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FOUNDED 1866.

THE FARMER'S ABYOCATE \& HOME MAGALIINE tue leadng agriouitvoki jovranal in the dominton. Publishifd by
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John weld, Manager F. W. honson, Editor.

 ablication in Cinada.




THE FARMERP ADVOCATK or
THE WLLJAM WELD CO
LoNDON, ONT..
Gditorial.

## The William Weld Company

 (Limited).As will be seen by our business announcemen in this issue, the publication of the Farmer's Advocate and all business pertaining to it has been taken over by the joint stock company antly known as The Wilijan Weld Company (Limited). This, however, is not a new arrangement, but has been under consideration for the last three 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 part of the stock of the Company is con 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 vears, and Assistant Editor for three years previously. © At the first meeting of the Share. oolders the following members were elected the Directors of the Company :- William Stephen

Weld (President), John Weld, F. W. Hodson, Weld (President), John Weld,
The policy of the Advocate will be in the future what it has been in the past, fearless and independent. All the energy previously dis played will be continued in every department. Our staff of contributors is very complete, all of them practical and successful men. We trust that the patronage which has been extended to the Farmer's Advocate in the past may be continued. We, in turn, promise that the Advocate will continue to merit the support of every intelligent farmer.

## A Matter for Most Serious Con-

 sideration.ree importation of ambrican cattle in to canada-the possibility of canadian cattle being sched Though not generally known by the people of Canada, it has for some time been the custom of our government to allow the shipment of American cattle in bond through Caiad Srom one point to another in the critod states These cattle are taken in Candian territory two intermediate points in Canalatrese regula. and fed and watered. Not content with thus tions are our herds to great danger, pressure exposing cor time been brought to bear on the government at Ottawa to allow American cattle to be imported into Canada to be slaught ered by an Abattoir Company, who desire to carry on business at Three Rivers, P.Q. If this privilege is allowed at Three Rivers it cannot consistently be refused at any other point, which means the free admission of Ameri can 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 p duce beef, mutton, pork, butter and cheese. is the policy of the present ad. allow manufacturess to import the free, and to protect the prodertofore been made article. The farmer has they, above all n exception in the class who need protection thers, are to day bay to the contrary, cost. Wrat can and are in a bad wal. he farmers 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 Abattoir Company. The Premier, the Hon. Mr.

Abbott, in speaking of this subject on August 24th, said :-
" The government see no serious difference between allowing the importation of these cattle into Canada to be slaughtered for export and the privileges of transit hereto with the Imperial shippers. Corrops subject had led to the draft. authorities on aian ing by the tom nforion in the shipment of these oattle into Terds These regulations had been submitted to the Imperial Privy Council, which had declared them in every way satisfactory for the purpose intended. Although the government had not yet finally decided the question, I can announce that within a few years, in all probability, there will be established at several points in Canada large meat packing concerns, and a large number of prominent cattle men were desirons of starting an enterprise of this character."
It would be interesting to know who are these prominent cattle men" referred to by the Premier; ot Canadians, coras of the Americans exceedould well to be allowed thus to ship their cattle gly arposing our herds to all the liseases so common in the U. S. A. This in reciprocity with a vengeance ; it is the kind of eciprocity Canadian farmers do not want. Does ny sane person believe Americans would allow Canadians a similar privilege? Certainly not. Brother Jonathan is too wide-awake. All pack ing houses in his domains are supplied by Amer can farmers, although better cattle at a cheaper price could frequently be boughtin the Casaadian Northwest. Such cattle would be always sonly and healthy, while American diseased. We find Canadians Then why give out from the American mivilege they refuse Can the $A$ merican farntir $\mathbf{C o m p a n y}$ at Three Rivers can adians? Tio with good, healthy Canadian stock which is now old 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 Co alian American cattle access to our nod all their farmers should be encourag tor coarse grains, and even to to induce them to do
so will be a national blessing, increasing the fertinty of our farms and enriching our farmers,
on whom the prosperity of the Dominion depends. Should American cattle be imported certainly have a even for export alone, it will Canadian live stock, as they will the price of pete with the poorer grades of Ame to comand sell for an equal price ; or cattle, if allowed to come in, will supply the entire number killed by such cornely that proposed at Three Rivers.
Americans have tried for a long time to ship their inferior goods abroad under the name of not going to now aid them in this nefarions design, thus injurng the good name of Canada abroad. Looking at the question from a sani tary point of view our government ought at nce to prohibit American cattle from passing hrough Canadian territory as heretofore, except hose that have been duly quarantined, as required by cattle arriving from Europe. The Americans have long been anxious to obtain free C Canadians, good reasons. Failing in gaining access the ndeavored to have us also scheduled. If the length and breadth of their cattle through the oor owener of Canada, as now proposed diseased, and we will own herds will soon be English market, now worth $\$ 2000,000$ to the o Canadian cattle growers. If Cina annuall were scheduled and had to be killed on landin our best bullocks would be worth $\$ 20$ per head attle trade would now receiving. The store discussed by farmers whether cattle pays now. What would become of the industry if we lost he English market? For many years pleuro peumonia prevailed only in a few seaboard practice as the Canadian gut by as innocent oses, it was scattered far and wide, not onl learo-pneumonia, but other diseases to be radod also, as the folowing extract, just cut
MORE SICK CATtLE.
"Burlington, Iowa. The mysterious hoof and
mouth disease that is so prevalent among cattle in
Northwestern Iowa is in full force ind Northwestern Iowa is in full fore in Des colto ine
Cunty, nearly woo cases having been reported The disease is found in all parts of theen reotrorted.
 healthful supply of have been attacked greatly diminished. The the
State Veterinarian has been notified of the sitna tion, a and has simaninified his bis intentiontion of of the situa
the trouble. There investigation
 poople through the use of the milk frosult to the the
cows. as aus
un
 arain during couvalescence. There is more danger
in the milk drawn at such time, as has been demonstrated in the oase of oalives, whichas beeme sem-
after having been allo wed to suckle from con sick morr.

Some of these diseases are terribly infectious, Writing of pleuro-pneumonia, Prof. James Law, work writes
exceedingly conion through infected buildings is so
eneded for that an apology would
 minylery stables, where the eatele of of many ownors
 caler has kept an infected auimal in his place he an
continues for months or years to disseminate cattle
that infect others. though it may be impossiht to
find
 Hobn Miller, Farmingdale, L. I. I. traded with a
Brooklyn dealer, January ist. 1879 , for a cow
whice
 after purchased another ocw, and placed her in the
same stable, but she also sickened and died. After
this, he this, he placed a calf in the stable, but this also
perished; and at the present the stable remains un
occupped. CMrs. P. Gregory, 12th street, Brooklyn, had two
cows and one calf in her stable in the end of Fe
ruary, 1879 . When ruary, 1879 . When visited, one cow was very sick,
and both were destroyed, the stal and both were destroved the stable being after
wards washen with disinfectant liquids. The calf wa
disposed of $f$ for vea

 siauphtered, showed the characteristic lesions
lung fever.
 Holliban, who bought in fresh cows to Pome tric
these he
 and went to the stables, witt our permits. furnishe
found to hanationt have the Augast 19th four cows wer 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 du quarantine.
The same authority writes that the infectious cature of the manure is certain, and cítes the




 ase. Mr. K... her neighbor, who had visited an
andled her first sick cow, has since lost one out his herd
lesions.
oxample of this medium of contagion that Australia
wwes her presen Shorthorn eosent bovine lung pestilence. In 18599
England into was imported by Mr. Boode fron affected with the lung plague. All of mund to be
cattle were killed and paid
Cion
 averted. It happened that the danker had been
who worked his ox teams owe thar at thate theter


 fenced pastures, the heamedth at arazed where the un-
and infected had preeeded them, whe soon
areater part of that iment in the grast of that immerse islan
iThis relentless pest.
around metrothod is a fruitful source of infection
ant ownes and vilages. The cattle of different owners are turned out in summer on the
conimons and unbuilt lots of the city and suburbe
and even if headed by an attendant or staked ons
aiven Where spot, they op in suce stessive days on places
inhale the dead thave been hefore them, and inhaie the deadiy contagium, from which the o
thinks he has been carefully guarding them
i" Wher of Wherever the practice of pasturing the work of exterminating the disease is most seriously pense to the state is is indefinitely fentile, the ex-
prolo prolonged, and the hope of any future riddanane of
the pestilence is rendered extremely problematical
". Conter stace whion through Pasture or Fodder.-An In-
in east Loth oame onder the author's observation
in 186 was nearly allied to the above. On the Beil
estate the deer park was not

 That the infection came from the field was ungues
were often from farms near by, where deer-park
 ittality of the virus.
"There is much difference of opinion with regard
to the po ore of the virus to resist ordinary de
struetive influences. In than struetive influences, In many cases the free
exposure of an infecied place for three or four
months to the antion of the air has terifor hat fresh stock have been introduced with im
punity th the
diuced in which other hand, instances can be be matle have bea
 rree access of the airied up and covered from the the in very dry and clos
buildings in those havina rotten wood work.
deep dut-filled cracks in the maso hose wit hit the space beneath masonry and arden floo
it clings with the buildings contain piles on occity, A, sain, whe
fodder or clothing ed and preserved for a much longered upe secre, than
left quite tompty. In these last it is preserved jue

"As carried throuph the air the distance at which
the virus retains itsinfecting ropeprties varies much
with varyini sing conditions. The author has seen sick herd separated from a healthy one hy by net mor
lhan fifteen yards and a moderately close boar
Cnce of

 out any known means of conver distance with
objects.
oboll quotes
aim
aim to
 up on light objects, like feathers, papers, stran dried
hay, which could be borne on the wind. This from

Should American cattle be allowed to pass through Canada how can the manure be prethe milum becoming scattered at times along the railway tracks where, frequently, Canadian posed of son grazing, and how will it be disIn ion
American cattlese facts, we again repeat, Canada exceptle should not be allowed to enter least to that imparal at Europe. The farmers on animals coming from firmly together in the demada should stand cluded. This is a question that they be exPatrons of Industry, and the the Grange, the to take up and discuss. Farmers Alliance breeders should everywhere rise their stock against the proposed innovation, and also vorad that American cattle be no more carried through Canadian territory in bond

## Free Entry of American Cattle.

 To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate. SIR.-May I call your attention to the statementthat the ogovernment are about granting a certain colt the government are about granting a eertain
 to be brought in without prejudicing Canadian
coatte interests. WWe all know the value to Cana.
dian breeders of the market in England. Our oattle are I believe, at present the only ones that have
that privilege worthas 1 have heard estimated in

 a pronounced Free Trader, and he, as a very large
land owner. whose interests are with the Eneligh
fand Iarmera
our ca
have
a have some such only chance to do so is to to mould be offered
if American cattle were aalowed in Canada,
 Commissioners to remove it. I cant think our
Ministor of Arricutture is well advised in the mat-
It it seems to me like selling our birthright for a mess of pottape This company could certainly
live without establishing abattoirs at Three Rivers. live wrilways coulc carty the dead meat as well as.
the raitle, and vet. for the benefit of the few, the


A Serious Matter.

Times says:-Sir Charles
upper is financially interested in the success of Tupper is financially interested in ty
the Three Rivers Abattoir Company
-

Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.
All who know Professor C. C. James, the newly
appointel Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, agree in saying that he is a man well been selected to fill.
Prof. James is a young man, twenty-eight years of age, born and brought up in the county of Lennox, Ont. His father was of Irish descent ed Empire Loyalist families whosettled in the Bay of Quinte district after the American Revolution Mr. James received his early education in the Napanee high school wher year 1879. At the latter date he entered Vic toria University, and in 1-83 took his B. A degree. During his college course he gave special attention to chemistry under Dr. E.
Haanel, who has turned out so many strong men in that department. At his final examination
earing of bow to all his points. No one knows better chemistry simple, interesting, and profitable to all classes of ple, Such is the tostimony of ollege students and of practical men through. at the province, who have had the pleasure of listening to Professor James's able and scholarly ectures and addresses at Farmers' Institutes ithin the last six years.
During his occupancy of the chair of chemistry t Guelph, Professor James took a leading part in ecturing to the Guelph Scientific Society, and published a number of valuable bulletins on narl, drainage waters, salt, ashes, phosphates, bran, ensilage, sugar beets, milk testing, etc. all of which was a good preparation for the im portant 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
 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 1853 Mr . James was employed as a master in the Cobourg collegiate institute, and in 1886 was appoincular College In this latter Ontario Agrical Pal position, so ar as we caties of his department to has discing entire satisfaction of the students, the president of the college, and the province at large. ren Professor James is not merely a chemist, bu
man of broad information, with a knowledge a man of broad information, wiess, and a good deal of tact and executive abiiity. He is also a ready writer and a plcasing and effective public speaker, who possesses in a rare degree the power speaker, who possesses sery 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 lestures and see the practical $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { not help thinking that the want of change of }\end{aligned}\right.$
soed has had much to do with the light yield of barley in many parts of the province. While wheat, oats and peas to necessity, changed our wheat, oats and peas to suit the different sections newed vigor by the introduction of hybrid wheats, imported osts, seedling pot of along the whole line of staple ness and neglect has marked the selection 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 therebr antipathy to improvement, which may attach itself to commanities 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 harvest ing 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 yild very well indeed.
Chovalier was ready to cut, but was badly lodged with the storm. It was a moderately
close crop. Early Bla
some parts for feed, was short has been grown in some parts for feed, was short in the straw comand 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
Duck Bill was not true to name on the plot here, and another two-rowed sort had been sown under this name. The barley in this plot was had a long beard and a very was short; the head short head, having nothing grainsiu à rather mend it, and quite different from the A very different sort from the the Duck Bill. American variety called Saltzer's Camed is an Prolific ; this is two-rowed. The had 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 six-
rowed, $a$ vigorons rowed, 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 Kinnakula, imported from Sweden, has the
longest and stiffest straw of any variety longest and stiffest straw of any variety on
these grounds. It has a very long two rowed these grounds. It has a very long two-rowed
head, grows a very heavy, close, straight crop, head, grows a very heavy, close, straight crop,
and from present appearances it should yield
immense quantity of grain, withstanding the severest storms without lodging. It has a very
striking appearance while growing, easily dis striking appearance while growing, easily disNanged 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 he sorts we were highly impressed we would name them in the following order: 1st, KinnaProlific ; any of these are worthy of a trial by those who grow barley
spring wheat.
Although this grain has not occupied as high a position in regards number of bushels produced, compared with that of fall wheat, throughout the our agricultural wealth. With regard to the number of bushels, the average annual production of spring wheat for the ten years, ending 1590 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 neces sity for payingmore attention to the cultivation,o 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 ittle over 15 bushels, nearly a quarter less; although this is a good showing, compared with lines, still there is room for an immense improve ment 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 25 per cent. to the present production. Think of 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. These that are aid Ottawa come to our relief. These that are aim-
ing to make farming profitable should watch the ing to make farming profitable should watch the
test of the yield closely. At Guelph over 50 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 steking for the hest class of information mention for the imme deserves 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 introduced from the Ottawa Experimental Station, is not as good-thinner on the ground, the straw weaker and the quality of
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 earded, up the bushes; the head is heavily also bearded, is 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 haff, moderately stiff in the straw, and should ield fairly; the berry is small but plump. Manitoulin is also a moderately good-looking heat a straw moderately stiff, with fair length; mproved bald, shows, but this late. Holborn, i thought so highly of when this year ; was not now promises well , the straw is bright out. It and should yield well ; medium bend stiff black chaff; the head is good, bot the ground. White Russian was late hers. thin on head is long, but the grains to for apart and does not appear to be reliable every year. Sas katchewan Fife appeared to us much the . Sas 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, sid grows more elosely 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 numbers of the date, others, among which are heard from Comported sorts, may yet be obtained las mentioned by thosen, ent seed farms. To summarize. Con differ Huison's Bearded, to our minds Corado and 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 he selection of seed, but by careless cultivation. Any field on the farm is thought good enough it will surely is run down by excessive cropping, rass, oats ghould oats ; if it is foul with couch sass, oats shonld grow ; if thistles, mustard or tirely hide a crop of peas still it it would en oats, so some reason. Farmers who would nor think of sowing a field to the other would 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 culti vation. Again, it is the most important of all our spring grains, something over $60,000,000$ Province of the average annual produce of th
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 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 or 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 prese, in a a have the advantago a orts ought to berlist in cultivation and have are among the chacteristics, 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, Amer 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 heary, althoug 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, 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 mize ; 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 ripen about the same time. 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 similar. The first of these is White Cave ; it
has a close, large head, being heavy, thin-skinned berry. This sort has a strong straw; in good land will average at least $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and grows very close, is later than the last named, but is a very handsome grower, with strong straw, large, close growing head, and promises a most abundant
yield. Early Gotheland, one of the latest intro ductions, 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, productive
ness and good milling and good straw. All ness and good milling and good straw. Ah
points considered, we think any of these are in advance of those previously mentioned. Black oats, which are such favorites for feed , he ahite.
represented by different groups, as in the whit represented by different groups, as in the whity
Of the branching sorts that are hight mended from their success in comparison with thers, there are four French varieties, three o sidered as one. These are the Black Etampe, Chenaile and Joanette. This oat grows very thick on the ground ; to this its wonderful pro ducing powers may be attributed. They for straw is extremely fine, moderately stiff; will suit soms localities very well, particularly as it seems
perfectly hardy. The crop is very striking; the perfectly hardy. The crop is very striking; 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
sort, is very similar to the three mentioned above,
but is a little longer in the straw and a slightl ht is a little longer in the straw and a slightl
nore vigorous grower. Nubian Black and Blact Champion are also very similar-each makes thick, close growth, produces large, well-shaped
heads; these should yield well in suitable local ities. The straw is long and strong, and gives a eavy weight per acre.
Black Tartarian, an old, reliable sort that is very popular in many sections of the country, ani
nore generally known than any other, has for years held a prominent place among the heary
yiers. The head is close-is generally termed ielders. The head is close-is generally termed
main oat. Wherever the soil is suitable it main oat. Whenerever the per acre; the straw gives is particularly good, and the grain thin kinned, but the seed requires frequent renewing
importation, as it quickly deteriorates after y importation,
the second year.
central exprrimental farm, ottawa. In our next issue will be published particulars of the grain tested this year at the Central Ex

## Toronto's Great Fair.

A few days will see Toronto's Great Industrial Fair in full swing. Tens of thousands of the Churching commnity whe theat fair would be a los Churches, fford. 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 infor mation. For instance, the travelling practica dairy from the Guelph Agricultural College will have commodious quarters on the grounds. Some of the professors will be present and deliver ectures every day on that interesting theme "The Dairy," and butter and cheese-making. Then, again, the Ontario Creamery Associatio has arranged to have a practical man, Mr. Mark Sprague, of Amherstburg, in attendance. After the judging Mr. Sprague will explain to visitor "why" certain exhibis rech alt prize, anm others second or third. Mormation can there be obtained, not makers, but also by butter-users
The new horticultural building, just completed, excels, an fitted up on the most improved Domin. and scientific priciples, mend structure. Those interested in the live stock department will be glad to learn that over eleven hundred head of cattle, sheep and pig have already been entered, and as many horses, The cattle include all the best herds in the country. Amongst these may be men tioned the following, space not admitting of a more extended list:-J. \& W. Russell, Rich mond Hill ; H. \& W. Smith, Hay ; F. A. Fen ing, Toronto ; M. H. Con W W James McCormack, Kockton, W. Rolph, Stock ham; G. Osborne, Kin Kill Eden Mills: Farm, Pickering, W. Wen Samuel Harper, Cote la Visitation ; Thos. A. Mcl. Hellevue ; A. C. Haliman, New Dundee ; and Smith Bros., Churchville. The Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agricul ture has intimated his intention of exhibiting his fine pens of Shropshire sheep. He will not this time compete for any of the prizes, however, purpose of exhibiting them
Another interesting feature this year will be
he Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farm xhibits, and the collections promise to be most interesting.
The Wairnd Ranch, away amongst the foo hills of the Rockies, will send an exhibit of ranch-bred horses, including agricultural and heavy draught animals. During the exhibitio Mr. F. A. Folger, of the well-known Ridea Stock Farm, Kingston, will hold a sale of be tween forty and fifty head of Holstein catto This is something the farmer should make note of.
Every day the horse ring will present a scene of activity and amusement from morniug till night, never before equaled at any fair on the continent. Among the sports will be and " Equestria, or Eaglo induch Thayer's pastimes of anceful horses. There will be troupe ras military sports and gladiatorial chantests, 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 ould 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 musement or instruction they will find every musement or instruction they till dewy eve fille with just exactly what they are in search of

The Exhibition.
From present indications the Winnipeg exhibition, commencing Sept. 28th, will be a com plete success. Win some matters, the intense
 dhire the leadng exhibition, has thus far overcome all obstacles. The Canadian Pacific Railway ha 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 hea 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 and no pains have been spared in securing juage fully qualified to pass upon thed Cheap rates have bould eem there is nothing left railways, and woll in undone that has the orition a succes.

## Glenboro Summer Fair

To the Editor of the Farmer's Ajvochte. Our Society held their exhibition of hive stock on July 17th, a new departure for us, which was a pronounced success. There were entries of live stock, the quality of which showed a marked improvement over any previo the past Our Society has been at a great expense lhing at an year, having erected a commodio expense of some $\$ 10$. Wexibition of grain, roots, Nores and fine arts.

Faithfully Yours,
Frid. Axford, Sec-Treas.,

## 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 show has always been ing through of a number of hitherto prominent fairs, manufacturers must patronize po or lose the advertising which they are so anxious to lose 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 instruetion 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 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, firework
It has been decided to., etc.
the prize list in classes 4 and 5 conditions of 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 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 wood, has some forty-five broncho mares, about
thirty two and one-year-old geldings and fillios, and about twenty spring colts. Mr. De Langle
is breeding to Shire and Clyde sires. is breeding to Shire and Clyde sires.
Mr. P. H. Currie of the same neighborhood
owns about 100 mares, and some thirty colts owns about 100 mares, and some thirty colts.
Mr. Currie is breeding his mares to an imported Clyde horse, Donald Harpper, purchased from Mr.
from Mr. A. Edmunds, of from Mr. A. Edmunds, of lirandon. Mr. Currie
sold last year the valuable Llood horse, Clande sold
boye.

## 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 find their way to parliament, while many lawyers, doctors, and merchants are sent to re present 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, bevanse 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 govern,
ment and make their wants known. Ther do nent and make their wants known. Thev do
not go as private individuals, but as representa-
tives of an association which controls many votes; they usist in the name of these many 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 for your bestititeerests ; then be united and firm in demanding it ; throw away all party allegiance, and with all your strength work for the
good of yourselves-the farmers. Such a coill of yourselves-the farmers. Such a course
a blessing to the nation, but will be bitterly opposed by all party politicians, who
will slander your efforts in every possible way, 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 strength will fall in line. The body known as
the "Patrons of Industry," are at the present
time flourishing in the Provine of Onterio time flourishing in the Province of Ontario We 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 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 ing, but by mutual efforts they will advance as

Agricultural Writers.

## The beautiful stanza from Gray's Elegy

Full many a pem of purest ray serene
Full many a rose is left to to blush unseen,
is in few instances better oxemplified than, 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 certain extent, affording as they do an opportun-
ity for expression of thought by these men ity for expression of thought by these men,
which, did they imagine was to be printed and
distributed to Whistributed to six or seven thousand of their
fell fellows, would be forever unexpressed.
The secretary of the Crystal City The secretary of the Crystal City Farmers' cate a paper on dairying, written by a Mr
James Smith James Smith, who would, no douth, have shrunk
from writing an article for an agricultural paper from writing an article for an agricultural paper,
and who, in all probability, never wrote a line for and who, in all probability, never wrote a line for
a paper of any kind in his life. The essay was
published, published, and several readers of the Advocate
referred to it as especially valuable. Later two 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, have read this paper on dairying. Further,
each effort improves the writer, and as he writes
his thinking hach thinking prowess the writer, and as he writes
his and new ideas
develop. His neighbor, too, stimulated Levert, and, possibly with a too stifimulated by the
takent 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 practical farmers without regard to penmanship,
spelling or construction ot spelling or construction of sentences. The ideas
are what we want.


## 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. wheat has been som is increasing. Ladoga wheat has been somewhat extensively sown this
year. Among the leading stock be mentioned Col. Lake, of Winmar owners may Mr. J. S. McDonell, who owns a Shorthorn be; and cow and about sixty head of cattle ; Mr. 0 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 inverted an Grenfell, have invented an automatic animal trap for the killing of gophers or other small
animals. The trap is encased in a 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 smal 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 thereon.
Some six miles to the northeast of Wolseley is
the Conmee Farm, owned by the Conmee Farm, owned by James Conmee,
Esq., M. L. A., Port Arthur. der the management of Mr. M. Mce farm is under the management of Mr. M. McLelland. It 2,800 acres of which is broks land, about consisting of wood, pasture and hay ainder About 400 acres are under crop hay lands. whest, 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-
ant Forks Cheese Factory has been recently thriving settlements of Strathcarrol, Springopened. To the north of the Qu'Appelle River, brook and Edgeley Farm. and to the sonth 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 farm stead 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 surroundige, as in country There are a good numthis part of of choll-built houses, churches, ber of thoroughly The Qu'Appelle and schools. The Qu'Appelle
Valley Flour Mills here are doing excellent work. A drive along the excellent work. A drive along the
north shores of these lakes is a pleasant one. A line of railway pleasant one. A
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, whe is assisted by ladies and other gentlemen in each separate department of work. A visit to the school will prove pieasant and profitable. The green house, garden, workshops wher blacksmithing, carpentering, bak ing and shoe-making are carrie on, the dormitores, kitchen work, recreation and dining rooms al have their spought reading (Eng lish) writing and arithmetic ; the girls, to spin, knit, dress and girls, to making, cooking and wash. ing; the boys, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The farm is situated at some distance from the
school beyond the hills. The boys a interested in this department of their work. The 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 large and valuable institution.
To the north and northwest of Fort Qu'Appelle 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 Loold 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 west of Indian Head, the Indian Reserven, aneral mixed farming. The crops were looking well, and are at least ten days ahead of former years. To the west and northwest of Qu'Appelle, a

year ago. The Board of Trade (President, Mr Paul) has been incorporated here for the purpose of advancing the commeroial 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, 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 Yaian childre the Indian people are applying for the admission the Indian peys and girls. The Regina Agricultural Society numbers (July) 150 members. The spring show was a very successful one. The fal show will be held in the month of Ottober. The Society has recently purchased from the govern ment, for exhibition purposes, about 100 acres of land ; one half of this has since been sold to the Rogina Turf Club.

A large number of well-bred horses and cattle are now being mported. There is a marked changed (in the right direction) in the class of horses and cattle here during the last few years. The mineral resources-coal, eto.,-of this district will, in the noar future, probably engage
thoughts of the practical business men of this country. The town is improving, population increasing, farming country around look. ing well, crops giving promise of a large harvest, and it is to be expected that the united efforts of the people here, helped by the bracing, healthy climate of this country, will ere long place Regina among the leading cities of this Dominion. To the north west of Regina is 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 Rigden (Moose Jaw), and perhaps others, of planting trees (which
are thriving and looking well)

 gaol, banks, land offices, the English, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, and an excellent union (high and public) school. There are a good number of first-class business
houses and hotels, Most of the buildings houses and hotels. recently erected, add recently built by Smith, Ferguson \& Co., for a wholesale and retail hardware business, is a credit to the Grm, town and country. An excellent brick building is now in course of erection by the Montreal Banking Co. The town council recently submitted a proposition to the ratepayers that twenty-five thousand dollars be spent in draining the town, and a bylaw to that effect has been carried. The town authorities are in communication at the present time with eastern men, with a view to putting down water works similar to those of North Toronto. Among the buildings in contemplation保 pany is being formed for the purpose of erecting a
roller mill to replace the one destroyed by fire a . Secretary and Treazurer. The Agricultural Sowith advantage to themselves and to the country,
be copied by all settling on this broad and almost be copied by all settling on this broad and almost
treeless plain. Good stock is being brought treeless plain. Good stock is being brough
largely into the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and doing well.
Moose JAW, 44 miles west of Regina, and 398 west of Winnipeg, is a thriving town. A number of new buildings have been recently erected, and a number are now going up. Bricks are manufactured in the town by Mr. James Brass, formerly of Hamilton, Ont. The electric ligh is in operation there and working satisfactorily Of churches, there are the English, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Sethodist, There school room used by (high and public) school. It will be necessary after the summer vacation to employ three teachers to assist the Principal, Mr. Calder. A farmers' institute has been President, and Mr. John Warden McIntosh as
ciety (President, Mr. Henry Dorrell; Secretary, Mr. O. B. Fish) is in thoroughly good standing, numerically and financially. Numerous enquirie are being made for C.P. R. and other vacant land. Stock, sheep, horses and cattle, is being largely imported into this district, and every where 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 $\$ 2,400$, averagiog $\$ 8$ per head. Mr Donald McLoan, of Eyebrow Lake, has a sheen shipped 1st July, 1891, some $12,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of wool at 12 Ic c. per lb. Messrs. Bambridge \& Co., at at $12 \frac{1}{\mathrm{z}}$.. per losen . 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.
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 strotch of country, much of which is yet open for settle-
ment 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 Platn Settlement, own 115 head of acres of breaking and 55 acres of summerfallow.
Longlaketon.-This district lies some few miles to the northwest of Craven. Crops here
 eacelent stock district ; Messrs. Barnes Bros, umber of good grade draught horses from Park hill, Ont. About two summers ago they im ported from that district the registered Shis further importations next spring.
Strassburs:-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.
rood stretch of coust side of the Long Lake farning.
Sllton.-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. steam yacht and a number of small boats.
Silton is a pleasant holiday resort for some of the Regina and other people, and in the "good
ime coming" a large number will, no doubt,
avail themselves of an opportunity to enjoy a oliday at this point
LONG LAKE is from three-quarters to four The white fish, which is very marketable in Regina and elsewhere, pike, pickerel, perch, besides the common fish, are found in abund
The deer, antelope, prairie chicken geese, ducks, of which there are a large number
of varieties, and other ame of varieties, and other game, common to the
country, are found along the shores of the lake. country, are found along the shores of the lake.
At the upper end of the lake are a number of islands uppon which the pelican, the cormorant, ducks, geese and other wild fowl breed. The
wild swan is found here in the spring and fall W ild swan is found here in the spring and fall. much space to particularize all the work which is being done along this pleassnt valley. Among
the stock owners from Craven to Fort Qu ap pelle may be mentioned :-Messrs. Lambert castl, owning some 50 horses and 275 head ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$
cassrs. Lee, Wilson, Catley, F. W
Evets, Mesers. Evetts, Messrs. Binger \& Kerr, owning some
50 horses and about the same number of cattle Mr horses and about the same number of cathe
Mr. S. Gregg, Mr. A. E. McCaul, owning
about 100 horses and some 60 or 70 head about 100 horses and some 60 or 70 head of
cattle--the Clyde horse Sir Boydston [1472], th 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, Cook, of Cookstown, Quebec ; a a Polled-Angu
bull, three Polled-Angus cows a two of whic were imported, and three Hereford cows, one of which was imported ; Mr. D. A. McDonald, also purchased from Mr. Pope, and a number of horses ; Mr. H. C. Lawson, who owns the imported thoroughbred stallion Derwentwater,
from sire Doncaster, the winner of the Derby, two theroughbred mares imported this spring, together with about 90 other horses; Messrs. Bou Bring, Mollard, Stewart \& Sons, J. Smith,
J. Brown ar Mr. Wm. Kearns \& Sons, some 12 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, who owns the [275], imported two years ago, and Union Jack. They own also standard-bred Canadian and 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 Tensen's Flosssy [15243], Polly Tensen [15244], Alice Giibert [16491], together with young stock
from the above. They own also a herd of high grade cattle, numbering about 30 , and about 30 sheep of Southdown grade. These gentlemen,
with others along the Qu'Appelle Vailey, have with others along the Qu'Appelle Valley, have
excellent facilities for carrying on an extensive tock business, and it may be expected that this whole stretch of country will become noted for its first-class stock. There are a number o ther rentlemen working extensively and suc-
cessully to the west of Craven, and also alon the west side of the Long Lake and elsewhere in this excellent stock district, but trust that
the ADVocate will be favored with particulars he ADVOCATE will be favor,
from them from time to time.
Some six miles to the west of
is the Sioux village and school. this year abundance. They will be scarc varieties of wild fruits picked in their neighbor hood last (a good) year. The white, black, and
red cherries, the black, blue and red currants, berry, rand low bush cranberries, the straw berry, raspbe
thorn apple.
FAIRMEADE
farming. There is ans. This a good district for mixed cluding pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, here. Ou representative had recently the pleasure of spend ing 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 looking well. About 80 per
cent. of the trees received, also from are in a most thriving condition. Mr. Kidd
is experimenting ind varieties of

Messrs. Pearce \& Co, seedsmen, London, Ontario, did excellently, last year, fifty-nine
pounds being produced from the one pound sown. Trus potato is looking well now, August 1st.,
1891. Mr. Kidd owns a herd of fifty-one wellMr. Kide.
bred cattle.
Mr. Kidd, in speaking of the Farmers' AD
vocate, said:-"I've subscribed for the Vocate, said:-"I've subscribed for the paper
for the last twenty years, and it's more welcome each time it comes along."

MeGregor, 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
by . P. R. As yet it has but two churches, Pres bervices and iothod, and Church of England chool-house is at present sitnated about a mil out of the village, but it is the intention to uild one in the village at an early date. A been erected, and is proving a boon to the ocality. The inhabitants number 250. Excel to eighteen feet. The soil is a rich sandy loam,
and the locality very healthy. Excellent build 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 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 mone 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, harness maker, appears to be a thoroughly practical 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' place, having been established five years. He carries a good stock of dry goods, groceries, aots and shoes, etc. Logan \& Co., bankers, do 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 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 horseshoeing 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 carri 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 resides. Mr. Henry Ivey does a truly cosmopo-
itan business, and meets with fair success in all. He keeps general stationery, millinery and dressnaking establishment, general confectionery and Mruits of all kinds. The Stanley House, kept by Ir. E. Watson, is the leading hotel of the place cial travellers, and is located convenient to the station. Mr. R. J. Fleming runs the Albion 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 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. ands for sale at $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4$ per acre within tw in thown. There are eighteen to twenty

## Brandon, Manitoba.

 The province of Manitoba is now beyond ion 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 eviy quarter of it, is located the city of Brandon, rightly termed the mill 1 bere mane it is trans. shipped to the large centres in the east.shipped to the large centres in the east.
Railuay 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 journey from the Atlantic
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 the west $\qquad$ 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 which drith timber, passes through the city.
covered wiskatchewan joins it a few miles west,
The Sask
nd on either of these rivers unlimited power for
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 capita ts to invest their wealth.
Educational Advantayes.- In the matter of ducation Brandon has dealt most liberally in providing school accommodation and in securing a competent staif of to erect a neat two tory brick, with basement, capable of accom modating 800 pupils. The building will be onstructed on the most approved plans of th age, and will be heated and ventilated by the Smead-Dowd system. (See out prepared by the


Two Ward schools built of brick at
 L.P.R. extends from the city for 175 miles, con- present an extensive lumber tradid
 the Gle souris, twenty -ive miles out, seventy- day in order to complete the cuting brought forfive miles road runs in a southwestern direction and gives ward. The cxcolsined from the refuse at the easy access to all towns in the west and south. and other fills should induce many lines of manuThis railway is one of the most important entering the city, as it connects it with the vast coal facturing to be established, especiall fields on the Souris river, now being developed, $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { increasing market ace } \\ \text { Position.- "Position is not everything," but }\end{gathered}$
 $\$ 3.50$ per ton. The Northern Pacific leaves the $\begin{aligned} & \text { the location of } \\ & \text { river makes it most desirable as a healthy and }\end{aligned}$ city in a southeastern direction, passing through $\begin{aligned} & \text { river makes it most }{ }^{\text {a }} \text {. The elevation of the princi } \\ & \text { pleasant situation. }\end{aligned}$ a rich agricultural section in Manitoba for 150 pleasant situation. sementy-fivo feet above the miles, touching many important towns and connecting Brandon with St. Paul, Duluth and soil, insure clean, hard roads at all seasons of Chicago. This road has only been in operation a little over a year, but a good trade is being the year. Bein
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 char tered 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 en aged at present on a three-story brick building ith dressed stone front. These banks have nd have heen in a meanure the past yeara, success of many of our business men
Population.-The population has steadily in reased since the location of the city in 1882 prin now numbers about 5,000 , made up Creat Britain, although Jews, nen and angroes are represented but in China nombers. No town or city in Cana smal Canada compares favorably with the world, can produce a more thrifty, enterprising, intelligent ndustrious and agreeable people. Each year adds largely to the population, and the prospects now are that the ity willgrow much more rapidly the coming year than ever before, insuron all investments. Churches.-The several denominations are well supported, and in nearly every church increased accommodation
Preparation is being made for the sick, and a horta $\$ 20,000$.
The grist and oatmeal mills are doing an increasing and profitable business. The electric largely increased in the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1argely increased in the } \\
& \text { past year, as well as all }
\end{aligned}
$$

the public streets are lighted.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { the publit streets are ligh } \\
\text { The city has seven gra }
\end{gathered}
$$

capacity of 250,900 burain elevators, with market annually at this point and the farmers $1,250,000$ bushels. The Experimental Farm to the Province of Manitoba, which is maintained by Dominion Goveenment, is located here, and is visited by farmers from every district in the province. This farm has been of the greatest sums in making tests, of the differed them large the treatment of the same. It has grains and the value of the several grasses found on the prairie for hay and pasture.
sio,000, are located here, also the Provincial Lands 'Title office, costing $\$ 18,000$. The
Dominion a cost of 861,100 , a post office completed, at Government oftices, showing the confidence members of parliament have in the future of the ity. A city hall and market building is now in
course of erection, costing $\$ 60,000$, be a public hall accommodating an andience of eight hundred. The building is of white brick
trimmed with and trimmed with limestone. Anyone wishing
further information regarding tin yite or district marther information regarding til, ity or district
maar wite the City Clerk or Secretary of the
Boal Trale, who will gladly answer all

Experimental Farm Brandon. At this season of the year wheat is the grea abject of interest, so we will deal with it first. A field of seven acres on the hillside has bee the great attraction of the farm since it began to ripen. Some of it was cut on August loth and the remainder the four following days. I was sown April 15th, five days later than Red fife. It is a bright, plump sample and will ield well. Old Red River ripened August 2ad; Pringle's Champion, August 15th; Camp(bearded) August 17th; Wellman's Fife which is a selected Fiff, has very long Dlengthy head
and is a fine wheat, ripering with the Red Fife. and is a fine wheat, ripening with the Red Fife.
Beanbier's Assinibonie ripens with Red Fife. It is a bearded wheat. Assinibonie Green Mountain is three days later than Red Fife. The above plots were all grown on high, sandy soil, the earliest
portion of the farm. In the valley Golden 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, well, quality good, almost equal to Red Fife, heavy crop, and will ripen with the red. Hard Red Calcutta, bearded, has a short head, stools

 Central school, brandon, man.
began with one bushel and a peck. The whea began with one bushel, and oats with one bushe ine pecks of whe The best results are from nine pecks of wheat, eleven pecks of oats, and
seven pecks of barley. These tests were all ith the common drill. A tests were all made sowing wheat on spring plowing, the ordinary ay, and on stubble without plowing. Three tubble. First, by simply drilling in sowing o burnt stubble without any cultivator the seed o owing broadcast on burnt stubble and disk har urning the stubble, and broadcasting without isk harrow. The spring plowing was by far the most satisfactory, the stubble cultivation givin ort heads and uneven ripening, and ver Summer $\qquad$ These area with one plowing and cultivator and harro work. Couch grass was effectually killed las second time plowing 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
withouta trace of it thouta trace of
ies are being tested, twed and twenty-six varie n the farm. Theses will be thoroughly tested, dill not fit for the climate will be rejected,
year sixty varieties were rejected. The
tato crop is very promising, and free from

Twenty varietios of and fifteenen of mangels are being tested, both on the upland and the
valley. Thirty-six varvalley. Thirty-six var-
ieties of corn are sown, from Squaw corn up to gigantic fodder corn of the
South. There are thirtySouth. There are thirty-
five varieties of cabbage and cauliflower and twenty varieties of beans, and many other garden
tests.
Fruits. not yet giving any great
indications of indications of success,
but crabs in a number of varieties are perfectly
hardy. All small fruits hardy. All small fruits
are doing well, the Cres. are doing well, the Cres-
cent Seedling strawberry being a decided success. In blackberries, Phila. delphia Turner, for red;
Suyder and Agawan, for
black; and Hilburn for black; and Hilbarn for
black cap, all bore well

Oats.-Welcropper.
Oats.-Welcome variety is the earliest, Prize
Cluster next, and Early RaceGlenrothen stands up best, branching out well and is an excellent variety.
Peas.-All varieties son, and will yield very largely well this sea-Millets.-Three varieties wer
Millet headed August 12th, but was ; Common crop. Hungarian Millet made a much ranker
growth, but not quite so was still heavier than Hungarian, but still later Chana, or India Millet is a large, coarse plant, heavy. Last year the yield of Hut yielding very four tons per acre, and this jear ing will be as
much. Regarding the seeding of millets, tests
have been have been made of from ten pounds to twenty-
three pounds per acre. The the most satisfactory.
Test of Drills.-There is very little difference in press and common drill sowing. In broadcast,
with barley, it was patchy ing. In wheat the press drill is the in ripen the sheaviest earlier than all other sowing, being was patchy, crop of all. Wheat sown broadcast severe sown test, howeither drills. ${ }^{\text {th }}$ This laser a than very
the soil was badly bis was high and the soil was badly blown from the seed.
Thick (1and Thin Thick ourl Thin Sowing. - In this test five
plots of each, wheat, oats, and barley were tried adding a peck of seed every test.
The barley

Forest $T_{\text {rees. }}$..On the and aro hardy. 14.500



 hedge has been set out this season on thirteen plots. Ther are set in double rows, different
varieties of trees being tried and at different varieties of trees being tried and at different dis-
tances; also different sizes of plots have been made, so that all may learn of the values of a
hedge. hedge.
Grusses.-Tests in the different varieties of
grass are being made more than ever extengel as the farmers from every section manifest much interest in this department. Mr. Bedford has
received twenty det received twenty- three varieties from the Domin
ion botanist, many of which have tried; also ten varieties from Scotland throng
Mr Mr. Robinson, of Wawanesa. Among the cultivated grasses a plot of mammoth red clover 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 grass are also promising. Many native grasses are most promising, and several varieties are now proven to be most valuable. Space is too limited arm, but if the description of the tests on the interest manifested is a criterion, then the Man

## Manitolba Notes.

Miami.-This village, 80 miles southwest of last fall. The land is high and dry, and there 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 the place very attractive. The residence \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|}
fortunately situated in the province. It con- \& referred to is owned and occupied by <br>
\& 而

 

tains some 200 \& inhabitants and has three \& Mr. Chris. F. Collins, banker, etc. Mr. Collins <br>
churches-Presbyterian, Methodist and Epis- \& has been a resident of the place since 1878 , and

 

churches-Presbyterian, Methodist and Epis- \& has been a resident of the place since 1878, and <br>
年
\end{tabular} copal. The present school-house is small, has occupied the position of clerk of the muni-

affording accommodation for 150 only, being

cipality and registrar for the county. He has \begin{tabular}{l|l|}
affording accommodation for 150 only, being \& cipality and registrar for the county. He has <br>
in

 

inadequate to the requirements of the place. $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ \& been asked several times to run orl sech honors
\end{tabular} much more commodious one is to $\$ 5,000$. The on account of pressure of business. Miami has near future at a cost

very best water is obtained here at a depth of 15 a very nice public hall, furnished with chairs, very best water a to 22 feel. 30,000 bushels capaeity; owned by aro about to keeps a large and varied assortment of all kinds 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- meet. Mr. J. S. McGiffen, J.P., of the hardmodious and very comfortable, and the charges
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 somewha lighter nearer the Pembina Mountains. Crop in this district have never suffered by frost, an the farmers are very successful. It is to be regretted that more space canne anye wishing to settle in Manitoba will not make mistake in stopping off here and taking a look mistake in stopping of hereas 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 on the main line of the C. P. R. Douglas has
about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a


a photographic view of a manitoba cabbage garden | reasonable, all things considered. Mr. Cowan | justice for |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | is one of the pioneers of the village.

of the town and vicinity is looked after by Mr. saddlery goods. He has been in business here \begin{tabular}{l}
ment, harness and lumber business as is usual in <br>
\hline

 McPhillips, B.A., M.D., a graduate of Manitoba two years, occupies his own place and expresses two excellent Temperance hotels, kept by Measra 

\hline Medical College. Although but eighteen months \& satisfaction with business in the town. Durant \& two excellent <br>
Memperand
\end{tabular} Medical College. Although but eigor has made a resident of the place, the doctorstimation 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 has a large farm in the immediate vicinity of the town, and is generally spoken of as Mayor Thomson. Miami East has resently been spoken of. Messrs. McMullen, Lane \& Laurence twelve to fifteen feet. Fuel is plentiful and the surveyed for residences, are a dealers in lumber, They have for mixed farning, Douglas is a great wheat the market. About fifteen bricks, building paper, etc., etc. Thay highly centre as well. Considerable building is being cottages have been built, and one of the finest been in business here 'two years and are highl

done this season, and the general outlook is ind cative of prosperity. Mr. Archibald Nichol, of thirteen years ago. He is still a place, and, with his wife, children, and children, thinks Douglas the finest pres Manitoba. Village lots are still to be had 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 investmonts could be mado than a grist mill at this point. The writer called on Alex. T. Thompson, 18-12-17, and was pleased to find all the modern conveniences, in the way of outand 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 low, and some of the advantages arising from Among the pioneers of the place are the Post-
master, Mr. Thomas E Greenwood, the master, Mr. Thomas E. Greenwood, the owner of one of the elevators, as
he uses largely himself, being engaged in in buying and selling grain. Mr. Colquhoun, the proprietor of the celebrated stallion, Charming Charlie, isalso acres, has a feed and sale stable and ships horses 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 goods, groceries, hardware, etc. They are also goods, groceries, hard ware, etc. They are also
largely engaged in farming. Mr. J. B. Hether-
ington, contractor ington, contractor, has been two years in the place, does a good business, and, from all re-
ports, has a good hold upon the people of the
town. John Carswell does a town. John Carswell doess 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 succeeded in building up a good maniness in a
short space of time. Mine short space of time. Milne \& Beresfield are
largely engaged in grain. Their elevator is of largely engaged in grain. Their elevator is of
35,000 bushel capacity and they are counting on doing a a large business this year. Levi Man-
ley, the harness man, like his neight ley, the harness man, like his neighbors, seems to be doing a good business. He pays close at-
tention to business, gives good value for the monoy, and his future prosperity seems assured. Dixon \& Sharpe are handiling implements, furnitare, 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 Dowglas is of excellent quality, and prices very
low considering the location. Those who are prospecting for land will do well to stop off and take a look around before locating permanently
elsewhere.

## 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, R. R., surrounding Shoal Lake ; on the M. N. 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 ther setlom. Ais conpany also controls These are looked on as heing the Col. R. R. lands remaining in the province can be obtained along the Pembina Moun-
tain brauch, close to the market towns
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 teasy thant the tarm, the tor boing made side of the first instalment from, produces. $\mathrm{By}^{2}$ the extension of the last mer tioned line from Deloraine an therr branch from Molita, the lends west of the Souria 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 inexhanstible coal fields. It is ex pected that the railway will be constructed in time for the coal company to supply the whol of Manitoba during the coming winter with cheap coal. It is calculated to sell coal in Manitoba at $\$ 4$ a ton. In the districts o Assiniboia and Alberta the company still own vast ares 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 $\$ 3.50 \mathrm{an}$ 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 shee can be raised on them. This section is now con for stock purposes of bing the most desirabl pany's land estate Recently the the conmade over to the rilmy the Goven million acres of land in the lovels part of the Saskatcheman Valley. Thie reat trat of arable land, estimated to contain the larget acreage of uniformly good land on the America continent, is now being rapidly developed and is the section of country to which the mass of the new settlers are turning their attention. It is served on the east by a line o 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 sonth and north Saskatchewa 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 proxim ity to railway stations has not been offered since the days of constructing the main line. Home steads picked up at points on the C. P. R. pre lines of rilwa the Saskaitchewan can into the park lands of from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 20$ an acre. The cold will be sold at an average of $\$ 3$ an acre
Farmes arriving in Wiripe acre
Farmers arriving winnipeg and desiring offices of the company round trip land lan ploring 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. Innumer able letters from farmers testifying to the wort of the country are inserted. These pamphlets are supplied free to all applicants, and should an bery faner who takes an interest in "Farming and Ranching in the Northwest "The Northwest Farmer," "The Scotch Farmer, and "One Hundred Farmers Testify."

The STarm
Advantages of a Selection and Buy ing Good Seed Grains
by john s. pearce.
The majority of farmers do not pay the atten tion 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 through the miserably poor butter that is made throughout the country and that we hear so much Ther
There is a large class of farmers throughout the country whose whole aim and ambition is to sight of the importance of incressing 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 wonld direct this anxiety and energy towards an increase in the yield per acre, and pat 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 minust go hand in hand with now and improved varieties of seed grains. It is no use buying new and improved badly coltivated field or fan orn out and putting a high, weil-bred enimal of more chan pueng 5 , wor ind in stockman, or po who does not ant feeder and care and handling of stock. Both the aeds the stock would soon be uiselese treatment. This is, to a large extent, the such of the failure of many who try both 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 and to do this must have beeny, typical plant, anch a lat That " like produced by just "blood will tell" is quite prodres like and in plant life as with animals. Good applicable not be sold cheaply, as the grower heo to canthem patient and expensive labor, and to give 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
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 seede, wont 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 where ing 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 which pays \$4. The change of seed and new variety, with strong vitality aill suppose 7 to 10 bushels per his pield, we will suppose, 7 to 10 bushels per acre. This increase per acre 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 sady neglectod by a very large class of farmers. Of the benefts from changing seed grains 1 need not speak, as every intelligent reader of this paper must know; if not thy ther another
 poind the is the selection of your seed grains, and that is thean 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 far mers are very negligent about, and that is sowing filthy versus clean seed. Whatever you do, sow clean seed. Cockle and chess are more than worthloss. 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 al the intelligent readers of the Fanner advoATE will not question ohe the old theory of wheat pros the ches out of the seed wheat.

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,
feed it. Breed well first, then feed well.

## Good Goods Bought at Living

## Prices

Dear Sir,-Having been a reader of yo 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 alwas the sith the wast that aver knew such goods to be sold at first drew my special attention to their advertisement. Now my first thoughts were suspicious, but as I wanted to purchase a road cart and a set of single harness, I determined to visit Hamilton and irspect for myself. I did so, and the resslt 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 adiere strictly to what they advertise. $\Delta$ short description of my visit would probably be appre ciated 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 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 wa 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 manufac ture 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 1 asked to see the unpainted material used heir construction. There see course of manumany of these buggies in the cuntre to examine facture, and No fallt 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 comlete 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 inished. The young man informed me that for an ad the tional 50 cents they could be sent This must mails to any post ofice in corsons at a distance. prove a great advantage to peod value, but rather a vise and farmers' use, but one only required 50 eents more to get a good, strong article in the same line. I had often felt that, as a farmer, should own a platform scale, and although I was
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 scale on wheels, capacity 1,000 pounds, for
something like $\$ 13$. This included the price of something like \$13. This included the price of stamping, which had already been done at the
factory. It was a thoroughly well-made scale, factory. It was a thoroughly well-made soah,
but at that time I was not posted as to what
scales were being sold at.
nother article but at that time 1 was not posted as to what
scales were being sold at. Another article
which struck me as being low in price was a which struck me as being low in price was a
wheelbarrow at $\$ 2$, and so also were the collar 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 1 had ever seen. Tat only 50 cents esch, ironed off, for farmers use, at only 50 cents each,
were not only cheap, but they were made of the prettiost second growth white ash it had ever been my pleasure to look at. The team neck-
yokes, also ironed off, were equally as good, and
and yokes, also ironed off, were equally as good, and
equally as choap at $\$ 1$ each. Before taking my departure from this interesting cash system
store I was handed one of the firm's prioe lists store I was handed one of the firm's prioe lists
for this fall, which had just come from the
printer's hands. Mr. Mills said these price lists for this fall, which had lisast comes price lists
printer's hands. Mr. Mill said these
were distributed gratuitously to all who were were distributed gratuitously to all who were
interested enough to ask for one. The impresinterested enough to ask for one. Was that this
sion which this visit left on me we
firm were filling a long felt want of the farmers-a firm were filling a long feltifwant of the farmers-a place that would sell things at a reasonable
price, and not fairly rob the poor farmer, as some 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 and on my return I was plied with questions o my cart and harness, but not once did I hear an my cart and harness, On the other hand, all eemed imbued with the same idea that I had viz., we had been paying far too much for our
The result was that mysel and two others each sent in an order for a plat. form scale, which have just oome to hand an
are very satisfactory. Before sending in ou are very satisfactory. Before sending in oremer
order we enquired of several of the storekeper noar us what they would supply these scales for
One said $\$ 18$, two said $\$ 20$, and a fourth said $\$ 23$ One said \$18, two said $\$ 20$, and a fourth said How we are only abont twenty-e日 price was re markable. The scales from Hamilton, after pay
ing the freight, cost us each $\$ 13.35$, which w ing the freight, cost us
thought a great saving.

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. Aloopt some growth of timber land an 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 havingelimbed from 5 to 25 feet up the tree by notching and fixing a little board in the notch. Having by this means reached a point where the tree is smaller, he fixes his spring-board in the highest notch and cuts the tree. Fire is also copmonly used as a felling agent. A little fire-place and flue are made by the auger, and a coal inserted. Tla fire smoulders at first, soon bursts in or spruce and in two or three days the big fir or spruce comes down "ngering" and logging go on until cutting, "noggering aud logg for a crop. In the land is suffienty cleared 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 ald is only enjoyed on the alluvial soil. It is
in "trench-farming", that the coost "rancher" is aspecially successful, if we may include hops
in the term. I met last fall an unasemming
and young farmer who had cleared $\$ 15,000$ in hops that geason, which was an unusually proitable
one.
His scrop had comprised some thirty odd acres. Others devote their chief attention to
chickens or to fruit, and with good profits in chickens or to fruit, and with good profits in
either case. In a private letter I mentioned
something about the size of strawberries something about the size of strawberries grown
on a border island, and a young man in Ontario on a border island, and a young man in Ontario trath of my figures. However, next season I will ship a strawberry to the ADvocate for the
inspection of all visitors, the consignee to pay inspection
agricultural backing are New Westminster, B.C and Anacortes, Washington. Farmers who have ived for thirty years in these localities say that hat is the report from all the coast country. O course prices have fluctuated, and must always
do so.
The Advocate I find to be highly appreciated, nd the ranchers are even modest enough to own hat 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 quanti ties of wheat were begun on the farm belonging to the Ohio State University several years prev-
ions to the establishment of the Experiment
tation. These experiments have been continued the same farm by the Station,
periment has just been harvested.
ed, Dietz and Velvet Chaff (Penquite's Velvet) The land on which they were sown had borne ine successive crops of wheat, having been dressed three times with barnyard manure dur ing that period
The land occupied by the Velvet wheat lies gravel coming in some places to withis two three feet of the surface. The wheat on this knoll has for several seasons been less vigorous han in other parts of the field, and this season especially it was badly infested with the wiw
midge, commonly known as the red weevil.
ind The Dietz wheat grew upon land of a litt better quality, and sloping to the east instead o
the west. It was but slightly injured by insects. the west. It was but slightly injured by insects. ing table, the yield being given in bushols pe acre. The plots were exactly one-tenth acre
Quantity of Seed
Per Acre.

| 2 | Pecks |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  |
| 3 | $\because$ |
| 4 | $\because$ |
| 5 | $\because$ |
| 6 | $\because$ |
| 7 | $\because$ |
| 8 | $\because$ |
| 9 | $\because$ |
| 10 | $\because$ |

It will be observed that while the yields of the Selvet are irregular, they do not favor very thin
seeding. In the case of the Dietz, however 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
The following table gives the average results Quantity of Seed
Per Acre. wro

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 Agricultaral College, I shall avail myself of your kind offer of space in the Advocate to definite about us and the work we are something 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) ased as a lawn and garden in connection with the College, and the remainder (about 330 acres) Worked as an ordinary farm.
Oír farm buildings are, we think, very goodlarge, commodious and well adapted to ordinary ments and live tock work, while our imple for our work, and for the mot bo desired f practical inztruction. We hare fair cors tatives (male and female) of tan brep eight breeds of sheep and three reas of pigit all kept for the benefit of our students of pigs, ing them object lessons, and the most thorongh practical instruction in everything pertaining ive stock.
Our dairy department also is now fully equipped, and we are at length in a posi tion to give valuable instruction in thing pertaining to the feeding of dairy cowa the handling of milk and cream, the mak ing of butter, and the use of the centrifuga hand separator, Babcook and Beimling milk testers, creamers, cream vats, charns, butterworks, etc.-everything that is required in irst-class dairy school, except the appliances fo 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 more extensive and thongh laboratory for and horticulture.
Already we have a large carpenter shop, in necessary to the use of tools, and to ordinary carpenter work on a farm, how to do making and repairing of wagon tongu, trees, doubletrees, gates, barn and stable doors etc.

Our farm is now comparatively clean, and is in much better condition than in years gone by, varied, extensive and valuable than at any time in the past. Not only does our professor of griculture give a large share of his time to ex perimental work, as usual, but a specia oxperimentalist, 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, ifferent dates of seeding, different methods of ultivation, and different kinds of manure. For example, the following varieties of grain, pota toes, roots, clovers, and grasses have been tested with very satisfactory results: 51 varieties or
fall wheat, 57 of spring wheat, 65 of barley,

112 of oats, 44 of peas, 86 of corn, 74 of pota toes, 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 may add the outside departments ; and we 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 colass-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 stady in the Ontario Agricultural College is liberal, but specially adapted to the farm; the professors is wroshing and tuition are the charges for board, all considered, I think I may, withy low. So, say 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 a general system of national agricultural instruction, from the elementary schools upward. The subject is now bound to receive considerable practizal 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 and may not yet it is only an optional stady, generally. senecial . On the part of teachers surely some dealing with so is necessary preparatory to in view of its ramifications a suject, especially sciences. In fact by harhazard or physical methods of presenting the subiect to mols the third and fourth classes, as eal positive injury may be done and progress delayed. 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 rom of the knotty boards that could be made
rom 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 the "clear stuff" the milk of cows; the fat is notty part.
The Legislature of Illinois has passed the
oollowing act releating to the "docking" of horses :-" Whoever cuts the solid part of the ail of any horse in the operation known as ocking, or by any other operation performed ver shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such sutting, unless the same is proved to a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by ne year, or by fine of not less than $\$ 25$ or more han \$200.


## Farmers' bociefies.

Constitution of Subordinate Granges
$\qquad$ irst Degree-Iaborer (a) Mait irst Degree-Laborer (man), Maid (woman), (woman).
Third Degrec-Harvester (man), Gleaner (woman). man).
man). Section 1.-Subordinate Granges shall be com Section 1.-Subordinate Granges shall be com-
posed of such persons as are directly interested in agricultural pursuits, having no confficting interest -being not less than nine males and four female ander a Charter granted by Dominion Grange. Section 2.-The membership shall consist of suc persons as bave been initiated in, or affiliate exclude 1 therefrom.
Section 3.-Every application for membership must be in the perscribed frm accompanied by the egular fee, and shan bitee of three the trang shall be appointed by the Master and one by the Overseer, which committee shall be appointed a the time the application is received. Said comthe 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 Sectio
discuss the merits or demerits of the Grange
Section 5.-In balloting for candidates the ballo
is secret and no member can be required to tell ho Section
than one member at a time, each must be ballote for separately. A candidate is only balloted for 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 unfarorable ballo
The application of a candidate may be withdraw 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.-Nc application shall be received from males under the aze of 16 years or females unde the aqe of 14 vears.
Section 10.-A rejected applicant cannot be
admitted until the expiration of three months after such rejection.
Section 11--It
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 applioant shall not te 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 inter be in agriculture.
Section
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 la wfully become a member does not forfeit his memberstip
by changing bis occupation, unless such occupation conflicts with our intereste, if hisconduct continues to be such as becomes a good Patron, and is not bostile to the interests and objects of he on legally elected he is entitled to initiation and the degree mest be conferred unless objection is made, the nature of the objection stated, and the objection sustained by a majority of the Grange.
more degrees he is entitled to advancement, unless
charges are preferred against him and be is ex Section 16.-If, after being elected, a candidate fails to present himself for initiation, the Grange
is under no obligation to return the Section 15, A member who knowin oplication of a person under the required age, o therwise disqualified ior membership, there Section 18-When andides the penalk or, and exactly three black balls appear, the Master may allow the ballot to be retaken, and if hree black balls again appear, the candidate is roSection 19-4 memer advancing the ee for an applicant must consider it a loan to such applicant to whom he mast look for repayment. and not to the Grange. Bat sime ower to do so, renders himself liable to expulsion. Section 20.-If an applicant is balloted for whose ee does not accompany the petition, and is elected, he eonfecriod: if rejected, the rejection is illegal. nd the applicant may apply again at any time. Section 21.-Membership commences when the applicant takes the first degree, upon which he beits to be derived from a connection with the Order, and is subject $t$ ) the same fees and dues as thougb he were in possession of all the degrees.
Section 22 -No one can be held to be ineligible
o membership on account of religious belief or political opinions.
Section 23.-A person whose name was enrolled nd fee paid al the time of organization, though not then presenc, may other charter members, but
the same manner as after the charter has been issued, another name cannot be substituted charter member.
Section
Section 24.-Junior members shall be entered apon a separate inaince brok, and all thein
accounts sept separate from the regular paying nembers, and repo uarterly reports.
Section 25.-Wh
Section $25 .-$ When junior members cease living
ander the parental roof, and drawing their supplies from the same fitily purse, or when there shall
have ceased to be two regular paying members in have ceasel they shall be entered as regular pay-
the family, then ing members.
Section 36.- Junior members shall be received only through the fame channel as regular paying
members, vizu by application, ballot and initiation and shall re subject to the same laws as rexular paying members, except as herein before provided Section \%\%.- No junior member shall be allowe
to voto npon any question affecting the fin ances of the Grange, nor be eligible for election to the offices of Master, Executive Committee, or Dele

## gate to superior Granges.

article in.-meetings
Section 1.-Subordinate Grankes shall meet a least one considered necessary. Seven member
ings when shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except in byaw.
Section 2-A record of all meetings, both regula and special, should be fully kept by the Secretary, Section 3.-Special meeting mayter, written or verbal notice to be $\mu$ iven to each member of the time and place, stating the object of such meeting, at which no other business can be legally transacte except notice is given at à previo for rood change the time for holding a special meeting ap pointed efither by bimself or the Grange, upon the concurrence of three members.
Siving notice Loction 5.-Divulging the proceedings of an meeting to those not members in good standing. shall be deemed a misdemeanor.
article iil.-fees and dugs
Section 1.-The for males $\mathbf{8 3} \mathbf{3 0}$, and for female 50 cents, unless reduced by by law of the Division or Subordinate Granges as provided in sub-section
law, admit young men residing with their parentes,
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 les than 25 cents each. No person shall be admitte oo membership free, or at less than the above rate
Sub-Section 1.-But Division and Subordinat Granges not connected with a Division or Provincial Grange shall have power to pass by-laws re ducing the initiation fee to male persons in the helow one dollar and such reduction shall effeet all existing Granges within the Division.
Note.-The full charter fee will required to be is brought into operation in the case of Granges newly organizing or not.
Section 2.-The regular dues sball not be less
than ten cents per month for regular male mem than ten cents per month for regular male mem
bers, five cents per month for regular female mem bers, and two cents per month for junior members to be paid quarterly, and no member shall be en titled to vote, arrears of dues.
Section $3 .-T i$
pany the petitlon and not be divided among the several degrees.
Section 4. $-\mathbf{A}$
$\mathbf{G}$
Section 4.-A Grange cannot vote back to a mem Section 5.-Mem intiation fee, Seccion 5.-Members do not pay monthly dues for itiated, but part of the month in which they aro section a- Grange may suspend members for on-payment of dues.
Section 7.-Suspension from membership does not excuse a suspended member from payment of hes during the time of suspension.
dues become reinstated apon payment ues up to da:e of reinstatement. This rule does not prevent Granges adopting by-laws terminating
nembership or preseribing other conditions of renstatement. after the member has become delinunt a a specilied time.
Section 9.- Subordinate Granges are exempt from a payment of initiation dues for Charter mem-
Capifation tax must be paid for all who bers. Capitation tax must be pald for all who
have been members one full guarter when report is have.
made.
Section Section 10.-Whenever a Subordinate Grange is
reduced below nust be surrendered thmugh the Secretary of the Provincial to the Dominion Grange, but no Charter an be surrendered so long as seven mit.
Section 11.-Two or more Subordinate Granges
隹 way be consolidated in the manner following: aplication for perm of Division Grange, if in the arisdiction of Division Grange, and his consent obtained; one of the Granges wishing to consoliate shall then vote to surrender its Charter and onte to receive all members of the surrendering Grange. A copy of each vote, duly authenticated. must be transmilted to the Secretary of the Proncial Grange, or Dommin chars, as the case turned 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 the Seal and Signature of the Secretary of Division or Provincial Grange. Provided that nothing herein eontained shall be construed to auth 1 rize
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 Section 1.-The ond privilize shall
Section 1.-The officers shall consist of a Master Overseer, Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer. Chaplain
Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceren, Pomona, Flora, and Lady Astistant Steward.
Also two Anditors, and an Executive Committee of tbree members.
Section 2.-The officers shall be both nominated
and elected by ballot, at the first regular meeting
in Decomber in each year, and should be installed
during the eame month. All officers shall continue during the same month. All officers shall continue
to hold office until their successors are installed. to hold office until their successors are installed.
Section 3.-It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at all meetings; to eee that officers and committees perform their respective duties; to announoe the results of all ballots and other votes
of the Graige ; 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.
assist in preserving order in the Grange; to preside in the absence of the Master, ard to perform all other duties devolving apon such office. In the
absence of both Master and shall elect a Master pro tem.
Section 5.-It shall be the duty of the Secretary ings ; to report auarterly to the secretary meetDivision Grange, and if no Division then of the next superior Grange the names of all persons initiated. reinstated, suspended, expelled or de-
ceased, since the last ceased, since the last report, and pay to said
Secretary the sum of fifty cents for every male member, twenty-five cents for every regular female member and twelve cents for every junior member initiated during the quarter; together with and three cents for each junier member in mber, standing at the close of the quarter, except those initiated during the quarter. Reports to be forApril, July and October, in each year. In January. of Subordinate Granges not connected with any Provincial Grange, such report shall be sent direct to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, together parable to the Division Granges. Aiso keep the finanoial aeoount betweer the Grange and tus members. To receive and pay to the Treasurer all moneys, taking his recelpt therefor. To draw and perform all other duties pertaining to the office.
Section 6 . - It should be the doty Section $6 .-$ It should be the daty of the Treasurer
to receive all moneys, giving his receipt for the to receive all moneys, giving his receipt for the
same ; to keep an accurate acoount thereof, and pay all orders of the Grange: to allow his books times; to deliver to his succussur or to the Grange, 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 .
Section 7.-It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to
be always prepared with some useful infor for the good of the Order, and to impart the same to the Grange by means of lectures, readings, essays, \&c.. when cailed upon by the Master.
Section 8. - It shall be the duty of the Chen
Sectuon t.- 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 have charge of the Inner Gate, to conduct the and the place of meeting made sitabte in order, members.
Section 10.- It shall be the duty of the Assistant Steward to see that the regalias, \&c., are in their proper places, to cond the to assist the Steward in the ter at initiaof his duties.
Section 11.-It shall be the duty of the Gate-
keeper to see that the gates are properly keeper to see that the gates are properly guarded, and perform such other duties as may be required
of him by the Grange.
be such as are prescribed by the Ritual.
Section 13.-It shall be the duties of the Auditors
10 andit all bills and accounts previous to their heing passed by the Grange : to examine the books
of the Secretary and Treaser may think expedient, and report at the regular meeting in December in each year the year's transactions, the state of financess, and the condi-
tion of the books. Section 14.-The Secretary and Treasurer shal duties to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee or the Grange.

Section 15.-The duties and powers of the Execu-
tive Committee in subordinate $G$ Granges shall be
the the same in reespect to to such Granterge as these sreeutive
Committee of Division Granges exercise in their espective Granges.
Section 16. Where Division Granges exist, each
Subordinate Grane shall, at the time of electing
its officers elect its officers, elect such number of delegatesto the the
Division Grang as the Division may decide, in addition to the Master, who is a delegate by virtue
of his office.

| ARTICL |
| :--- |

Section 1.-The Ritual adopted by the Don
manke shall be used in all Granges, but the cere-
Grange, but bride bed by unanimous consent of the
Gignals, salutations and obliga-
Section 2.-Persons not members of the Order
mant not be permitted to obtain or read the Ritual.
Sen Section 3.-Degrees may be conferred at either
rexular or peecial meetings. At special meetings
called for the purpose in called for the purpose of conferring deqrees, it is
not noeessary toopen in any deerree but heone to
be conferred. but members may sit in different not necessary to open in any degree but the one to
be confered. but members mat sit in different
degrees at the same meeting, and close from any
degree at degreees
degree.
Section 4.-A rember cannot remain in the
Grange when it oven in a higher degree than
such member has taken Sectionber 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 on the roll nutil suspend
by action of the Grange.
Sy action or the Grange.
Sertion 6.-Theexisence of a Grange commences
at the date of Cuarter, but until the Charter is
and receited, no busianess, but until the Charter is the ligalv transacted
other than the eleotion of officerso so appointment of committees.
Article vi
.-demits, withdrawals, kTc.
Section 1.-Any member in good standing, who is clear on the books, is entitled to a demitor. who
drawal card upon application therefor. A member drawal card upon application therefor.
not in Rood standing cannot be demitted.
Seetion $2 .-$ No Section 2.-No Grauge can refuse a demit or
withdrawal. Section 3.-A demit can be applied for and
granted at any remular meeting; the application
need not necessarily lie Section 4.-Demitted members wishing to join another or the same Grange must deposit their
demits with appliantion which mast be referred to a committee and balloted for, the same as a new
applicant. No fee is required other than the
monthly dues from the close of the quarter in monthly dues from the close
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 fes the not liable to pay inititiarson fees, they dom no
by lessen the charter fee of such Grange. Section 6. - Members receiving a demit have no
claims upon the Grange, or share in the property or
funds. Section 7.-No member can belong to more than
one subordinate Girange at a time neither can members of a suspended Grange form a new ne ner
Grange. Granke.
Section

## Farmers' Alliance

## To the Editor of the Fubiner and

 Sir,-An event marking an important poi in the progress of Agricultural co-operation took tral committee of the Manitoba Farmers' ance 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. Scoti, 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 or McClurence, 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 bind ing twine from Messrs. Peaker \& Runnians, of tation, C P. R freight divered at Stonewal meeting the twine has arrived, being accepted equal to sample, settled for and distributed. It is estimated that the Alliance saves some five charged by agents. We may remark that this organization, framed mainly on the lines of the merican Farmers' Alliance, was started in a many parts of the province, embracing over in members, and is rapidly extending.The Dominion Grange.
In our April issue we made the following sug.
gestions to the officers of the Dominion Grange, viz: least twelve subjects to to be debated by choose at dinate Granges, naming the sabject that shall be
debated each month

 and debates and forward same at once to pape a
we will publish all worthy of publication or,
the Efe outive so deire. the papers and debat
may be forwarded direct to this office, and we w
condense and puth


 formers all over Canada
together. Unity is strength.
received a letter from the President of thint we 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 Min
Mingling as we do with people of all classes, we have a splendid opportunity of judging the dasses, and we sapa, without of the different contradiction, that families there are more well-informed and their and thoughtful men and wom , woll-read 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 plea for nower, nor do others discover it. The oannot 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 of her manada would have lost the services of three of her most useful and prominent men, and the social and cemselves would have lost many families now enjoy. Their pusy and their has blessed both themselves and opiritedness What has been attained by heir country. 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, withinterests of the honestly, endeavor to advance the political party-but the interests of the farmers pure and simple.

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 the farmers and cattle raisers of bulder 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.

Circular of the Executive Committee of Dominion Grange.

| tee of Dominion Grange. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { sections of the provinces? } \\ \text { December.-Is the country in favor of the }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| Patrons,-Probably the most of you are | proposal to increase the indemnity to members | ware that arrangements were made with the proposal to increase the indemnity to members FARMER's ADVocate, of London, during the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange to

jects. The April number contained a lengthy report of the proceedings of the annual meeting an tee would prepare a list of subjects for discussion at the monthly meetings of the subordinate rend send them to the Advocate ogether with the discussions, they would pub ish such as they considered worthy of pablication, and would give a mont.
In a subsequent communication upon this sub
ject the editor says:-" What I would like would for the Grange to have one or two persons
reduction in the number of members in populous of the Legislative Assembly to eight hundred ollars per session? And if so, why January - Would half the prosent number of
members be sufficient to represent the people members be sufficient to represent the people
and enact our laws in either Dominion or Pro and enact our laws in either Do
February.-Would our system of government be better to retain a second chamber and make it
elective?
March. - Would it be advisable to abolish the Grand Jary system?
A pril. Would the A pril. - Would the farmers of
May.-Can any better method of making and Saintaining county roads be adopted than the aving regard to the cost? vune.-Ought houses of industry to be pro-

The ovening seaion was somemhat of tive nature with the addition of a number of Patrons of Industry, who were invited to spend the vening with the Grangers.
David Agnew was called to the chair, who,
fter brief an address, called upon Gavin Wilson Master of the division, who gave an address "Grangers versus Patrons of Industry," in which, ie thought, that owing to their dentical, should amalgamate.
J. Currie gave a paper on "Dairying," which was well discussed. Cleanliness, care, proper amongst the principal points brought out. John S. MoDona, Reeve of Huren tomehip, and Warden of the County of Bruce, gave an address on farming in general, and compared the imperfect method too often employed in Greater care in ploughing, and the saving of manure wa necessary to retain the fertility of the farm. George Gillies' subject was "Fencing," in which

(
THE MONTGOMERY BLOCK, BKANDON, MA
members of the grange come prepared to vided in each county for the support of iscuss the questions at their next meeting; that indigent ? e secretary be requested to forward the paper ritten, and the discussions which take place on est paper on the subject for the respective month we will award the prize.
The Executive Committee, believing that suc,
course must prove beneficial to the members, and appreciating the liberality of the ADVollowin making such an ofier, havjects for discussion :-
August.-Is the Grange Organization worthy of the support of the farmers ?
September. - What is the best
September. - What is the best way to raise the
revenue for Dominion, provincial revenue for Dominion, provincial, county and
point?
October. -Is the present sectional system of October.-Is the present sectional system equitable, and the division of the legislativ
and county grants just to the rural munic and county grants just to the rural municipalities?
Nover

The Executive believe that an intelligent digcussich advantage as well as interest to not only those who take a part in it, but to all who may
have the privilege of listeniing, and will be well have the privilege orted to it.
worth the time devo

Grange Notes.
Division Grange, No. 7, of the Patrons of Husbandry held their summer session in Ripley,
ownship of Hlron, county Bruce, recently. There was a good renresentation, and everything past off satisfactorily. Along wirh discussed :"Feeding stock," which took up a good deal of "Feed, and which, throughout, was very interest-
time, and ing. Kindliness, good stabling, method, regu-
larity of feeding, with a proper breed of cattle larity of feeding, with a proper breed of catil.
will invariably bring success. "Cows for Milking." Grade cattle were considered the best. One
cow, tested by John Martin, gave 30 lbs. at the cow, tested by John Martin, gave to lbs. at the
evening milking, and 25 lbs at the mornings, without any special feeding.
presentation in county councils, looking to
heir a vantages and disad vantages. In the dis. cussion -First, that posts were not as likely to heave if a drain were dug and tile put in, and the poste
above, and filled in. This plan would not cost more than digging post holes, excepting the cost o tile and laying. W. Welsh contended that the
best post fence was one like the above with best post fence was one like the above with
pole nailed on top, and two strands of barbed pole nailed on top, ane bearthed up to near the wire benea th, , and this embankment, three feet each
lower wire. side, saved cattle and horses from injury. W. Welsh, secretary, gave an addrese on
" Home Adornments," in which he stated that nothing tended as much to make a pleasant home, as some time and money spent on and
ment. Flower garden, ornamental trees and ment, Flower garden, ornald give a cheerful-
tastefully laid out walks would 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 rudeness, tobacco spits and scowling looks were was nothing like purity of language and motives to give a tinge of
of the household.

## PRIZE ESSAY.

Prize awarded to H. A. McIntyre of South Elde
slie, Grange No. A53. for Best Essay sent by
any Grange for Question Debated
During the Month of August.
is the grange organization worth
the support of the farmers? Worthy Mastrr 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 supthe 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 that the present on our occupation? ime the Grange 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, stil 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 themsel ves sufficiently acquainted 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 num-
erous other details, each of which would form a good subject for an evening's dis. cussion. 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, 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 Different and leard froltho expers Different modes of cultivation for different crops can here be discussed with proit. New iuea Fourth. To condense the weight of our ex ports. This is one of the most important mat ters that can engage the minds of the farmers a the present time. Many good farms have bee
robbed of their fertility by a system of grain growing 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 protuction of superior horses,
cattle, sheep, and swine is work that is being taught in the Graige. Dairying is a branch of farm work connected with the live stock industry which should receive more attention from
thie farmers. I am sure that we all join in the A;e farmers. I ams 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 but termaking by that gentleman and his assistant 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 busi ness is the man who calculates intelligently. If farmers would keep accounts, and carefully note their profits and losses, they would soon lear
to make safe calculations and not overshoot the mark, as almost all do who work in a slipshod manner. Discussions incite men and women to action. The Grange is an excel
in which to discuss these matters.
in which to do discountenance the
the mortgage system, and othe credit system, tems. I believe that fully one third appointments in basiness are due to neglect of farmers, from these causes, are to day bearing burdens grievous to be borne-burdens whic generations yet unborn may not see removed. $A$ A systems is surely worthy of the support of the farmers.
Seventh
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 enabled to benefit themselves.
These are only a few of the specific objects of which : make the Grange organization worthy which make the Grange organization worthy o
the support of the farmers. Not the least of these is the sociability connected with it. Hore friendships are formed which last for life. The 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 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 over-
looked. No class of people should find it easier looked. 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 organization which all true members feel and sppect. Its infuence is elevating. Such en
nobling virtues as honesty, courage, temperance, thoroughness and benevolence are here inculcated. Lat us, therefore, not forget the precepts
of our order. Let us emulate each other to hasten the good time coming when greater and grander brotherhood shall exist.
"When man to man the , world ${ }^{\circ}$ 'er.
The discussion that followed the reading of
Bro. H. A. McIntyre's paper heartily endorsed The Grants 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 pro ound. Those principles have endured the blast It was the high tone of the order that attracted the thinking and intelligeut farmer, and caused him to enrol himself a member of this peculiarly armers association. To-day the nost active within its gates. Go into what public meetings
of farmers that you will, and the Patrons of of farmers that you will, and the Patrons of
Husbandry stand prominently forward. They Husbandry stand prominently forward. The
are the executive of the agricultural class. The worn off the rough edges of prejudice, an
now that we have a common interest, that we ow com political questions on their merits. The bitter nimosity of the partisan has to a great extent oen removed, and he moves in a higher sphere, ducating our lives and ennobling our calling. was impossible to estimate the good that has been done, and is still being accomplished. Th wakening of familiar relations, and the plea-
sures 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 ner a knowledge of things behind the scenes. It ner a knowledge of things benind the scenes.
has allo taught the farmer that he holds the
reins of power--that he could control the des reins of power-that he could control the des-
tinies 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 discus sion of the question as propounded by the Executive of the Dominion Grange, it felt that
much good might be accomplished by disensin the reason why farmers did not accord the Grange a more hearty support. All were agreeu that if the principles of the order were studied 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

Apple Grove Grange, Middlemarch, Elgin.
This Grange is in a very flourishing condition, with good comfortablo hall, containing an The man rers have had in the past lectures de bates, historical tableaux, charades and many other entertainments for amusement and instruc. tion. 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 to bring specimens and any work of botany obtainable. This was a very interesting night, and when the meeting closed each one thing Bur or had learned somewere 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. Considerable information was obtained regarding these from some of the volumes sent out by the
government. In this, as in all other societies oovernment. 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 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 of trying to gain some of the prizes so kindly
offered by your excellent farmers

Mr. Joseph Cope, of Broadview, Assa, speaks farming. Since coming from Englend fix mixed 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, hone that fills the bill more nearly than the Canadian Poultry Review, published by H. b.
Donovan, at $58 \frac{1}{2}$ Victoria St., Toronto. A long acquaintance with both paper and publisher enables us to recommend the Review to all in

## btock.

## Netherland Romulus (6275).

Gheriand Romulus (6275). $\quad$ farm of Mr. David H. Dale, Glendale, Middle This month we give an illustration of the been breeding Southdowns, and has been successstock 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 Brock- $\begin{aligned} & \text { lot of Southdowns, of very high quality. Fese } \\ & \text { of his breeding ewes were bought last year of }\end{aligned}$ holme Farm Ancaster, Ont. Netherland Mr. J. J. Coleman, M. P, Norwich, England. Romulus, calved July 1887, was bred by Smith,

Powell \& Lamb, Syracnse, N. Y.; his sire was \begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
Powell \& Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y.; his sire was \& most noted flocks in England. The above ewes <br>
Netherland Monk (4424), a son of the famous \& were all by Penfolds 14 and 6, and Duke of

 

Netherland Monk (4424), a son of the famous \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { were all by Penfolds } 14 \text { and } 6 \text {, and Duke of } \\
\text { Richmond ; Penfolds } 14 \text { was by the winner of }\end{array}$

 Netherland Prince ( 716 ), his dam being Faatenitza $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Richmond ; Penfolds } \\ & \text { 2nd ( } 2724 \text { ), by De Valk ( } 160 \text { ), N. H. B., winner } \\ & \text { the champion prize at Bath and West of England }\end{aligned}$ 

2nd (2724), by De Valk (160), N. H. B., winner \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Show at Brighton, 1855. The dams of several } \\
\text { of 1st prize at Leyden, Holland, her dam being }\end{array}$ <br>
of these ewes were by Little Guinea Peru, he by

 

of lst prize at Leyden, Holland, her dam being <br>
also a winner at the same show. A glance at
\end{tabular} \(\begin{aligned} \& of these ewes were by Little Guinea Peru, he by <br>

\& Guinea Peru, one of the most noted Southowns\end{aligned}\) also a winner at the same show. A Alarlat and ever bred in England. Five of Mr. Dale's breedRomulus combines in his breeding the blood of $\begin{aligned} & \text { ing ewes were bred by Mr. Henry Webb, Cam- } \\ & \text { bridgeshire, England, and four were bred by Mr }\end{aligned}$
 in Holstein history, Netherland Prince, stand-

A Fine Stock of Southdowns. $\begin{aligned} & \text { (who may be called the father of the bred) being } \\ & \text { its mainstay. Mr. Heny } \\ & \text { Webbs orincipl has }\end{aligned}$


 duced any crsse of blood whatever. By careful
selection. unremitting attention and systematic
seat manaigement hen has rearedia hock fork from the sheep
otatined at Babrahan which breeders well how
on oo be unequalled, and they have oonsequitiris
drawn upon it for many yeers by rivatel hirin
and purchasing rams whose ofsprim bave gained and purchasing rams whose offspring bave gaine
the bighes honors at our sumper breeding and
Christmas fat stock shows. Every sheep is tattooe with a number inside the ear, and a careful record
of its ing its descent to the Babrahan flock." Mr. Dale's stock ram, Young Cambridgeshire Was bred by Mr. Webb, and got by Cambridgehim are a dam by Peregrine. The lambs got by sheep now for sale, all of which we can recommend to our readers. Purchasers will find this
gentleman honorable gentleman honorable and straightforward, and
worthy of their patronage flock were closely related, and bred in the same $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { worthy of their patronage }\end{aligned}\right.$


NETHERLAND ROMULUS (6275), THE PROPERTY OF Mr. K.s. Mr. Webb's flock ing without on equal as a sire of milk and butter was held by English breeders was shown in 1889 producing heifers, among his get being the was held
famous Clothilde 4 th, with a three-year-old re. when 49 shepep were sold at an average of $\$ 55$
per head. Cambridgeshire, one of his stock cord of $23 \mathrm{lbs} .10 \ddagger$ oz. of butter in seven days, and Netherland Princess 4 th with a record of 21 lbs .103 oz. in seven days, am Faatinitza 2 nd 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
ceord record of 16 lbs. 4 oz in seven days. A noticeabla
point in the breeding of Netherland Romulus is point in the breeding of Netherland Romulus is
that his six nearest female ancestors have an that his six nearest female ancestors hene year,
average milk record of 18,000 lbs. in ond
and an average butter' record of 18 lbs. in seven and an average butter' record of 18 lbs . in seven
days showing that he has descended on bothe days, showing that he has descended on land
sides from great butter families Netherland silces from hreat 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.
p. $m$. each case. per he, was bought by the Duke of Richmond and
rams
(Gordon for 210 guineas $(\$ 1,102)$ A Again, in
1890 A 745 were sold by auction and made an 1890,745 were sold by anction and made an
average of over $\$ 60$ per head. The following particulars relating to the history of this noted
lock will be read with interest by many of our lock will be read with interest by many of our
readers :-







## Meetings of Live Stock Associa-

 tions.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 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

Yorkshire Swine at Pine Grove Farm
Pine Grove Farm, the property of Mr. Joseph Featherston, M. P., is situated a short distance
from Streetsville $\mathbf{R}$. R. station and post office of the same name, which is on the Credit River 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 suc-
cessful prize-winner in each class at all the large Canadian shows where he exhibited. His present herd of Yorkshires is headed by im-
ported Lancashire Lad, bred at Prescot Union. ported Lancashire Las, bred at Prescot Union.
He has greas length and depth of body, and is He has great length with a coat of fine hair, which prevents the sun from burning or blistering his skin in
summer, and effectually protects him from the 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 Lan months old, and with Whiston Pride and Lan
cashire 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. ported boar Plymouth Pride, bred by C. E.
Duckering, England, is also used as a stock pig. He is now nineteon 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, brei 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 Pride, a beautifal specimen, of immense size which was considered by many the best sow of ny breed exhibited at Toronto last year. Sh waied two litters of piga. 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 and under. Another imported sow bred by Mr. pen which won first at the Royal Agricaltural Society's Show in England in 1890 . Beside sows bred by such English breeders as T. T .
Walker-Jones, Sunders Spencer and C. F . Duckering, and a number of ofood Canadian bred nimals. 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 societe hiploue, paris.
I hasten to give the information desired by
our Canadian friends, especially the breeders of our Canadian friends, especially the breeders of
French horses, and those interested in their imFrench hor
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. 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 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 suc. of those splended stallion
cess 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,
liuta few months sooner that farmer would have thoncht himself very fortunate to sell those colts
for $\$ \bar{\delta}, 000$. These results gave breeding in our region an extraordinary impulsion. Believing
that it would always be so, our stallion breed grudged no expense tending to renew their
stock. stock.
It is customary with us for the proprietor of a
fine stallion to grant the use of lis her fine stallion to grant the use of his hofses to
neighbors only on condition that if it be a male cult it will be sold him for a stipulated
sum.

When the mare was well known, frequently colts were sold before their birth for as much brought on disastrons results. They did not tarry. Our exportati
the worst conditions. the worst conditions. The Argentine Republic, being in a period of The crops of the United States failed completely in the greater part of the far west. The farmers were mostly ruined. Importers seeing the im-
pecuniosity of their buyers made fewer or no purchases. ' Breeders of Perch and Normandy had sold all the year before. Fortunately for them they had not their nsual stock, but, nevertheless, they suf-
fered 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. Promach, but the crops of the United States are very promising. Eastern money is plentiful in
the far west, and orders are becoming every day me far west, an
The horse fair of Montague took place on the 4th of last June. Count Mercier, Prime Minis presence. He could judge for himself of the can merchants were there also. Important ales were made, and since then prices have risen considerably. This result had been fore the season, beginning with us in Jannary, wa nost active, the use of the best stallions being in the greatest demand, many paying as much raw attention to these prices, because I see in y agreenent with the government of th rovince of Quebec, and with the foderal govern
ment, eharges only $\$ 4$. I know all the horse 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 erch would have been $\$ 12$ or $\$ 15$. Many woul
have been $\$ 20$. It is, therefore, evident that he Canadian farmer, owing to government in
ervention, pays less for the use of the Perchero ervention, pays less for the use of the
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 were the very best obtainable of this breed the found their way into this stud, price always
being a secondary consideration. Having being a secondary consideration. Having oo with their Clydesdales, and the success than attended the introduction of these horses wherMessrs. Beithe been sold, has convinced the Messrs. Beith, as well as their customers, that
there is a grand future trade for those who will
breed this sort has become a great favorite with Hackney hors wealth at their command, it is to the tenant farm of perfection, which is doubtless why his wonder ful 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 determina tion to keep pace with the demand that ha already begun, this firm recently invested in
quite an extensive stud of Hackneys. We would quite an extensive stud of Hackneys. We would
therefore, advise those interested in brecdin light harness horses to inspect this stud at an early date and judge for themselves.
of the stalion which they have now at the head Jubilee Chief, a black four-year-old horse capital character. His are the feet and bone that will stand wear; he has heavily mascle
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 1854 . She was (1284), a chestnut, foaled in 1884. She was
sired by a brother of Danegelt, and is a mare of won three firsts and two seconds at trotting
matches under sadile in England. She is a most eeantiful 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 scale, but still retains all her dam's good qualitioes. 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 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 ${ }_{\text {Lizet }}$
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 fill
the line.
Florence (668), a bay mare foaled in 1884,
Ired by Randolph (1123), is a useful mare icely turned, and has a beautifol brown yearling filly, and, like the previous mentioned yearling as imported in dam.
The last to be mentioned is the five-year-old Lizette. This is, indeed, a beautiful mare ; is
倍 all of quality from end to end. She is an ideal rackney, 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 attraetive way of moviag, will above all, their attraetive way of moving,
command attention wherever they are seen.

Graham Bros.' Latest Importations Mr. William Graham, of the firm of Graham 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 Hack In a letter whish we received just as we wer ooing to press, Mr. Robert Graham described the horses as follows.
The most noted among the Clydes is the 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 xtra mover; in short, we think him the best
aged horse we wever owned ; and, best of all, he is by Prince of Wales (673), and out of a Paisley Jock mare. He is stylish and good all round. 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 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.
Macgregor, dam by Good Hope (1679).
Craigronald (8557), three years old, by Craig. is by Prince George ; he by Prince of Wales (673). Craigronald is a very sweet colt; his legs and feet are good, and his all that can
be desired.
In Hack

In Hackneys our best is Neptune 2ad (2608), four years old ; sire. Norfolk Gentleman (492); dam, Cybell (23). Neptune is a model in every action is perfect. He is a great favorite with all action is perfect.
who have seen him.
Dundrennan (2259), three years old, dam also good. The other two Hackneys, a filly and a hor
are each two years old, and are good ones. The eight Welsh ponies are all first-class.

## Messrs. Tazewell \& Hector's Dorsets.

Fow breeds of sheep have on their first intro duction 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 sspecially 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 Canads to day is, we believe, owned Mossrs. 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 lock. Vincent,
five of the most noted flocks in England, the
Studs. Herds and Flocks last importation having just landed, comprising . fity-four heaa, all Dul property of Mesors Jeffrey解 water Somerset, England, among them being home of some of water, lies right within the he pens of ewes that last year won first at the limits of Whitby town. At the time of our royal, the Bath and West of England, and the visit the two stock horses in service were omerset Co. Shows, as well as a very choice lot $\operatorname{Scottish}$ Leader (7243), and Merriment (6081). of seven ram lambs, three of them being by the Of these the first named, Scottish Leader, sire am that held the reserve number last year at Strongbow (4045), dam by Prince Royal (2357), the Royal Show, and one, an extra good lamb, is a grand, big horse of the low-down, blocky by the first prize ram at the Bath and West of ngland.
 this year at Detroit and Toronto, parties in district he travels. The other, Merriment (6081), need of these sheep shonld certainly see their now four years old, although a year older than flock. Their advertisement will be found in his stable companion is not as heavy br 100 another column. ' Mr. Tazewell, the senior part- pounds; but what he lacks in weight it is safe to

pen of prize.dinning dorset hurned sheep, the property of tazewell \& hector, port credit, ont.
tion to this country he has won first at Toronto $\begin{aligned} & \text { ner, we may add, is looked upon as an expert } \\ & \text { judge among Dorset men, having lived the }\end{aligned}$ 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 himsel 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 . Hard both very vil, Somerset, England. They are we are told, heavy-bodied, thick sheep, and a ave been breeding regularly twice a year.
time of our visit Messrs. Tazewell is Hector had on hand about 130 head of Dorsets,' mostly imported, and including selections from four or
judge among Dorset men, having ived th of Somerset, where some
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 chice breensal of seed grains, that have been tested and proved superior, will form a very important feature of the sale. Many acrea of these have been grown during the present year,
and the yields, we understand, have been excel and the yields, we understand, have been excel-
lent. The samples, therefore, will be of good quality, and can be relied on as pure and true $t$ name. A large number of them are from im-
ported seed purchased three years ago. They ported seed purchased three years ago. They have thus been thoroughly in the matizegue, which particulas bent free to
weady by Sept. 7 th.
y he more than makes up in quality, having a capital set of legs, clean, flinty bone, and showing wonderfully good action. His sire is the wellknown Belted Knight (1395), his dam being by Farmer (286). In a paddock running the imported maro Martha Jand and a and two of her daughtors, a with her last vear's three-year-old hily, colt by the imported colt, a fine, horse Ail fill Coldatream Maid (1118), a ver year-old fuilt mare with extra heavy bone, the (rong year-old, May Uueen (733), being by Loch Winnock (320), imported. Martha Jane at the ime we saw her was heavy in foal to Scottis 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 du times. Besides these imported mares Messra times. Besides
Jeffrey have a number of very fine draugh
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 cols that we saw, rom Messrs. Jeifrey's imported shetland mares, ron shong cold good po
Although not breeding cattle extensively Messrs. Jeffrey have a few very nice Shorthorns of Sootch breeding, the herd being founded on an importation made by the late John Thompson Coldstream Lsd, 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 sklful management of the proprietor, increased until it now ranks among the best herds in Ontario. The boar now principally used is Markham Physician (99), Holy Phaicis out Holl Midge V Holywell Physician, of the best pigs of his age in Canada is simply to do him justice. Farrowed in April 1890, he is only seventreen 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 Markhan Queen (394), by the imported boar Rinocron Justice (14), a pig bred at Holywell Manor, is, in our opinion, an in an are or the one aide and her sire and dam on the other, all being of Mr. Spencer's dam oning; she is a credit to her breeder and owner. Among the young stock we notice 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 underfound in our advertising columns, and we understand his stock will be exhibited this year at Toronto fair.
enseyhurst farm
A short distance from Mr. like's, on the same eoncession, is Jerseghurst Farm, the pro, party of Mr. Robert kuesor, whose name is well at the time of our visit consisted of some sisty head of pure-bred A. J. C C. Jerseys, headed by the bull Otolie ( $1 \% 219$ ), a beantiful silver grey five years old, sired by Prinee of Stratford ( $6: 33$ ), dam Zoradjullic (21:41), by Ari (4256). Otolie
shows $683^{3} \%$ St. Helier blood; a solid color him self, 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 oxception proved extra heavy milkers. Among them we were particularly taken with Olie Helier, out of brietella 2na (10824) very breedy looking cow, with a grand udd pedigree shows $75 \%$ of pure St Helier bood pedigree shows A \% of pure st. 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 beantiful 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 rovge farm,
the property of Capt. Wm. Rolph, is situated about half a mile below Markham village. Here Canada have been bred, and the nave ever left Rouge Farm been bred, and the name of Glen America as the fountain head for pure-bred St. Lsmbert blood. The two stock bulls in use this year are One Hundred Per Cent (16590), and Canada'sJohn Bull 5 th (20092). Ofthese 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), hile the second, also soiid colored, is a son of the out of Marian Pogis (23008) ( 88.38 ), and Mary Anne faint is (230r), a daughter of Oaklands sale for 3300 .With , sold at the at the head of his herd Capt. Rolph has bualis 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. Lambertsa solid fawn by Stoke Pogis 3 dd , with an cffitial 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. Lımberts Nancy, a solid dark fawn, with a test of 18 pounds 7 ounces. Besides his Jerseys, Capt. Rolph maintains a隹 of Clydesdales, and a flock of Shropshires. latter, however, consststing of twenty very orted, he has now lambs, all registered and im make room for more Jerseys. The Clydes, which are almost entirely from imported sires and dams, show signs of having been very care fully bred, with a view to combining size with
plenty of quality. Among them we noticed a very aice Macgregor mare, a little undersized perhaps, but showing plenty of quality and good action, y Prince of Newbridge, and out of Cors, nner of twenty-one 1st prizes, both these mare having filly foals at foot by imported Lord

Mr. A. C. petrits shorthorns. Down in a corner of the Niagara Peninsula,
about a mile and a-half from Niagara Falls A. C. Pettit, of Southend P. O., has been quietly engaged for a number of years in breeding
Shorthorns, his herd now numbering some Shorthorns, his herd now numbering some
twenty head of very useful looking cows and 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 youg cattle we
noticed a very neat roan heifer, sired by him, noticed a very neat roan heifer, sired by him,
and out of Rosamund, a thick, bocky 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 ng. Among the cows our attention was quickly
taken by Queen Helen (12884), a grand type of taken by Queen Helen (12884), a grand type of
a milking Shorthorn, a deep yellow red in color,
with a good, well-shaped ndder and with a good, well-shaped ndder and prominent
milk vein. Another smooth, level cow is the 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 nseful 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of our reacers fonthill } \\
& \text { shine At }
\end{aligned}
$$

While most of our readers are familiar with the names of Mesirs. Morris, Stone \& Welling-
ton, as the owners of the largest nurseries in Canada, many are probably not aware that they are also largely interested in importing and breeding Eaglish Shire horses and high class The sto
some twenty head of Shill as, allesent consists of direct from imported stock, the principal
stock horses at this time being Chieftan and stock horses at this time being Chieftain and 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, heary-boned strong class. He is a short-legged, heary-boned
horse, well feathered, and just the kind to get horse, well feathered, and just the kind to get
the low-down, blocky geldings that the market
calls for. His calls for. His stable mate, Charlie, Winner of first
in the two-year-old class at Toronto last fall, is in the two-year-old class at Toronto last fall, is
a massive bay, three-year-old-a thick 'un, on a massive bay, three-year-old-a thick un, on 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 penigree he should prove a grand stock horse. The other imported stallion, Active
(152), although not as heavy a horse, is just the stamp that is needed in many districts for crossstamp that ig needed in many districts for cross and good action, while his pedigree contains the
best blood in England, his sire Lincolnshire best blood in England, his sire Lincolnshire
Lad II. (1365), having sired three champiou Lad II. (1365), having sired three champiou
winners at the London show, while his dam Lancashire Lass, the dam of Charlie, is by the
famous old Honest Tom 1105. Besides these famous old Honest Tom 1105. Besides these
three Messrs. Morris, Stone \& Wellington have 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 are, we were told, for sale, and will be sold at
reasonable figures, as Messrs. Morris, Stone \& Teasonington 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 enjoys
looking at good stock, that a visit to Fonthill looking at good stock, that a
Nurseries will repay them well.
the home of the veteran importer and breeder of Southdowns, Mr. Jno. Jackson, is situated in the township of Caistor, about sixteen mile 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 thater America. Of the rams now at the head of the
tlock we were greatly taken with Norwich Bean,
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 neven sheep, with a grand front and nice level top, good round the heart, and standing on the shortest of legs. Aoyl, and Norwich Beau has been winner at the Royal, and taken nine first prizes,
shown nine times and Mr. Jackson tells us, while in proof of his powers as a stock getter, we saw running in him, and
shed a beantiful shearling ewe got by ont 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 flock, sired by webs and
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 this country, having won first as a shoa first at Detroit in 1889, as well as sweepstakes for the
best ram of any age; and to judge by the twohear ram we were shown, bred from him and the ewe that won the medal Brummel, he must be very valuable as a stock gotter, as well as a show
shoen. It may interest our readers to know tha sheep. It may the five largest shows at which it was exhib ited in 1889, the Woodside hock won $\$ 999$ cash, and two silver medals.
walat hill farm.

Messrs. Hugh McGangherty \& Son commencer reeding Holstein cattile some years ago, laying the foundation of from Mr. F. A. Folger, of ball and a cow from Mr. F. A. Aras gradually
Kingston. Since then thir herd ham some fourteen
increased till it now numbers Kingston. sill it now numbers some fourteen
increased tir
head, with the bull Sir Mac (15253), bred by head, with the bull Sir Mac (15253), bred by
A C. Hallman \& Co, of New Dundee, at the A C. Hallman \& Co, of Now is sired by Prairie Aaggie Prince, and out of the imported cow Dreamy Eyes. He shows the mi, and is a very breed very strongly developed, and is a skin.
smooth, even bull all over, with a beantifal skin. In addition to Sir Mac, Messis. McCangherty last year purchased from Mr. F. A. Folger the
richly bred bull calf Arnazon (15991), sire Sir richly bred bull calf Arnazon (15991), sire Sir
Archibald's Son (7026), dam Nora Bakker, ${ }^{2}$ a Archibald 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 1888. This is a very promising call, and

A grand, big cow is Athelia (5926), bred by
B. B. Lord \& Son, Sinclairville, N. Y., while B. B. Lord \& heifer calf by Sir Mac promises to grow into a very fine heifer. Althoogh only three weeks old at the time of our visit, it had already outgrown half bred calves that were a week ant tells us,
older, and were, Mr. McCaugherty getting the same care.
Among the young things a pair of nice yearling heifers attracted our attention sired by 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 milk veins. Messrs. McCaugherty advertisement will be found in our columns, and we can thorougly recommend them to intending purchasers
well-bred ball fitit for service should write them, as we understand that they can spare either Mac or Arnazon, and Walnut Hill Farm being
close to Streetsille on the C. P. R. is easily accessible from Toronto.

aessrs. beattie \& torbance's clydesdale | Messrs. Beattie \& Torrence, of Summerhill |
| :--- | in another column, have been actively engage in importing Clydesdales for some years past, being respectively son and nephew of that

veteran horseman the late Simon Beattie. veteran horseman theortations to Summerhill
 (i323), and Bruce (8496). Of these The Governor
323), won first place last spring in a strong
ring at Markham Spring Show. He is a rich
brown with three white feet, stands $16 \frac{1}{2}$ hands,
and shows and shows very heavy bone and plenty of nice
silky hair, sired by Maccaroni (3814), he by
Macgregor (1487) Macgregor (1487), dam by Daintie Davy (214),
grandam by Never Mind Him (557), he comGrandam the blood of some of the best breeding stock in Scotland, and should make a very valu-
able horse to mate with well-bred mares. The able horse to mate with well-bred mares. Th very handsome bay, with three white feet and a
strip on his face, standing over $16 \frac{1}{2}$ hands; ; weighs vary close to aton, and shows extra strong quality; his sire is Young King David (6415), grandson of the famous stock horse old Time 79), his dam being by Kimure (4iner at the Royal in 1870 . Besides their Clydesdale stallions Messrs. Beattie \& Torrance have always on hand
few imported and registered Canadian bred few imported and registered the well-known carriage stallion Bonner, by Robt. Bonner, he by Hambletonian 10. WW would recommend all lovers of
hill Farm.
neme mil stock farm.
Mr. David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont, whose tock has been frequently mentioned in the herd of Shorthorns, numbering thirty, principally of Scotch families, the well-known Crimson llowers predominating. This family is descended
rom the imported cow, Crimson Flower, which rom the imported cow, Crimson
cost the late firm of Birrell \& Johnson $\$ 600$. She was a successful prize- winner. Since the foundation of the herd the fullowing bulls have been
ased:- Bill Duke of Oxford $=357=$, Scotsman nsed :-Bill Duke of (35484), K. C. B., Duke of Lavender (51135) and Premier Earl (48454), all noted He is one of Mr. Amos Cruickshank's famons
Violet tribe, and is a splendid sire. This herd is notable beaause of the uniform good color, thick-
ness of flesh, and robust, healthy appearaice of 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 bul calves are good, several or thew yearling heifers
beasts. The heifor calves and beasts. The heifer calves, good in color, thick-
are like the bull calven
fleshed 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 beat. and Warfare, have been used in recent years. The Clydesdales are a strong, usefut lot. At
the head of the stud is Glenluce (5047), which won first at Glasgow Summer Show, 1886, beatwon firs horse which won first at the Highland Society's. Show the same year. Among the
fer females nine are registered. Ades. Old imported are a number Maggia- (73). looks fresh, and i hearty and well. No one would judge her the justly noted Netherbay (1492). She was the winner of numerous prizes throughout Ontario including first at Provincial, 1885. From her
in descended several of the mares now in this and
Mr. Birrell is essentially a breeder, and a man on whom buyers can always depend.
ayrshites at sydenham farm, oshawa,
Mr. Guy, the owner of the long.famous herd
Mr. Guy, the owner of a fine lot, comprising upwards of 40 head. Never in the if as good, this herd was the quaint beller, Among the older cows is Oshawa Lass, now has been the She has produced winner of numerous prizes, including 18 firsts and a number of silver madials and fepst milk Among the prian or age, quality and quantity of
cow any breed milk considered. She was $\$: 00$ given by the which won the prize o the owner of the best Five cows any breed or age, the test being "profit-
fite ableness and general utility". Model, now 1. 14 ,
s. the dam of 14 calves, and the winner of many is the dam of 14 calves, and the winner of many
first prizes at the Provincial and other large
xhibitions. She also was one of the victorious
ive. Two of her daughters are now in therd a two and a three-year-old, both prize-winners Toronto and London in 1889 and 1890 . Ohhawa
Lss 3 rd, a daughter of the first 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 ne of the five and the winner of many hirs
prizes. She was the dam of Model and 17 other calves, all of which grew to maturity. Several
all were of good quality 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 imlargest shows, on severab occas Gurta family is
ported stock The celebrated
well represented by Gurta 12, now five years old well represented by Gurta 12 , now five years old,
the dam of four calves, and is again in calf. Me dam of foor calves, and is again in call
Many other good females might be mentioned Man space forbids. The herd never beforo con-
tained so many good young animals. The bulls tained so many good young animals. The bulls
at the head of the herd is Butterfy Duke, bred at the head of dam hld Perfection, sire Butterfly of Oshaw, a a celebrated prize-winner, also bred
by Mr. Guy. Butterfly Duke was first in his 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 is Baron, winner of first in his class at in use 18 Baron, winner of first in his class are
Toronto in 1890, dam imp. Lady Hardiston, sire Toronto in 1890, dam imp. Lady Hardiston, gire
imp. Rob Roy of Parkhill. Ludy Hardiston has imp. Rob Roy of Parkh. Laray hat Torond other learing fairs. Rob Roy won first in his class at Turonto
in 1889 and 1890. Besides those there are three young bulls on hand which Mr. Guy says are as good ashe ever bred. Colonel is a Gurta; ; Traveller
aerfection; Prince was the winner of first in the a Perfection; Prince was the winner of first in the
calf class at London in 1890. Mr. Guy has calf class at London in 1890. Wh. Ghipping
found his herd very profitable, When she cream to Toronto, the returns average $\$ 2$ pre
week per cow during the entire season. $\mathbf{A}$ draft week per cow during the entire season. A drafl
of his herd may be seen at Toronto and Montreal of his herd may
shows this year.

## Chatty Letter from the States

Never in the history of the range cattle basiness did fat grassers come from the nortuwestern states so abunc Pio 1,200 to agust as the rearly in the season at 15.00 @ 85.50 . Owing to the late rush of such attle to market, the same kinds are selling at 4.00 @ $\$ 1.60$, but even these prices are 50 @ 75 ents higher than a year ago. Common range attle on the other hand are selling barely as well as a year ago at $\$ 3.00$ @ $\$ 3.75$. Choice ative beef cattle lately sold at $\$ 5.75$ @ $\$ 6.00$, while some partly corn-fed 1,100 to 1,300 pound teers 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 Woming catte would battle as long as they are held back the poor cattle as long as they are mproving. Damand for money, atd to keep good prices, make a strong te.nptation to kee he 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 winter and made plenty of money.
The crop of hogs "in sight" is The crop of hogs in sight is smaller than at
seeing business men clamm that prices for good
fat hogs must rule
flite high well into the fall. fat hogs' must rule 'quite high well into the aal
There are plenty of pigs in the country, but it There are plenty of pigs a new corn crop to convert them into pork. The range of pricen
between inferior and choice 250 to 300 pound between inferior and choice 250 to 300 -poun
hogs has lately been, very wide, the former sellhogs at $\$ 4.50$ and the latter at $\$ 5.50$. A packer purchased 407 pigs averaging 118 pounds tha
cost $\$ 3.50$ per 100 Ansther lot of 106 corn-fed pigs, averaging 128 pounds, sold as high as $\$ 5$. This shows the premium packers are willing to pay Cor good, solid corn-fed stock over the
grassy hogs that have lately been so plenty.

## ©ur Scottish Letter.

During the past month shows have been held in a number of localities in which Clydesdale breeding is prosecuted under some difficalty, 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 Clydes dale bost adapted to their purposes in the northern and southern counties of England, as well as in the north of Scotland, where tribate to in time past had a fair trial, is overrated.
At the Darham County Show, held at Chester-le-Street, although the classes were mixed, and peted together, only in one class did the com succeed in winning first prize. The celebrated stad owned by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Seaham Harbour, contribated not a little to the success of this great show, and several othe breeders, -e. g., Mr. Charlton, from Tyneside and Mr. Richard Earle, ELlerton Manor, Catterick in Yorkshire, exhibited usefal stock. Mr. Earle was the breeder of the famous stalition 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 famons in the Darlington district, and he has sold some of the highest priced geldings after them that have ever gone inte Newcastle market. 1 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 nine-year-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 anknown, 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 dranght mare class with Doris, a daughter of Castleroagh, and own sister to a fine mare named Gladys, which same noble owner gained all three prizes in the three-year-old filly class, the first being Treasure, 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 a Whittlebury, eight years old, and got by Drum ower Farmer. This is a notable victory, and the Clydesdale is a purely draught basis, world. It is a far fly from the north of England to the north of Scotland - from ourn onglan -but we must take the journey han to Elgi Scotland have more praiseworthy efforts made to improve the horse stock than in bee shire. Further north than Aberdeenshire and a great grain-growing county, it is perhaps not so we!! known to stock breeders as the latter countr, which the genius of McCombie and the

Cruickshanks has made famous. But Moray shire 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 breed ing mares that are easily identified, and not easily beaten. By the way, the great horse Johnnie Cape 418 was bred in Morayshire. The ate Simon Beattie took him to Canada, and m not mol him to Colonel Holloway. If mis not mistaken, the first brood mare at Elgi Johnnie Cope. Leopold 3766, a horse of good pedigree, left useful stock, and although not exact ly 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 uccessful breeding horse the district has recently Macgregor Macnab 3824, a son of the celebrate Danghters of this horse were first, both in the three-year-old and two-year-old filly class, and admirable mares they will make. The three year-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
wweet, useful, well-balanced mare. The principal animals amongst the males were got by the Macgregor horse Newtonairds 44
celebrated Cairnbrogie Stamp 4274.
Inverurie is allost in the centre of the ed 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 Baimedie, Cairnbrogie, farmers who do not keep quite as large a stud of mares. Naturally, therefore, the Inverurie mow, held this year on 18th July, is an object of the exhibition of Clydesdales was quite up to th average. Mr. John Marr's fine Darnley mare Zehnet, bred at Urie, was an easy enough firs by Miss Maitland. Murton, and got by the bi horse Harvester 2161, was first in the class of yeld mares. Mr. Geo. Bean's magnificent mare Queen o Lyons was irrst in harnnss, and an excel first in the class of three-year-old frillies. This mare is owned by Mr. Robert Maitland, Bslhalgardy, and was got by the McCamon. Her fool,
a very just one, is after Darnley's Hero. Mr Lumsden was first with the two-year-old filly Balmedie Maid, by Royalist. This is not the
best of the Royalist progeny in best of the Royalist progeny in the Baimedic
stud ; there are at least two Mr. age ; but she is a mare above the average filly neorge Bean was first with a prime yearling Trasure, out of Queen of the Lyons. This was
the the best youngster exhibited. The first yearling
colt was bred by Mr. Ferguson, Tumphart was got by Royalist. He has gone to join the Bwo-year-old colts of geod breeding two useful two-year-old colts of good breeding
Before leaving the north we will
survey of the Roval Northern Show held at Sunnyside, got first with the aged stellie, Prince William 6713, a thick, solid horse, winne of several prizes in good company. Mr. Bean was first in the three-year-old class with the
splendid horse Mount Royal 8065 , and 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 McCamon Erskine, a colt that carries his pedigree
in his name. He has been bought by Mr. Peter
rawford, and I should not be surprised should he see your side of the Atlantic before he is
nuch older. If he does Candians will or he is big in bone short in leg ${ }^{2}$ 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 in the dranght mare class. This is a very fine nare, and won the female championship, mother and son thus securing the chief honors, for Bal-
medie. Mr. Marr got first in the thre nedie. Mr. Marr got first in the three-year-ol
filly class. with the grand mare Darling 8 by Cairnbrogie Stamp. This is an upstanding handsome mare, perrhaps the best of the progeny
of her sire. Mr. R. Copland, Milton, Ardleth of her sire. Mr. R. Copland, Milton, Ardlethen, Whaskhart, a fine mare, got by Darnley's Hero and bred by Mr. James Lockhart, Manis of Airies, Stramaer. Mr. Lumsden was first with the
yearling Balmedie Enchantress, to which yearling Balmedie Enchantross, to which We
nust again refer. She was awarded the special premium as the best filly in the three younger lasses, 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. Lamsden's other horse, Balmedie Prince, is under hire to travel in horses are much superior to anything that has ever yet been found in these northern countries as breeding stallions, and good results should
fow from their use. It is only possibl
glance at the show held at Stramaer a hurried glance at the show held at Stramaer, in Wigtonvears the Rhins of Galloway (as the district in
which Stramaer is situated is great importance as a breeding district for Clydesdales, althongh, of course, this is nothing new. Of this the show last commented on
(Aberdeen) bears ample evidence the first yeld Aberdeen) bears ample evidence, the first yeld
mare and two year-old filly being bred in it, as mare and two year-old filly boing bred in it, as
well as Royalist, whose stock did so well in Well as Royalist, Whose stock did so well in
other classes. Mr. Matthew Marshall's Garth-
land Prince was first in the two land Prince was first in the two-year-old class
and champion colt at the recent show. He is big, well-colored, straight, good horse. The is and
bit first and second yearling, colts were bred and owned by Mr. Agnew, Balwherrie, and got by
Darnleg's Hero. Darnley mares gained first prizes in both the brood and yeld mare classes, and Prince of Wales fillies gained first in the prize-winners in the yearling filly class were got by 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 had supporters and fanciers, and the number of these seems rather to increase than diminish. this, the studs of the Lords Cail 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 wilh classes for themselves. It is unnecessary to give a detailed account of this show, and it may suffice to dales, 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 Highland Society has ever held. The Clydesdales mares, yeld mares, three year-old and of brood old fillies, and three-year-old and two-year-old colts has seldom been equalled. The champion ford's of the show has been Mr. Peter CrawPrince of Carruchan 8151, which gained first hhown, and last at Dundee on the first occasion解

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

| laurels of victory at the great National Show of |
| :--- | :--- |
| Scotland. Mr. Crawford was also first in the |$\quad$ The Fine Stock in the Ottawa Scotland. Mr. Crawford was also first in the aged stalion class wirse that gained the championship at Aberdeen two years ago. The Messrs. McAlister \& Rothessy were first with their fine two-jear-old horse Rosemount ${ }^{\text {sing }}$, past few months. The first yearling was Mr Geo. Alston's first prize winner at Glasgow, by

Prine of Kyle, out of Vanora. It is interesting Prince of Kyle, out or anora. Prisce of Albion 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 olass, and a colt got by first in the two-year-old class, and a colt got by
the latter, under similar conditions, being first in the yearling class. The female classes revealed a unique success on the part of one gentle
man as a Clydesdale breeder. This was Mr. man as a Clydesdale breeder. This was Mr
John MacCaig, Challoch, Leswalt, who bred not

Valley.
w. c. edwafos co

The most extensive and most widely-known
reeder in the Ottawa Valley is Mr. W. C. Ed. breeder in the Ottawa Valley is Mr. W. C. Ed-
wards, 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.
Botween those ron daily during the summer. Ottween River is low ;in many places olothed with forest, through penings in which the passenger obtains glimpses of a fine rolling country, and now and then of a
illage. The crops in this section this year were village.
good.
At Roc good. Rockland are situated the immense mills
At Upwards of 500 men are employed manufacturUpwards of 500 men are employed manufactur-
ing lumber and shingles. The mills are splen-
didly equipped ; nothing is done by hand that the stall from a tank fed by a windmill; thus a
large herd of cattle are ploentifully supplied with water at a very small cost, and this farm are 60 hitional human of Shorthorns, a fine thick-fleshed lot, of head of Shorthorns, a the breeder is justly proud. The foundation of the herd was bought from the herdd of
the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and
Messrs. John Miller \& Sons, Brougham, Ont. At Messrs. John Miller \& Sons, broagha,
the head of the herd is Grandent (14525), bred
by by Mr. Cruickshanks, and imported by Mr.
Dryden. He is now three years old, a deep 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 eloven months old, a, fine growthy calf, a dark roan in
color, dam, ily of Rockland (15390), sire color, dam,
Pioneer (6411).
Merry Monarch, by Pioneer, dam Lonise of
Rockland (15391), is another youngster, ten Rockland (15391), is another youngster, ten
months old. He is a beantifal light roan, shortmonths old. He is a besutifau light roan, short-
legged, smooth, haddsome and an easy feeder.

a group of prize ninging ayrshires, the property of w. c. edwards \& Co., north nation mitis. p. q.
only Prince of Carruchan, but also Sunrise, the first brood mare and champion female, halfsistor to the horse Scottistr Snowdrop, first three-year-old mare, and got by Prince of Wales, out
of an own sister of Suarise, and the black filly of an own sister of Surise, and own sister to Prince
Irene, first two-year-old, and of Carruchan. In acknowledgment of this remarkable record, the council of the Cyydesale with
Horse Society have presented Mr. McGaig with Horse Soocety have presented suitable insoription. their silver medalloch 4780, the mare from which
Duchess of Challo 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, an
first yearling filly.
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. foll
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 parpose, which obtained are carefully saved in a brick house built for the purpose, and applied to the
to farm land belonging to the Company. The
order and discipline observed here is worthy of order and discipline observed here
caretul study. In their immense lumbering carefal stas this firm employ
operations men, according to the season. But as the farms and breeding operations carried on by these gentiemen are of the greatest 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 barnse splendidly
The barn above and stables below are
Water is supplied to each animal in 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 bull calf got by Chancellor (954, of thed by the
Hon. John Dryden; the dam of the Jon. Jo, bred by the Hon. M. H. Cachrane. Forester is another smooth, growthy calf, a dark
roan got by Pioneer, dam Daisy of Rockland. oan got by Pioneer, dam Daisy of Rockland
$(15394)$ The heifer calves are a very nice lot. Rose water, ten months old, is a wonderfally
growthy red and white; she is very even and growthy red and white ; she is very even and
massive, the best calf on the farm. She was by massive, the bis carted Sweet Rose ( $(11090$ ). In
Pioneer, dam imporen the same stall was Bridesmaid also by Poneeer, dam Belinda ( 14472 ) is considered bv Mr. J. smooth, even, M. P., and Mr. John McMillan, M. P., to be the bes
tainly is a good one
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

Belinda (14572), imported; Vensgarth (47192),
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 imported 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 dam is Belinda, sire Pioneer., A mong the old
cows imported Twilight (11091), is a wonderfully
ond good one. She was by Mr. Cruickshank's noted
bull Perfection. The herd throughout is large and good and well managed. We woold sag. gest that Mr. Edwards be taken into the confi Ottawa. He is able to give them much good
advice regarding the proper handling of breeding advice regarding the proper handling of breeding
animals, and pare-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 prodace and enjoyed by but fow. A few miles to the east of Pine Grove Farm is Elmhurst Farm, containing \& 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. $\Delta t$ the head of this flock is two im ported rams, one of which was sent out by Mr ported rams, one of which was sent out by Mr
Thomas Dyke, Liverpool, England, as a prize to
be be awarded at the Ottawa fair last year to the
exhibitor of the best flock of shep 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 was said to be one of the most expensive and
best ever shipped from England. The' other is
also imported and is also imported and is a good one.
sixteen mles down the ottawa on the
QUEBEC SIde is the laurentian stock
quebec side is the lat $\underset{\text { fara, }}{ }$
also owned by Messrs. Edwards \& Co. North Nation Mills P. O. is on the farm, which comprises 400 acres.
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, vigorons and fine perforimers at the pail. All are finely
bred, some are imported. Three imported bulls
head the herd head the herd. Imported Emperor of Dromore (5434), was the first seen; he was bred by Mr.
Matthew Templeton, the well-known Scotch Natthew Templeton, the well-known died from
breder. This bull is directly descended
prize-winning stock, and is himself a fine speci-prize- winning stock,
men of an Ayrshire.
Cyclone (5333) and Indicator, (5335), both
imported imported, are good animals. Besides these
there are three other fine young bulls now 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
ported 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 prom.
ising milker. ising milker
Craddy milker; a pretter and smoother beast cannot be found. She will doubtless make her
mark in the show ring
Helena of Claren.e (1211), 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 Promotion, the sire of three of Mr. Drummond's
prize. winung herd. This is a most promising
heiter. The same may be said of a number of heiter. The same may be said of a number of
vthers.
a number, are a good lot. Ayrshires have been
bred on this farm for four years, and are looked up. bred ont his farm for our years, , and are hard'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 same herd. The latter eat more food and are not
in as good condition, and do not yield as much in as good condition, and do not yield as much
profit.." 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 1590 . Six in the herd are two years ola, and two of
them three years old. The average milk production of the herd for the entire season of ten months was $24 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds per cow per day. The
average butter yield varied from 1 pound to $1 \pm$ per cow. The milk is skimued 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, these farms. Silage is largely fed.
both as summer and winter feed.
In our next issue we will give the system
adopted in putting it away, and also the kinds adopted in p
of corn used

## the iersers

here number twelve head, ten of which are fereales. Among these is the well known cow
festa of St. Ann's (41010) A. J. C C. This is a very nice cow, bred by W. A. Reburn, and
sold hy him a few years ago for $\$ 500$. The females are a nice, well-bred lot, and are doing well. At the head of the Jerseys is Lisgar Pogis
of St. Anns (25704) A. J. C. C., by Lord Lisgar of S. Ann's, dam Snowdrop of St. Ann's,
bred by W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. This is a very handsome bull, solid, squirrelgrey, black points, is large and showy. Lord
Lisgar of St. Ann's was by Orliffs Stoke Pogis
$(11157)$, whoss dam. Cheerfut, of St Lambert (11157), whose dam, Cheerfut, of St. Lambert
(8344), produced 20 lbs. 8 oz. of butter in one (8344), produced 20 lbs .8 oz , of butter in one
week. Dan of Lord Lisgar, was the famous
Jolie of St. Lambert (5126). (See FARMER's 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. Lam. Pogis of St. Ann's ; was out of Jolie of St. Lam-
bert 2nd (39399), a daughter of the famous Jolie
of St. Lambert. 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. Stoke Pogis 3rd, sire of twenty-seqen tested
daughters, with tests of over 14 lb3., two are
over 30 lbs, ten over 20 lbs. and under 30 , the daughters, with tests of over 14 lbs., two are
oover 30 bss, ten over 201 bs and under 30 ; the
average of the twenty-seven is over 20 lbs. each. May was got by Lorne (5248), sire of Oakland
Nora (2355). 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 Ottata in in 1179, grandam of three
cows, which tested from 16 to 23 lbs. cows, which tested from 16 to 23 lbs .
With such foundation stock
should produce some good Jerseys. This enterprising firm deserve the patronage of the farmers
in Eastern Canada, and from what we in Eastern Canada, and from what we have seen
of the gentlemen and their stock, we are sure of the gentlemen and their stock, we are sure
they will always give satisfaction to all buyers. They have a number of Shorthorns, Ayrshirses,
Shropshires and Berkshires now for sale. PerShropshires and Berkshires now for sale. Per
sons in want of such stock should write them.

## "Animal Odor," A Misnomer

 It is now said that what we call "animal odor"in milk is caused by the fact that the skin cow is not kept free and clean, so that the dead matter that hasually escapes through the skin is
thrown off through the milk. Auother reasin why the cows should be carded and otherwise
looked after, especially when they 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 pervades milk in winter when stabled cows are
not kept perfectly clean about the udder and not kept perfectly clean about the udder and
flank. An untidy milker lets into the pail what 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 Such treatment will also tend to ippearance. character of the milk as a natural consequence.

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 Yorkshire piga Mr. W. of the firm and his son, Me baft, the head Warwickshire some fifteen years ago and settled in their present some iftien 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 Stropshires, making his first purchases from the flock of M essrs. Geary
Bros. Bli Bro Farm, Bros, Bli Bro Farm, London, Ont. Since then
several purchases were made from the several purchases were made from the same flock,
and also from that of Mr. Richard Gibson, of
Denal Delaware, Ont. Having by this time worked into a very nice trade, Messrs. Medcraft, last
year, determined on extending their busines still year, determined on extending their business still
further, and accordingly Mr. T. Medcraft visited England last summer and returned with an extensiveimportation of Shropsselected from the very best flocks in the country, amongst them being
a pen of three extra choice ewes from F . Bach a pen of three extra chice ewes from F. Bach
\& Son, Onibury, winnerso of 2nd place last year at the Hereford County Show at Malvern, and
also the shearling ram Sheldon's Pride also the shearling ram Sheldon's Pride (26415),
from the flock of Mr. H. J. Sheldon. This ram 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 thick-fleshed sheep, with a heavy fleece, and
Very well covered about the head. Lass year
Messrs. Medcraft used him upon most of their Messrs. Medcraft ased him upon most of their
ewes, and, judging by the lambs we saw, he is ewes, and, judging by the lambs we saw, he is
a decided success.as a stock gettor, thirty three ewes having droped 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 fine rams. Although not getting any grain they
were well grown and very thrifty looking, and were well grown and very thrirty looking, and
taking the lot all through exceptionally well
covered. Besides the ram lambs and the stock covered. Besides the ram lambs and the stock
ram Mesers. Medcraft have on hand a nice pair ram Messrs. Medcraft have on hand a nice pair
of shearling rams, imported last year, one from
the same the same flock as the shearling and the other
from J. Thonger. The latter, Prince Royal 2ad from J. Thonger. The latter, Prince Royal 2nd
$(26416)$, was highly commended at the Shrop(26416), was highly commended at the Shrop-
shire County Show, and since his arrival in this country has carried off the red ticket wherever
shown. He was sired by the Theme shown. He was sired by the Thomas ram Stalloe
Chief, the shearling being from Mrs. Barrs' Barrington (3866).
The Improved Yorkshires, imported last year, were a boar and two sows, the boar Charles st
$(228)$, being sired by (228), being sired by the royal winner Wels-
bourne Hero, and out of Welsbourne Queen, winner of first at five different county shows; he is a grand, good pig, very smooth and even bone, and a nice short head and neck. The sows are both from Mr. R. Mansell, the well
some known Shropshire breeder ; they are good, lengthy
pigs, although a little low in flesh when we saw 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 avevage. Messrs. Medcraft's decidedly above the average. Messrs. Medcraft's
advertisement will be found in our columns, and
we can recommend them as thoroughly reliable we can recommend them as thoroughly reliable
breeders to any one who wants either Shrops or Yorkshires. Their stock is first-class, and they Mr. Wm. honarable mgn
in this issue Guernsey bulls and hat., advertises proved Large Yorkshires; also one of Rennie's shires which he advertises is just twelve months old and weighs 443 pounds. She is the daughter of a very superior sow recently sold to the
Ottawa government. The sow advertised will Ottawa gover
farrow soon.
Manager Hill, of the Toronto Exhibition, in that date eight or ten entries had already been

## Messrs, Prouse \& Williamson's

 Clydesdales.Hearing that our old friend J. Prouse, of Prouse \& Williamson, had iust landed a consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys at their stalled at the farm and, Mr. Prouse being away ald was shown through the stables by Mr Williamson. Hore we found their well-known Mr. Wharse Norseman (4600), imported by R Beith \& Co., looking as well as a two-year-old Norseman, our readers will recollect, won first Norseman, our readols
in the three-year-old class at Toronto Spring Show in 1887; he is by Dachal (2737), and out of a mare by Heather Jock (1155), a grand, big horse, weighing, when in shape, over a ton; he horse, weighinglity, 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 mar Daunby (913), and the other out of the imported mare Coylton Maid, she by Gold (3657), son of the well-known Garnet Cross, dam by Old Times. Both these colts are of a good, usef pattern, shcrt-legged, and with good sction Their last importation, whin complod Clydesdales and one Hackney, was headed ri the two-year bay, with a white (3925) , of the best sons by The McPherson ( 3825 ), one of he best Mr . of the great Macgregor, an a Blue R. Da (1011), Clan MePherson does justice to Ribbon (hat flows in his veins, for, the royal blo has the mality while not lor sta 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 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 Marmio (1201), and out of a full sister to Norseman ${ }^{2}$ dam, by Heather Jock (1155), her horse colt being by Bridgend Quailty (651), a soly half-brother to Mr. J. Palmer's Richmond The Hackney, a four- year-old chestnut, by menon (584), is a big, strong-boned horse, with menon (534), is a big, strong-boned horse, with mover.
Mr. Geo. McBroom, late Secretary of the
Western Fair Association, London, has been Wpointed air Association, London, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary by the
peg Fair Association. Mr. McBroom is an peg Fair Association. Mr. McBroom is an
excellent man, and a good fair manager. We excellent man, and a good fair manager. Winnipeg Association secure his services permanenty. Two genuine harvest excursions will points on from Chicago, Milwankee, and other points on
the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee \& St. Paul the lines of the Csin Western Minnesota, Northwestern Iowa, South and North Dakota, Nebbraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and 29, 1891. For futher particulars apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent, or and
Taylor, C. P. Agent, Toronto, Ont.

## Auction Sales.

holsteins.
We would draw our readers' attention to the dvertisement in our columns of the Rideau Stock Farm's sale of pedigreed Holsteins at Toronto,
at the time of the Industrial Fair. Parties ho intend better than attend this sale, as Mr. Folger's herd contains a number of animals of the chioc
ast breeding, and he writes us that there will be obye bidding-everything will be knocked Y. Ormsby, of Streetsville, who has for a umber of years been connected with the live took interests of this conntry and is woll know be plad to see all his triends pre sent who are interested in Holstoins.
shorthonns.
In our advertising columns will be found notice of the dispersion sale of Mr. Jas. Crerar's herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Crerar laid the foun dation of his herd some twenty years ago, by the purchase from the Bow Park Hera,
as the Ox Bow Bend, of the cow Duchess 6 th, , langhter of the imported cow Roan Duchess beer used, amongst them two from the wellknown herd of Messrs. Hunter, of Alma, Ont., while the last two in use were bred by S. C. Isaac, Baltimore, being sired by the Cruickshank bul Neptune, and out of a cow by Golden Crown bull Nobleman, was bred by Mesars. J. \& W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., his sire being
Tofthills, and his dam a grandanghter of the
俍 lamons Contonnial winner Isabelle struck th as Royal Booth. Merf. usei lot indoed; the cows, all of them in nice breeding onndition, being of the
thick-fleshed, short-legged kind, while the calves by Nobleman are a very smooth, even lot, among them being several very nice buil callese-
Mr. Crerar has boen a sucoessful 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, and
the cattle will be sold without reserve, and buyers will thus have an opportunity of secur od stock at their own prices.
vansittart housk 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 boo fitted ny grain, and have not been healthful breeding or sale. Trains from Toronto, the Niagara District and Hamilton reach Egatwood at 11.15 . m., on the Southern Division of The nearest Candian Pacific rrunk Railway. The nearest, which is also the Railway station is woodstoming from the west by Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. All sheep
of cost.

On October 1st the Wyton Stock Breeders Association will hold their tenth semi-annua
asle 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 Streetsville, who has entered the lists as known to the stockmen of this country as an enterprising breeder and importer, and for the past few year as a commission dasalar in pedering a thoroughly reliable, painstaking man. There has long bee a need in Ontario for an anctioneer who is con versant with pedigrees of live stock and accu man who is better able to fill the position than the Doctor, and as he is in every sense a hustle
we wish him success in his new undertaking.

## Dairg. <br> 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 ppast are but the promise of still greater
thinga to come. The expansion of cheese-making things to come. The expansion of cheese-making
and its importance to the Dominion may be seen and its importance thome-prodnced 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 mach for syatematied worth $\$ 10,00,0001$ So mach for syatematied inteese stands high in the estimation of the buyers in Great Britain ; and that we are not
yet sufficiently remunerated for it at times is yet sumcien tu British prejudice in favor of cortain partly due to Britien prejudice in avor of corcian provision shops, Canadian cheese is actually
sold at four cents per pound more than it would sold at four cents por pound more than it would
otherwise bring, thoogh fully equal to the other otherwise
in quality. As we foreshadowed early in the
na year, the cheese business has been exceedingly
brisk this season, with a keen demand at fiir prices. Very favorable roports have been heose sent forvard. Home consumption appear o be rapidy increasing in the (tivorable reputation o the Canndian product abroad, is causing a deolin in their exports, thus causing ours to be all
the ise
noenly called for. The choese situation in more keenly canlad anspicions for the Oanadian dairyman. Increase the quantity and improve the quality is the donbie watchw. canads in the past appliod the same wise proter production and export that was done in the case of cheoese the former industry would not have suffired decadenice, nor woul the vantage ground. To-day, however, unpre ceded activity characterizee Canadian dairying
all along the line. Never bofore was anything all along the line. Never bofore was anything like the encouragement given by our govern
ments- Dominion and Provincial. Wo have the fertile soil, the climate, the breeds of cattle, the intelligence, the enterprise, and the sturdy
detarmination to achiove continued success in determination to achieve continued succoss in
this as in other departments of agriculture. We boliove that all told our governments are devot. believe that all told our governments are $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 45,000$ in
ing this year betwen the most practical ways concoivable to promote and general aspects, but down to the minntast
details of milk production and manufacture. details of milk production and manufacture.
As indicating how systematic dairying-is grow.
ing we might mention that to ing, we might mention that together Ontario and more oheose factories and from 150 to 200
or mean
creameries creameries. Winter butter
great feature for the future.
dominion oprations.
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, ouring, otc., instituted at the Contral Experimental Farm Ittawa, where a completely equipped, are all
mental dairy has been eatablishod important features of the general plan of operations. In order, the botter th among the Frencl sioner in developing his work among the Fhapais
speaking peoplo of Quebec, Mr. J. O. Chmisaner Then peaking peoppr Asistant Commissioner. Then,
was appointed A Ane
to brivg the work more in touch with the par to bring the work more in touch with the par
ticular needs of dairying under the special ticular needs of dairying under
conditions of different parts of the Dominion cone or more Experimental Dairy Stutions in
each of the provinces are being eatalished, each of the provinces are being eatabiished
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-Presiden factory Weatern Dairymen's Association, and
Pf the We
Pone President of the London Cheese Association, was
selected.) The following superintendents of selecterimental dairy work have been appointed to
experine under the Comissioner in charge of these
actations:--For Western Ontario, Mr. T. J.

as large, for example, as that of Denmark, and experimental dairy stations will at all times be open to makers and firmers who desiro to improve advanced methods in dairy prictice.
Contral Experimental Farm, Ottarks, Proof Robertson has secured the services of Mr. J. W. Hart, an Ontario agrieultural graduate, and Station. The butter-making is especially in
eharge of Mr. Chris Markor, a ethoronglybed
Dane. Prof. Robertson has tiken to Manitobe Dand the Frorthwest an experienced cheese-maker, Mr. C. F. Whitley. The former will visit all oheese factories, giving directions as to making, the care of milk, etce. and holding meetings of and demonstrations in the best practions in in home dairying. From the Northwest, the push the industry in that flourishing province Prof. Ssunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental 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 example of progressive dairying. Since the time that the late lamented $\mathbf{H}$. Farrington, of Norwich township, introduced the factory system, province; new ones are constantly being establish-
ed. From time to time the government aided ed. 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 efforts of Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P., a dairy sohool for cheese-makers was last April opened 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 pro-
gress, between 40 and 50 being under inspection gress, between 40 and 50 being under inspection Creameries Association, a thoroughly live and nent feature at the
Prof. Dean being in charge of College, Guelph, The travelling dairy, planned by Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agricalture, was fully
described in the Argust ADvocate. Next raty described in the Avgust ADvocate. Next rear
its operations will be extended more generally.
The following is a list of grants for 1891 for
dairy parposes, made by the Provinial Legis-
hature

- Rastern Dairymens Association, $\$ 2$, lature: :- Rsatern Dairymen's Association, $\$ 2$,
O00; Wemern Dairymen's Association, $\$ 2,000$; Dairy School (westorn), $\$ 500$; Ontario Creamumder Ontario Agricaltural College, $\$ 1,000$; Experimental Dairy Dopartment, Ontario Agricaltural
Ontario
$\$ 9,700$.


Quebee Province, with its 575 choese factories and 130 creemeries, is making progress, the tov dnirging ty fostering the foctory and croamery systems, promoting the work of inspection and
instruction by menns of syadioates, the distribu. instruction by means of syydicateas, ane adistional gerratin was made to all the argicultural societies, and silige Quebee Provinee has a Dairymen's
Association and many active local organizations. The Quebec government has deait liberally the Provincial Dairy Association, $\$ 250$ to each of the cheese and butter factory syndicates,
which there are about 10 , and $\$ 6,000$ towards daicr establishments in new and poor parishes,
and to assist in the construction of other dairy estab
and to a
factories.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN MANITOBA.
In Manitoba where there are some twenty chesse factories and creameries in operation, the
dairyman's association should be able to dairyman's associakion shouid be able to render
the industry valuable sorvice. Sparse settle-
ment was the one great difficulty in the ment was the one greest divficeulty in the way of
the profitable running of factories, but rapid the profitable running of factories, bat rapid
settlement is overcoming that. For a time the government rendered slight aid by way of a bout this hastories making been discontinued. The provinince offers splendid natural advantages for the industry, and the Dairy Coit
donbless bear good fruit
down by the sea.
The Maritime. Provinces.-The Provincial
Government in Now Brunswick are anthorized to Government in Now Brunswick are authorized to
spend $\$ 2,000$ per annum in relation to spend $\$ 2,000$ per annum in relation to ohoese
and butter-making, but the conditions are not likely to be fulfilled this year. An active dairymen's association seems needed in the province.
We have reason to know that the We have reeson to know that the government
and Mr. Julius L. Inches, who has lately assumed charge as secretary in the has latioly culture, are anxious and determined to promote
the 'industry in every way possible. A great
deirgen dairymen's convention is to be held at St. John,
N. B, during the International Canadian Exhi. bition, September 23rd to October 3rd, in which lecturers and experts will take part. Supt.
John Robertson has been visiting the Maritit John Robertson has been visiting the Maritime
creameries and factories, and taking an active interest in this matter, and doing valuable missionary work on behalf of the dairy. Nova
Scotia has an active dairy association, and the socia has an active dairy association, and the
fract that aboutt twelve new cheese factories, in addition to those proviously existing, are being started this season, and Prof. Robertson stating together with the success of exports to the West
tharian Indies, shows that the business is on a sure basis, with prosperity ahead. In Prince Edward of dairying, and ere long new creameries and of dairying, and ere long now creamerios and of prosperity set in for the few now in operation. On the other side of the continent in British
Columbia butter-making is very Columbia butter-making is very profitable,
farmers realizing 50 cents per pound the year
round. Meetings have been held to encourag round. Meetings have been held to encourage
home dairying-the most successful way among farmers. In some cases farcms and farm buildo ings have been
the cows alone.
Having thas briefl
nuite apparent that Canada is enjoying it it is agricultural awakening, especially in the depart ment of dairying. Never before have our people
devoted as much earnest thought and devoted as much carnest thonght and effort to Progress and prosperity are assured. The in-
structions given by competent men in different the work of the agricultural press, the addresses the work of the agricuitural prese, 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 pro.
ducts, the choicest in the world. The Mark Lene Erpor
the most widely ciroulated and influential agri. cultural publications of Britain, in a recent issue
says : "The determined efforts of the Candian says: "The determined efforts of the Canadian
authorities to place the butter trade on a better footing are already bearing frait. An experimental shipment from Orillia, Ont., recently
turned out most successful." This turned out most successful." This acknowledg-
ment coming from suoh a source is most signif. oant and encouraging.

## Dairy Notes

The indications are that there will be one of coming Western Fair held at Lond choese at the has ever been seen at any exhibition in Canada $A$ novel feature at the close of the Fair will be the sale of the oheese on oxhibition ander the
suspioes of the London Cheese Association. auspices of the London Cheese Association.
They will hold one of their weekly markets in
the Dairy Hall on Saturday, the 26 th Sept, and the Dairy Hall on Saturday, wee 26th Sept., and the cheess will be sold at the call board, subject
to the rules of the London Cheese Association. to the rules of the London Cheese Association.
It is the intention of the enterprising firm of bition at certain hours during the second week, one of the celebrated De Laval Baby Cream
Separators in full operation. Separators in full operation. They may have
one of the Alexandria No. 8 Hand Separators also. Every dairyman who has ten or twolve. cows and is interested in making choice buttor,
should see these machines. This firm should see these
have a number of other dairy appliances on exhave a number of other dairy appiances on ex-
hibition, which will be interesting and instrue: tive to every dairyman, cheese-maker and
farmer. farmer.

## Dairy Observations

Prof, Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, is atilizing one of his bulls in a tread
power which runs a creom separator. It has a of the bull, and provides cheap powar, providing the motion is stoady enough to do uniformly thorough creaming.
The North British Agrienltarist speaks highly of the new milking machines, one inspected in
operation at Bombie, Kirkcudbright, by hundreds of farmers and dairymen being pronounced a complete succoss. They are also being introduced weden, Australia and elsewhere.
The great canse of failu*e in dairying is the lack o
It is well usually to susp*nd judgment on the
heifer's milking capabilities till she has dropped heifer's milking capabilities till she has dropped

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 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 à really
cheese
palatable piece of our cities and towns? With proper attention on the part of factorymen, dealers, grocers, etc.,
the home consumption of cheese might easily be
doubled

## Stamily ©ircle.

## A HUMBLE ROMANCE.

 by mary e wilkins.







 Jalk
mile." hilpeot the poor s.sivertmg Hitle thing out, and























 theo onesibiuity of her being aided by ardrosematerer mindide bhambled dosely down the etroet, and she
followed meikly ariter him,
 ladide giarments were dieplayed. Here we air,
said hall
strumphanty
steppead weakily after him up the broad steps. particular dress in the window had excited

 U Dnatored as her taste was, she turned as acturall





 Sesaly. fiushed all orer her lean throat, but sh
resolutely held out the money



 oriother fouks doos that way- When the) gite

"? That aint no matter".




















 bravery
these two allifle pilyims. with al the beaty


 adot antilihe goumped un beside her and took the








trembing. "oor. what titt Jack ? ?", ho answere

















 Oine Juo ateron sha, a por lonely plisim


 Th houdiriont ioi aight
 Ed fitug iefemod ther hitat
Jasily jut
ein was up on the seat before she could breathe Thed hiaumarand hae:







## 










Hluby fon ouan upo






to lay awake nights worryin' for fear youdd want
thangs. Well ith ill
and saw her buried."


"Was she sorry ?"
"I don't know, little
Sall's head was resting peacefully on Jake's
shoulder; golden flects of ilint sifted down on
them through the rustling maple and locust hem through the rusting maple and locust boughs;
the horse, with bent head was oropping the tender
joung krass at the side of the road.
"Now we'll start up the horse,
She raised her head suddenly, and looked at him
with eager eyeg.
"Jake."
.$"$ Well, lit
Well, little un?"

kit' 'em out, an' put 'em on under the trees thar, an
wear'em,to be merried in !"

## 2Minnie WMag's Dep't.

## Catohing the Colt.

With forehead star and silvert tall,
The gat, haiffroroken sorrel eolt.
Which one of us could catoh?
"I can," said Dick, "Im good for tbat ;
 Her head the shy, proud oreature raise As 'mid the daisy flowers she grazed;
Then down then hin, acoros the brook,
 "Hal hat" he hried, "rye eaught you, Beck,"

But soon there oame another day


So up the stonn pasture lane,
And up the hill hetruded again;
And when he sat the oolt, as slow And shook his ohd hat to and fro,
 The restiess beauty looked around,
Then made a quick, impatient turn.
And galloped of amid te te fern.
And gailoped oif amid the fern.
And when beneatha tree she stopped,
And leelsurely some clover croppen, And
Diok followed aiter, bot in vain
 And, panting, he preased on behind.
Down through the orake, the brook across O'er bushes, TN11 breathless. Diok sank down at last Thew by provoked, his empty hat-


## My Dear Nibges:-

Breezy, cool September has come, and with it your well-earned rest, for the very abandant arvest has all boen savoltry good condion our care ; your well filled store-room tells of reserving and pickling for next winter's con mption almost completed, and you are looking rward to a holiday with free heart and hands. visit to one of the many fairs held in all the many, as the reduced rates of travel is an inducement. The fairs might be called the best ducators of the agriculturist. Do not think visit to the fair means meeting your anderstood, having a good time. If rightly and instruction. Give a close attention to all you see, and ask politely if you wish infornation. . Be sure it will be given politely. Look ven if you do not quite wee much to edify you, of it. If some of you have taken up bee-keeping as an industry for yourself you can learn much解 management, the best kinds to keep, al see all the new and most improved mechaniThe butter ard preparing honey for market. your closest促 bserve at high prices, and carefully erfection In bottled frit pie you to attain ruit and canned vegetables, many useful hints an be gathered, and you can improve upon you wbels and otherwise uniform appearance nea and buns have always an admiring crowd surrounding them. Compare the prize article When you go home do not be satisfied until you can make better bread than that prize loaf. In
the department of ladios' work much beautifu
work is shown, which speaks volumes for the work is shown, which speaks volumes for the
patience, taste and ingenvity of the worker. Here you will see much thet you can turr to and trimming garments. Do not leave the fair and trim witg gar a minute inspection of the live
grounds woul
stock; you will be well repaid in viewing the many perfect specimens on exhibition, and all tell a good cow or horse from a bad one. If you are an exhibitor and do not happon 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 responsible position are appointed to the
ompetent, and give
their best thought and consideration to each award. The sensible way to take defoat is to oxamine the prize article carefally, see where it excels yours, and try again next year.
P. S.-Minnie May offers a prize of or the best essay on "Letters and Letter Writing". best ossay on "Letters and Lettror Writing".
All communioations to be in our office by the
15th of November.

## PRIKE ESSAY.

## Travelling as an Educator

bY miss alige minatr, winona, ont. The ideal educator influences the spiritual
nature aright, trains the mind and its faculties nature aright, trains the mind and its faculties and strengthens the body. By seeking an eduall we are capable of becoming, so that we shall not be like geraniums left standing uthmoved day after day at a window, until the leaves have
all turned towards the light. Beantiful plante on one side. Ugly bare stalks on the other. Anything that may help ns to an full, symmetrical 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 ling may serve as such. To derive benefit from
travelling, we must go expecting to receive it; and planning with that end in view. Many of as at home have loved the beantiful scenes close about us, have stood in an ecstasy
of delight to watch the sun slowly setting, the scene recalling the lines :-

Cloud me like a regal tent,
Cibbed, the sunnset
Poudy ribbed, tre sunset bent,
Purple curtaine, fringed with gol,
Looped in many a wind swung fold, We may have stood on the shore of one of our upon its beauties-the pines, hemlocks, cedars, and silver poplars growing close to the water' edge, and their every branch and twig and leafthe little fishes disporting themselves in their efforts to get the crumbs we have thrown to them ; the birds singing in the trees behind us;
the blue sky and white fleeey clouds above us ; 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. words could not convey one-hal its loveliness.
How the old lesson, so constantly needed, so often ow the old lesson, so constantly needed, so often The God who made this lovely scene, who made hose leaves in their fanltless perfection-the caves that will only last for a season-will
ot much more care for us. Just so, nature, th or much more care 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 elebrated in song and story. We hear of the ntrancing beathty of the Likes of Killarney, of he sublime grandeur of the Alpine sconery, of
the river Rhine-beautiful because of its historical associations-and we have wearied to go where "bright as the summer Italy extends. Perhaps
ourselve if oursilves.
Hear 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
ceenes, 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
is unsurpassed by any land under the san; but Wibravios filled with masterpieces of art-the be found in older lands. In those old conntries we may see abbeys, cathedrals, castles and collegos, marrollous in the beauty and strongth of teir arahitecture. How wonderffily haman thought has foond expression in stone. The in these noble monuments. If we stand upon the ground which history has made almost sacred, how oasily we may conjure up in our mpot once. How the old dyy bones of history begin to live 1 The thoughtual person whei travelling oin trace the effeet of the physical factures upon the pursaits and characoter of the people. He can compare mation with nation, and account for netional prosperity or failire
and To those studying forevng lang ganges intercour inestimable value. It is not necossary to sa hhat in travelling one many study geography a, lirst hana hort distance from home, and stay going a hiort distanoe from home, and stay
ing awhilo amid changed surroundings, w loe our lifo work from sod ifferent stana point We see it in its. relation to the world at large wo observe peoplo doing things diffrentily to the
methoo we pursued ; wo sizize upon ideas the method wo than the ola, nen we go back agein with increased interrot, fitted to do better work in a better way than becore, but traveling
abroad the same thing occure, abroad the same e thal horizon is broadoned; we
scale. Our men arale amde more acate by contact with many men
of many minds. To the porron whose profesion of many minds. To the persan whise prof all its diversity, travel affords a means of acquiring that knowledge. Indeed, in lif may be, travel will give greater powor to The artist, the soulptoro, the architect, and the skilled artisan may study in the old ELaropean citioes, and in Rgyp the works of man who have made their creations, the age in which they have
lived, their native land, and themselves alike fifmouns One cannot look upon sumes thiogs and not have their standard of excellence raised The author in travelling gathers material for his
books. While abrood he mayy make himeli acquaintod with the best thoughts of the men long doed, whose bookg are rare on this side the thantic; but more than dircustances, foeling and mannoras so that he may portray it. Ho will find that "hearts aro haoarts the weary world over"; that farmer woum camement in some of the old lands that supports more people on one handred acres of hand thant wo would droam pois sible hero. In the sooth oreothand. Whe Holland he might receive great help. What clergyman but coald preaci Palestino! What physicin but would be the more ikiliful for visiting the hospitals in the
 lify trayel, gina a polished manner, not to be gotten sor readilin in any other may. Ho can gather
and fund in iniormation and aneciotes with which he may enliven many an hour in after deys. he may eniliven many and not occupy the position she does had it not been for ther restless, roving spirit of many of her sons. The great renems ${ }_{\text {shen }}$ sance of reachigion Eng Entaid and produced Willism Shakespeare, had itis origin in the Crusades The Crusadoars a ame for the irst time in oontact with
the advanced civilization of the Enst. They the advancod civilization knowledge badk with brough. Western Europe was changed; it wakened to new life. The travels or force.
cortasy people go abroad in search of renewwi healthy. Change of scene is usaually beneficiall in ${ }^{\text {its }}$ effocts. Travel often deepens the love of home and
"祭reathes there a man with soni so dead,

Whose hoart hath mene onw witbin him burned,

## Prize Essay-Punctuality.

 ethod is the very hinge of basiness-there no method withont punctuality. It was the dvice of one who accomplished an ineredible mount of literary labor, to do whatevere is to be one, and take the hours of refleotion and moore tion after business, and never beforo it.
When a regiment is under march, the racr is often thrown into confusion because the fron loes not move regulariy and githout interrup tion, punctual to the word or command. It the same thing with business ; if that which is dirst in hand is not punctanlly and regulariy despatcohed, other things accumuala ad no human rain con bear the confasion. Calmness of mind which punctrality prodnces, is a great advantage. A disorderly man is always in a hurry ; he hae ohere and when he geta there he is too latof for his bueinees or he must hurry away before he san finith it. The secret of succoess in lifo is for man to be medy for his opportunity when occars. "There is a tide in the affiairs of men, which taken at the flood leade on to fortuno ; omitted, all the voyage of their life in bound shallows and miseries. Panctuality gives woigh to character. Woll do wo know that tho punctual child will become a prompt, reliable man or woman. It has been said that "man is s bunaio of habits"; so, therofore, it becomed ne all to see to it that wo wroo bundieo grood hablas. Habit not infrequentil perpoluaseo what folly, which makes it whe more aech fo arily habits should be watohed, and, as for at nay be, restrained -
"How ute doth breed a habit tio a man"ane, conirmed by repation, coy become inoxcosse is gone.
Punctasitity is important, beoause it preeerves he paece and good tomper or a family. rit vell inclined to puncotnolity, but such has not been my exporienoe. She mind is almaya be
hind time, who droens and working hours, nover has anything to be aginast a fate for whioh she alone is rosponsible. Proper dilicence, and a doesre to mprove
ausity of the work she
does, would soon trane orm the burdened life to one of cherry emee Order ior their maxim, " $A$ time for orerything. and overy thing on time," their household livel vould be happier at least half the irritation and ave their which otherwise would be thoira. Lot them remember time in not their own- not

 purposito of heaven has been misu The rime the thoughte, the and made not the good we might have done, and did not ; tho health, and strongth, and intelleet that may not bo ourg
morrov, and have not been ued to 0 -day-will who gave ask no reekoning for His gifte? Ho Who gaid, "These ought ye to have done, hnd not left the other undone. pursue hit oum callinp
that " " each one should that t each one shing should be done decently and in
and that things order." Appointmente once made ent ony one you oove them panctuality, and haven no right Lot us do aur duty in our shop, or our kitchen, the markeot the street, the office, the sehool, the home,

 ourdoty eiltimer $=1$

 thinding vosintictiver
 Nontiontin




Four cheses of Reaters. Colorderemmentin




 ho diamond miencicem
${ }^{\text {puro }}$ In wifich clen an gnet
Ho mho techere entetivit, tivierentile
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.


## Prize Essay-Punctuality

Jessig J. Lambert, jocklyn p. o.,
Joser'h's island, algoma, ont.
Method is the very hinge of business-there to no method without punctuality. It was the anmice of 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 thron into confusion because the front often thrown into confusion because the front does not move regularly and without interrup
It is the same thing with business; if that which is lirst in hand is not punctually and regularly
despatched, other things accumulate behind, till despatched, other things accumulate behind, affairs begin to press all at once, almest 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 gong when he gets there he is too 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 weigh 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 see to it that we are a bundle of good habits. Habit not infrequently perpore necessary that in folly, which makes it more necessary that early habits should
may be, restrainet
else, confirmed by repetition, they become insensible to us, and the fault remains when the excuse is gone.
Punctuality is important, because it preserves
the peace and good temper of a family. It is Punctuality is important,
the peace and good temper of a faily. It is
said that very amiable women are not as a rule said that very amiable women are not as as not
well inclined to punctuality, but such has not well inclined exience. She who is always be-
been my experience.
hind time, who dreams and ides during working hours, never has anything to be-
nem stow save frate for which she alone is responsible. Proper dilifence, and a desire to improve the quality of the work she does, woun sheery ease. "orm der is heaven's first law." If women woild
take for their maxim, "A time for everything and everything on time," their hoasehold lives wouve their family at least half the irritation and save their
ill-nature which otherwise would be theirs. Let
Lime is not their own-not them remember time is not their own-not
moment but is the gift of heaven, and heaven moment but is the
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 the thoughts, the talents, the improvements we night have made, and made not ; the good we might have done, and did not; the heaith, and
strength, and intellect that may not be ours tostrength, and intellect that may not be -will He
morrow, and have not been used to-day--will who gave ask no reckoning for His gifts? He
who said, "These ought ye to have done, and who said, "These ought," ye to have don,
not left the other undone." St. Paul also tells ns not left the other unould pursue his own calling,
that "each one shoul and that things should be done decently and in and ter." Appointments once made become debts.
order
If If you make an appointment with any one, you
owe them punctuality, and have no right to throw owe them thinctualt, if you do your own. Let us do
away their time our duty in our shop, or our kitchen, the marke,
the street, the office, the school, the home, just the street, the otice, the school, the home, just
as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of
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 ar
inclined to procrastinate. Every duty which is inclined to procrastase. returns with severe fresh duties
bidden to wait, rell indolence and fickleat its back. Almost all indolence and fickle. ness spring from want of punctuality; whin
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,
 a, till wisdom is pushed out of life. Procrastinasteals, till all are fled, and to the mercies of a moment leaves the vast concerns of an eternal mome.
scene.

## Answers to Enquiries.

If "Portua" will wash her hair with a strong
sage toa it will strengthen it. Perhaps her physical health requires to be toned up, as a run
down condition often makes the hair dry and down condition oiten makes the hair dry and
hin. Rub the sage tea well into the roots of the hin. Rub the sage tea well into the roots of the angers, then brush for ten minutes with a very hard bristle brush and you will find your hair glossy and soft in a short time. Freckes oan
not be removed permanently, but if "Portua" not be removed permanentiy, but if portua 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 healthy
outdoor
wind.
Mrs.
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 in canned with more satisfactory resulta. fill up
in water until soft, or about haff done, fill he bottles, covering with the water they wore boiled in a
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, donde knead
the skin together, fleshy side in, rub and it until it begins to feel soft then pull every

Pour Classes of Reader
Coloridge arranged readers in four clasees. The first class he compared to an hour-glass, their reading being like the sand,
out, leaving not a vestige behind. a second class, he said, resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it Which the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class he likened to a jolly-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
the diamond mines of Golconda, who cast aside the diamond mines of Golconda, who cast aside
all that is worthless, and preserve only the pure gems.
In which class ase you ?

He who teaches us to think, teaches us to live. Mrs P. Kay (calling): Doos your husband ver sleep in church? Mrs
hardly know what to answer. I I 1 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 deliberatofirst time; gazing for a minute or two deliberate-
ly them, he remarked, in his slow way: "Is Iy 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 re-
lative in the country where he was not a welcome lative in the country where he was not a welcome
guest by any manner of means. After the visiguest by any manner or means. tor had spent a couple of weeks, his much-dis. tor had spent a copple morning at the breakfastgusted " Dear cousin, don't you think your
table : ill
tamily mins you painfuly? You ought not to leave them alone so much." " By Jove, that's so," exclaimed the New Yorker : "I'll telegraph so," exclaimed the New York."
them to come right on here."
Recipes.

## tomato soup

Boil one quart of tomatoes until soft, 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 pepper and one of salt, a tablespoon of corn
starch mixed with a little cold milk, and 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 tomatoos well stewed and strained, add peppe and sait to taste; place the macaroni in a bak 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 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; bak
in a slow oven on top of four folds of paper.

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 quart of water, and pour it over the chicken in is very tender; add pepper and salt to taste.
Serve with boiled rice.

One pint of milk, warm; one-half piece of three eggs and enough flour to pound of butter batter-as thick as can be stirred. In the morn ing grease one dozen muffin rings, and divide th quantity between them ; leave until well raised, stuffed lamb.
Take the bone out of a leg of lamb by scrap
ing with a sharp knife and freeing it from the flesh as you proceed, beginning at the large the make a dressing of bread crumbs and savory, salt, pepper, butter and eggs ; fill the spac neatly, keeping it a natural shape; roast in mint garnishing.
apple dumpling. same quantity of sugar, four well beaten eggs,
and one quarter pound of biscuit crumbs; sti three hours.

## ou if if

chicken fricassee.
nice muffins.

One quarter pound of butter beaten with th in one pound of peeled apples and steam two

## Canning Sweet Corn

Here is our home method for canning sweet 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 int
the jars, pushing it down with a wooden a masher. Quart jars should be made to hold an average, fifteen ears of corn each. This cowning it will go in crowen the jars are as full as they can be top of earh, screw the covers on tight, on thap a
cloth round each jar, put them in a boiler, cover cloth round cach jar, put them in a boiler, cover
them with cold water, and boil them steadily all our neighbors warned ns to of this recipe, One prophesied for ne, in the expect failure near future, a grand simaltaneons explosion of
the jars, with corn strewn unconfortably over

Notwithstanding these forebodings, we canned
our corn. If we failed, we had nothe if we succeeded, we had much to gain. We have had success, and success only, as our doubting neighbors themselves hasten to acknowledg "corn oysters."
ooking owing written directions for canning, hrough lack of careful the oftenest fail of success ails. Nothing requires greater care ther the carrying out of such directions, unless, indeed, Fe except the writing of them.
For example : In the above recipe, if you ing from the time the jars are put into the boiler fold water, the probabilities are that your orn will get boiled only twa hours instead of consequently a large quantity of water, it will dontliess be nearly an hour before the water actually boils.
Again, your
Again, your jars will seem quite full by the
ime you have put six or eight ears of corn int ach, and if, feeling somewhat hurried, you "guess they will do," and leave them so, failur is what you may look for. Even the smal you would have your corn look nice, for a dulle knife is almost sure to carry along little strings of corn silk.
Be sure
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
Canned corn is a most convenient article for out" a "picked-up" dinner most acceptably. often wonder that housewives, particularly hand more of the canned fruits, veget keep on meats. I have been conscious of great peace o mind following the storing away in my pantry fone or am confident that more than one unexpected guest has given me credit of being "always il, necessary in laying in my summer or winter stock of " canned food.
Strong prejudice exists in some minds against sidered not only unwholesome but mot economical We have made occasional use of them for years, and find ourselves neither suffering in health or leaner in purse, because of it; ; while I d
find my work considerably lessened at times, the coming of unexpected guests no longer an occasion for worry, even to one young inger house

The Claims of Love and Lucre. The instances are very rare in which two strong
ship.
Most young women study the character of me but little, because they have but little opporunity. A brilliant match, in the eyes of the world
tones for low morals, uncongenial tastes lukewarm hearts.
A woman possessing the best elements has not a sound character
It is hard to the study, after the heart has become the seat by an absorbing passion.
Wealth in hand, without business habits, bus ness tastes, and business interests, is the most "L nreve thing in the world
"judicious people," but it is a very at by ver by the side of indifference in a palace.
Good business habits, good character, enter prize, ambition-all these combined-are almos There is nothing more diguting
world than that mercenary tie which, under the name of marriage, binds a woman to the boso of one who bought her with his money.

## Fashion Notes

House jackets trimmed with lace are as useful Striped, printed
and plain flannels are much Materials with large floral devices are a The latest styles are wear the remodelling of partly worn adtire, and many of them will make over well with a little warmer material for yokes and sleeves for
atumn wear. Loose cap up of plain material or elaborately trimmed, or hey may be made of the same material as the on cool days in antumn.
The medici collar is not becoming to wome with short necks, and for their summer dresses mer wear, but they are as often worn turned down as up.
a pretty
A pretty bonnet for autumn, which every three inches wide, thickily box-pleated, and high point in front; this completes th The chief trit veil should be worn with it. bodice, a little foot pleating is around the fron breadth of the skirt, or, a wide band of lace, or several rows of flat braid. Sleeves still appear laborately trimmed either at the top or bottom, but they always fit close to the waist.
A brown crepe bonnet, very much puffed, ha im , and another of mauve crepe had a daint wreath of mignonette around it. A black lace onnet or hat had only gold cord edging the rown. Another pretty and smart little chapea as made of gorgeous plaid ribbon alone in soft long puffs.
So much eeping her feet woman's health' depends upon mportance is attached to this precaution, tha onsequy wonder is more bad results are not the wet during walking; if the weathar looks like ain put on overshoes before setting out, they
re light and comfortable. If by any accident the feet become damp, remove shoes and stock ngs at once, plunge in cold water, rub dry, an after the bath they should be rubbed until quite dry and warm. Wear easy fitting boots, oot 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 of the nail. This nipping out of the corners causes that most painful of all troubles,
ingrowing nails, by causing the corner of the ngrowing 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. Stocking
should be selected of as soft a texture possible, and if a corn becomes troublesome, a they sometimes will, bind on a slize of lemon. 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.
Den read on the cars; it is injurious to the eyes on account of the shaking, which continually changes the distance between the book and modation.
Don't wear stockings that cause a burning Don't put on new undergarments be poisonous, have been thoroughly washed. It is not safe. Don't keep a receptacle for urine uncovered in the sleeping-room.
Don't nse
know it to he 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 giver
been prescribed by a physician. One teass it has
One coen prescribed by a physician. One teaspoon
contains one-quarter grain of opium.

凤tncle ©大om's Department

## Which should He Marry

 by joskphine pollard. Said the yonthal Fred. to his Unole HarrySVe meint made
Ry my mind to marry.
 We smile to diay and we weep to-morrow; And, Fred.. therenll always be stormy weather


 IVe ing ind of counsel to glve yon, which is,
Marry for love, und work for riches.
". But Grace, you see." sald the anxious Fredyy And will belp along with a contribution To steer from the straits of destitution. Itell yon, uncle, it's not plain sailing sailing. And to bear up under Time's chan,
"Stop 1 stop !" with a frown, said Unole Harry in live for a while on water-gruel She'll comfort you in the time ort trial;

" Don't think for a moment, Fred. 'tis better Though many do it yee many rue it



My Dear Nibges and Nephews :-
Now, do not put the ADvocatr aside and think you have no time to read Uncle Tom's letter this month, because he's jast going to write you of the very thing that is illing your thought and time. Cattle shows they used to call them my young days, but my! there were a graat any mort one orhibit It reminds one of the description of the dothing worn by a native os far off country, when the missionary, in lescribing his dreses, said, "He wores milenothing more". Well, the cattle fairs of our young days have grown and expanded and tripled and quadrapled in size and oxhibits, and w.
 nd hundreds of others all over, and my niocea

We older folks are inclined to think the day "that have beon" "are better than thooes about
to be. We may not be good judge. Let me tell you of the aarly days 1 romember so mell
and then compare your day at the firir thii and then compare your day tat the fair this
September, and see which you think the bettor of the two. the one day of all the yoar we could
 before, and the busy axys op preparation perhap the the anticipated enjopment. Tho
added printing of the buttor, the washing of the potatoes, the meanuritaninemin, the care with
the turning of the faning
which the will bright grains which we thought eoold not b excelled, are all still fresh in memory. Mhere
was the Indian corn
stove-pipe, and the the cows and ond tolts were pet and stove-piepe, and the cows and colts were efe and
groomed and patted ; the sheep were secured, and the fowls even were eaptors the night befor
the fair The "girls" had their fancy work and thoir pictures for the show, and they had theeir best dresses on and their frizzes in order,
while the elders warned, in the early morning, while the elders warned, in the early morning,
to take winter wraps for the long drive-warn. ings sometimes in the haste and excitement
forgotten till the chill, morning air brought


THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. SEPTEMbER, 1891

## One of Our Pet Birds.

" Birds of pure and dewy morn.
 What a dull, silent world it would be withou our feathered friends, and how little their use fulness is taken into consideration by the agriculturist. The millions of insect larva de stroyed is incalculable, yet they are shot and hunted by thoughtless boys, and the appearanc 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 giv encourage them to build around the house, by protecting their nests. What is more delightul than to listen to the cherry song of a bird just window, warre of being disturbed. The gold finch in turbed. The gold inch in friend of Canadians, making himself , uite at home in our orchards, wherehe 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 callod "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 cherr. Surely, " joy on a ho. Surey 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 ature.
"O Shakespeare, had I thy pen: O Hogarth, had $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ '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, by the pernicious liter ature of to-day. Not that I would for worlds $\mid$ teresting reading matter, too, is not gratified, ature of to-day. Not that I would for worlds teresting reading mater, is a dearth of yood, but merely that there is a
counternise of injurious literature, and that it counterpuise of injurious literature, and that it
is with iilliculty that the young reader can be is with difliculty 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 ordin-
ary Sunday School book, when compared with ary Sunday School book, when compared with
that of the sensational novel. Now, if all novels were ortholox and moral, there would be less
aause for auxiety on the prart of the guardians;
int when we find blended, loving and delicately,
int wne of the stories, temptations to desert
it wine of the stories, temptations to deser
whe is hurest to us, it hish time like Anos
hrest to us, it is high time, like Amos
hist the reat flay on the brink of the of the details of nuurders, Parents, th Parents, therefore, should endeavor to direct
heir children in the selection of reading matter and in order to 'ualify themselves for this duty, they will find it necessary to keep conver
sant with papers, magazines and books. After ant with papers, magazines and books. Afte
putting their discriminating powers in focus, and putting their
determining the good elass of reading matter,
the various tastes situations and moods of the various tastes, situations and moods of
the children should be regarded, for what would the children should be regarded, for what would phase one would be too sober for another, and
whase one in a quiet conntry place,
iight not please the same one in a lively city might not please the same one in a lively city. It
is, therefore, important that they have access to a is, therefore, inmportant that they have access to
well assorted library, whether private or publia


THE GOLD FINCH

Ma, do dogs get alive again?"
Mother-" No, dear."
"Puen Motrer- - dot did."
" 0 , 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 Jesu $\underset{\substack{\text { gettin' alive again is } \\ \text { pertend story too." }}}{\text { is }}$
pertend story too

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { From the fact that chil } \\
& \text { Aren will remember phrase }
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& \text { dren will remember phrases } \\
& \text { and sentenceef from an early }
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& \text { and } \\
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& \text { their own language years } \\
& \text { afterwards, the composition }
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& \text { should be in large celear } \\
& \text { print, well illustrated and }
\end{aligned}
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SEPTEMBER, 1891
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE


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September, 1891


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'Sit 'se lield by the WYTON STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION at WYTON, ONT., OCTOBER 1st, at which time a very both male and female, will be offered for sale. For'further particulars address

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EN'TRIES CLOSE SEP'IEMBERR 12T12.
Space and stabling are being rapidly taken up. Exhibitors should make entries early.


CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President
300.a- O

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

## MANTIOBA THE GREAT CRAIN AND CATTLE PROVINCE HOMEES NOR ALL:

In 1890 there were under crop $1,082,794$ acres. In 1890 there were under wheat 746,058 acres.
In 1890 there were under crop $1,082,794$ acres.
In 1891 there were under crop $1,349,781$ acres
Increase . . . . 266,987 acres
Increase . . . . 170,606 acres,
HORSES, CATTHLE AND SHEEPR
Thrive wonderfully on the nutritious grasses of the prairie, and, in fact, MIXED FARMING is now extensively engaged in all
HREEE HOMESTEADS in some parts of Manitob
CHEAP RRAILIROAD L,ANDS $\$ 3.00$ to 810.00 per acre. Ten years piven to pay for then
IMPROUED FARMS for sale or leasing, from private individuals and corporations, at low prices, and on easy terms.
NOW IS THE TIME $\begin{gathered}\text { to obtain a home in this wonderiul frrtile Province. P } \\ \text { value. } \\ \text { In nearly every part of Manitoba there are now }\end{gathered}$
GOOD MARKETS, RAILROADS, CHURCHES SCHOOLS,
No: OF THE COMFORTS OF AN OLD SETILEI COUNTKY

For the latest information, new books, nalp, cter. HON. THOS. GREENWAY,


I MAKE A SPECIAKTTY
FINELY FURNISHED CARTS
binge double, large or smali
MY PONY GARTS, AS WELL AS MY LARGE SIZE CARTS,
Are by far the best in the market. All ride perfectly level, and

 309-a-OM DOUGLAS, MAN.

12 Miles E. of Brandon on the Main Line C. P. R.
SPLENDID WATER TO BE HAD AT FROM 12 TO 15 FEET
Contains 3 Flevators; Capacity, 85,000 Bushels.

* WFI工 PROVIDED WITEI

CHURCHES, GENERAL STORES and SCHOOL.

## VILLAGE LOTS AT PRICESS THAT WILL ENSURE A PROPITABLL RETURN.

FARM LANDS FROM $\$ \$ .00$ AN ACRE UPWARDS.
GRAIND OPFINING FOR A GRIST MMII, One of the Grandest Wheat Centres of the Province. 300,000 Bushels of Grain shipped last year, CHEAP FUEL! 2 TEMPERANCE HOTELS! NO LICENSED HOTEL-NONE WANTED!

ONTARIO FARMERS will find here a Suitable Place for MIXED FARMING.

## MIEエITA

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 fav streets at all seasons of year.

FRENE HOMES.-There are still Pree homesteads farther west, but it is more proftable in every case to secure farms within easy peach of a live, growing town by purchase, as the prices are say 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 are of a diversifed nature, and farms can e secured either for grow from the west to the east, and the Sourls River
North Autter, the South Autter, Tory Creek and Jackson's Creek flow
fres traverses the district from south to north, thoroughly watering the district and giving abundance of grass in the vaile the breatest importance is the fact that, owing to the early ripening qualities of the soil, the district has been An item of the greatest importance is the fact that, owing to the early pipening qualities of the soll, the district has been practically free from frost in
me from the milita district.
RAPID GRO - The town is less than a year old, yet over one hundred buildings have been ereeted, 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 reyards and erecting a neat depot, evidently anticipating a large trade. The
capacity. The C. P. R. are laying out wide y
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 whore than north, touching this point. This will be the cheapest point for coal in man
$\$ 3.00$ per ton. It will also be the coal distributing point for the Province.

PURE 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 noth end of the town. It is practically a flowing well, and sufficient for the needs of a city bank AN EIMM PARK.-Nature has favored Melita in the matter of a park. A bow in the river protects grove of large elms, which has been secured as a almost surrounds the park, making a perf, and as it becomes better known excursions will be run from all parts of th the grove, bringing almost Province. Melita already has church and school accomodation. A chartered bank is preparing to open a branch here province iarge hotels are being built.
Any of the readers of the above whow whish fulle information regarding Melita or the southwestern district will be furnished with the same
309-a-OM
on application to


THEE = GRANGE = FARM
THE OLD HOME OF THE LARGEST HERD

## IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Don't forget to look up the Grange Herd. Prices to suit times. Terms easy; Satisfaction guaranteed. COCKER SPANIELS, from fashionable strains, for sale.

## Improved Large White Yorkshires

$\rightleftharpoons$ MESSRS. BUNBURY \& JACKSON $\Longrightarrow$
OAKVILLE,
ON'TARIO,
Have a Herd of Over 100 Head, Chiefly from C. E. Duckering's Herd Several Very Fine Im ported 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.

THEE PIONEER HERRD
IITPORRED -- LAREAB--YORISHIRRS
THE OLDEST HERD IN AMERICA
of this famous breed. Our importations are all selected with great care from WE SPARE NO EXPENSE TO GET THE BEST.
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last spring
DR. J. Y. ORMSBY
purchased for
 ALL THE FIRST PRIZE PIGS
owned by the late firm, of which he was the founder, including the
famous Champion Boar "Pat") (40).

## McGRECOR, MAN.

78 MILES WEST OF WINNIPEG.

## 250 INHABBITANTSI

2 Churches, School, 2 Hotels, General Stores, Doctor, 2 Halls, Bank, Grist Mill, \&c., \&c. WATHERESTUENDID, ID TO 18 HEETE.

## 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, مocmaster, or any of the business mentor the place.

## 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.
Loans negotiated on farm lands. Valuations and inspections made, and estates managed for non-residents.
Correpondents throughout Ontario and Manitoba.
REMEMBER THE ADDRESS:
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P. O. BOX 253 .

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Equal in Porce to a sweep power of from 6 to 8 horses.

TREAD-POWER THRESHING MACHINE!

The Great Milk and Butter Herd of America.


HAVE LARGE SIZE, GOOD MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS, STRENGTH OF CONSTITUTION, AND ARE GOOD ECONOMICAL FEEDERS.

Cows Weigh from l,200 lbs. to $1,600 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Seventeen of our cows averaged 6, $(90 \mathrm{lbs}$.
milk in five months
Five of our cows averaged $12,326,-20 \mathrm{lbs}$

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at close prices.
GTOCK BULLS: MINK'S MERCEDES BARON



309-a.OM CHEURCHYYLLE (PEEL, CO.), ON'TARIO.

## 

One of the Finest Wheat Centres in Manitoba.

## Farm Lands from $\$ 5^{\text {to }} \$ 15$ an Acre

E FINEST WATER IN CANADA. $\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$
SOIL EHEVY CLAY LOAM.
Village Lots from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 300$ a Lot
100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN SHIPPED FROM THIS POINT LAST YEAR. Contains Churches, School, General Stores, Etc., Etc. FURTHER INFORMIATION FROMI

CRIS. F. COLLINS, ESQ.,

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## 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 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 mili has 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.
re able to sell all lumber as fast as manufactured, as the prices are as low as at any point in the Province. They are able to sellatial of other kinds, such as stone, lime and brick, are convenient, and are to be obtained at very
Building material 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 converifient, 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 rentestion of the Province, and running in a direct line to Prince Albert, and the Northwest Central connecting with the O. P. R. at Brandon affords an alternative route either east or Albert, The Great Northwest Central will also provide a third route to the west, between the C. P. R. and Manitoba westh western, so that no point in the whole northwestern country will have the same facilities for the distribution of Norufectures 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 his limited means. On account of it being at a istaice cols 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 will bring their families payment that any healthy, active man and settle in our midst they will find kind negber in a country unsurpassed for

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE - Wild fowls, geese, ducks, prairie chickens, smipe, plover, etc., are 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 or mixed farmbe proven in past years to give the most satisfacand our bluffs are unsurpassed. This system of mixed faers for beef (grass-fed) which have been acknowledged by Win tory results, and many of our farmers have furnished steens ar be of the country also admits of great possibilities in dairynipeg butchers to be the best entering their marke.. Will be very large in the near future. While it may be considered by
 some a short road to wealth by growiog whith is ertain to give substantial results every season
while a system of mixed farming is one wiped with all the latest requirements used iu the art of teaching, and are
The schools are thoroughly equipped wing teachers which can be procured. All denominations have their places conducted by the most competent and painstaking teachers whirs on the Salvation Army. of worship, there being no less than five churches,

The hotel accommodation is as who wish fuller information about this district may write to the undersigned, Any readers of the correspondence
MALCOLM TURRIFF,
ClekK, Saskatcuewan.
JAMES ROGERSON,

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 popular but also the most
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For a premium not very much larger than is charged for a
$\$ 5,000$ policy, where the entire insurance is to be paid in one
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A41-145 FRONT STREET WEST, T BO9-y-OM. IT WILL COBT YOU NOTHINGG. GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS, ETC.

NEW AND bEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.


FREED D. COOPEIR, Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent, BRANDON, $\qquad$ manitoba
A large number of choien improved farms for sale
on eagt terms in the fertile districtor of Brandon
Souris and Pipestone

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LIFE: ASSURANCE: COMPANY
Offers the most desirable policies farmers can
possibly secure. Speaking of its ordinary life possiby secure. Speaking of its ordinary life
policy, a prominent agent of one of the largest and best of the American companies truthfully said:
"It is the safest and fairest policy I have ever seen." "It is the safest and fairest policy I have ever seen."
Every farmer who can possibly get it, should protect his home by having one of these policies for such an amount as will save his family from em. barrassment, case of his premature death. HON. G. W. ROSS, H. SUTHERLAND, ${ }_{309-\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{OM}}$ President. Manager.

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 Stength, Durability and Simplicity.We never had a mill blow down. Never freezes in winter or gums in summer. No chains, springs or pulleys to break and get out of order. It never pumps when out of gear, is a perfect self-regulator, with uniform and noiseless motion, and can be made to supply any number of tanks required, and force the water in each to entire satisfaction. When the tank gets full the valve will close, and no more water can get in until the water is lowered in the Windmill and our underground frost-proof selfacting pumps any premises can have all the advantages of a complete waterworks, safe from frost and at a very small cost.

Agents wanted everywhere in the Dominion.

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