her heart that he would come that day. Every golden dawn showed a fair possibility to her, and so did every red sunset. She scanned every distant, approaching figure in the sweet country roads with the half conviction in her heart that it was he, and when nearness dispelled the illusion. her heart bounded bravely back from its momentary sinking, and she looked ahead for another traveller. Still he did not come for three years from the spring he went away. Except through the money remittances, which gave no clue but the New York postmark on the envelope, she had not heard from him.

him. One June afternoon she, a poor lonely pilgrin, now without her beloved swain, driving through her old Arcadian solitudes, whose enchanted mean-ing was lost to her, heard a voice from behind call-ing to her, above the jangling of tin, "Sally ! Sally ! Sally !" She turned, and there he was, running after her.

ing to her, above the janging of th., "Sally ! Sally !" She turned, and there he was, running after her. She turned her head quickly, and, stopping the horse, sat perfactly still, her breath almost gone with suspense. She did not dare look again for fear she did not see aright. The hurrying steps came nearer and nearer; she looked when they came abreast the cart. It was he. It always seemed to her that she would have died if it had not been, that time. "Jake I Jake!" "O Sally !" He was up on the seat before she could breathe again, and his arms around her. "Jake, I did-bear up-1 did." "Throw you did, little un. Mr. Arms told me all about it. O you dear little un, you poor little un, a-drivin' round on this cart all alone !" Jake lid his theke against Sally's and sobbed. "Don't cry, Jake. I've sirned money, I hev, an' it's in the bank for you." "O you blessed little un 1 Sally, they said hard things 'bout me to you in Derby, didn't they?" Bhe started 'violently at that. There was one thing which had been as repressed terror ever since. "Yes: they said as how you'd run off with-

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she starter violently at that. There was one thing which had been said to her in Derby, and the memory of it had been a repressed terror ever since.
"Yes: they said as how you'd run off with—arother woman."
"What did you say ?"
"I didn't believe it."
"I didn't believe it."
"I didn't believe it."
"A didn't believe it."
"A didn't believe it."
"Mell, you've come back."
"Mell, you've come back."
"Mell, you've come back."
"More I merried you I'd been merried afore.
By all that's good an 'great, little un, I thought my wife was dead. Her folks said she was." When I come home from peddlin' one time, she was gone, an 'they said she was off on a visit. I found out in a few weeks she'd run off with another fellow. T went off pediln' agin without carin' much what become of n.e." Bout a year arterwards I saw her death in a paper, an'I wrote to her folks, an' they said 'twas true. They were a bad lot, the whole of 'em. Taot took in. But she had a mighty pretty face, an' a tongue like honey an'I s'pose I was green. Three years ago, when I went into that 'ere taven' in Grover, thar she was in the kitchen acookin." The fellow she run off with had left her, an' she'd been trying to hunt me up. She was awful poor, an' had come across this place an' took it. She was allers a good cook, an' she suited the customers fust-rate. I guess they liked to see her pretty face 'round too, confound her?
" Well, little un, she knew me right off, an' hung on to me, an' cried, an' begred me to forgive her; and when she spied you a-settin' that on the cart, she tore. I hed to hold her to keep her from goin' out an' tellin' you the whole story. I thought you'd de ef she did. I didn't know then how you could bear up. "I have, I did bear up."
" Handwy ou did, you blessed little cretur. Well, she said ef I didn't know then how you's out on the weapons in her own hards, an' could her 'up. "Jow an''t quite so humble."
" Well, ittle un, then I ru

Catching the Colt.

Minnie May's Dep'f.

With forehead star and silver tail, And three white feet to match. The gay, half-broken sorrel colt. Which one of us could catch?

"I can." said Dick. "I'm good for that :" He slowly shook his empty hat. "She'll think 'tis full of corn." said he: "Stand back and she will come to me."

Her head the shy, proud creature raised As 'mid the daisy flowers she grazed : Then down the hill, across the brook, Delaying oft, her way she took : Then changed her pace, and, moving quick, She hurried on, and came to Dick, "Ha I ha !" he cried, "I've caught you, Beck," And put the halter round her neck.

But soon there came another day, And, eager for a ride— "I'll go and catch the colt again; I can," said Dick, with pride.

So up the stony pasture lane, And up the hill he trudged again ; And when he saw the colt, as slow He shock his old hat to and fro, "She'll think 'tis full of corn," he thought, "And I shall have her quickly caught. Beck ! Beck !" he cried; and at the sound The restless beauty looked around, Then made a quick, impatient turn, And galloped off amid the fern.

And galloped off amid the fern. And when beneath a tree she stopped, And leisurely some clover cropped, Dick followed after, but in vain; His hand was just upon her mane, When off she flew as flies the wind, And, panting, he pressed on behind. Down through the brake, the brook across; O'er bushes, thistles, mounds of moss, Round and round the place they passed, Till breathless. Dick sank down at last; Threw by, provoked, his empty hat— "The colt," he said, "remembers that ! There's always trouble from deceit. T'th never try again to cheat!"

My DEAR NIECES :--

Breezy, cool September has come, and with it your well-earned rest, for the very abundant harvest has all been saved in good condition the young stock and poultry have outgrown your care; your well-filled store-room tells of preserving and pickling for next winter's consumption almost completed, and you are looking forward to a holiday with free heart and hands. A visit to one of the many fairs held in all the principle cities will be taken advantage of by many, as the reduced rates of travel is an inducement. The fairs might be called the best educators of the agriculturist. Do not think a visit to the fair means meeting your friends and having a good time. If rightly understood, it means a day of hard work and instruction. Give a close attention to all you see, and ask politely if you wish information. . Be sure it will be given politely. Look at the machinery, you will see much to edify you, even if you do not quite understand the working of it. If some of you have taken up bee-keeping as an industry for yourself you can learn much of their management, the best kinds to keep, and see all the new and most improved mechanical appliances for preparing honey for market. The butter and cheese department must claim your closest attention. Good butter will always be in demand at high prices, and carefully observe everything that will help you to attain perfection. In bottled fruit, pickles, preserved fruit and canned vegetables, many useful hints can be gathered, and you can improve upon your own method next year, perhaps, in the neat labels and otherwise uniform appearance. Bread and buns have always an admiring crowd surrounding them. Compare the prize article mentally, with yours, and see wherein they differ. When you go home do not be satisfied until you can make better bread than that prize loaf. In

the department of ladies' work much beautifu work is shown, which speaks volumes for the patience, taste and ingenuity of the worker. Here you will see much that you can turn to account in decorating your own home, or making and trimming garments. Do not leave the fair grounds without a minute inspection of the live stock; you will be well repaid in viewing the many perfect specimens on exhibition, and all my nieces should take a pride in being able to tell a good cow or horse from a bad one. If you are an exhibitor and do not happen to capture all tell a good cow or horse from a bad one. If you are an exhibitor and do not happen to capture all the first prizes, do not get angry and want to take away all your exhibits and think you have been dealt with unfairly. As a rule the ladies and gentlemen who are appointed to the responsible position are competent, and give their best thought and consideration to each award. The sensible way to take defeat is to examine the prize article carefully, see where it excels yours, and try again next year. MINNIE MAY.

the department of ladies' work much beautifu

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

PRIZE ESSAY.

Travelling as an Educator.

BY MISS ALICE M'NAIR, WINONA, ONT. The ideal educator influences the spiritual nature aright, trains the mind and its faculties and strengthens the body. By seeking an education we mean seeking whatever will make us all we are capable of becoming, so that we shall not be like geraniums left standing unmoved day after day at a window, until the leaves have all turned towards the light. Beautiful plants an turned towards the light. Beautiful plants on one side. Ugly bare stalks on the other. Anything that may help us to a full, symmetri-cal life, acts the part of a valuable educator. We shall see some of the ways in which travel-ling may serve as such. To derive benefit from travelling we ways are structure to be a structure to the second travelling, we must go expecting to receive it, and planning with that end in view.

Many of us at home have loved the beautiful scenes close about us, have stood in an ecstasy of delight to watch the sun slowly setting, the scene recalling the lines :---

"O'er me like a regal tent, Cloudy ribbed, the sunset bent, Purple curtained, fringed with gold, Looped in many a wind swung fold."

We may have stood on the shore of one of our own charming little lakes and feasted our eyes upon its beauties—the pines, hemlocks, cedars, and silver poplars growing close to the water's edge, and their every branch and twig and leaflet mirrored in the clear, placid depths below; the little fishes disporting themselves in their efforts to get the crumbs we have thrown to them; the birds singing in the trees behind us; he blue sky and the sun's rays glinting here and there between the tree tops, all making such a picture that words could not convey one-half its loveliness. How the old lesson, so constantly needed, so often forgotten, comes to us again in all its comfort. The God who made this lovely scene. who made those leaves in their faultless perfection-the leaves that will only last for a season-will He not much more care for us. Just so, nature, the world over, will draw the heart toward nature's God After reading Scott's poems and romances, how we long to visit the land whose praises he celebrated in song and story. We hear of the entrancing beauty of the Lakes of Killarney, of the sublime grandeur of the Alpine scenery, of the river Rhine-beautiful because of its historical associations-and we have wearied to go where "bright as the summer Italy extends Perhaps we have been unable as yet to gratify ourselves.

"Weight and the town had us, an could nev me up for bigamy, she didn't cry so much, an' wa'n't quite so humble. "Weil, little un, then I run off an' left you. I couldn't stay with you ef you wa'n't my wife, an' 'twas all the way to stop her tongue. I met her that night, an' we went to New York. I got lodg-in's for her; then I went to New York. I got lodg-in's for her; then I went to work in a box factory, an' supported her. I never went nigh her from one weeks end to the other: I could't do it without hevin' murder in my heart; but I kep' her in money. Every scrap I could save I seent to you, but I used to lay awake nights, worryin' for fear you'd want things. Well, it's all over. She died a month ago, and I saw her buried."

and I saw her buried." "I knowed she was dead when you begun to tell about her, because you'd come." "Yes she's dead this time, an' I'm glad. Don't you look scared little un. I hope the Lord'll for-give me, but I'm glad. She was a bad un, you know, Sally."

"Was she sorry ?"

"I don't know, little un."

Sally's head was resting peacefully on Jake's shoulder; golden flecks of light sifted down on them through the rustling maple and locust boughs; the horse, with bent head, was cropping the tender young grass at the side of the road.

"Now we'll start up the horse, an' go to Derby an' git merried over agin, sally."

She raised her head suidenly, and looked at him with eager eyes.

"Jake."

" Well, little un ?"

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"O Jake, my blue silk dress an' the white bonnet is in the trunk in the cart jest the same, an' I can git 'em out, an' put 'em on under the trees thar, an' wear 'em to be merried in !"

If our hearts have never been stirred by the beauty that lies about us in our own fair land, we can never see it abroad. No matter in what sweet strains poets may have sung of those fair scenes, we shall be as those who have eyes but see not.

The student or literary man scarcely hopes for the best success without spending time in travel. In this new land we have scenery that

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SEPTEMBER, 1891

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

is unsurpassed by any land under the sun; but we have not the masterpieces of art-the we have not the masterpieces of art-the libraries filled with rare old volumes, that may be found in older lands. In those old countries we may see abbeys, cathedrals, castles and colwe may see abbeys, cathedrals, castles and col-leges, marvellous in the beauty and strength of their architecture. How wonderfully human thought has found expression in stone. The history of the nation may be traced in a measure in these noble monuments. If we stand upon the ground which history has made almost saged, how easily we may environment in our the ground which history has made almost sacred, how easily we may conjure up in our minds the people who played their part on that spot once. How the old dry bones of history begin to live! The thoughtful person when travelling can trace the effect of the physical features of the countries through which he passes upon the pursuits and character of the people. He can compare nation with nation, and account for national prosperity or failure. To those studying foreign languages intercourse with the people speaking those languages is of inestimable value. It is not necessary to say that in travelling one may study geography at first hand. We all have observed how in going a short distance from home, and staying awhile amid changed surroundings, we see our life work from a different standpoint; we see it in its relation to the world at large; we observe people doing things differently to the we observe people using things in observe people using things in the seize upon ideas that are better than the old, and we go back again with increased interest, fitted to do better work in a better way than before. In travelling abroad the same thing occurs, but on a larger scale. Our mental horizon is broadened; we scale. Our mental horizon is broadened; we are made more acute by contact with many men of many minds. To the person whose profession requires a knowledge of humanity in all its diversity, travel affords a means of acquiring that knowledge. Indeed, whatever one's calling in life may be, travel will give greater power to make that calling a success. The artist, the sculptor, the architect, and the skilled artisan may study in the old European

skilled artisan may study in the old European cities, and in Egypt the works of men who have cities, and in Egypt the works of men who have made their creations, the age in which they have lived, their native land, and themselves alike famous. One cannot look upon such things and not have their standard of excellence raised. The author in travelling gathers material for his books. While abroad he may make himself acquainted with the best thoughts of the men long dead, whose books are rare on this side the Atlantic ; but more than all he will study mankind in all its varied circumstances, feelings and manners, so that he may portray it. He will find that " hearts are hearts the weary world over "; that farmer would come home a better farmer who studied the management in some of farmer who studied the management in some of the old lands that supports more people on one hundred acres of land than we would dream pos-sible here. In the south of Scotland and in Holland he might receive great help. What clergyman but could preach better after visiting Palestine ? What physician but would be the more skilful for visiting the hospitals in the great cities ? The person whose sole object in life may be to be interesting and agreeable can, by travel, gain a polished manner, not to be gotby travel, gain a polished manner, not to be got-ten so readily in any other way. He can gather a fund of information and anecdotes with which he may enliven many an hour in after days. England to day would not occupy the position she does had it not been for the restless, roving spirit of many of her some The states, roving spirit of many of her sons. The great renaisspirit of many of ner sons. The great remains sance of religion, art, literature, and commerce which reached England and produced William Shakespeare, had its origin in the Crusaders The Crusaders came for the first time in contact with the advanced civilization of the East. They hence the the time for new knowledge back with brought a thirst for new knowledge back with them. Western Europe was changed ; it wakened to new life. The travels of the Crusaders was certainly a great educational force.

Prize Essay-Punctuality. BY JESSIE J. LAMBERT, JOCELYN P. O., ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ALGOMA, ONT.

Method is the very hinge of business-there is no method without punctuality. It was the advice of one who accomplished an incredible amount of literary labor, to do whatever is to be done, and take the hours of reflection and recreation after business, and never before it.

When a regiment is under march, the rear is often thrown into confusion because the front does not move regularly and without interrup-tion, punctual to the word of command. It is the same thing with business ; if that which is first in hand is not punctually and regularly despatched, other things accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at once, and no human brain can bear the confusion. Calmness of mind which punctuality produces, is a great advantage. A disorderly man is always in a hurry ; he has no time to speak to you because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away before he can finish it. The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it occurs. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune ;" omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and miseries. Punctuality gives weight to character. Well do we know that the punctual child will become a prompt, reliable man or woman. It has been said that "man is a bundle of habits"; so, therefore, it becomes us all to see to it that we are a bundle of good habits. Habit not infrequently perpetuates what began in folly, which makes it the more necessary that early habits should be watched, and, as far as may be, restrained-

" How use doth breed a habit in a man "else, confirmed by repetition, they become insensible to us, and the fault remains when the excuse is gone.

excuse is gone. Punctuality is important, because it preserves the peace and good temper of a family. It is said that very amiable women are not as a rule well inclined to punctuality, but such has not been my experience. She who is always be-hind time, who dreams and idles during working hours, never has anything to be-stow save fretful looks and miserable complaints against a fate for which she alone is responsible. Proper diligence, and a desire to improve the quality of the work she does, would soon trans-form the burdened life to one of cheery case. "Order is heaven's first law." If women would the for their waxim, "A time for everything, "Order is neaven s nist law." It women would take for their maxim, "A time for everything, and everything on time," their household lives would be happier and more useful, for they would save their family at least half the irritation and ill-nature which otherwise would be theirs. Let them remember time is not their own-not a moment but is the gift of heaven, and heaven gives nothing without a purpose and an end. Every hour that is wasted fails of that purpose; and in so far as it has been wasted, the gift of heaven has been misused. The time, the thoughts, the talents, the improvements we might have made, and made not ; the good we might have done, and did not ; the health, and might have done, and did not ; the health, and strength, and intellect that may not be ours to-morrow, and have not been used to-day--will He who gave ask no reckoning for His gifts ? He who said, "These ought ye to have done, and not left the other undone." St. Paul also tells us that "each one should pursue his own calling, and that things should be done decently and in order." A prointments once made become debts. order." Appointments once made become debts. If you make an appointment with any one, you owe them punctuality, and have no right to throw owe them punctuality, and have no right to throw away their time, if you do your own. Let us do our duty in our shop, or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of

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Answers to I

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ly hopes time in ery that Many people go abroad in search of renewed health. Change of scene is usually beneficial in

its effects. Travel often deepens the love of home and

motherland.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said :--'This is my own my native land,' Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned, When homeward he his steps hath turned."

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and the have they have things and ial for hi te himsel on this side the will study man. feeling stray it. H e weary world ne a better at in some of ole on one d dream pos-tland and in help. What after visiting would be the sole object in agreeable can, not to be got He can gather otes with which in after days. at excupy the position or the restless, roving The great renaisnture, and commerce ad produced William in the Crusades The rat time in contact with tion of the East. They the changed ; it wakened al force.

Prize Essay—Punctuality. BY JESSIE J. LAMBERT, JOCELYN P. O., ST.

JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ALGOMA, ONT. Method is the very hinge of business-there is no method without punctuality. It was the advice of one who accomplished an incredible amount of literary labor, to do whatever is to be done, and take the hours of reflection and recreation after business, and never before it.

When a regiment is under march, the rear is often thrown into confusion because the front does not move regularly and without interruption, punctual to the word of command. It is the same thing with business ; if that which is first in hand is not punctually and regularly despatched, other things accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at once, and no human brain can bear the confusion. Calmness of mind which punctuality produces, is a great advantage. A disorderly man is always in a hurry ; he has no time to speak to you because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away before he can finish it. The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it occurs. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune ;" emitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and miseries. Punctuality gives weight to character. Well do we know that the punctual child will become a prompt, reliable man or woman. It has been said that "man is a bundle of habits"; so, therefore, it becomes us all to see to it that we are a bundle of good habits.

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Punctuality is important, because it preserve the peace and good temper of a family. It is said that very amiable women are not as a rule well inclined to punctuality, but such has not been my experience. She who is always be hind time, who dreams and idles during working hours, never has anything to be-stow save fretful looks and miserable complaints against a fate for which she alone is responsible. Proper diligence, and a desire to improve the quality of the work she does, would soon trans form the burdened life to one of cheery ease "Order is heaven's first law." If women would take for their maxim, "A time for everything, and everything on time," their household lives would be happier and more useful, for they would save their family at least half the irritation and ill-nature which otherwise would be theirs. Let them remember time is not their own-not a moment but is the gift of heaven, and heaven gives nothing without a purpose and an end. Every hour that is wasted fails of that purpose; and in so far as it has been wasted, the gift of heaven has been misused. The time, the thoughts, the talents, the improvements we might have made, and made not; the good we might have done, and did not ; the health, and strength, and intellect that may not be ours tomorrow, and have not been used to day -- will He morrow, and nave not been used to day—will he who gave ask no reckoning for His gifts ? He who said, "These ought ye to have done, and not left the other undone." St. Paul also tells us that "each one should pursue his own calling, and that things should be done decently and in order." Appointments once made become debts. If you make an appointment with any one, you owe them punctuality, and have no right to throw away their time, if you do your own. Let us do our duty in our shop, or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of them to come right on here."

some great battle, and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. Duties are ours ; events are God's. Doing our duty well, means with punctuality. Away with delay; it has always injured those who are inclined to procrastinate. Every duty which is bidden to wait, returns with severe fresh duties at its back. Almost all indolence and fickle ness spring from want of punctuality; while thinking about what we should do, and doubting whether we can do it or not, we allow the opportunity of action, to slip through our hands. What thou doest do quickly, is the maxim of

what they does up query, is the maxim of human as well as divine wisdom. "Be wise to day: 'tis madness to defer." Next day, the fatal precedent will plead. Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life. Procrastination is the thief of time. Year after year it steals, till all are fled, and to the mercies of a moment leaves the vast concerns of an eternal scene.

Answers to Enquiries.

If "Portua" will wash her hair with a strong sage tea it will strengthen it. Perhaps her physical health requires to be toned up, as a run down condition often makes the hair dry and thin. Rub the sage tea well into the roots of the hair night and morning with the ends of the fingers, then brush for ten minutes with a very hard bristle brush and you will find your hair glossy and soft in a short time. Freckles can-not be removed permanently, but if "Portua" will wash her face every night with equal parts of lemon juice and water the freckles will fade. But freckles should not trouble any bright, healthy girl. They look as if she took plenty of outdoor exercise, and was not afraid of sun or wind.

Mrs. H. H. will find dried peas are not worth the trouble taken with them, they are so hard and insipid. When soaked and cooked they can be canned with more satisfactory results. Boil in water until soft, or about half done, fill up the bottles, covering with the water they were boiled in and screw down tight; keep in a cool, dark place.

A subscriber wishes to know how to make skins soft after tanning. It is simply done by rubbing and pulling this way and that, double the skin together, fleshy side in, rub and knead it until it begins to feel soft, then pull every way until all the stiff feeling is gone.

Four Classes of Readers.

Coloridge arranged readers in four classe The first class he compared to an hour glass, their reading being like the sand ; it runs in and out, leaving not a vestige behind.

A second class, he said, resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in

A third class he likened to a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class he compared to the slaves of

in search of renewed ne is usually beneficial in

me the love of home and

to a man with soul so dead, to the set of the said : issue or mative land, lasts sever within him burned, ward he his steps hath turned.

the diamond mines of Golcor all that is worthless, and preserve only the

pure gems. In which class are you ?

He who teaches us to think, teaches us to live.

Mrs P. Kay (calling): Does your husband ever sleep in church ? Mrs D. Lane: Well, I hardly know what to answer. I tell him he does, and he declares he doesn't.

Georgie saw a telegraph wire and poles for the first time ; gazing for a minute or two deliberate-ly at them, he remarked, in his slow way : " Is there any woman big enough to hang clothes on that line ?"

A New York man visited the family of a relative in the country where he was not a welcome guest by any manner of means. After the visitor had spent a couple of weeks, his much-distor nau spent a couple of weeks, his much-dis-gusted host said one morning at the breakfast-table: "Dear cousin, don't you think your family will miss you painfully? You ought not to leave them alone so much." "By Jove, that's so," exclaimed the New Yorker: "I'll telegraph

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SEPTEMBER, 1891

Recipes.

TOMATO SOUP.

Boil one quart of tomatoes until soft, stir through a collander, return to the fire and stir in a pinch of soda; stir until it ceases to foam, then add one quart of milk, a salt spoon of pepper and one of salt, a tablespoon of corn starch mixed with a little cold milk, and a tablespoon of butter. Let it boil up once and serve with hot toast cut in dice.

MACARONI AND TOMATOES.

Boil half a pound of macaroni until quite soft, strain and cut in small pieces; have one quart tomatoes well stewed and strained, add pepper and salt to taste; place the macaroni in a baking dish, pour the tomatoes over and bake for one hour.

SEED CAKE.

One cup of butter beaten to a cream, add two cups of sugar beaten well in, the yolks of five eggs beaten to a froth, then the whites; then sift in by degrees three cups of flour into which has been stirred two teaspoons of baking powder, adding three-fourths of a cup of milk as you stir in the flour; give it a good whisking up after all the ingredients are added, and scatter over it half an ounce of washed carraway seeds; bake in a slow oven on top of four folds of paper.

CHICKEN FRICASSEE.

Cut up a young chicken into nice joints, wash and pull off all the skin; put two ounces of butter into a frying pan and stir in a large table spoon of flour, stir until a nice brown; add one quart of water, and pour it over the chicken in a stew pan; let it simmer slowly until the chicken is very tender; add pepper and salt to taste. Serve with boiled rice.

NICE MUFFINS.

One pint of milk, warm; one-half piece of condensed yeast, one-quarter pound of butter, three eggs and enough flour to make a thick batter—as thick as can be stirred. In the morning grease one dozen muffin rings, and divide the quantity between them; leave until well raised, and bake in a slow oven.

STUFFED LAMB.

Take the bone out of a leg of lamb by scraping with a sharp knife and freeing it from the flesh as you proceed, beginning at the large end; make a dressing of bread crumbs and savory, salt, pepper, butter and eggs; fill the space where the bone was taken from, and sew up neatly, keeping it a natural shape; roast in a moderate oven for two hours. Serve cold with mint garnishing.

APPLE DUMPLING.

One quarter pound of butter beaten with the same quantity of sugar, four well beaten eggs, and one quarter pound of biscuit crumbs; stir in one pound of peeled apples and steam two hours.

Notwithstanding these forebodings, we canned our corn. If we failed, we had nothing to lose; if we succeeded, we had much to gain. We have had success, and success only, as our doubting neighbors themselves hasten to acknowledge when we invite them to supper and treat them to "corn oysters."

"corn oysters." In following written directions for canning, cooking, etc., I think we oftenest fail of success through lack of careful attention to smaller details. Nothing requires greater care than the carrying out of such directions, unless, indeed, we except the writing of them.

For example: In the above recipe, if you begin to reckon the hours prescribed for the boiling from the time the jars are put into the boiler of cold water, the probabilities are that your corn will get boiled only two hours instead of three hours; for if you have many cans, and consequently a large quantity of water, it will doubtless be nearly an hour before the water actually boils.

Again, your jars will seem quite full by the time you have put six or eight ears of corn into each, and if, feeling somewhat hurried, you "guess they will do," and leave them so, failure is what you may look for. Even the small matter of using a sharp knife is important, if you would have your corn look nice, for a duller knife is almost sure to carry along little strings of corn silk.

Be sure that the corn you use is young enough to be tender. If, by reason of age, it goes into the jar hard and tough, hard and tough will it come out thence.

Canned corn is a most convenient article for a housekeeper to "have in stock." It "pieces out" a "picked-up" dinner most acceptably. I often wonder that housewives, particularly those who live far from market, do not keep on hand more of the canned fruits, vegetables and meats. I have been conscious of great peace of mind following the storing away in my pantry of one or two dozen cans of beef tongue, sardines, salmon, peaches, apricots, tomatoes, etc., and I am confident that more than one unexpected guest has given me credit of being "always ready for company," when I deserve no credit at all, except, maybe, for the little forethought necessary in laying in my summer or winter stock of "canned food."

all, except, maybe, for the fittle forethought necessary in laying in my summer or winter stock of "canned food." Strong prejudice exists in some minds against the use of canned foods, and by many it is considered not only unwholesome but not economical. We have made occasional use of them for years, and find ourselves neither suffering in health nor leaner in purse, because of it; while I do find my work considerably lessened at times, and the coming of unexpected guests no longer an occasion for worry, even to one young in housekeeping ways and wisdom.—[Household.

The Claims of Love and Lucre.

The instances are very rare in which two

Fashion Notes.

House jackets trimmed with lace are as useful as they are dainty.

Striped, printed and plain flannels are much used for blouse waists.

Materials with large floral devices are as popular as ever for house wear.

The latest styles are particularly adapted to the remodelling of partly worn attire, and many of them will make over well with a little warmer material for yokes and sleeves for autumn wear.

Loose capes are equally stylish, whether made up of plain material or elaborately trimmed, or they may be made of the same material as the dress, and will prove very serviceable and snug on cool days in autumn.

The medici collar is not becoming to women with short necks, and for their summer dresses has to be stiffened so much, is too warm for summer wear, but they are as often worn turned down as up.

down as up. A pretty bonnet for autumn, which every girl can make for herself, is of ribbon about three inches wide, thickly box-pleated, and sewed on the shape cascade fashion, meeting in a high point in front; this completes the bonnet. A short veil should be worn with it.

The chief trimming still remains on the bodice, a little foot pleating is around the front breadth of the skirt, or a wide band of lace, or several rows of flat braid. Sleeves still appear in all the most bewildering shapes, and are elaborately trimmed either at the top or bottom, but they always fit close to the waist.

A brown crepe bonnet, very much puffed, had large purple pansies laid in clusters around the rim, and another of mauve crepe had a dainty wreath of mignonette around it. A black lace bonnet or hat had only gold cord edging the rim, and a long ostrich feather around the crown. Another pretty and smart little chapeau was made of gorgeous plaid ribbon alone in soft, long puffs.

So much of woman's health depends upon keeping her feet dry and warm, and so little importance is attached to this precaution, that the only wonder is more bad results are not the consequence. A woman's feet should never be wet during walking; if the weather looks like rain put on overshoes before setting out, they are light and comfortable. If by any accident the feet become damp, remove shoes and stockings at once, plunge in cold water, rub dry, and replace with dry clothing. Every morning after the bath they should be rubbed until quite dry and warm. Wear easy fitting boots, not too large, for large boots cause corns to come oftener than shoes too tight. Clip the toe-nails straight across the top, and do not nip out the corners causes that most painful of all troubles, ingrowing nails, by causing the corner of the nail to grow tight down, then into the flesh. Scissors are best to clip the nails with, as a knife sometimes cuts too deep. Stockings should be selected of as soft a texture as possible, and if a corn becomes troublesome, as they sometimes will, bind on a slice of lemon.

Canning Sweet Corn.

Here is our home method for canning sweet corn in glass jars, tried and proved. Cut the corn from the cob, using a sharp knife. Scrape the cob quite clean, otherwise you lose the sweetest part of the corn. Crowd the corn into the jars, pushing it down with a wooden pin or a masher. Quart jars should be made to hold, on an average, fifteen ears of corn each. This seems an immense quantity, but, with persistent crowding, it will go in.

When the jars are as full as they can be crowded, heap a little more corn loosely on the top of each, screw the covers on tight, wrap a cloth round each jar, put them in a boiler, cover them with cold water, and boil them steadily three hours.

When we made our first trial of this recipe, all our neighbors warned us to expect failure. One prophesied for us, in the uncertain but near future, a grand simultaneous explosion of the jars, with corn strewn uncomfortably over the cellar floor.

strong wills can harmonize in close companion ship.

Most young women study the character of men but little, because they have but little opportunity.

A brilliant match, in the eyes of the world atones for low morals, uncongenial tastes, and lukewarm hearts.

A woman possessing the best elements of womanhood cannot be happy with a man who has not a sound character.

It is hard to examine character, and profit by the study, after the heart has become the seat of an absorbing passion.

Wealth in hand, without business habits, business tastes, and business interests, is the most unreliable thing in the world.

"Love in a cottage" is laughed at by very "judicious people," but it is a very sweet thing by the side of indifference in a palace.

Good business habits, good character, enterprize, ambition—all these combined—are almost sure to secure competence and success.

There is nothing more disgusting in all the world than that mercenary tie which, under the name of marriage, binds a woman to the bosom of one who bought her with his money.

Don'ts.

Don't forget that a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice.

Don't read on the cars; it is injurious to the eyes on account of the shaking, which continually changes the distance between the book and the eye; this taxes severely the organs of accommodation.

Don't wear stockings that cause a burning irritation of the feet; the dye may be poisonous. Don't put on new undergarments until they have been thoroughly washed. It is not safe. Don't keep a receptacle for urine uncovered in

the sleeping-room. Don't use highly perfumed soap unless you know it to be pure; there are soaps that produce irritation of the skin. White castile is a safe

soap to use. Don't give children paregoric unless it has been prescribed by a physician. One teaspoon contains one-quarter grain of opium.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

Alncle Tom's Department.

Which Should He Marry ? BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Said the youthful Fred. to his Uncle Harry Said the youthful Fred. to nis Uncle marry "I've really made up my mind to marry, But cannot decide if it is better That Love or Lucre shall forge the fetter." "Ah ! wedlock bringeth us joy and sorrow; We smile to-day and we weep to-morrow; And, Fred., there'll always be stormy weather "Whose two are unequally voked together!" Where two are unequally yoked together !"

"Well, here's the case," said Fred, with emotion; "I've given to Clara my heart's devotion; But she has no money, and, Uncie Harry, You know 'twould be folly for us to marry!" "Well—I -don't—know," said the other turning His gaze toward the youth, "Since the fire is burn-ing.

I've a word of counsel to give you, which is, Marry for love, and work for riches."

"But Grace, you see," said the anxious Freddy, "Has a nice little housekeeping fund already, And will help along with a contribution To steer from the straits of destitution. When money is scarce, and the wife is alling, I tell you, uncle, it's not plain sailing : And to bear up under Time's changes and chance Is easy, if easy our circumstances."

"Stop ! stop !" with a frown, said Uncle Harry, "The girl that you love is the girl to marry ! And if she's true, she'll not think it crue! To live for a while on water-grue!. She'll comfort you in the time of trial; She'll whisper naught of her self-denial ; And cheerfully take the needed stitches— Who marMes for love, and not for riches!

"Don't think for a moment, Fred., 'tis better To bind the heart with a golden fetter; Though many do it, yet many rue it, And Love is a tearful witness to it ! There isn't a chance for pleasant weather Where two are unequally yoked together; So turn your back when money bewitches: Marry for love, and work for riches!" So turn your back when more riches!" Marry for love, and work for riches!" —[Baldwin's Monthly.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS :-

Now, do not put the ADVOCATE aside and think you have no time to read Uncle Tom's letter this month, because he's just going to write you of the very thing that is filling your thoughts and time. Cattle shows they used to call them in my young days, but my ! there were a great many more things than cattle shown there, they were but one exhibit. It reminds one of the description of the clothing worn by a native of a far off country, when the missionary, in describing his dress, said, "He wore a smilenothing more". Well, the cattle fairs of our young days have grown and expanded and tripled and quadrupled in size and exhibits; and we have "Worlds Fairs," "Centennial Exhibitions," "Industrial Exhibitions," "Great Central Fairs," and hundreds of others all over, and my nicces nephews attend, if not a larger fair, at least the one in their own neighborhood. We older folks are inclined to think the days "that have been" are better than those about to be. We may not be good judges. Let me tell you of the early days I remember so well, and then compare your day at the fair this September, and see which you think the better of the two. It was the one day of all the year we could count on going away. We knew of it months before, and the busy days of preparation perhaps added zest to the anticipated enjoyment. The printing of the butter, the washing of the potatoes, the measuring of the web of full-cloth, the turning of the fanning-mill, the care with which the bags were filled with beautiful, full, bright grains which we thought could not be excelled, are all still fresh in memory. There the two. excelled, are all still fresh in memory. There was the Indian corn drying by the up-stairs stove-pipe, and the cows and colts were fed and groomed and patted; the sheep were secured, and the fowls even were captors the night before the fair. The "girls" had their fancy work and their pictures for the show, and they had their best dresses on and their frizzes in order, while the elders warned, in the early morning, ings sometimes in the haste and excitement and carry us over any rapids we are likely to vases were filled with exquisite flowers, ar forgotten till the chill, morning air brought meet? I think so. A boat such as I propose to around a circular mirror as a centre-piece.

them to mind. Then we got there at last. The town sights were new, and the busy people made us wonder. The balloon man was there, and the drinking-stand man, and the liquid-glue man, and the wheel-of-fortune man, the man who sold candies and the man with the pea-nut stand, and the Punch-and-Judy man was there, and the side show, with its unnatural pictures and its necromantic wonders to a country boy like Uncle Tom. With what vigor they should and attracted attention ! each to his particular wares, and how we wondered as we waited for the opening of the doors, when we could enter see the exhibits there displayed, see what and red tickets we carried, what blue and yellow ones, and even then to wonder at the discontented exhibitor who knew "she should have had " this prize or that, looking with kinder eyes on her own production than others. Ob, the wonders and the sights and the people we saw and heard in that day to think and talk of for months after ! It was a wonder-world to which we came once a year from our quiet home. Then, when the long day was over, and tired and sleepy we returned home, we thought our mother's face, the warm supper and the burning of the home lights the best sights of the whole

of the home lights the best sights of the whole day. Even so, I doubt not, you will find the home-coming the best of the day still. The old time "show" of which I write is succeeded now by the grand display. What is there not at the fair ? Music, machinery, fruits, flowers, grains-pretty as pictures-paint-Almost everything one can think of or ings. want to see. And yet, my boys and girls, if all is right at home the home-coming is the best of it. What you have learned, practise there; what you admired, have some of it there. There is nothing in any line but what you can bring some of it into the home life.

What ! you ask, have those splendid horses, those smooth thoroughbreds, those fine Oxford downs, we looked at so long; or someone else says have an engine and machinery like that where I was so happy to be allowed to see its wonderful workings; have an electric railway at home, someone else asks, or have a piano, or vocalion, or pictures, such upholstering, or such beautiful fancy work as I saw there? No, you cannot have all these, but you can make the best of what you have there. Improve the stock and fowl you have. learn to play on the old in-What ! you ask, have those splendid horses of what you have there. Improve the stock and fowl you have, learn to play on the old in-strument well, and sing your sweetest to ac-company it; make home, not grand, but home-like, a place, from which, when the cominga and goings of these days are done, there will come memories sweet as the scent of mignonette, sweet pea of rose or lily-of-the-valley. Then when the holidays and the school-days and the when the holdays and the school-days and the days of youth are all gone, when life's lessons are all learned, and the grand reunion comes, where the exhibits are all perfect, where there is no need of light, where the imitations are realities, where there is life and love and peace there are all peace there is life and love and peace UNCLE TOM. forevermore.

build would not draw as much water as some of those big logs that come down the river, and they never stick in the centre. The required material would be, five pieces, 12x2, 16-160 feet at \$10 per M., \$3.20-these make the sides and three ribs; then for the bottom seventeen and three ribs; then for the bottom seventeen pieces shiplap, 12x16, 1 inch thick, at \$26 per M., \$5.00; canvas (oiled) and incidentals for the remainder. Two of us could build it in a day, and when we got to our journey's end we could give it to some farmer in return for him hitching up and beinging an and are store for him hitching up and bringing us and our stuff home. Perhaps if Tom were going he could get the lumber at a reduction. I could come in the day before we were to start and help build the boat. Your chum,

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These are the contents of a letter that was duly signed, sealed and posted on the day it was written. Do you see the scheme? It was to build a boat, scow, raft or whatever you choose to call it, and descend the Assiniboine River as far as Two Rivers, passing a most interesting historical point, the ruins of Brandon House, ond two other forts, relics of old Hudson Bay Co. days, and to have a jolly time of it. I suppose you would like to has about the trip, but as it has not been made yet you will have to content yourselves with what I can tell you of our last year's junket, and the two others be-fore the preti gome future time when if the fore that, until some future time when, if the fates do not interfere, I will have a long list of fresh adventures to relate.

Our party has been out camping twice. The first two trips were to Pelican Laks, two miles wide by twelve long, which lies fifty miles south-east of Brandon, where we spent two pleasant weeks, in '88 and '89, hunting, fishing, minimum and vortice. swimming and rowing. Last year we started from Brandon, and after travelling sixty-two miles to the north-west we came, about 8 o'clock, to our destination, the southern point of Shoal Lake. We discovered here one of the best camping grounds you can imagine. A smooth, grassy spot, almost entirely surrounded by tall poplars, that shut out nearly all of the muchlywritten-about " blue dome of heaven," so easily transferred into a "boiling sun," could convey to your mind but a very common place and in-adequate idea of it. The surroundings were quite equal, good water was plentiful and handy, swimming and boating both excellent. We received a very hearty welcome on our arrival from those most affectionate of beings, the mosquitoes, and while they were introducing themselves and drinking of our health, we were getting up our tent with all possible speed, and we soon had a stretched canvas between us and our would-be friends. Our escape started Walter off into poetry, something after this fashion :---

"Mosquitoes to right of us, Mosquitoes to left of us"-

"Bit, while we thundered," suggested George. "Sang by the hundred,"

continued Walter, and if a diversion had not occurred just then in the shape of a can of strawberries, with bread and butter, and pie as dessert, who can tell but that Tennyson himself would have been outdone. The next morning we started up the lake to reconnoitre, and found that it grew shallow half way up, the bottom, as we could plainly see, being covered with large boulders. On the western side a long, sandy shoal ran out nearly half a-mile, and it caught our eyes as being the retreat of a great many ducks and snipe. We paid it a visit shortly afterward that proved disastrons to many of the dwellers thereon, and caused us to make ourselves sick on fried duck with tomato sauce. At the end of the ten days we were ready to go home, but still, sorry to say "Good-bye" to the grand old lake, and see the end of a holiday that had been so full of real pleasure to us.

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SECOND PRIZE STORY.

Manitoba Boy's Holiday.

BY EDWIN WOODHULL, BRANDON, MAN. The Prairie, July 8th, 1891.

DEAR GEORGE, -Your scheme of boating down the Assiniboine instead of going to camp at Pelican Lake, I think to be just what we want. It is original as well as novel and exciting, and It is original as well as novel and exciting, and does away with the necessity of getting horses. The more I think of it the more I like it. The greatest difficulty we will have to deal with will be that of getting suitable boats, and I think it is easily overcome. For \$20 we could build a necesily normal handward alow (but work) in vessel, roomy, handy and slow (but sure) in which we could make the trip to Two Rivers contain more adventures and fun than we could expect from any camp. The size would be 12x16 feet, and the tent could be put up on it and teet, and the tent could be put up on it and stay up till we got there, thus saving the trouble of putting up the tent every night on some new place, altogether likely to be muddy or rough. The question arises, shall we be able to build a vessel for the mentioned amount, that will float

A good cement to fasten on lamp-tops is melted alum; use as soon as melted, and the lamp will be ready to use when cold.

If you would please a woman, praise her children. If you would please a man, praise him.

At a recent dinner fifty slender cut glass vases were filled with exquisite flowers, and set

ADVOCATE. FARMER'S THE

One of Our Pet Birds.

"Birds of pure and dewy morn. How soft they heavenward lay, Floats up where life and light are born, Around the rosy day."—[Mrs. Welby,

What a dull, silent world it would be without our feathered friends, and how little their usefulness is taken into consideration by the agriculturist. The millions of insect larva destroyed is incalculable, yet they are shot and hunted by thoughtless boys, and the appearance of a pretty bird is too often the signal to get a gun and shoot it. There is no attempt made to domesticate the birds by giving them food, and

encourage them to build around the house, by protecting their nests. What is more delightful than to listen to the cherry song of a bird just outside your window, warbled as if he were not afraid of being disturbed. The gold finch in our illustration is an old friend of Canadians, making himself quite at home in our orchards, where he builds his downy nest, and rears his brood in the limb of an apple tree surrounded with fragrant blossoms. In many works on bird life they are called "thistle birds," from their preference for the seeds of Canadian thistles. We can learn many a lesson from the birds, and, a certain way to dispel gloom is to listen to the cheerful song of a bird on a tree. Surely, "joy times his note, joy animates his wing." Their morning bath is never forgotten, and our feathered pet does the best he can in the bath we provide for him, though he must often long for the big sunny river.

Children's Liter-

suicides and robberies, which are paraded on the pages of our_daily newspapers, is also injurious to the immature mind. Many a boy by reading an exciting tale of "cow-boy life" has stealthily an exciting tale of cow-boy internal scenting left the sheltering care of loving parents, and wandered away, only to meet with disappoint-ment, yes, perhaps ruin, and in his chagrin prefer existing on husks to faring sumptously on the fitted cale. Now does reminicus literature the fatted calf. Nor does pernicious literature affect the boy alone, for has not the innocent girl been beguiled away, perhaps to suicide, by a story founded on such an advertisement as the

To give a child of immature mind, such a work as McAuley's Essays, worthy as they are of the highest encomiums bestowed upon them, would be treating him to a dinner of stones, and sending him in quest of more digestible food. A mature and stable person may, without wavering, read unorthodox books, which would carry a child about with every wind of doctrine. The following colloquy between a five-year-old and its mother will show the importance of giving to children nothing but the truth :---CHILD-

"She went to the baker's to get him some bread But when she came back the poor dog was dead. She went to the joiner's to get him a coffin. But when she came back the poor dog was laugh-ing."

"Ma, do dogs get alive again ?"

SEPTEMBER, 1891

MOTHER-" No, dear." "But that dog did." "O, no; he did not; that is only a story.'

"Well, if it's not true the dog didn't get alive again. I spose the story about Jesus gettin' alive again is only a pertend story too.

From the fact that children will remember phrases and sentences from an early age, and weave them into their own language years afterwards, the composition should be good. To make them more tempting, therefore, books, apart from their entertaining, instructive, moral or religious qualities, should be in large, clear print, well illustrated and beautifully bound.

Excellent literature is to be found in such publica-tions as Pansy and The Sunbeam for youngchildren, children's department of the majority of religious periodicals, Harpers Young People, the Susy Books, Sarah Crewe -a most encouraging story ; simple works on animal life and Bible stories for those a little older; and Uncle Tom's Cabin, with its true delineation of character, its inspiring cry against slavery and its wit and humor ; the lives of honest, successful men, the lives of good and illustrous women. The King's Daughter, by Pansy, works on hygiene, history, and simple ones on science. Enoch Arden, Prince of the House of David, Ben Hur, the very name of which causes the eyes of thoughtful, inquisite boys to sparkle; the Pilgrim's Progress, and the Bible, with its inspiring truth and perfect English, for the oldest children; such a tale as Adam Bede for girls just entering womanhood, is a great assistant to mothers. It is gratifying to know that the works of some particular authors and publishers may be relied upon without further criticism. Worthy parents, who continually guide and guard their children in the selection of literature, will be amply rewarded during their sojourn on earth, for these very children will rise up and call them blessed; and if by this means they should convert a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from hell, and shall hide a A L. O. M. multitude of sins.

SEPTEM

BY GEOR

On th

-, in a curiou from an and sor habit, t Nijni-N people Creeker They strange men. Chinese with th The years, of abou faces s beard of fifty length and n wear skin c spun, wear (boots made times One their large age. preve that age, Th or ha aubu chief them that dress fron thei mon p**ass** belo shir one ' co Т low ute feet

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"O Shakespeare, had I thy pen ! O Hogarth, had I'thy pencil !" that I might picture to parents the illimitable way in which the hearts of their innocent boys and girls are being treacherously stolen away from their home, their virtue and their God, by the pernicious liter-

attempt to impress upon your mind that there is a dearth of good, but merely that there is a counterpoise of injurious literature, and that it is with difficulty that the young reader can be reined down to anything slower than a canter. This is manifest from the fact that publishers state there is little or no demand for the ordinary Sunday School book, when compared with that of the sensational novel. Now, if all novels were orthodox and moral, there would be less cause for anxiety on the part of the guardians; but when we find blended, loving and delicately, in some of the stories, temptations to desert what is dearest to us, it is high time, like Amos at ald, to hoist the red flag on the brink of the nonline The perusal of the details of murders,



THE GOLD FINCH.

ature of to-day. Not that I would for worlds teresting reading matter, too, is not gratified, they will, perhaps, if possible, indulge in hurtful literature.

Parents, therefore, should endeavor to direct their children in the selection of reading matter; and in order to qualify themselves for this duty, they will find it necessary to keep conversant with papers, magazines and books. After putting their discriminating powers in focus, and determining the good elass of reading matter, the various tastes, situations and moods of the children should be regarded, for what would please one would be too sober for another, and what would please one in a quiet country place, might not please the same one in a lively city. It is, therefore, important that they have access to a well assorted library, whether private or public.

She Deserved It. -In a jewellery store-"I love you," said the bronze figure of Venus to a Jurgensen above her "because you have such an And the watch ran down and open face." kissed her.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

Puzzles.

1-RIDDLE.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

The Cross Creekers.

BY GEORGE JAMES M'CORMAC, NABROWS CREEK P. O., P. E. ISLAND.

On the crest of Greenhill, close by the river ______, in the county of Kings, P. E. Island, live a curious race of people, who trace their descent from an old Russian family who imhabited, and some of whose descendants may still in-habit, the territory which surrounds the town of Nijni-Novgorod in the centre of Russia. These people are known by the add name of Cross Creekers.

They are, on the whole, a very tall race; and, strange to say, the women are taller than the men. They seem to have some of the nature of Chinese, for they are not inclined to associate with the people of the surrounding district.

The men, when they arrive at the age of thirty years, allow their beards to grow to the length of about one and a-half inches, having kept their faces shaved till this period. They keep their beard at this length till they arrive at the age of fifty years, when they allow it to grow full length. They cut their hair every five years, and many of them shave their heads. They wear broad-rimmed hats in summer, and dog skin caps in winter. Their clothes are all home spun, of a brown color. Some of them in winter wear oil clothes over their common suit. Their boots are very roughly made. They are chiefly made of cowhide (sometimes tanned and sometimes not), with wooden or leather soles.

One of their most curious customs is to cut their children's eyebrows, so that they may have large eyebrows when they arrive at an advanced age. They think that large eyebrows are a great preventive of blindness, and it is very apparent that it is for not ever one of them every apparent that it is, for not even one of them, even in old age, seem to have bad eyesight.

The women do not cut either their eyebrows or hair, as the men do. They have very beautiful auburn hair, which they let hang down. Their chief employment is making clothing for both themselves and the men, so it may be said that they are all spinners and weavers. Their that they are all spinners and weavers. Their dress is very plain, with a simple ornament in front. The Cross Creekers are very rough about their work, and seem to be devoid of much com-mon sense. I was very much annused while passing through their settlement to see a barn belonging to one of their most respected citizens shingled with poplar shingles, put on with about one foot to the weather at one end of the "course," and about one-half inch at the other. Their farming starsile are of the heaviest and

Their farming utensils are of the heaviest and lowest kind. Each farmer makes his own farming iowest kind. Each tarmer makes any own tarming utensils. The axle of the carts projects about two feet from the wheels on either side, and a cart can often be scented before it is seen, on account of the strong odor of the compound with which it is ground. They grow harge annantities of hav. it is greased. They grow large quantities of hay, buckwheat, barley, and parsnips. When the cereals are ripe they are cut with scythes and piled into cocks—I could not call them stacks, for there is only about one tom in each. I have counted thirty-four of these "peti-stacks" placed in a circle around the farm house and outbuildings of the wealthy, and, perhaps, miserly Andhy McCullighan,

1-RIDDLE.	ĺ
Although I am not very large l travel far and wide, Through Britain great, the United States, And Canada-our pride. A welcome visitor am I, Though not the Union Jack; It's colors are Red, White and Blue, And mine Red, White and Black. ADA ARMAND.	
2-DOUBLE CROSSWORD.	
In "family matters," In "rays and tatters," In "the boss hatters" Of the first waters, (In "silver cornet," In "silver cornet," In "silver cornet," In "nasty hornet" That got on the pretty girl's bonnet, In "short naps," In "doting paps" With babes in their laps, In "doting paps" With babes in their laps, In "heavy drinker," In "honest tinker," In "honest tinker," In "large feet," In "baber and cheat." That did you on your load of wheat. Puzzler, this takes up a deal of space, But my first is now before your face, And always endeavors to set the right pace, For my second to follow if they wish to be in the race. HENRY REEVE.	
3-SQUARE WORD.	
My first is a feature or outline; My second a road, course or way; My third is a tool used for boring; Perhaps vou have seen one to day; My fourth may be separate articles; My fifth is both neat and concise. I hope you will not <u>fuess</u> the answer Before you have read this o'er twice. ADA ARMAND.	
4-ILLUSTRATED REBUS.	



	9, 11, 2, 14, 17, is a model.
My	9, 11, 2, 14, 17, 18 a inverted.
My	9, 11, 2, 14, 11, 18 is exerted. 13, 10, 3, 18, 1, 5, is exerted.
3.6	as on A K h. I. IS unstable.
My	8 15 all beings have.
W	ole a common saying.

HENRY REEVE.

Richmond, Que Marieville, Que Rouville Marieville, Que Shefford, Fruit. Granby, Que St. Francis, Stock Cookshire, Que Shefford County Waterloo, Que. Simcoe, North. Stayner Simcoe Centre Barrie Southwold Iona Southern Brantford Russell County Richmond County Answers to August Puzzles. 2-A watch. 3-Look before you leap. st; 5-" Seek to be doing, but Id, aim not to be great." ke. 6-Carmine. -Degeneration. -Degeneration. 2 -Bear, ear; scare, care; least, east; brook, rook; bold, old; drake, rake. Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to August Puzzles. J. Irvine Devitt, Henry Reeve, J. St. Clare Barnaby, Ada Armand, Emma Skelley, Gertrude Moore, M. F. Dixon, Harry Elson, F. K. Harris, Emeline Wilson, John H. Wyld. Courage is the starch in the collar of success. The miller finds life to be one continual grind. The cook is an expert at decorating the in-The corset is a paradox. It comes to stay terior. and yet it goes to waist. Adam was proudly conscious that he never

The Fall Fair List.

EXHIBITIONS OF ONTARIO AND OTHER AGRICUL-TURAL SOCIETIES. Following is a list of fall fairs to be held in Ontario, and the leading fairs of the other pro-

O	Intario, and the leading in	lace. Sept. lace. Sept. bototsford, Que. 16 sileville. 10-12 sisley. 17-18 anover. 17-18 anover. 17-18 alter's Falls 29-30 alter's Falls 29-30 anover. 22-24 alter's Falls 29-30 anover. 15-16 commondville, 24-25 conold's Corners. 50 connald's Corners. 60 conrisburg 15-16 correstown 22-23 twood 29 t. Thomas 15-17 15 bandas. 22-23 ananoque. 8-10 ananoque. 22-14 bandas. 22-23 amanoque. 22-24 barthsville. 29-30 Preseott 22-24 Markdale 22-23 amanoque 17-18 Eganville. 22-23 Durham 10-11 Clayuga
V1	inces: P	lace. Sept.
	Name. Al	bbotsford, Que10
A	Abbotstord, Hort	elleville
B	Bay of Quinte	isley
l R	Bruce, Centre	anover
	Brome County Bi	rome Cor. Que 22
B	Brome County	ildmay 17-18
	Carleton County	all's Corners. 29-30
16	Central	alter's raits
Ιč	Clinton and Louth	22-23
10	'lark	
Č	Cookshire, Que B	owmanville
I	Durham, West	cDonald's Corners
I	Dalhousie D	rummondville, Que10
1	Drummond County.	rangeville 15.16
1	Dufferin	orrisburg 13-10
11	Dundas CountyG	eorgetown
13	EsquesingA	twood
11	ElmaS	t. Thomas 18-19
13	Fitgroy Township	
11	Flamboro', West 1	Jundas
1.1	Gananoque	ananoque
	Guelph Central	23-24
	Georgina Union	Pinkerton
	Greenock	mithsville
	Grimsby, South	Presentt
	Grenville, South.	Markdale
	Glenelg	Flesherton
	Grey, East.	Merrickville 11-10
	Grenville, North	Eganville
n	Grattan and Whoerford	Durham 10.11
	Grey, South	28.30
	Grandy, Gutral	Clinton. One 10-11
	Huntingdon	Huntingdon, Que
- 1	Heldimand	Cayuga
1	Huron, South	Exe el
- 1	Hensall Dominion	Stirling
- 1	Hastings, North	Ripley 22-30
	Huron Township	Preston
- 1	Horticultural	Toronto
	Industrial	Lucknow 28-29
	Kinloss	Lyndhurst
	Lyndhurst North	Almonte
	Lanark South	Perth 17.18
	Lanark, Village	Lanark
	Lindsay, Central.	Catharines 21-23
	Lincoln	St. Catharines
	Lucan	Dolta 22-23
	Leeds, South	Napanee
	Lennox	Avimer
	Malahide and Yarmouth	1. Dunham, Que
	Missisquoi, Horticultura	Gravenhurst
	Muskoka Township.	Bracebridge
	Muskoka District	Mitchell
	Montreal Que	29.30
	Northwestern	Wingham
	Nossaga weva	Nassagaweya 16-18
	Northern, Huron	Goderich
	Northern, Middlesex	Allsa Craig
0	Oso	Aspabruck Centre23
•	Osnabruck	Kempville
	Oxford	Whitby
	Ontario and Durnam.	Uxbridge
	Ontario, North	Tilsonburg
	Oxford, South	. Woodstock 29-30
	Dorth South	St. Marys 8.9
	Prince Edward County	Picton
	Peel	Picton 29-30 Brampton 29-30 Palmerston 28-29 Peterbore 21-23 Montreal 92-29
	Palmerston, Hort	Palmerston 21-23
	Peterboro' Central	Montreal 17-23
/E.	. Quebec Provincial	Renfrew
	Renfrew, South	Metcalfe
	Russell County	Richmond, Que8.9
	Richmond County	Peterboro'. 21-23 Montreal 17-23 Henfrew 22-23 Metcalfe 16-17 Richmond, Que 8-9 Marieville, Que 10 Graphy, Que 10-11
	Rouville	Granby, One

The Cross Creekers have a chief who is called Big Dhugall. He is consulted by people in nearly all matters. There are others, too, who are held in some distinction by the race, for example, the Russian Dhoual, who controls the shipping. The Lav-Hau and Lukay, who con-trol the weaving industry, and the Jehothon, trol the weaving industry, and the Jehothon, who is the spiritual adviser and imstructor of the vouth.

There are 64,000,000 stars.

White tar is something new.

He who relates the habits of others to you designs to relate yours to them.

Seeing much, suffering much, and studying are the three pillars of learning.

fre people who would have done so and so if they had been there, never get there.

made a mistake in his boyhood.

"Father," said Willie, "Did Columbus dis-cover the Atlantic ocean ?" "Why, certainly not; what makes you ask such a question ? "My joggerfy says he came across it."

ouvine	Granby, Que
hefford, Fruit	Granby, Que 10-11 Cookshire, Que 15-16 Waterloo, Que 15-16
+ Francis, Stock	15.10
heftord County	G1
imege, North.	23-25
imege Centre	
authwold	.1010
outhern	Brantford
Iohn's, Que.	Brantford 10-11 Unionville 15-17 St. John's, Que 10-11 Wyoming 29-30
Intonville	Unionvine
Inited Counties	St. John 8, 6246 29 30
Wagtern	
Waterloo, North.	New Hamburg 24-25 Bouck's Hill 29-30
Williamehurgh	New Hallburg 29-30 Bouck's Hill 29-30 Winchester 8-9 Wellesley 15-16
Windhaster	Winchester 99 93
Winchester	Wellesley 15 18
Wellesley One	Wellesley 15-16 Zurich 14-15 Sept. and Oct.
waterioo, Que	Zurich
Zurich	Sept. and Oct.
a total Columbia	Victoria 29-3 Blackstock 30-1
British Columbia	Blackstock
Cartwright	Blackstock
Central Canada	Essex 29-J Collingwood 29-3
Great Southwestern	Collingwood 29-2 St. John, N. B. 23-3
Great Northern	St. John, N. B. 23-3 Frankville 30-1
International.	Frankville
Kitley	Winnipeg
Manitoba Industriai	St. John, N. B. Prankville 30-1 Winnipeg 30-3 Oakwood 30 31 Halifax 20-3 Walkerton 22-3 Walkerton 22-3
Mariposa	I Halifax
Nova Scotia Provincia	Walkerton 20.2
Northern, Bruce	al Hanrax 29- Walkerton 22-1 Chatham 22-1
- Peninsular	9
Saskatchewan Centra	1askatoon 22-
Six Nations	Harriston 31-
Wallington.	. Harriscon

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SEPTEMBER, 1891

FOR FALL PLANTING

THE LABGEST and most complete COLLECTIONS of

Name. Albion and Bolton Arthur Algoma, East. Aldboro. Arran. Acton Union Brook Brook	Place.	Oct.
Albion and Bolton	Bolton	6-7
Algoma, East	Sault Ste. Marie	6-8
Aldboro	Rodney	
Acton Union	Acton	
BrockBrooke	Sunderland.	6-7
Blenheim	Drumbo	
Blanshard	Kirkton	8-9
Brock Brooke. Blanshard Brant, North Bruce, North. Bruce Township Burford Chathan, D. and Sombra Cramahe.	Port Elgin	14-15
Bruce Township	Underwood	
Chathan, D. and Sombra	Wallaceburg	13-16
Collingwood Township	Castleton	6
Clifford Hort.	Clifford	. 8-9
Cramahe. Collingwood Township Collingwood Township Colchester, South Canden. Caledonia. Day Mills	Harrow	13-14
Caledonia	Caledonia	
Day Mills Dorchester, South	Day Mills	
Dufferin, Central.	Shelburne	. 6-7
Egremont East Luther	Holstein	6
Eramosa	Rockwood	20-21
Erie Township	Erie	14-15
Elgin, West.	Wallacetown	8-9
Ekfrid and Mosa	Glencoe	13-14
Halton.	Milton	8-0
Huntly Township	Carp.	
Houghton.	Fair Ground	1-2
Howard Branch	Ridgetown	. 5-7
Ingersoll	Ingersoll.	2-3
Keppel	Kemble	8
Kent, East	Thamesville	8-9 14-1e
Camden . Caledonia. Day Mills. Dorfhester, South. Dufferin, Central. Egremont. East Luther. Eramosa. Erie Township. Elora Elgin, West. Ekfrid and Mosa. Eldon . Halton. Huntly Township. Huron, East. Houghton. Howard Branch. Harwich. Ingersoll. Keppel. Kincardine. Kent, East. King Township. Leamington and Mersea. Lanark Township. Middlesex, West. Morris. Muskoka Central.	Schomberg	13-14
Lanark Township	Leamington	
Middleton	Courtland	1
Morris	Strathroy	1-2
Muskoka Central	Utterson	7-8
Moore	Smith's Ealls	1-2
McLean	McLean	1
Nissouri, East	Burlington	1-2
Northumberland, West	Cobourg	.6-7
Norwich, South	Simcoe] Otterville	3-14
Norwich, North	Norwich	7-8
Orford .	Newboro' Highgate	.1-2
Perth, North	Stratford	.1-2
Peterborough, East	Charlottetown	6-19
Plympton	Forest	.1-2
Petrolea	Aberfoyle	6
Rockton	Rockton	2-3 3-14
Romney	Beachburg	.1-2
Springfield	Springfield	.1-2
Simcoe, South	Woburn	1
Tilbury, West	Comber	.1-2
Wellington, Centre	Blenheim	.7-8
Welland	Welland	.8-9
Wawanosh, East Waterloo, South	Belgrave	.6-7
Walpole	Jarvis	1-2
Janark Township. Middleton Middlesex, West. Morris Morris Morris Motecan Melseoka Central. Motean Melseon and Burlington. Nissouri East Northumberland, West. Norfolk Union. Norwich, South Norwich, South Norwich, South Norwich, North Newboro'. Orford Petrole Edward Island. Peterborough, East. Plympton Puslinch Reokton Renfrew, North. Rockton Renfrew, North. Stimcoe, South Tilbury, East Simcoe, South Tilbury, West Pilbury, East Wellington, Centre. Welland Waterloo, South Mathewanos, East. Waterloo, South Simcoe, South Mathewanos, East. Waterloo, South York, West & Vaughan. York, North. Sork, North.	Stouffville	1.2
York, East	Markham	.7-9
York, North	Newmarket	7
lorra, West	Embro	. 0-7

Clydesdale Stallion-Wm. Smuck. Jerseys-Robert Reesor. Wagons-The Speight Wagon Co. Windmills-George Decker. Seed Wheat-Box 346 St. Thomas. Men Wanted-Stone & Wellington. Fall Bulbs-Steele Bros. Co., Ltd. Granite & Marble-J. W. Smyth & Son. Spraying Outfit-W. H. Vantassel. Stock-Greenhouse Farm. Stock-J. E. Brethour. McGregor-Manitoba. Rapid City-Manitoba's Future Manufact'g Town. Douglas-Mañitoba. Rapid City-Manitoba's Future Manufact'g Town. Douglas-Mañitoba. Maimi-Manitoba. Lands for Everybody-Osler, Hammond & Nanton. Real Estate-W. H. Treleaven. Real Estate-W. H. Treleaven. Real Estate-W. H. Treleaven. Real Estate-D. Campbell & Co. Melita-The Business Centre of Southwestern Man. Poland-China Swine-G. M. Anderson. Threshing Machines-M. Moody & Sons. Scales-Stanley Mills & Co. Shropshires & Yorkshires-Levi Pike. Hay Forks and Slings-J. W. Proven. Forest City Business College-J. W. Westervelt. Duroc Jerseys-Quincey McBride. Potato Digger-Alex. Wilkin. Drader's Spade Harrow-Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co. Harrows and Thistle Cutters-Amer'n Harrow Co. Shire Stallions-Morris, Stone & Wellington. Improved Vorkshires-Joseph Featherstone. Shorthorns and Berkshires-David Hay. Improved Workshires-Joseph Featherstone. Shorthorns and Berkshires-John Miller. Clydesdale Stallion-Wm. Smuck

SHEEP BY AUCTION.

There will be sold by auction, at A. EASTON'S FARM, four miles from Drumbo, on the G.T. R. and C. P. R., on

THURSDAY, the 1st of October, 1891, that flock of Pure-bred Shropshire Sheep, bred and imported by the undersigned. Only animals regis-tered in the American Flock Book will be offered. The flock comprises home-bred ewes and shearling ewes, imported young ewes and spring lambs, two stock rams (two shears), one imported and ten good shearling rams. The lot will be sold without re-serve, as the proprietor, from the effects of age, is retiring from farming.



both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL-in the U.S.; also of ROSES, GRAPES, SHRUBS, BULBS, and all other kinds of Choice Nursery Stock. Complete Cata-logues FREE. ELLWANGER & BARRY Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N.Y. 309.a.() 309-a-O SHROPSHIRE SHEEP BY AUCTION! There will be sold by auction at Eastwood, (next G. T. R. Station, east of Woodstock), on Friday, September 11th, 1891 (in the week preceding the Teronto Industrial Fair), One Hundred and Twenty Head of Pure Shropshire Sheep (Ewes and Rams), all imported or bred by the undersigned, excepting some few bought of Mr. Gibson, Delaware, and at the Outario Agricultural College, Guelph. Only animals registered in the American Flock-book will be offered. Terms :- Six months' credit on approved security. Catalogues on application to T. C. PATTESON, Postmaster, 309-a-O M Toronto, Ont. ANNUAL SALE ---OF---STOCK AND LIVE SEED GRAIN -AT THE-EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH. This Sale will be held on the Farm on WEDNESDAY, OCT., 7th, 1891, when the following pure-bred stock will be sold by public auction, viz.: when the following pure-bred stock will be sold by public auction, viz.: Seven head of pure Shorthorn cattle, 3 Herefords, 3 Aberdeen Polls, 3 Ayrshires, 1 Holstein, 1 Jersey, 10 pure Berkshire pigs, 30 Improved Yorkshires, and a number of grade cattle and pure-bred sheep. There will also be sold by private sale, the same day, spring grains and potatoes, including many new and leading varieties. Nearly all the stock offered is young, and has been bred upon the farm. The grains include spring wheat, oats, barley and peas, and many of the varieties are from imported seed, and have given excellent yields, as demon-strated by the tests made with them on the farm during three years in succession. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways for reduced rates of travel, of which full particulars will be given in catalogue of the sale. Catalogues mailed free after Sept. 7th. They will furnish all necessary particulars regarding the pedi-grees of the stock, the disposal of the grains and the reduced rates of travel. JAS. TAYLOR, THOS. SHAW,

JAS. TAYLOR, THOS. SHAW,

Auction rol. of Agriculture.

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Over twenty gold, several silver and bronze medals and other valuable special prizes.

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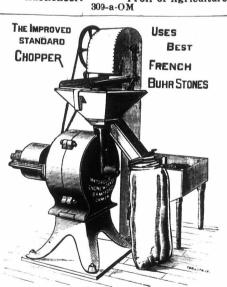
For Prize Lists and other information apply to E. MCMAHON, Secretary, 309-a-O 26 Sparks St., Ottawa.

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UCTION !

wood, (next on Friday. receding the and Twenty and Rams), d, excepting ware, and at. elph. Only Flock-book s' credit on lication to aster,

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GRAIN

JELPH.

rm on , 1891,

ill be sold Herefords,

in, 1 Jersey, kshires, and sheep. le, the same g many new

ng, and has barley and m imported as demon-n the farm

ne Canadian or reduced ars will be They will ng the pedi-ains and the

Montreal Exposition Company. PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR. September 17th to 25th, 1891 **\$25,000** in Prizes. GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS.

S EPTEMBER, 1891

THE

Unsurpassed in the Dominion. Splendid Show of Poultry. International Bench Show of Dogs. WORKING DAY. Machinery in Motion. Processes of Manufacture. UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS. Military and other Bands. H.M.S. "Canada," of the North American Station, in the harbor. The Marveilous Phonograph. Great Wild West Show. Roman Hippodrome

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Conveniently situated near the city, and adjoining Mount Royal Park. Reduced rates by rail and boat. Cheap excursions from all parts.

Admission cach day, 25 cents. Admission each day, 25 contra Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries without delay. For all information apply to S. C. STEVENSON, Manager and Secretary. HON. LOUIS TOURVILLE, President, 309-a-OM 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

MEN WANTED-TO SELL FOR THE FONT-HILL nurseries of Canada, which have been increased to 700 acres; stock choice and complete in all lines; newest specialites; hardy Hussian fruits, etc. Liberal pay weekly; can start men to work at once; first-class outfit free. Write with-out delay for particulars to Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. 309-f-OM

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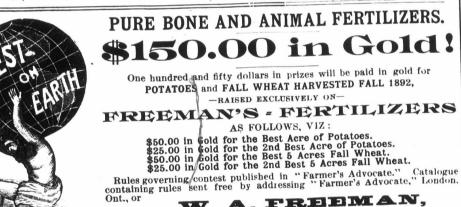
WHAT 100 FARMERS SAY

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To be obtained by Writing or Calling on 3(9-tf-O	Free	W. R. CALLAWAY, 118 King St., W., TORONTO,

J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S. (Ont.Vet. Col.), Live Stock Auctioneer and Commis-sion Dealer, Streetsville, Ont. Sales of pedigreed stock a specialty. Member of the leading English-and Canadian Live Stock Associations. Pedigrees searched and traced. All commissions personally executed. 308-y-O



W. A. FREEMAN,

STOCK GOSSIP.

349

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

James Proctor, Virden, has sold the young Short-horn bull Duke of Revelstike to A. P. Stuart, of Kola. This is the first sale made by Mr. Proctor of pure-bred stock bred by himself, but will not likely be the last, as he is an enthusiast and has the neucleus of a good herd.

neucleus of a good herd. T. C. Douglas, Galt, Ont., writes under date of August 15th:-"I have just re eived a few of England's best South'own sheep direct from the Royal Society Show at Doncaster. There are in-cluded in the number the pick pair of shearling ewes of Colman's winning pen, and a good shearling ram out of same flock. The best ram lamb out of Lucas's prize pen, pronounced to be the best ram lamb at the Royal, and a ewe lamb of the latter's show pen."

show pen." Few farmers in Middlesex are better known than Jas. S. Smith, of Maple Lodge P.O. Mr. Smith is one of our oldest breeders of fine stock in Western Ontario. At the present time he has a very fine lot of Shortborns and Leicester sheep. At the head of the berd is Conqueror, sired by Vensgarth, bred by the Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin. This animal-is proving to be an excellent sire. The stock are all of a thick, fleshy character, and resemble each other as much as if they had been all cast out of the same mould.

NOTICES.

Mr. H. W. Petric, who places his card with us this issue, is perhaps one of the best known dealers in machinery in the Dominion. His warehouse and office is on Front Street, Toronto, near the cyclorama building, and as Mr. Petrie has a thorough know-ledge of all kinds of machinery, we can confidently recommend parties needing same to pay him a visit.

recommend parties needing same to pay nim a visit. In another column will be found a card from Messrs. Stone & Wellington, of the Fonthill Nursur-ies, who are in want of live agents to handle their stock. Messrs. Stone & Wellington are a well-known and thoroughly reliable firm, and any young man who wants steady work and has a fair share of push in him cannot do better than write them. them.

them. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that Messrs. Waugh & Osborne have gone extensively into the sale of real estate, and the foaming of money to farmers. They are two promising young men, thoroughly reliable, and any of the farmers in Ontario wanting to settle in Mani-toba or the Northwest should write to them, or give them a call. They have farms to suit everyone, both as to price. location and quality. Their offices are at 490 Main St., Winnipeg.

ootn as to price. location and quality. Their offices are at 496 Main St., Winnipeg. A WONDERFUL RECORD.—One of the most wonderful records ever made by any new imple-ment, has been made during the past season by the Drader's Patent Spade Harrow. While it is com-paratively a new machine, it has been extensively sold in all the provinces of the Dominion, and the manufacturers assure us they have not been able to supply 50 per cent. of the demand. They are, however, increasing their facilities for production, and hope to be ready for the increased demand that is sure to follow. We would, however, advise that orders be placed early, as the manufacturers have already in hand for next season's delivery, more orders than they have previously filled al together. It is made in Canada only by The Wort-man & Ward Manufacturing Co., London, Ont., to whom all orders and inquiries should be addressed. THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO.—Among the special

the 2nd Best 5 Acress Fall wheat.
whom all orders and inquines should be dedressed when all orders and inquines should be dedressed to the sectal orders and inquines should be dedressed to the sectal advertisements in our columns this month is one from the Speight Wagon Co., of Markham, Ont. This firm has acquired a widespread reputation for turning out work of the very best description. They manufacture several lines of wagons, including a special make of farm wagon for the Mani-

griculture.	Catalogues for 1892 mailed free to any address. It is one of the best books ever published in Canada Catalogues for 1892 mark information, manuring and growing large crops.	toba trade, also all kinds of heavy trucks and lor	ALC: NO
	Catalogues for 1892 mailed free to any address. It is only a large crops, of its kind, contains general information, manuring and growing large crops.	ries for city work, as well as carriages and buggles	
	of its kind, contains general international states of the second states	of all descriptions, making a specialty of fine ordered work. The factory is situated at Mark	
	Five First and Two Special Prizes.	ham Ont, and they have in addition a warehouse	
ST		and show room in Toronto, being represented in	61 A
.51	W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.: Dear Sir, -I am pleased to say the Fertilizer purchased from you last season gave the best results; Dear Sir, -I am pleased to say the Fertilizer purchased from you last season gave the best results;	Manitoba by a staff of reliable agents. we can	10 AL
CH was to the	W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont. Dear Sir,-I am pleased to say the Fertilizer purchased from you last season gave the best results, used it on turnips, carrots, mangels and sugar beets, upon which I took five first and two special prizes. J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good qualities, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs.	practical experience, we can testify to the excel	
	used it on turnips, carrots, mangels and sugar boeak in the bighest terms of its good quarters, and can J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the bighest terms of its good quarters, and can recommend it to anyone who may require a Fertilizer as being of the best quality. You will please send yours truly, we are the coming season.	lence of their work. Parties needing wagons or	81 - N
STONES		rigs should read their advertisement and then write	63 <i>B</i>
	me another ton for the coming season. (Signed) GEO. F. HUSBAND. Trafalgar, Jan. 23, '91.	them	
	Therappendix of the second sec	BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO. Deeming it our duty to keep our readers posted regarding	
1	Would Not Farm Without It.		
	The state of the s		
	Dear Sir,-Used your Fertilizer, fall of 1889, on where none was use 1. Also on	call attention to the pain how members of the Co., (Limited) of Brantford. The members of the firm are George and John A. Bain and Arthur Mc-	
10001		If all the back brothers are both practical wagon-	
Here the second		Bean. The Bain brothers are business in Canada and makers, having learned the business in Canada and	
	(\$197.00)	afterwards went to the United States and worked in some of the largest manufactories there for sev-	
	Louth, Jan. 15th, 1891.	This new firm has been in existence for	
	W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.: Dear Sir,—Have used your Fertilizers and can highly recommend them for all kinds of crops, and believe	about a year. The Bain brothers were formerly	
	W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.: Door Six – Howe used your Fertilizers and can highly recommend them for all kinds of crops, and believe	connected with the Bain Wagon Works of Wood-	
-	them to be as you represent them. (Signed) Yours, etc., EDWIN THORPE.		
	(Signed) EDWIN THORPE.		
	Burlington, Jan. 1891.		
- Alter	intervie and Price List.	Great care is also exercised to see that only first- class timber is used. Over a year's stock is kept	
TOP.LITR.C.	Send for Catalogue and Price List.	a shot it is mall seasoned. Delore it is put	
	EDEEMAN'S FERTILIZER WURKS.	together it is piled in drying klins for a few weeks,	
1891.	OFFICE : 255 to 265 James-St. North, HAMILTON, ONT	elaim to be manufacturing the lightest running	
MPANY.	Mention this paper. OFFICE : 255 to 255 James 24 Hor Hit 308-b-OM	wagon in the market.	
D, CANADA.	WANTED - PUSHING AGENTS.		
U, CANADA	WANLED FUSHING AND		
		18	22 Million 100

ADVOCATE. FARMER'S THE

WILKIN

309 a-OM

SEPTEMBER, 1891

The Best in the Market!

STRONG, SIMPLE AND COMPLETE. Shovel A raises the drill or hill. Mould-board B and Standard H casts off the out-sides. Prongs C and D move right and left alternately, with a drop of six inches from C to D. The potatoes are shaken to the surface by the quick action of the Double Action Prongs. Pitman F operates prongs; is fifteen inches above A; it cannot choke. Knife E cuts all tops and weeds that col-lect on Standard H. Send for circular, &c. putporture A content P. O. Ort ALEX. WILKIN, Manufacturer, London P. O., Ont.

Dispersion Sale of Scotch Topped Shorthorns.

Mr. James Crerar, Beechridge Farm, Shakespeare, Ont.,

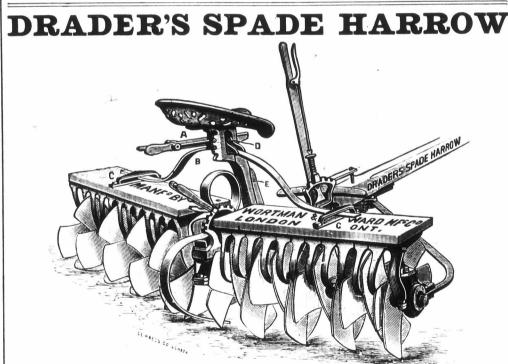
Will self by public auction, on his farm, 1½ miles north of Shakespearc, on the G. T. R., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15th, his entire herd of Shorthorn Cattle, including some thirty head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers of the choicest breeding, nearly all of them having two top crosses of the best Scotch blood; also five head of good general purpose horses. All will be sold without reserve, as Mr. Crerar is retiring from farming. This will be a grand chance to buy good cattle at your own price. Do not miss it. Trains will be met at Shakespeare on the morning of the sale. Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at one o'clock. TERMS:- Twelve months' credit on approved joint notes; six per cent. per annum discount off for cash. Catalogues ready October 1st. 309-a-OM

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.



My last importation consists of a large number of Stallions and Mares from one to four years old, and the gets of such noted sires as Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), Top Gallant (1850), Prince Gallant (6176), Knight of Lothian (4489), etc. Also a few choice thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.

T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT. Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto.



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STOCK GOSSIP.

 $\mathcal{P}^{\mathcal{P}}$ In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

We are always glad to know that our advertisers are meeting with good success, and doubly pleased when we find they are giving satisfaction to pur-chasers. The Hon, John Dryden has forwarded us the following letters which he has recently received from customers .-

I received the ram lamb in good order, and like him well. D. McLAREN: Carleton Place.

Enclosed find \$25 for lamb. I am well pleased with him. ALEX, MCLEAN.

Caledon. Your lamb arrived all safe. I took first prize with him in Orangeville the day he arrived. JOHN LAMONT.

Ekfrid.

The lamb arrived safe on Saturday afternoon, I am quite pleased with it. It is up to my expecta-tions. JAS, MCKEE.

Warwick, Ont. I received the ram all safe, and am well pleased with the same—in fact better than I expected. En-closed find \$20. R. AULD.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. The rams arrived all right, I am well pleased with the v_{2} , and will remit in a few days. The one you sent me some time ago is doing first rate. I am yours, D. FERGUSON.

Balderson. The lamb arrived in first-class condition, and I am well pleased with him. I might say I would like if he had been a little larger, but with good care I think he will make just the build of a sheep I want. Yours, very truly, WM. MCNAUGHTON.

Wawanesa, Man.

Wawanesa, Man. The lamb came to hand all right. I do not pre-tend to be a judge of sheep, but I think that he is a good one. The cost of bringing him here was \$13.70. This one has been a good advertisement, and so it ought, Thanking you for your kindness. W. T. JOHNSON.

Helmsdale Farm, Bradford. The lamb came all right. He is a fine fellow— better than 1 expected. I had some difficulty in convincing some who saw him that he was not a shearling. I have had three Shrops before, but I like this one the best of them all. My brother bought one of Cambeil's (of Woodville) best lambs this fall. I think mine is far the better sheep. Thankfully yours, W.S. FRASER, Switcher Ibelbitt Co. III

Swisher, Delbitt Co., Ill. Swisher, Delbitt Co., Ill. I arrived home with them; they are doing well; they are making quite a sensation here. I have people here every day looking at them. I think my prospects are g od to work up a good trade. When you send the lamb's pedigree, if not too much trouble, send me a short sketch of each pedigree of the sires of my sheep, and oblige FRED GREEN.

FRED GREEN. Mr. Dryden has advertised with us for many years. As will be seen, his customers live as far west as Central Manitoba, and as far east as Prince Edward Island. Speaking of the ADVOCATE, he says: "I must give the FARMER'S ADVOCATE credit for being the best advertising medium I have tried, and I have advertised in all the leading papers. I have received more inquiries from the little adver-tisement in your paper than from all other adver-tising I have done."

Mr. T. W. Evans, of Yelverton, Ont., writes un

Mr. T. W. Eyans, of Ferreriot, one, writes the der date of August 31st that he expects six head of Clydesdale horses and fillies to arrive from Scot-land within two weeks. Mr. Evans has imported a number of very good animals in the past. His present importation will be no exception in point of merit.

Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, offers for sale Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, offers for sale three registered Oxford Down yearling rams, also 27 ram and ewe lambs, bred from pure Southdown They are said to be a good lot. Some days ago Mr. Stratford sold his entire output of Shropshire lambs to two buyers. It was quite a sight to see some 50 beautiful Oxford Downs, from another of his tarms, driven through Brantford recently to the Market street station for shipment, all booked to bree ders in the United States. In size, many of the hooked like shearlings.

ALLAN LIVE STOCK AT DETROIT.-As we go LIVE STOCK AT DETROIT.—As we go correspondent at Detroit writes us the Canadian stock breeders who is the International Fair in that the store them in their classes, the correstrictions on cattle and Valerican side into Canada, are as the no representatives of the restrictions of the horse dere no representatives of feld. In the horse de-blacks from the Domin-in Doff, Eventon : Wm. A Pascoe, Woodstock ; (F), curtin, St. Marys, A reads r; J. B. Martin, m. Dorset Sheep-Taze-it, Chartschires-Wm. H. fowher John Jackson & unguiss, Galt, Cotswolds on; H. extavtord & Son. lesdal adom: Farre erv, Londe White. hatham. 1 Credit. 5 autodowi. Dougass, Galt. Corsus, Thon; H. Crawford & Son,

Martin Martin

THE GREATEST PULVERIZER AND CULTIVATOR EVER MADE, for proof of which, on appli-

THE GREATEST PILVERIZER AND CULTIVATOR EVER MADE. for proof of which, on application, we will send as reference the names of parties who have used the machine. Farmers are sounding its praise everywhere, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific orders have rolled in multi we have not been able to supply one half the demand, though our shops have been run day and night; and now, at this early date, our orders for next season's delivery outnumber our entire output previous to this date. We have increased to a capacity of 100 a week, and only hope to be able to meet the demand. As will be seen by the cut, it is constructed with 2 revolving cylinders, composed of 56 spades, 6 inches wide and 8 inches long, set 2 inches apart, and when in motion turns the ground up as completely as can be done by hand. The machine has 168 sharp cutting edges, and in working the ground it does not drag or trail, but turns the soil up and lets it drop loose behind the machine, leaving the sub-soil on top and a level surface. It works in any kind of land; and muncky, clammy soil, where the Disk and Spring Toeth Harrows clog up and become useless, the Spade Harrow will work right along. Nothing will work up fail plowing so well; nothing can cut up and pulverize sod like it. It makes a first-class seed bed, and does not turn the grass up. On corn or pea stubble a first-class fail seeding can be made, with less than half the labor than if done with any other machine. Sound and responsible agents wanted everyhwere. 309-a-OM Address—**THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT**.

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50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford. JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT. Shropshire Sheep. Shetland Ponies,

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Apples-(in quantity)- Plums. Registered Stock, all ages, for sale. Three grand modernized stock farms under one management JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP.,

IVO RYA

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OAKWOOD FARM. OAK WOOD FARM,
 100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford,
 GEORGE WALTER, SUPT.
 Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo, Cupacity 250 tons,
 Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys,
 A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aaggie family). Advance Register,
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SOAP WORKS.

USE

A.WATTS & Co.

BAR SOAP

Shorthorn Cattle. Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA. [309-y-OM]

CEDARS FARM. 175 acres, eleven miles from City Farmer's Advocate. of Brantford. ROBERT WALKER, SUPT.

STOCK GOSSIP. In writing to advertisers please ment on the

351

Shanks Bros., of Rapid City, recently sold a fine ball call (Shorthorn) to Wm, Howden, of Blan shard, and another to Samuel Grummet, of Mooso-

min. E. D. George writes:—The prospects for tall trade are very encourgging. The advance in hog products, a bountiful harvest, a popular breed, business should prosper. Lintend exhibiting a herd of Chester Whites at Toronto, London and Mon-treal, and hope to meet my old customers and many pew ones. min.

many new ones. The catalogues of the annual sale of cattle and seed grain to be held on 7th October at the Experi-mental Farm, Guelph, will be ready by 7th Septem-ber. All who purpose visiting the farm on that occasion should not fail to secure a copy. They contain full particulars regarding the breeding of the stock, and the character of the grains to be sold. sold.

sold. Mr. Livingstone, of Yorkton, was in Winnipeg again List month, having come down all the way on a freight train which picked up on the way down to Winnipeg thirty one cars of cattle, six coming from Yorktown. Mr. Livingtone sold some twenty head of this lot. Mr. Alex, Brown, of Minnedosa, had eight cars. Head, of Rapid City, had also several cars.

of this iot. Mr. Alex, Brown, of Minnedosa, had eight cars. Head, of Rapid City, had also several cars. Messrs, Shank's Bros, of Rapid City, exhibited a pair of fine driving horses at the Brandon Fair, and won first prize. Before leaving the fair ground they were sold to Mr. J. McLeneghan, ex-Mayor of Portage la Prairie, at a fairly long price. Mr. McL is not actually engaged in farming, but has a good eve for fine stock. Messrs, Shank's also sold a choice pair of Berkshires to Mr. McFadden, of Griswold, at the fair. In this issue Mr. Wm. Smuck' of the Commercial Hotel, Ayr, Ont., offers for sale his imported Clydesdale stallion Sca Breeze 628D. Sea Breeze is one of the low down, blocky kind, weighing over 1,800 pounds, with plenty of hard, fat bone and silky feather. He is well come, his sire, Viscount C4775 having held the Glasgow premium of \$500 for three years. Sca Breeze won list at Ayr show and list at Galt in 1890, and list at Ayr in 1891. If you want a stallion write for particulars. Bollert Bros., of Cased, write : " In figuring up the butter records of the nearest female anestors of our bull Colanthus Abbekerk, we find that his dam cat three years old), twog dams and g. g. dam-have an average 7 days record of 26 bs, 68 oz. Two half sisters to g, dam averaged 31 bs, 87 oz. in 7 days, and five half sisters to his sire, three at 4 years and two at 2 years old, averaged 21 bs, 53 oz. In 7 days. One of them, this season, at 5 years, repeatedly tested over 5 bs, of the finest butter from 24 hours milk. We have every reason to believe that many of these heiters will fargely increase their record with further development. This is a showing which no other bull in Canada of any other breed can equal.

This is a showing which no other bull in Canada of any other breed can equal. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, has just received a fine lot of imported Oxford Down sheep, through Mr. Main, of Boyne, Ont. Erst, 2nd and 3rd prize ram lambs at Royal Show, England 1 ist, 2nd and 3rd ewe lambs; 2nd prize, and highly commended wearling ewes. They are a fine lot. Mr. Arkell intends exhibiting at Toronto, Montreal and Otta wa. He has also sold to Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., a fine lot of show sheep seven ram lambs, six yearling ewes; to Grant J. Campbell, Pittsfield, Ohio, one yearling and five ram lambs, six ewe lambs and two ewes; to Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis., one yearling ram, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs, and two ewe lambs; also a Lumber of Shorthorns. The American Southdown Association has decided

a number of Shorthorns. The American Southdown Association has decided to imagurate the plan of holding annual shows in connection with the state and district fairs of the United States. The test of these annual exhibi-tions will be held in connection with the Springfield, III. September 7 to 11, 1891, where each premiums, in addition to the regular prizes offered by the fair association, will be offered for the following: Best ram two years old or over; second best. Best ram under one year old; second best. Best and under two; second best. Best awe two years old or over; second best. Best awe under one year old; second best. Best awe under one year old; second best. Best ewe under one year old; second best. Best, be the stand largest display of Southdown sheep, to consist of not less than two rams and tive ewe: Messrs, Bunbury & Jackson write: "In sending sheep, to consist of not less than two rams and five eyes. Messrs, Bunbury & Jackson write: "In sending youndvertisement for special number we would like to call attention to our large herd. At present we have over one hundred pays of Improved Large White Yorkshire breed. We intend showing a large white Yorkshire breed. We intend showing a large white yorkshire breed, we intend showing a large white also several pigs sired by Donovan, a very distinguished pig in England. We have lately seld several good young pigs to the Province of the bree where there seems to be a vory large demand when we think of the large quantity of the meet where there seems to be a vory large demand for thread of pigsthat are still to be seen throughout the country, it is a mystery to us why the demand for thoroughbred stock is not much greater. We believe that for fattening to presses it pays to raise thoroughbred pigs.



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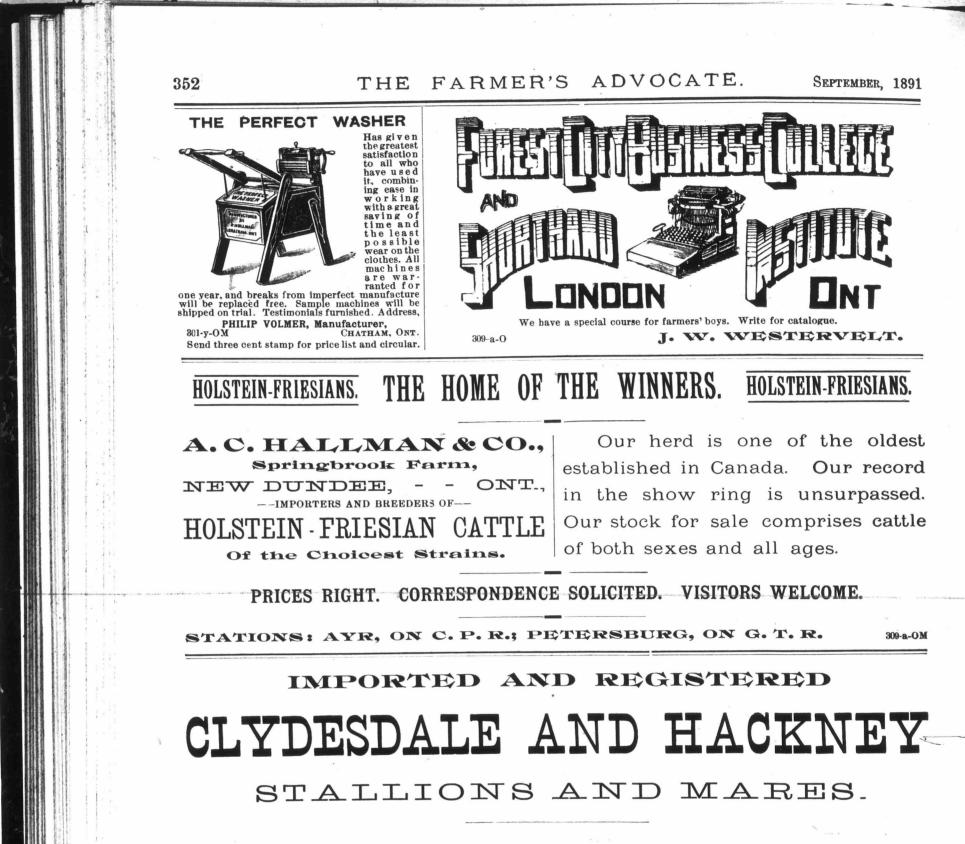
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ONT. E.



We have just received from England the largest and best shipment

of Clydesdales and Hackneys that have been exported to America this year. We have now on hand a splendid lot of Mares and Horses of various ages; all show animals, many of them of great merit.

= OUR WELSH PONIES =

Are all imported, and are a good lot.

A draft of our horses will be shown at Toronto Show. Come and see us there, or at our stables.

GRAHAM BROTHERS,

Twent, "vo miles cast of Toronto, on C. P. R.

309-a-OM

Claremont, Ontario.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MESSRS. D. & O. SORBY,

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

THE WOODLANDS, GUELPH, ONT.

We have the largest and most complete establishment in Ontario. Our last importation has just arrived, containing the get of such sires as Darnley, Lord Ailsa, McCamon, etc.

WE IMPORT THE BEST.

We always have a choice selection of Colts and Fillies, both imported and homebred, for buyers to choose from. We sell at close figures and on reasonable terms. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show our horses.

353

WE BREED THE BEST.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 300-0-00 AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY COMPANY CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 00-0-0-0 COMPANY COMPANY



10

each machine can be changed into a complete pulverizer, and also a complete cultitivator for all row crops. An entirely new and most valuable improvement is a shovel point made especially for CUTTING THISTLES. Canadian farmers in particular are 309-b-OM

WE HAVE A LARGE SEEDER, 13 FEET WIDE, THOROUGHLY ADAPTED FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

ADVOCATE. FARMER'S THE

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Farmer's Advocate. Attention is oirected to the sale of registered pure-bred Shropshire rams and ewes, comprising the flock owned by Mr. T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, Ont., which that gentleman is dispersing to make room for the great number of yours horses now on the farm, which will want all the quarters and feed at his disposal. Mr. Patteson was quite or nearly the first importer of Shropshire sheep into Ontario, and his importations have been from the best English flocks, notably those of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bache, and Mr. Fenn. Lord Chatham, Messrs. Everall, Bower Jones, and Beach Laing, also con-tributed to the Eastwood flock. The sale takes place at noon on Friday september 11th. SALE.-We call the attention of our readers to

SALE.-We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on page 359, of Mr. R. Gibson, Deleware, Ont. This gentleman's stock is too well known to need any comment.

Mr. R. P. Frazer recently sold to Thomas Taylor. Rapid City, the following Shorthorts:-One cow, one two-year-old heifer, one heifer calf and one bull calf.

D. Campbell & Co., Main street, Winnipeg, are doing a large real estate business; their facilities for such are first-rate. Eastern farmers and capital-ists calling on them will be able to procure good investments. investments.

W. H. Treleavin, Portage la Prairie, is engaged specially in handling farms and real estate, chiefly on the Portage Plaias. He is the leading real es-tate agent. Any eastern buyers requiring infor-mation or wishing to purchase in or about the Portage will find in him a man worthy of confi-dence dence.

Mr. John S. Robson, Manitou, reports the follow-ing sales: - The bull Gen. Wolfe to Messrs. Ruther-ford & Owens, Manitou; bull, Lord Selkirk, to the Hueston Bros., Mowbray; and the bull Gen. Grant to Grain & Adamson, Morden. Mr. Robson adds: Young stock doing well.

Mr. Rebert L. Laing, Sprucebank Farm, near Oak Lake, writing one of our staff, says ;—" The cattle are coming on nicely, and if all is well I shall come down to Wint ipeg with them this fall. I should have been at Brandon but for the loss of our little boy a few days before."

Mr. Thomas Waldington, twelve miles east of Brandon, has a good foundation for a herd of Shorthorns, consisting of the bull Lord Aberdeen of Glen Souris, three females and a bull calf. Mr. Waddington intends to increase and improve the herd, the foundation of which was purchased from the Penketh herd when Mr. Williamson, of Toronto, was the proprietor. was the proprietor.

Messrs, J. D. McGregor & Co. of Brandon, have been importing Shire, Cleveland Bay and Thoroughbeen importing shire, clevelahd bay and thorough-bred horses for some years, and as an indication of the class of animals they handle the horses that have won first prizes in all those classes for the last two years at Brandon Fair were imported by them. The nare, with foal at foot, winning in the thoroughbred class, was also imported by them.

thoroughbred class, was also imported by them. Our representative, travelling in the vicinity of Cannington Manor, writes us :=" That he recently made a call at the residence of the Beckton Br's, of that place. Among the pleasures of the call was the privilege of inspecting their choice horses. Among the best of these animals are the following : Thoroughbreds.=Stallion: Jase Phillips, by im-ported Great Tom, dam Mohur, by Gilroy. Mares: Minette, by Asteroid. Cliquot, five, year-old, by



ing horses, Mac-Macal-

ing horses, Mac-pherson, Macal-lum and Energy. Yorkshire Coachers Seven imported mares from Druid, Darnley, etc.: four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchas-ing direct from the breeder myself, neither acting agent in Scotland or here, and paving cash, I am prepared to sell on any terms agree I upon. Quality and pedigree of the best. Give me a call. The farm is situated 40 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station on the farm. 306-y-OM **ROBERT NESS**, HOWICK P.O., Que. 303-y-OM ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., Que.

A GRANDLY BRED ROAD STALLION !

JACK DILLARD, bright bay: a few white hairs ound one hind foot; three years old July 10th; a



Canadian Horses. 306-i-OM

INGLEDALE FARM, WINONA, ONT. J. CARPENTER, Prop.

354

Minette, by Asteroid. Cliquot, five-year-old, by Imogene the Second, four-year-old, by Storey, dam Hyder Ali, dam Zaidee, by imported Intruder. Frown, four-year-old, by Voltizeur, dam Creola, by Creedmoor. Gerty B., four-year-old, by Savre, dam Annie Veto, by Veto. Bonnie Lee, nine-year-old, by Lochiel, dam Ida Lee, by Waterloo. Miss Tax, three-year-old, by Syntax, dam Peytona Barry, by imported Strachino. Cleo Martin, six-year-old, by morted London, dam Tiny Martin. Bonny Lee has a fine foal at foot by Renown. All other mares hoped to be in foal to Jase Phillips. These gentlemen own, in addition to the abve, some thirty-six other well graded brood mares. Their excellent stone stable, 100 x 30, for utility and equicment, stands among the first of the kind in this new country." this new country.

STOCK FOR SALE.

S. C. JOHNSTON,

- in Toronto, on the Midland), importer of

Ont.,

-Letters and telegrams-

Manilla, =

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Erskine, Top

round one hind foot; three years old July 10th; a grand, big, öpen-gaited colt; winner of the colt stakes at Stoney Creek, 1840, as a two-year-old. Whoever gets him gets a mover. Sire Dillard Wilkes, by Red-Wilkes. Service fee, S500. Dam by Harkaway: 2nd dam by Caledonia Chief; 3rd dam by Old Royal George. Price right. Come and see him. Also an Al Jersey Cow; bred at Oaklands; registered A J.C.C; a grand bedigree and a good milker, for less that half her value. J. W. JARDINE, Vine Vale Farm, Hamilton, Ont. 307-c-OME

D. P. McPHAIL & SON,

Vernon, near Ottawa,

Owners of the celebrated Hackney Stallion

"BRILLIANT" 1434, /

also first-class Shorthorn Cattle always on hand. Inspection invited, Visitors always welcome, 309-0M

Imported and Canadian bred CLYDESDALES.

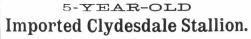
We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mates of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mates, colts and filles of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

PROUSE & WILLIAMSON, COP-1-OM Ingersoll, Ont.

IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.

BEATTIE & TORRANCE, Summerhill Farm, BEATTIE & FURTHER of and dealets in Imp. Natkhan, Ont. in portress of and dealets in Imp. Clydesda'e Stablens and Mares, of the choicest studys taken ber. Canadian-breds always for sale. Stream 304-y-OM

J. CARPENTER, Prop. STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, including the pro-duce of such sires as Almont Wilkes (11242), 2.224, (Gen. Stanton (2545), and Superior (3780), out of regis-tered mares by Brown Douglas (10377) and Winfield Scott (1319). Two stallions of the choicest breeding now for sale. JERSEYS of the choicest butter strains. All the young things sired by the sweep-stakes St. Lambert bull, Nell's John Bull. Young stock for sale. Prices and terms reasonable. Also a choice fruit and stock farm for sale. 307.y-OM



I offer for sale, at reasonable figures, the Import-ed Clydesdale Stallion Seabreeze (6281), sire Vis-count (2477), dam by Jacks the Lad (401). A prize-winner, sound and right and a sure foal getter,

W.M. SMUCK. - Commercial Hotel, Ayr, Ont. 309-e-OM



CHIEFTAIN, 7 years, imported; 2nd prize at Royal Show 'S7; ACTIVE, 4 years, imported; 1st prize at Buffalo Show 'S8; CHARLLE, 3 years, im-ported; 1st prize at Toronto Show '90. Also a two-year-old ond a yearling, both from imported sires and dams. All these horses are registered, and are sound and right in every way. We will sell any or all of them for far less than their value, as we are overstocked and have no use for so many stallions. This is a rare chance to get a good registered Shire at your own price. Address—

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,

309-f-OM Welland P.O. and Station, Out.

Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.

Young dogs for sale from the imported sizes Turk U., first prize Toronto, and Moonstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize winning bitches money could buy in England. A. BURLAND, Sec. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont. 807-y-807-y-OM



Brockville, Ont., Canada. 297-y-OM . 303-у-О М



BY "VICE CONSUL" (4132), IMP.

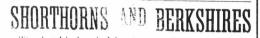
Southdown Rams from Registered Imported Stock. BANNER AND COLDEN CIANT SIDE OATS. 309-a-OM

JOHN MILLER, Markham.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

1.

Mr. John Ackrow & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P.O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young boils each bifers of the richest breeding for sale at reachadden deares. Our eattle are the smooth, shorthorate the next, burfy kind. Imported Scotch bull Report the rich scheherd. Station and Telegraph, MALTON, CLA... 307-Y-OM MALTON, CAL 307-y-OM



noted Sir Christopher 550 The females 1 Jan families. Our wherever shown. The herd is headed by day a star and Mina Chief a star and Mina and Strath Berkelawian are prezervine to start bully and Berk wherever ws for side. B. STATER S.S., Ivan P. O.zki leaton Stn., Ont.

astro ser thes, Selawon, Gui. 339-V-OM



SHORTHORNS

-AND-

COTSWOLDS

FOR SALE.

290-y

My Shorthorns are well

ers and importers of **Clydesdales**, **Shorthorns** and **Shorthorns** and **Shorthorns**. Business estab lished in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported, and home-bred animals A visit, or corres-

A visit, or corres-pondence solicited

306-y

all : 150

importe

Hampshire Downs, Dorset Horns, Cotswolds and Lincolns. Rams and Ewes, imported and home-bred. For sale at reasonable figures. No duty. No quarantine.

Mrs. Wm. Newton & Son, PONTIAC, MICH. 309-c-OM

Send for one; they are sent free. My motto: "No business no harm."

Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-tf

Imported Sheep at Farmers' Prices.



best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

THONGER & BLAKE BROS.,

Wolf's Head Farm, NESSCLIFF, Salop, Eng , 309-y-OM and GALESBURG, Mich., U.S.A.

have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times. Satis-faction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.





FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

289-v

PURE-BRED : RECISTERED : SHROPSHIRES !

I can sell six dandy Shearling Rams and some choice Ram Lambs, bred direct from imp. stock, at prices to suit the times. Come and see them.

305-y-OM ' W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O., ONT.

SHROPSHIRES

JUST IMPORTED.

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Blu

25

This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been

France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep al-ways for sale.

F. BACH & SON,

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

DAVID BUTTAR,

Onibury, Shropshire, ENGLAND

SHROPSHIRE -:- SHEEP. LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS

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

SHROPSHIRES.

A fine selection of SHEARLING EWES, RAM AND EWE LAMBS from imported ewes and sired by Royal Uffington 11116. Address-J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont. 309-c-OM

SHROPSHIRES

-AND-**Improved** Large Yorkshires

Our breeding ewes are all imported from well-known flocks, and we have an extra good lot of lambs of both sexes for sale, got by our shearling ram that was higbly commend-ed at the Royal at Plymouth last year. Also a few choice ewes, and a nice lot of pedigreed Yorkshires from prize stock in Ergland. Be sure to write us, or call and see us before buy-ing. We have ninety head to select from. WYM. MEDCRAFT & SON,



. FOR SALE . . Twenty imported registered Shropshire Ewes, two Shears; one Shearing Ram and twenty-eight Lambs. All of the best quality and breeding. Also Jersey Cattle & Clydesdale Horses. WM. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont. 309-a-OM

357

CHOICE RECISTERED SOUTHDOWNS.

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



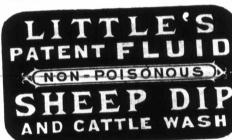


choice lot of imported 2 shear ewes, imp. rams and ewe lambs; also several home-bred lambs and one grand 2-sbear ram. Plymouth Rock & White Leghorn Cockerels cheep and good. Write or come and see me. W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT., G. T. R. Station, Guelph, C. P. R., Corwhin 309-a OM



TAZEWELL & HEGION, Importers and breeders of Dorset Horned Sheep and improved Yorkshire Pigs. JOHN TAZEWELL, Indian Village farm, Port Credit, Ont. THOS. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield - on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations-Pt. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 298-y-OM

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.



R SALE. tenvery.

E prices, g things wo-year-ted sires t strains



Brigden,

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Short-select Young t prices. yearling

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EWESAND RAMS FOR SALE.

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

LINCOLN -:= SHEEP

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

WHITE -:- YORKSHIRE -:- PIGS Address HENRY DUDDING, Riby Grove, Gt. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. 307-y-OM



REGISTERED SOUTHDOWNS

Thirty Rams and Ram Lambs, Fifty Ewes and Ewe Lambs to select from; imported or bred from imported size and dam from the best flocks in England. This year's impor-tation to arrive about August 1st. The most successful flock in existence; awarded champion silver cup, ten gold and silver medals, and over 1,000 prizes in ten years.

207-y-OM Glanworth.

Prices right. Visitors welcome. Call on or address 308-b-OM JOHN JACKSON & SONS, ABINGDON, ONT., CAN.

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.

THOMAS CHICK,

Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England. 295-y-OM

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUCCIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y OM

BERKSHIRES, SOUTHDOWNS, Silver Grey Dorkings. Breeding right. Quality right. Prices right. E. MARTIN, Nithside Farm, 309-v. OM Paris Station, Canning, Ont.

EXCELSIOR HERD. G. M. Anderson, Tyneside, Ont.,

offers special discount sale of

These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction Poland-China Pigs for September. Some fine sows, 2 to 3 months old, also some imported sows in farrow and some young boars. Special discount to make room for fall grop. ::09-a-OM

crop.

POLAND CHINAS All pure-bred and registered. From the very best strains in America. First come first served. Write for prices. I mean business. 298-y-OM W. S. HARRIS, Homer, Michigan, U.S.

M.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE. THE

IMPROVED -:- LABCE -:- YORKSHIRES !

One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since founded. Choice stock for sale. JAS. FIELD &

founded. Choice stock for sale. JAS. FIELD & SON, Castle Hill Farm. ANCASTER, ONT. 305 y-OM

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES

A few grand pigs of both sexes, just weaned, from a first-prize sew. A. D. ROBARTES, Walmer Lodge, ANCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

Improved Large White

Yerkshires, Pedigreed.

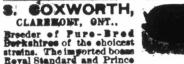
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BERKSHIRES COTSWOLDS. J. G. SNELL & BRO. EDMONTON P. O.,

368

Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

Brampton and Edmonton Ealiroad Stations. Now is the time to secure young pigs from choice imported sows, and got by the fenowned imported boars "Enterprise [1878]" and "Perry Lad [1378]." "Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading fairs in Ontario list year. He weighed just after landing from Hagland 850 peunds. His pigs are coming fine, and are particularly well marked. We have for mile a grand lot of Yearling Cotswold Hams and Hwes which are well worthy the atten-tion of those in want of such. Will be pleased to have visitors come dud see our stock. Write for prices. 238-y-OM



Breeder of Pure-Bred Borkshires of the shoicest strains. The imported boars Reval Standard and Prince Abico (112) head my herd. My Sows comprise some of the birt specimens that money could buy from such breedens as Snell Bros. and Geo. Green. I guarantee every pedigree, and furnish to register. Write for phices, and yeu will find them and the stock right. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304-y-OM



-YOUNG STOOK FOR SALE-

at Right Prices. Apply to-Richard Delbridge, WINCHELSEA, ONT. 299-V-O

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm,

JOHN BELL, Ulyucsuate rann, L'AMAROUX P.O., ONT., effers for sale young Boars and Sows bred-from registered steck, imported from the best herds in Imgland. This famous breed of bacon pigs is re-commended by the largest bacen currers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A I Clydesdale Stallions kept for pervise. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 304-y-OM



I make this one breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. 205-v write for prices.

The MARKHAM HERD of IMPROVED LARCE YORKSHIRES A few Spring Pigs for sale yet. Am booking orders for Fall Pigs. All Pigs as represented. See stock at Teronto Foir. Address-LEVI PIKE, 08-y-OM Locust Hill, Ont



Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. Charles Brown, Drumquin P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM



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

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

50 FARMS near St. Louis, in Illinois and Mis-souri. Best climate in United States for farming purposes, with good markets. Inclose stamp for prices and descriptions. Estab-lished 1860. THOS. BETTS, 309-b-0M 535 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.



SEPTEMBER, 1891

was organized for the purpose of supplying farmers with all descriptions of goods at the lowest possible figures for CASH. We buy in large quantities for CASH, and all the profits we need is enough to pay our running expenses

Send for our price list, and then compare our prices with the CREDIT prices at your village store.

We can save you money on almost every class of goods you use, but we would especially draw your attention to these lines: Sugars, teas, and all kinds of groceries; boots and shoes; harness; stoves and scales. We are carrying a very large stock of the above, and having bought in large quantities we obtained these goods at figures that enable us to sell them at prices that will astonish you.

We are able to handle any quanity of good butter and eggs.

When you visit the exhibition call on us at 35 Colborne St., Toronto.

READ THIS CAREFULLY:

Mr. Kennedy, Grand President Patrons of Industry, after repeated visits to our warerooms, says: Mr. Manning you may refer the patrons to me in any way you think best. I believe the Grange Wholesale Supply Company is just the thing the farmers should support." 309-f-OM





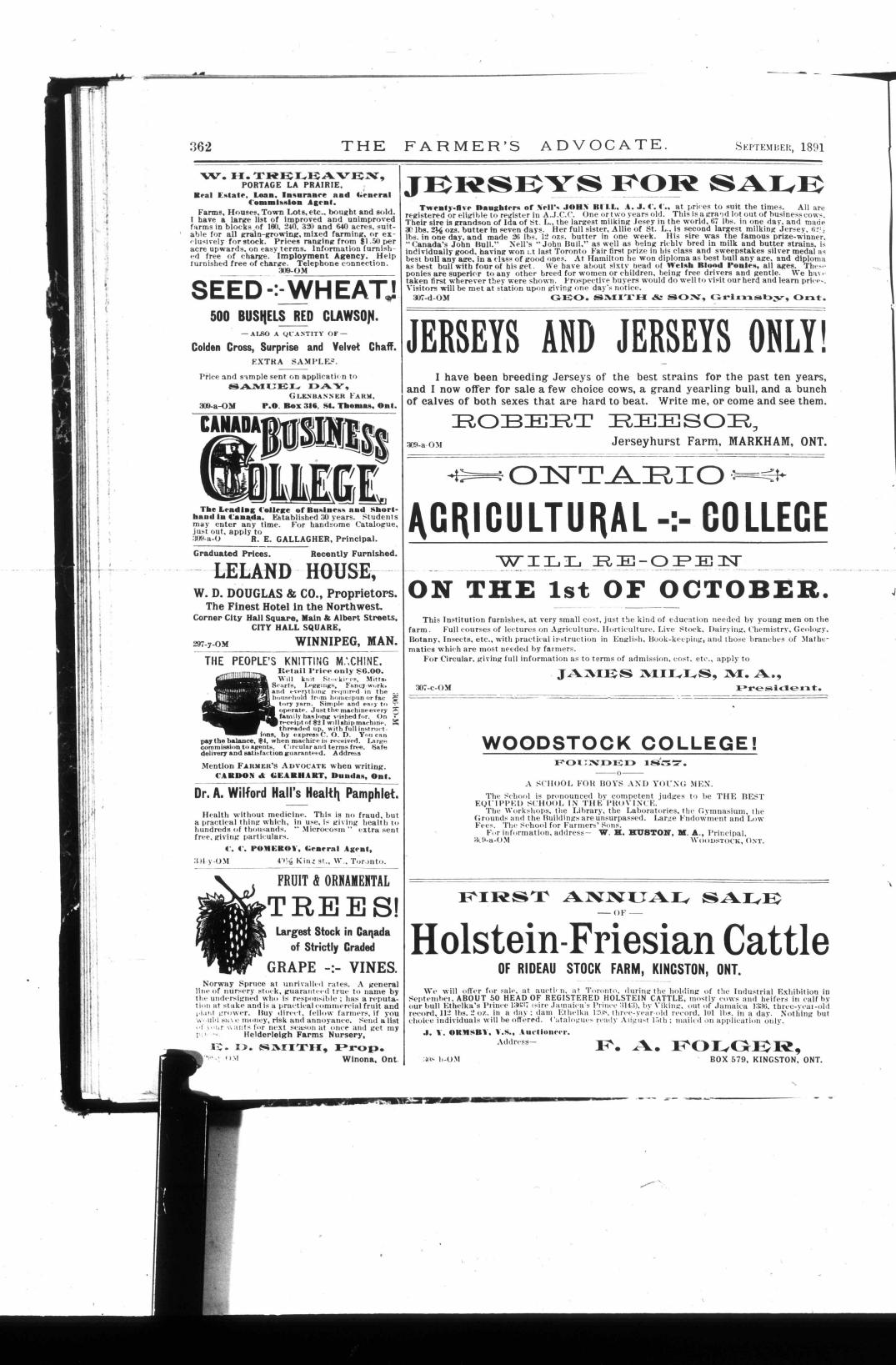


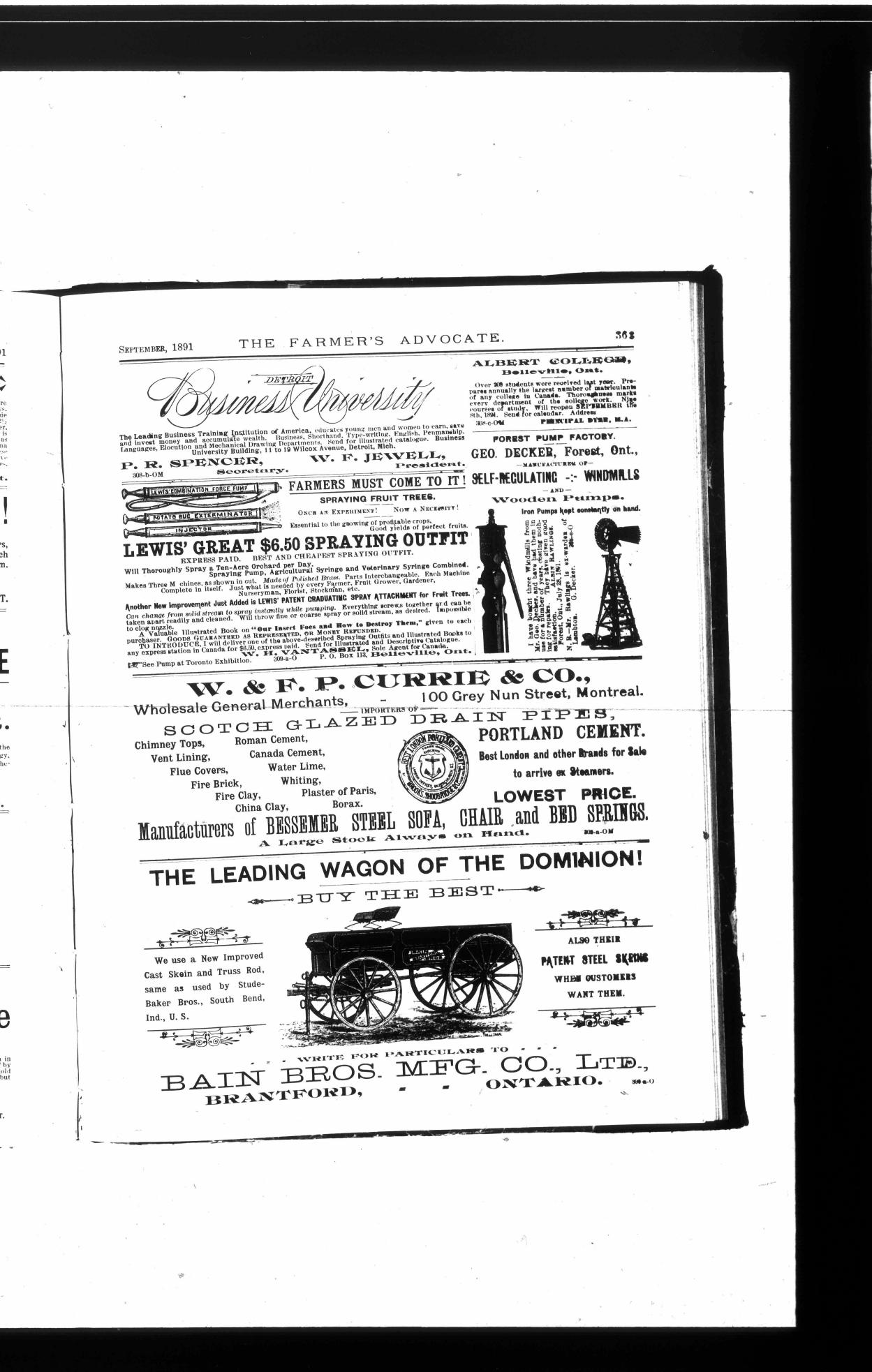


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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

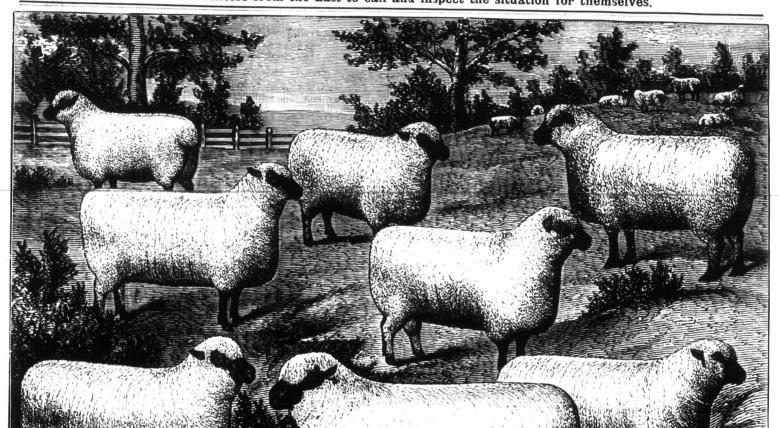
This is a thriving town at the Junction of the Souris River and Plum Creek, in Township Seven, Range Twenty-one. The town is located on the Northwest bank of the Souris River, fully 100 feet above the level of the water, giving it a most healthy and pleasant situation. It was established in 1882, and has made steady and substantial progress up to the present year, when the C. P. R. Souris Branch, running from Brandon to the Coal Fields, was put in operation, giving a fresh impetus to trade, and causing many new buildings to be erected. Souris is surrounded with an excellent wheat producing country, and farmers here for the past ten years have been more successful than in any other portion of Manitoba.

Last season there was shipped from this point, 520,000 bushels of wheat, being the largest amount from any point on the C. P. R., except Brandon. One farmer shipped 12,000 bushels of wheat grown on his own farm, and a second shipped 10,000. In both cases the farmers started without capital in 1882. The large increase in average sown, and the immense yield of No. 1 hard wheat, has caused the erection of three new elevators the present season, giving an increased elavator capacity of over 200,000 bushels.

The Glenboro' Branch of the C. P. R. will join our present railway at this point, giving us direct connection with Winnipeg and towns in Eastern Manitoba. The Souris Branch is now built to the Coal Fields, and coal will be delivered here the coming winter at \$3.25 per ton.

Building material of all kinds is as cheap here as in any part of the Province. Arrangements have been made to manufacture bricks here next season. Messrs. McCulloch & Harriet have had in operation for the past eight years a 150 bbl. roller process mill, which runs night and day the greater part of the year. A contract has been entered into to light the town with electricity, and the power is now being put in. A comfortable two-story school is built, and two teachers are employed. The Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist denominations have neat churches, and settled pastors. The hotel accommodation is equal to anything west of Winnipeg

AS A PLEASURE RESORT, Souris is now acknowledged as the most popular pleasure resort in Western Manitoba, and many excursions are run to it from towns on the main line of the C. P. R. Grounds have been prepared in a beautiful grove, where swings are erected, lacrosse and base ball grounds prepared, and boats placed on the river Land is steadily rising in value, but can yet be obtained at from \$10 to \$20 per acre. Building lots on the business streets range from \$4 per foot to \$25 per foot, according to location. Lots suitable for private residences are sold for \$100 and \$300 each. Rents are high, and the demand for buildings is good. We invite visitors from the East to call and inspect the situation for themselves.



364



THE IMPORTED RAM, PRINCE OF WALES 6590 (3825) and seven lambs, winners of the sweepstake prize, a \$50 silver cup, presented for competition at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, by the English Shropshire Association. Both ram and lambs took first place in their class at the same exhibition, and the Provincial, and other leading shows of the same vear. Bred and owned by the **HON.JOHN DRYDEN**, **Brooklim, Ont.**, who has FOR SALE a very fine lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Shropshires; also Cruickshank Shorthorns of very high quality.

THE TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF THOROUGH STEINS

Will be held by the WYTON STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION at WYTON, ONT, OCTOBER 1st, at which time a very choses lot of Holsteins, both male and female, will be offered for sale. For further particulars address W. B. SCATCHERD, ESQ., Secretary, Wyton, Ont. CO & OM



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Increase - - - - 266,987 acres. These figures are more eloquent than words, and indicate clearly the wonderful development taking place. NOT A BOOM, but certain and healthy growth

Thrive wonderfully on the nutritious grasse	Sof the prairie, and, in fact, MIXED FARM over the Province. There are still	ING is now extensively engaged	in an	
FREE HOMESTEADS in some	e parts of Manitoba.			
GUELD DAIL FOAD LAN	DS \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Ten year	's given to pay for them.		
in a sele or	leasing, from private individuals and corp	orations, at low prices, and or	i easy terms.	
NOW IS THE TIME to obtain a hon	ne in this wonderful fertile Province. Pop Fly every part of Manitoba there are now	ulation is moving in, and land is	annually increasing in	A
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12 Miles E. of Brandon on the Main Line C. P. R.

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SPLENDID WATER TO BE HAD AT FROM 12 TO 15 FEET.
Contains 3 Elevators; Capacity, 85,000 Bushels.
WELL PROVIDED WITH
CHURCHES, GENERAL STORES and SCHOOL.
VILLAGE LOTS AT PRICES THAT WILL ENSURE A PROFITABLE RETURN.
FARM LANDS FROM \$4.00 AN ACRE UPWARDS.
CHEAP FUEL! 2 TEMPERANCE HOTELS! NO LICENSED HOTEL-NONE WANTED!
ONTARIO FARMERS will find here a Suitable Place for MIXED FARMING. Further information from the C. P. R. Agent, or from any of the business men of the place.

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and

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MELITA

The Business Centre for Northwestern Manitoba

THE GATE-WAY TOWN TO THE IMMENSE COAL FIELDS OF THE SOURIS.

Melita is located in Township 4, Range 27, where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year.

dry streets at all seasons of the year. FREE HOMES.—There are still free homesteads farther west, but it is more profitable in every case to secure farms within easy reach of a live, growing town by purchase, as the prices are still low and the terms most favor-able. These lands are offered by the C. P. R. Co., the Northwest Land Co. and the Hudson Bay Co. The lands in the district are of a diversified nature, and farms can be secured either for grain-growing, mixed farming, or stock raising, as the North Autter, the South Autter, Tory Creek and Jackson's Creek flow from the west to the east, and the Souris River traverses the district from south to north, thoroughly watering the district and giving abundance of grass in the valleys. An item of the greatest importance is the fact that, owing to the early ripening qualities of the soil, the district has been practically free from frost in the past eight years, Winnipeg grain dealers asserting that the finest samples of grain come from the Melita district. come from the Melita district.

come from the Melita district. **RAPID GROWTH.**—The town is less than a year old, yet over one hundred buildings have been erected, and many are now in course of erection, all lines of business being represented. Sites have been purchased for four elevators, three of which will be built this fall, and workmen are now engaged on a roller process grist mill of 200 bbls. capacity. The C. P. R are laying out wide yards and erecting a neat depot, evidently anticipating a large trade. The town sight is owned by the C. P. R. Company; most favorable terms of purchase being granted those who build, while speculators are as far as possible excluded. Melita, now the junction of the Souris and Deloraine branches of the C. P. R., will yet become the railway centre of the southwest; and, as the country advances, many American roads will reach north, touching this point. This will be the cheapest point for coal in Manitoba, and will not cost our citizens more than \$3.00 per ton. It will also be the coal distributing point for the Province. **PURE** WATER.—It is sometimes found difficult in prairie countries to find at convenient depth a

PURE WATER.—It is sometimes found difficult in prairie countries to find at convenient depth a sufficient supply of pure well water. An abundant supply of pure spring water has been obtained near the surface on the bank of Tory Creek in the north end of the town. It is practically a flowing well, and sufficient for the needs of a city.

Dank of fory creek in the north end of the town. It is practically a nowing well, and summered for the needs of a city. AN ELM PARK.-Nature has favored Melita in the matter of a park. A bow in the river protects a grove of large elms, which has been secured as a public park, and will be improved as the town advances. The river almost surrounds the park, making a perfect rowing course. Already the C. P. R. employees have had an excursion to the grove, bringing almost 2,000 people, and as it becomes better known excursions will be run from all parts of the Province. Melita already has church and school accomodation. A chartered bank is preparing to open a branch here, and two large hotels are being built.

Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita or the southwestern district will be furnished with the same J. L. & J. CAMPBELL, or to GEO. L. DODDS, Melita.

	My Breeding Stock of Yorkshire Pigs are imported from the Noted Herds of F. Walker-Jones, Sanders Spencer, C. E. Duckering, and Joseph Ashforth. I have now the Largest Herd of this Breed in Canada, and have a very choice lot
-	for the Fall Trade. Pairs furnished not akin. All Stock registered and guaran- teed to be as described. Nothing but Choice Stock shipped.
 N.	THE OLD HOME OF THE LARGEST HERD
)a	IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
D ! 	Don't forget to look up the Grange Herd. Prices to sale timest development of the second develop
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367

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. SEPTEMBER, 1891 368 Improved Large White Yorkshires! → MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, OAKVILLE. **ONTARIO** Have a Herd of Over 100 Head, Chiefly from C. E. Duckering's Herd Several Very Fine Imported Sows, Sows in Pig, and Pigs of All Ages for Sale at Rock bottom Prices. LOOK FOR EXHIBIT AT TORONTO AND LONDON. POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE AND TELEPHONE OFFICE, OAKVILLE, ONT. A Good Pig with a Straight Pedigree at a Fair Price. When the weil-known firm of Ormsby & Chapman dissolved partnerphip last spring THE PIONEER HERD DR. J. Y. ORMSBY IMPORTED -:- LARGE -:- YORKSHIRES PURCHASED FOR is acknowledged to be THE PIONEER HERD THE OLDEST HERD IN AMERICA of this famous breed. Our importations are all selected with great care from the best berds in England. ALL THE FIRST PRIZE PIGS owned by the late firm, of which he was the founder, including the famous Champion Boar "Pat" (40). WE SPARE NO EXPENSE TO GET THE BEST. EVERY PEDIGREE GUARANTEED CORRECT. Prices quoted for pigs of this breed in any quantity from one to a carload. Address-**GRANGE COTTAGE**, J. Y. ORMSBY, STREETSVILLE, ONT. 309-a-OM McCRECOR, MAN. 78 MILES WEST OF WINNIPEG.

250

INHABITANTSI

2 Churches, School, 2 Hotels, General Stores, Doctor, 2 Halls, Bank, Grist Mill, &c., &c.

WATER SPLENDID, 12 TO 18 FEET.

VILLAGE LOTS, from \$40 to \$150 a Lot. FARM LANDS, from \$3.50 to \$15 an Acre.

Fine Farms for Wheat raising and Mixed Farming.

Ontario farmers wishing to settle in Manitoba should see the place and judge for themselves.

Full and reliable information will be gladly given to all inquiries by application to MR. T. R. VARDON, Postmaster, or any of the business men, in the place. 309-a-OM

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MANITOBA FARMS.

Do you want to buy an improved or unimproved farm in Manitoba? We make a specialty of farm lands, and can locate you in any part of the Province.

Write to us for our list of lands or let us know where you would like to locate and we will point you to a place suited to your requirements.

If you have lands for sale send us description, price and terms.

Valuations and inspections made, and estates Loans negotiated on farm lands. managed for non-residents.

Correpondents throughout Ontario and Manitoba.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS:

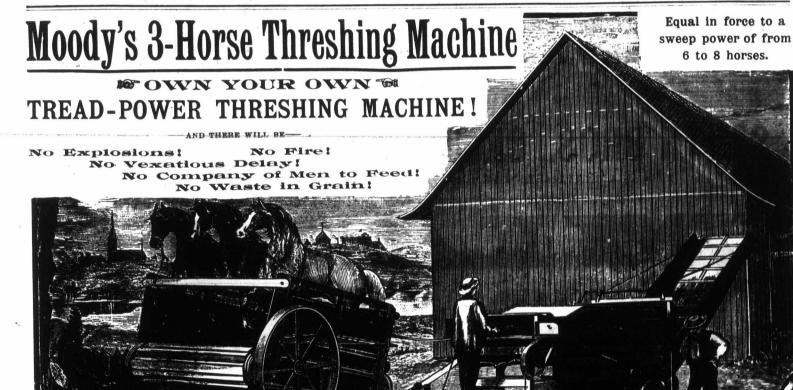
WAUGH & OSBORNE,

P. O. BOX 253.

496 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Insurance, Real Estate and General Agents,

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VARDON, Μ

The Steam Thresher man cannot be in two places at the one time, so you must be patient. You are expecting wet weather, or you are expecting hard frost, or you want in the worst way to turn your grain into money immediately. These, or any one of a dozen other contingencies, may happen to you, but that won't make the Steam Thresher come any quicker. The only way to overcome these difficulties is to own your own threshing machine. When all the conditions are favorable, our 3-Horse Machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels of oats per hour, and other grain in proportion. This is a machine which is much needed in the Northwest. Write for catalogue and prices. 309-a-OM MATTHEW MOODY & SONS, Terretonne, Que.

EVERYBODY. FOR LAND

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

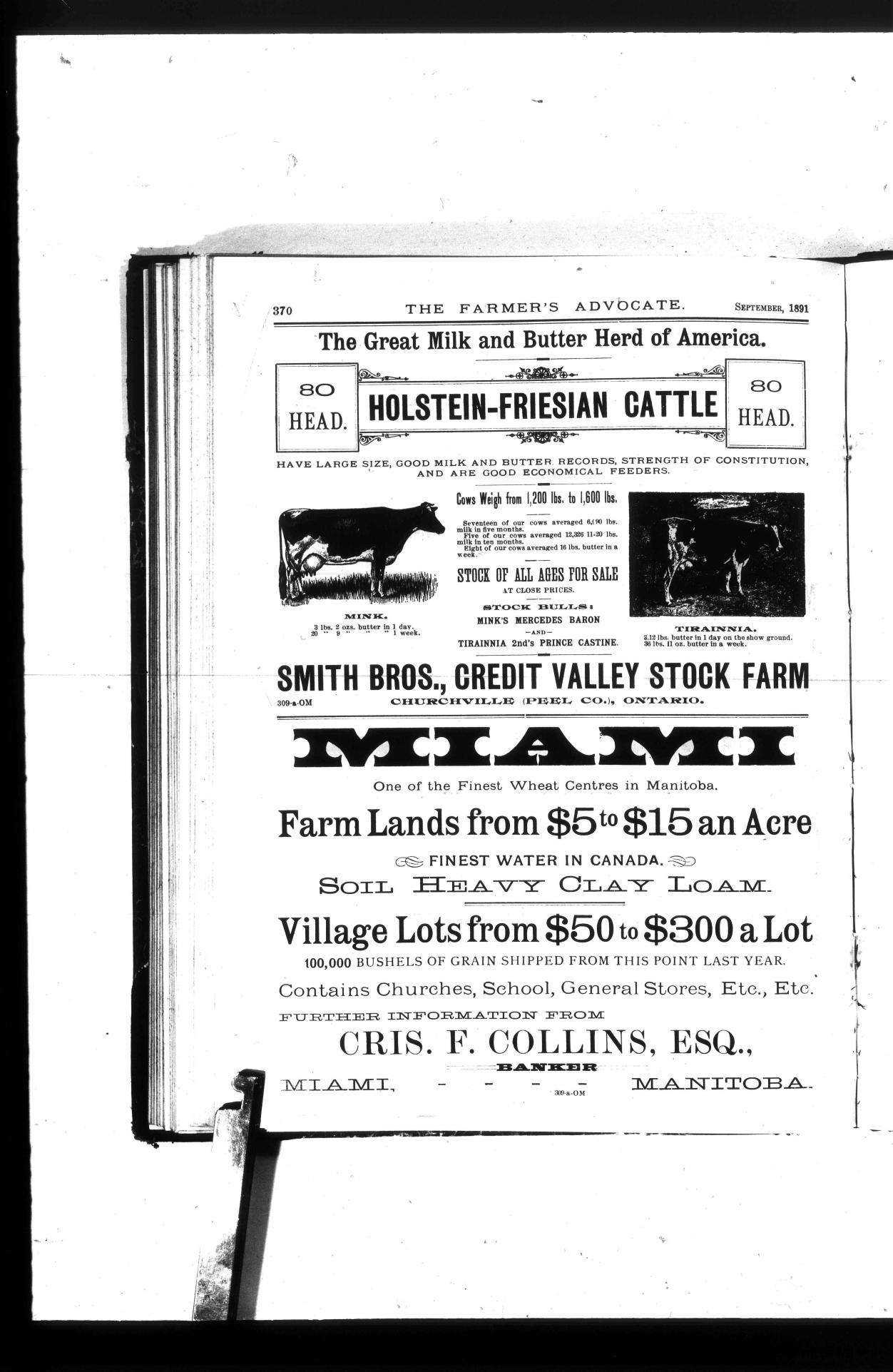
CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. PURE WATER!

GOOD SOIL!

AMPLE FUEL!

The construction of the Calgary & Edmonton Bailway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry, has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company.



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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

RAPID CITY. Manitoba's Future Manufacturing Town.

RAPID CITY is situated on the banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, in Township 13, Range 19, and is richly endowed by nature in facilities for becoming an important manufacturing centre. The Saskatchewan River rises in the Riding Mountains to the north, and flows southwestward between high banks, forming many rapids and making excellent water-power. In no place in the Province has nature done more, as far as power is concerned, to encourage manufacturing, and all that is required is capital to develop these resources and make this section a hive of industry.

Already we have established here and driven by water-power one of the finest roller process mills in the Province, which runs almost throughout the year night and day. Adjoining the grist mill, and operated by the same power, is the best equipped woollen mill in Manitoba, employing twenty-four hands, and working overtime all the season. It continues to improve every season, and new machinery is added as fast as the business will warrant. This mill has been the means of inducing many farmers to add sheep to their farm stock, which they find one of the most profitable

investments, the mill buying all wool coming to them according to its merits. There are spruce forests on the Riding Mountains, and logs are brought down to a mill at this point. They are able to sell all lumber as fast as manufactured, as the prices are as low as at any point in the Province.

Building material of other kinds, such as stone, lime and brick, are convenient, and are to be obtained at very moderate prices, The bricks are white in color and excellent in quality, made from an exhaustless clay bank a half mile from town.

Fuel is convenient, wood being delivered at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cord. Coal will be secured the coming year at \$4.00 per ton.

Railway facilities are complete, a choice of routes being open to the traveller or shipper either east or west, the Manitoba & Northwestern traversing the northern portion of the Province, and running in a direct line to Prince Albert, and the Northwest Central connecting with the C. P. R. at Brandon affords an alternative route either east or west. The Great Northwest Central will also provide a third route to the west, between the C. P. R. and Manitoba Northwestern, so that no point in the whole northwestern country will have the same facilities for the distribution of manufactures. The town is so situated that the connection soon to be established between the railway systems of Western Manitoba and the Hudson Bay line must pass on our line now connected to the north.

MIXED FARMING.-This is the safest system of farming to engage in. Cattle fatten on the nutritious grasses which grow so abundantly on the prairie, and a quality of beef is produced equal to the stall-fed animals of the east. There is no danger of the farmer being left embarrassed who has every year for sale a number of cattle, sheep and pigs, even should his grain crop not give results expected. We claim for the municipality of Saskatchewan that no district in Manitoba or the Territories affords greater advantages for the man of capital or the man of limited means. On account of it being at a distance from the main line of the C. P. Railway this fertile district has been overlooked, which accounts for the large extent of excellent farming lands yet to be procured at such low rates. There is room here for thousands of pushing, active farmers from Eastern Canada, or from Europe, who can secure good farms convenient to railway stations, mills, etc., at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per acre, and on such easy terms of payment that any healthy, active man need not be without a home of his own. If such men will bring their families and settle in our midst they will find kind neighbors already settled, who will be glad to assist them in forming homes in a country unsurpassed for healthfulness of climate or diversity of resource.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.—Wild fowls, geese, ducks, prairie chickens, snipe, plover, etc., are abundant, the beautiful ponds and bluffs making a natural breeding ground. Deer are plentiful to the north in the mountains.

The Town of Rapid City has grown steadily since 1882, and is advancing more the present season than ever before.

We do not claim for this section that it equals in advantage for grain growing alone the open prairie or wide stretches of plains to the south and east, but for mixed farming our uplands and valleys, our fresh water ponds and our bluffs are unsurpassed. This system of mixed farming has been proven in past years to give the most satisfactory results, and many of our farmers have furnished steers for beef (grass-fed) which have been acknowledged by Winnipeg butchers to be the best entering their market. The nature of the country also admits of great possibilities in dairying, and the amounts to be realized in this respect will be very large in the near future. While it may be considered by some a short road to wealth by growing an extensive crop of wheat, still the chances are ten to one against the farmer: while a system of mixed farming is one which is certain to give substantial results EVERY SEASON.

The schools are thoroughly equipped with all the latest requirements used in the art of teaching, and are conducted by the most competent and painstaking teachers which can be procured. All denominations have their places of worship, there being no less than five churches, besides a corps of the Salvation Army.

The hotel accommodation is as good as is found in the Province.

Any readers of the above who wish fuller information about this district may write to the undersigned, who will gladly answer all correspondence.

JAMES ROGERSON.

MALCOLM TURRIFF, CLERK, SASKATCHEWAN.

309a-O-M

CLERK, RAPID CITY.

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when out of gear, is a per-

fect self-regulator, with uniform and noiseless

motion, and can be made

The plans of insurance operated by the Manufacturers' Life are universally admitted to be not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive

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