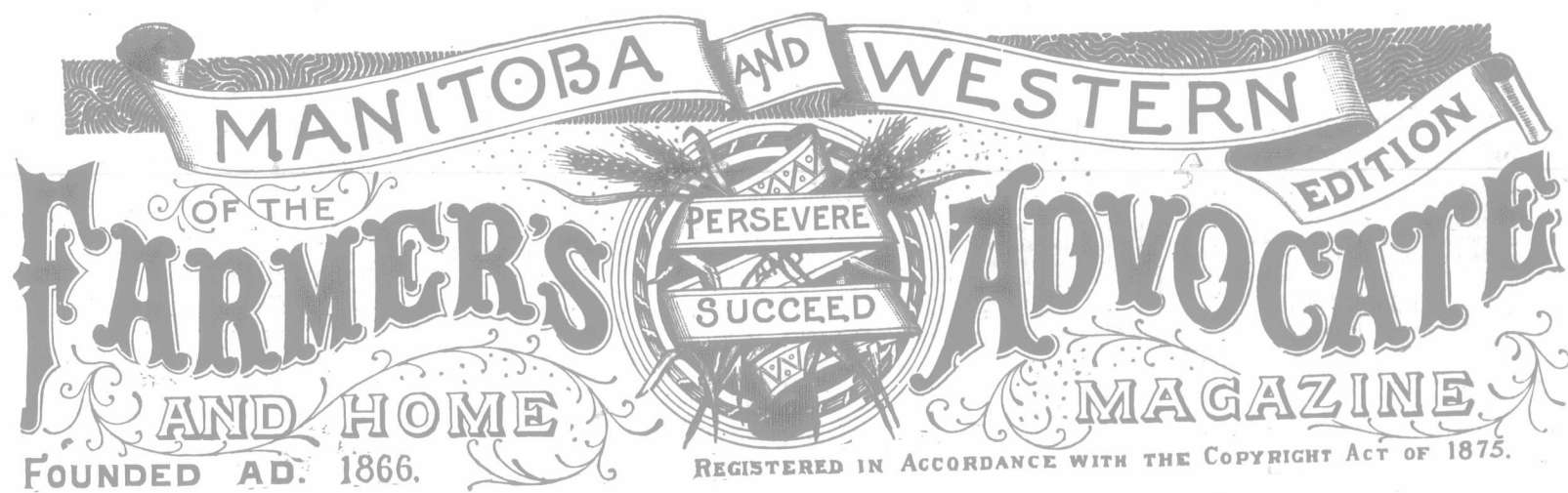


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MANITOBA AND WESTERN
EDITION

OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

W. L. WELD, PROPRIETOR.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. Is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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THOMAS WELD,
Manager "Farmer's Advocate,"
WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or part of both. Selections of books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on the question, *Is it Advantageous to Breed Farm Mares to Drop Their Foals in the Late Fall or Early Winter to Secure Best Results in Work and Foals During the Year?* Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of February next.

Our prize of \$5.00 has been awarded Mr. T. Frankland, Stonewall, Man., for the best essay on "*The Best Varieties of Small Fruits, and Methods of Cultivating the same.*"

We want Good, Live AGENTS to Canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate" in every locality in the Dominion and United States. Sample copies and subscription blanks free to canvassers who mean business.

Our Christmas Chromo.

With this number we present to our readers a beautiful chromo portrait of the Hon. John Carling, a short sketch of whose life appears in this issue. These portraits are mailed in tubes. Each subscriber should receive a copy, at the same time he gets this number of the ADVOCATE.

Manitoba Dairy Association.

The Secretary of this Association has notified the ADVOCATE that a meeting will be held at Portage la Prairie on Thursday, January 15th. President Bolton, Mr. A. E. Struthers, of the Barnardo Home, Russell; Prof. Barré, and Vice-Presidents Glennie and Champion will address the meeting or read papers on subjects of interest to dairymen. It is to be hoped a good attendance will be secured. In this matter the local papers of "The Portage" can aid materially, and with their usual courtesy they will doubtless do so. Let every one of our readers who can possibly attend this meeting do so, and thus benefit, not only themselves, but the dairy interests generally. The late date of the completion of arrangements is decidedly adverse to a successful meeting, but let all do the best within their means to overcome the difficulties in the way and raise the Association to a higher plane of usefulness.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The voting on the Exhibition By-law was almost entirely on one side, the vote standing 917 for, and 30 against. Winnipeg is to be congratulated on the fact that there are so few citizens opposed to progress. The exhibition is now an assured fact, and the site will be a little north of the junction of the Selkirk branch and the main line of the C. P. R., about two miles north of Main street. A special charter will be asked for at the coming session of the Legislature, in which provision will be made for the representation of the various associations connected with agriculture in the province—the Dairy Association, the Cattle Breeders' Association, Poultry Association, etc., etc. The proposition to have representatives from each agricultural society in the province, however, will be in some degree modified, if the system adopted by the Toronto Industrial is adhered to, as proposed. Be that as it may, the present directors are all capable business men, and thoroughly in earnest in making the exhibition a success, and unless some unforeseen circumstance transpires to prevent it, Winnipeg will have an exhibition next fall that will be a credit alike to the city and province.

When deep setting pails are used, the water in the tank should be kept at near 45° Fahr. as possible.

Cattle Disease in the United States.

In our December issue we called the attention of our readers to the reported outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Western States, and the bulletin issued thereon by Dr. Paul Paquin, State Veterinarian of Missouri. The Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, waxes very wroth over our remarks, and comments upon them in the following very choice language:—

"The Gazette regrets to observe that the Canadian FARMER'S ADVOCATE has not the manhood to be fair and honest in its treatment of the Paquin foot and mouth disease fiasco. In its December number, while not daring to claim that this English malady had appeared in Missouri, it indulges in insinuations, which are as utterly groundless as they are intensely selfish. We quote verbatim." They then give part of our article, and say about it:—"Passing over the fact that tuberculosis is just as prevalent in Canada as anywhere else, that Texas fever cannot be carried abroad, simply because no Texans are exported, the above is about as disreputable a piece of journalistic work as the Gazette has recently observed. This sort of shameless innuendo is expected at the hands of the English press. They are known to be utterly void of candor and fairness in treating of American cattle, but it now appears that in spite of the 'dose' received by the Canadian cattle held up at Dundee as affected by contagious pleuro-pneumonia, our friends across the lakes are not above taking a mean advantage of the asinine action of 'the celebrated Dr. Paquin,' in the belief that capital can be made for Canadian herds as against our own. This is no more, however, than we have a right to expect. Those who rely upon the newspapers or officials of Her Majesty's Dominions to be honest, when the cattle of the Republic are under consideration, lean only upon a reed that is a total wreck. The Gazette did not hesitate to denounce the Dundee diagnosis, which threw our Canadian friends in such a panic a few weeks since, as false, and expressed its complete confidence in the healthfulness of Dominion cattle. We begin to think, however, that we have erred in so doing. We should have demanded an immediate embargo against our northern neighbors 'on suspicion,' and it may interest the ADVOCATE to know that, judging from recent utterances of high veterinary authority on this side, such a step is yet among the possibilities of the near future. It may pay the English and Canadians to be candid yet in this matter." This is all very terrible. Passing over the disgraceful attack on the English press, which seems to be what the Gazette wants to have a fling at, through us, what is the terrible

threat? Does the junior of the Gazette office really hold the means of debarring our cattle from entry to England in the crown of his hat? Or, is it that the commission now in England, not succeeding as well as they expected, are now turning their efforts to raise a hue and cry against Canadian cattle, and have them slaughtered on landing? We had fondly hoped that keeping Canada free from all contagious diseases was what gave us the entry to the British market. These open threats make us wonder if it is so.

Many of our readers may not know that the senior editor and proprietor of the Gazette has left the editorial sanctum in Chicago, and has gone in the pay of the United States Government to persuade the English people that United States cattle should be admitted to free entry to British markets, instead of being slaughtered on arrival. This is quite a laudable object, provided that the United States Government had been careful to have their country free from contagious disease, and had made that clear to able and disinterested veterinarians.

Since this deputation, with Mr. Sanders at its head, has arrived in England, very strong letters and articles have appeared in the press there in favor of this scheme. One of the leading live stock papers published lately a letter which stated that there was now no contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the United States; that what had been there was practically confined to the seaboard cities, and that there never had been a case west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Such statements may influence parties in England who have no knowledge of the facts of the case. If there is any one thing more than another that should make the English Government careful in this matter, it is the fact that United States newspapers are "utterly void of candor and fairness in treating of American cattle," and cannot be relied upon to be honest when the cattle of the Republic are under consideration. For proof we need not go further than this incident of Dr. Paquin's bulletin on the outbreak in Missouri. Instead of being fair, truthful and candid in the matter, and giving the history and details of what the disease is, they hush the whole affair up and retreat under cover of the mud they throw at Dr. Paquin. We are old enough to remember the time when it was whispered that contagious pleuro-pneumonia had gained a foothold on this Continent in some of the seaboard cities of the United States. The press of the United States denounced such a rumor, and declared there was not, and never had been, any such disease in the United States. They soundly rated, with the strongest language, any one who hinted that it would be a safe thing to have an investigation. What was the fact? When one of the leading veterinarians made an investigation, at considerable personal risk, he found cow-stables reeking with pleuro-pneumonia, and in such a state of disease and filth as would have shamed the dirtiest city of Europe. And more recently, when the dread scourge made its way westward, and got a strong hold in Chicago, what did the press do? The Breeders' Gazette was silent; not a line about it. The public, who should have known at once, were kept in the dark. Public sales of affected animals took place, and the disease scattered broadcast over the west, until it grew to such proportions that it could no longer be hidden. The want of candor of the United States press at this time cost the country thousands of dol-

lars. We do not rejoice at these things; we very much regret them. We are pleased to see the United States Bureau of Agriculture taking active and energetic measures to free the country from disease, and would very much regret to see them adopting the hush-it-up policy of such papers as the Breeders' Gazette. We will also rejoice to see the press of the United States candid in this matter, whether it pays them or not.

As to the extent of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States, the following table from official returns collected for Washington authorities, speaks with much greater force than columns of abusive vaporings:—

States.	No. of new herds affected.		No. of post-mortem examinations.		No. of cases affected with pleuro-pneumonia.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
New York.....	347	156	15,426	15,375	2,374	1,012
New Jersey....	216	48	6,892	14,242	536	189
Pennsylvania..	23	—	13,157	14,412	72	17
Maryland.....	96	18	6,165	11,491	596	76
Total.....	682	222	42,040	54,520	3,578	1,294

"Texas fever cannot be carried abroad," boldly asserts our Chicago neighbor. Is the Gazette really "a trustworthy authority" on such subjects? Alderman T. Duckham, in the Mark Lane Express, makes the following explicit statement, which is respectfully referred to our contemporary:—

"It has been stated that Texas fever has never been brought to us from the States, but the report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council for 1883 shows that during that year there were twenty-eight cargoes landed at Liverpool with animals suffering from Texas fever; nineteen of the animals were landed dead, 276 had been thrown overboard, and 2,364 were diseased. The following year sixteen cargoes were landed, "among which forty animals were found to be affected with Texas fever."

A word concerning Dr. Paquin, the Missouri State Veterinarian. Not many moons ago he was the *Gazette's* white-haired boy—"one of the ablest," as it fondly remarked; on another occasion deploring that his Texas Fever investigations had been temporarily suspended for lack of funds. How are the mighty fallen! In its periodical paroxysms the *Gazette* now would fain picture the depth to which he has sunk, but type and ink are scarcely equal to the task. Unhappy Paquin, unhappy outbreak, unhappy bulletin!

For the present we conclude by quoting the two following clauses of the Cattle Diseases Committee's Report, recently adopted by the Central Chamber of Agriculture, Great Britain, on the subject of "American Cattle":—

"The Committee regret to have to interpret the Meat Inspection Act, recently passed by the United States Legislature, as a menace to this country, but it is impossible to ignore the persistent and reckless efforts which are still being made to secure the free admission of American cattle. The fact that there has been a fresh outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia within the past fortnight in the State of New Jersey sufficiently indicates the continued existence of the risk of infection, and precludes all possibility of any relaxation of the precautionary measures now adopted.

"In view, further, of the recent publication of facts tending unmistakably to verify the belief previously held, that contagious pleuro-pneumonia may remain latent in the animal for a period of five months, if not longer, the Committee would specially urge that in future the utmost caution is imperative in admitting cattle to unrestricted contact with the herds of this country from countries where pleuro-pneumonia has formerly existed. A period of at least six months ought to elapse after the date of the declaration of the freedom of any country from disease before its cattle are accepted as free from infection."

The Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, was born in the township of London, county of Middlesex, on 23rd January, 1828. His father, a native of Yorkshire, was one of the pioneer settlers of this district, and saw the city of London spring from the forest wilderness and grow to be the commercial centre of Western Ontario. At eleven years of age Mr. Carling, with his father, removed to the above city, where he received his early education. In 1849 he and his brother William succeeded to the brewing business which their father had begun. In 1850 he was elected to his first public position, that of school trustee, and continued a member of the Board of Education for four years. In 1854 he was elected to the City Council and served the city in the capacity of an alderman for another four years. In December, 1857, he was first elected to Parliament—the old parliament of Canada—and continued as a representative in that House until Confederation. In 1862 he was appointed Receiver-General in the Macdonald-Cartier Government of Old Canada, and was returned by acclamation on accepting office. He continued in Parliament after the defeat of that administration, on a general appeal to the country, the late Wm. McBride having been his opponent. At Confederation, dual representation being then in vogue, he accepted office as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works in the Ontario Government, holding at the same time his seat in the Commons. In the contest of that year he was opposed by the late James Durand for the Local Legislature and the late James Peacock for the Commons. He continued in office in the Local Legislature after the election of 1871, in which the late Frank Cornish was his opponent, still holding his seat at Ottawa. He resigned with the Government, however, in the fall of that year. In 1872 dual representation was abolished, and he resigned his seat in the Legislature, to be succeeded by Mr. W. R. Meredith. In the same year he was re-elected to the Commons, over the present Judge MacMahon. In 1874, however, he was defeated by the late Col. Walker, under circumstances with which the people of Canada are tolerably familiar. When Col. Walker was unseated and disqualified in 1875, Mr. Carling did not again present himself for re-election. In 1878 he was elected chairman of the first Board of Water Commissioners for the city of London, and during that year the present efficient system of waterworks was constructed. In September of that year he was again elected to the Dominion Parliament in a contest with the late Col. Walker, and has continued to represent the city of London ever since. On May 23rd, 1882, just before the general election, he was sworn in as Postmaster-General, which portfolio he held until 25th September, 1885, when he was called to the responsible office he now holds of Minister of Agriculture. In the interim he has succeeded in two contests, one with Mr. John Campbell, and the other with Mr. C. S. Hyman. It is worthy of remark, that of all the men who were in Parliament when Mr. Carling entered it in 1857, but four are still there: Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Daoust. Mr. Carling has been prominently identified with the material progress of London, and in public life he has played a no less conspicuous part. As Director

of the Great Western Railway he was instrumental in securing the G. W. R. and Ontario car shops for London, as well as the London, Huron & Bruce Railway for this district, and many years later he was the chief factor in bringing the Canadian Pacific Railway to that city. It will be remembered that as Minister of Agriculture in the Local Legislature he established the first Experimental Farm in Canada, selecting Mimico, near Toronto, as the site. Subsequently his successor in office changed the site to Guelph. While Commissioner of Public Works he directed the building of the London Insane Asylum, Belleville Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Brantford Asylum for the Blind. More recently he secured the Military School for London. He also carried out the extensive scheme of drainage which rendered so large a section of the western peninsula of Ontario fit for settlement, and at the same time opened up the free grant lands of Muskoka. He was the first to have grants of money set apart for Mechanics' Institutes, and the Fruit Growers' and Entomological Societies. In his capacity as Dominion Minister of Agriculture he has reared a monument to his memory in the far-reaching and splendidly equipped system of Experimental Farms. They will live and be useful when Mr. Carling and his political associates have passed away from the scene of action. In conclusion, it may be remarked that Mr. Carling, in his private life, has exhibited all those qualities of generosity, of unchanging affability, and devotion to friendship, which makes the very brightest complement to a useful and industrious public life. Long may his generous and useful life be spared and devoted to his native country.

Moosomin and Vicinity.

After crossing the provincial boundary, and passing the village of Fleming on the C. P. R., the town of Moosomin is reached. This town is situated in a delightful park region, excellently adapted to mixed farming. About seven miles south of the town is the magnificent valley of the Pipestone, the appearance of which would lead one to believe that at some time a mighty river had flowed between its banks, although at present but a small stream of beautiful clear water is to be found. There are few, if any, localities between Winnipeg and Q'Appelle Valley as well adapted to dairy farming as that along the Pipestone in the vicinity of Moosomin. Ten miles south of Moosomin is Elphinholm Farm, where Mr. R. J. Phinn is making a success of breeding Shorthorn cattle, while north of the town, at about the same distance, the Messrs. Orminston are following the same line. Mr. Oliver Neff is generally understood to be making a success of farming on a large scale, as are many others in this district; but while the soil is suitable for grain growing, it being a rich friable loam, with a blue-black clay sub-soil, the advantage offered for dairying and stock-raising, owing to the numerous bluffs and the creeks affording such an excellent supply of water, should be availed of by those desirous of following that line of agriculture. A company was formed last season, and arrangements made for building a cheese factory a few miles south of the town, but report has it that the enterprise has fallen through, but it is to be hoped that such if not the case. Should the matter lie in abeyance, however, for the present, the great inducements the district affords will press themselves home in such a manner as to bear fruit in the near future.

Clydesdales.

For some years past, about this season, the candid friends of the Clydesdale come into evidence, and a variety of statements are made regarding him which, in many cases, are not without their value. This season is no exception to the rule, and the columns of the leading agricultural papers have lately borne witness to the industry of these gentlemen. Amongst those who have lately been enlightening the public with their views, are professors of agriculture and sundry branches of veterinary science; an eminent breeder in the north of Scotland, Mr. David Walker, Coullie, Udney, the breeder of your Canadian champion, The Granite City; the editor of the North British Agriculturist, who contrives to be an authority on an immense number of greatly diversified topics; and a writer, who signs himself "Eric," in the London Live Stock Journal, but who, I am somewhat suspicious, was in time past in the same columns known as "Melville Moray," and was not unknown in Glasgow. The first named learned gentlemen have been criticising some of the methods of the Scottish show system, and advocating the addition of a veterinary expert as indispensable to the judging bench. There is a good deal to be said in favor of this, but, unfortunately, both gentlemen have somewhat weakened their case by making sweeping statements which scarcely give an accurate description of the present state of the breed in respect of soundness. It is easy making rash generalization and unfavorable contrasts between breeds in a matter of this kind. There are exceptions to all rules, and no true lover of the Clydesdale will maintain that there are no unsound animals amongst the representatives of the breed that one meets in a great showyard like that of the Highland and Agricultural Society. But all who have made a comparative study of European draught breeds will at once agree that taking an equal number of representatives of all draught breeds, picked up at random in a breeding district, the proportion of unsound animals will be very much less amongst Clydesdales than amongst any other breed that could be named. The one disease, as it seems to me, that Clydesdale breeders really have to fear is springhalt; but, strange to say, they seem to be alone in their fearing this disease, as the Shire Horse Society do not include it amongst the diseases that disqualify for receiving premiums at their show, and neither Canadian nor American buyers seem to treat it seriously. However, in a city like Glasgow, where there is so much backing of heavy lorries (drawn by only one horse) into narrow lanes, a horse with this disease is practically useless, and breeders in Scotland generally give it a wide berth.

Mr. Walker's contribution was in the form of a thoughtful paper, read before a Farmers' Club in Aberdeenshire. He advocated the adoption, by Clydesdale breeders in Aberdeenshire, of the principles followed by the Cruickshanks Brothers in breeding Shorthorns. In other words, he called on them to discard fancy ideas, and breed for practical purposes. The street is the final test of the horse, and hence, Mr. Walker sought to have the requirements of the street paramount. This naturally led him to discuss the question of size amongst Clydesdales, and on this he made certain good points. The difficulty, however, at present, is not the absence of big horses amongst Clydesdales, but

the fact that the show taste, as a rule, seems to be in favor of a "sweet" horse in preference. A great many of our leading horses are mammoth animals, but Mr. Walker insists that our typical champion Prince of Albion (6178), is not one of these. There is a measure of truth in this, no doubt, and there is something feminine in some of the Prince's points; but it has been remarked that a horse of such well-balanced proportions as this is never conveys the same impression to the eye as a big, overgrown rough horse, and a request has been made that the measurements of the Prince should be published. Neither the City of Paris nor the City of New York look as big as several of their competitors in the Atlantic race, but they are the "leviathans" of the Ocean, although the fineness of their lines obscures the fact, and it is the same in any other department. Molly Millicent, the champion Shorthorn cow of Great Britain, is an animal of wondrous sweetness, and does not seem a wonder in size; but when pulled alongside others, that when standing alone appear bigger, it is at once seen how unequalled she is. This is the result of "quality" wherever it is found, and so much is "quality" valued amongst Clydesdale breeders that, while papers like that of Mr. Walker are distinctly valuable, and will always be read with interest, they are not likely to bring about any great change in the standard of showyard judging.

The articles that "Eric" is writing for the Live Stock Journal deal with the early history of draught horse breeding in Great Britain, but what their issue is to be is not quite clear at this stage. I have an impression, however, that it is not intended to be favorable to the Clydesdale. The Clydesdale Horse Society will shortly publish a monograph by Mr. T. Dykes, dealing with something of the same character, and the well-known ability of the writer, with his instinctive love of a good horse wherever found, leads one to expect that his work will be eminently readable and interesting.

One of the statements to which currency was lately given in the Scottish Agriculturist was to the effect that the maternal granddams of both Prince of Wales and Darnley were Shire mares. Of course this assertion, as regards Prince of Wales, is not new, and the point is an open one amongst Clydesdale breeders. My own view is that it is not proved that the mare that was maternal granddam of Prince of Wales was a Shire mare, and there were circumstances connected with the origin, and issue of certain documents purporting to prove that she was, which first saw the light about two years ago, i. e., thirty years after the events happened, which cause me to attach little importance to them. As regards the maternal granddam of Darnley, however, there is no doubt whatever. She was bred by Mr. James Holm, of Auchincloich, Renfrewshire, and was got by Farmer's Fancy 298. Her dam was bred by Mr. Holm or his father, on the farm of Sclates, Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, and the breed were reared on that farm from the beginning of the present century at least. Mr. Holm is still alive and resides at Netherwood, Kilmalcolm, and the facts as to the breeding of Darnley's dam, and all her ancestry in the female line, are common property in Renfrewshire.

Great activity is being manifested by district societies, and many horses of the best classes are hired for 1891. Good prices are being paid for promising foals, and on every hand, in spite of a slackened foreign demand, there is an easy feeling amongst Clydesdale breeders.

SCOTLAND YET.

Messrs. D. & O. Sorby's Clydesdales.

It is by concentrating the energies that the highest success is attained in any vocation or business, and doubtless this rule applies with double force to stock breeding and importing in any of its branches, as nothing requires more thorough knowledge or more diligent attention. With this point thoroughly kept in view, the proprietors of the Woodlands Clydesdale Stud (Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph) have brought their business to its present well-established position. In order to give their customers the best value in any selections purchased of them, this firm yearly spend considerable time and trouble in personally choosing the animals they import. The Messrs. Sorbys have adopted a system of importing a number of yearling colts, which are either developed on their farm, or they give their customers the benefit of sharing in the profits by finishing these for themselves. Doubtless there is often more judgment required for this line of proceeding than by purchasing finished horses, but the much lower price at which they can be obtained, together with the advantage of selecting a colt that still retains all his vigor, should be a strong incentive for purchasing them young and unfinished. By selecting those that are from sires and dams of the choicest breeding, together with good individuality, the certainty of their giving the highest satisfaction in the breeding stud is assured. The number of colts each year imported gives those seeking horses a large choice. Those at present in the stud are made up of colts of their own breeding, as well as those of recent and previous importations. The two specimens of yearling colts given in our illustration for this month are the sort that are brought over. Balgreggan Hero, a son of the Darnley horse, Darnley Hero, is a bright bay colt, with feet of the unmistakable stamp that will stand the pavement. He has flinty bone of good size, with pasterns and legs properly set for good leverage, and handles them in beautiful style. This is a most promising colt, already backed up with plenty of size. Lord Flashwood, also in the illustration, is considered one of the best sons of the now noted Flashwood, which is considered one of the best show horses in Scotland to-day. And as Flashwood is own brother to the great Macgregor, we shall expect to hear of his sons being in as great demand. The fact of this horse having been engaged to travel in one district for four consecutive years, speaks volumes for his success as a sire. Lord Flashwood has grand feet, with pasterns and bone of true Clydesdale shape and quality, with a finish above to correspond.

Another yearling, with great substance, and which promises to make a draught horse of superior size and merit, is Maonab, a Macgregor colt that won first in his class at Elgin before leaving home. He has heavy bones, nicely shaped legs and capital action.

Among this phalanx of well-bred youngsters is a colt named Silver, sire Silver Twist, whose blood lines are a happy combination of the popular Darnley and Prince of Wales sorts, through Lord Blantyre; his granddam also being by Prince of Wales. A capital two-year-old by Prince of Airds. The three-year-old Rupert, by the Prince of Wales horse Ruthven, is another useful colt, which should easily find a customer. Prince of Eyre, by Boydsen Boy, dam by Macgregor, is a colt of their own breeding, which

has capital individual quality, and in breeding is equal to any.

A view of one of their three horse barns is given at the top of the picture, which gives but a faint idea of the size of this building, which is 150 ft. long by 56 ft. wide, in which are twenty very large, roomy box stalls, with water and other convenience for labor saving. The building is finished in a style second to no barn on the Continent, which proves these gentlemen are in the business to stay.

Space forbids a detailed account of this extensive stud, of which the foregoing are only samples of what visitors may find by inspecting the stables. We can promise plenty of choice, and fair treatment and genuine hospitality, to those on the outlook for anything in the above line who call on Messrs. Sorby.

Horses at Chicago Horse Show.**SHIRE HORSES.**

The Shire breeders deserve the highest commendation for the magnificent display made at this show. Among the younger stallion sections, as well as those of the mares and fillies, were a number of right good ones, and many keen judges remarked that they had never seen better; and with those forward as examples of specimens of this breed of draught horses, there is nothing strange that this breed has made so many friends in the west, particularly when there is such strife to produce, on American soil, such remarkably well-finished colts at early ages. Shire breeders are making every effort to get to the front, and are not satisfied with importing stallions of the most suitable type for breeding or crossing on the mares of the country, but are also importing the best mares obtainable, thereby producing more nearly the horse required, and for less money than they can possibly be purchased and imported for.

In the aged section, which was weaker than the two rings following, a few old-time winners made their appearance, such as Galbrath's Nabob, which is a horse of true Shire type, that carries his immense weight with gaiety and style. The second place, according to the judgment of Mr. Pritchard, the appointed expert, who had this breed to handle alone, was won by Burgess Bros' gray Blagdon Britton, but, according to our ideas, better horses were left in the background, as his style of bone and feather are scarcely in keeping with American taste. A better one, in our opinion, was a third-placed horse named Cheslyn Hay, a son of Nabob, whose grandly sprung rib and nicely finished hocks and capital quarters had more, in our way of thinking, to commend him.

A grand array was that which filed into the ring at the call for three-year-olds, and a judge of the essential points in draught horses could take pleasure in feasting his eyes on this magnificent ring of colts, each one fully furnished, and in which appeared lots of work before properly adjusted decisions could be arrived at, and many were the remarks of on-lookers, after this, and the following section of two-year-olds came out, that Clydesdale men would have to look closely to their laurels, or they would yet be out-distanced in the race for popular opinion.

The massive hardy three-year-old, Burgess Bros' Knowle Light of the West, and Galbrath's Goth, were the first two placed. The second was a particularly attractive horse, full of quality in legs and feet, carrying weight and width enough to suit almost any breeder on this side of the water. The first named horse clearly

out-scaled him in size, although we cannot say we prefer him. A grandly built horse, of just the quality, is Blair Bros' Trade Mark, which certainly ought to have been at least placed third, but Mr. Pritchard thought highly commended as high as he could place him.

Never a better colt than the two-year-old Cannock Perfection, one of the three grand colts shown in this ring by Galbrath Bros., wonderfully furnished with legs and feet of the most approved quality; his grand top, nicely poised head and neck, made him a clear, outstanding first among this grand array of good ones.

The studs of Burgess Bros. and George E. Brown were also nicely represented by some extra good horses.

The ring for yearlings was not large, but contained at least two good ones, and one of the great mistakes of the judging was here made. Burgess Bros. had forwarded the wonderfully developed yearling, Winona Albert, whose capital feet, grandly placed pasterns, wonderfully strong hocks, and whole underpinning, were a combination of just what horsemen are looking for. When to this we add that his whole top piece was as near perfection as can be found, together with the finish of a colt a year older, we cannot conceive where the judge's eyes were when he placed him second. The first placed colt, Geo. E. Brown's Conservative, was very well matured and in beautiful condition, but his hocks were decidedly weak, with nothing near the quality of bone and legs, nearly destitute of feather, and very common-place action when compared with the other.

Shire mares and fillies had numbers of the highest finished specimens, Burgess Bros., Truman, and George E. Brown being the principal exhibitors. As foals are allowed to date up to within the twelve months, and the same in the other sections, it gives a wonderfully finished appearance to the individuals brought out, and is also paying a premium for fall-bred colts, which is certainly what should be more encouraged in horse breeding.

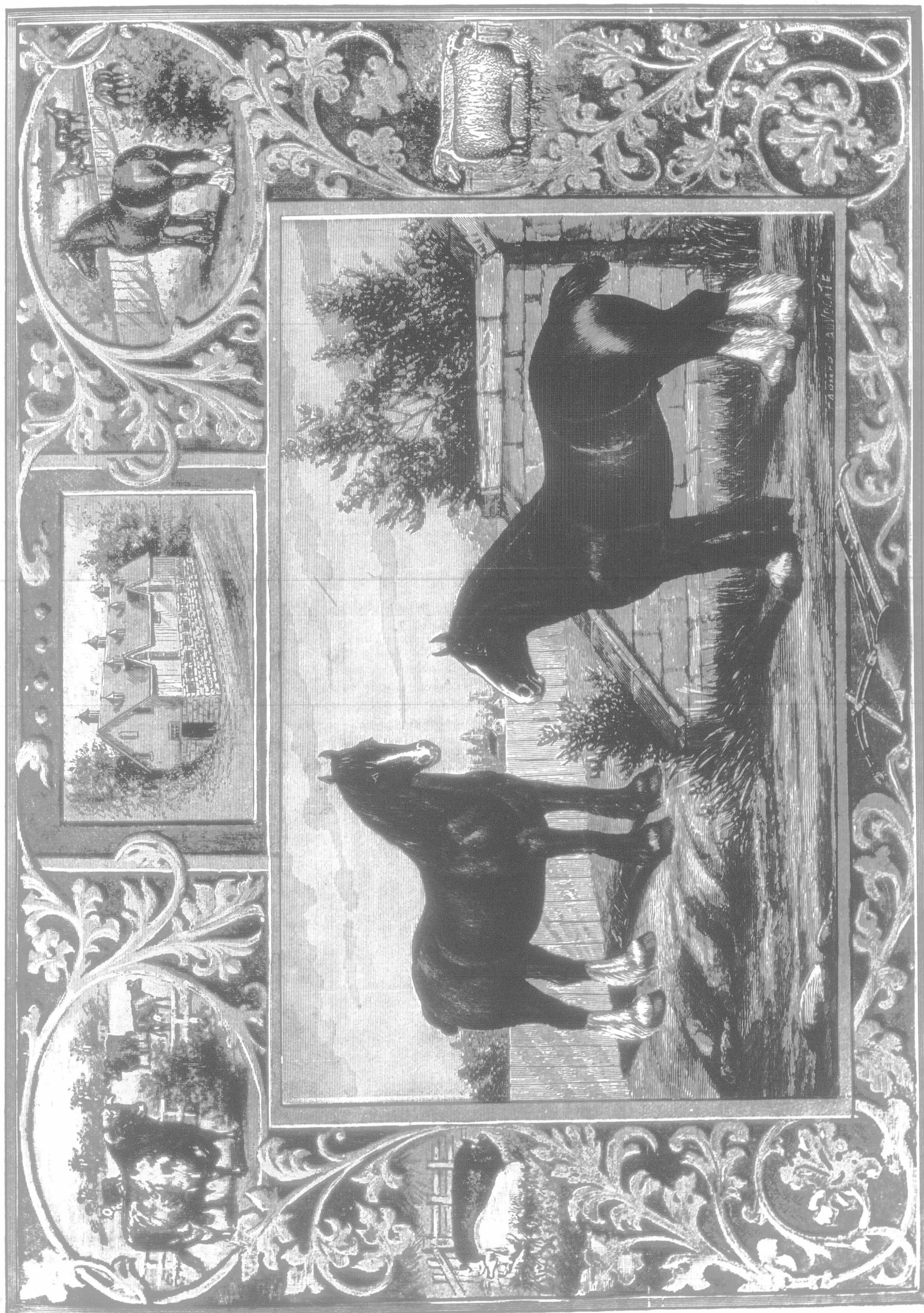
PERCHERONS.

The breeders of this class excelled in the numbers that they brought forward in each ring of stallions, and the splendid display when they paraded before the audience. One of the most attractive sights of the show was when each breed came filing out in review. Mr. S. D. Thomson, the Secretary of the Percheron Association, was empowered to place the ribbons. The aged class consisted of horses from sixteen years down to four, the characteristics of the breed being fully represented. W. E. Ellwood's Seducteur was 1st; Leonard Johnson's Gilbert, 2nd; H. A. Briggs' Louis, 3rd.

No less than twenty-two stallions responded to the call for three-year-olds, and demanded a prolonged inspection at the hands of the judge, W. E. Ellwood having no less than seven capital specimens out. To Leonard Johnson the 1st was sent; Baccaret, that as a two-year-old last year tried for sweepstakes, sold by Mr. Ellwood to R. B. Kellogg, 2nd, W. E. Ellwood winning 3rd with Emit.

In two-year-olds W. E. Ellwood's Albatross was 1st; a black colt shown by Bowles & Hadden 2nd, Jollidon winning 3rd with Ostan.

The mares and fillies were not nearly so strongly represented, although a tasteful lot were shown by W. E. Ellwood, Jollidon, Johnson and others.



BALGROGAN HERO.
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LORD FLASHWOOD.
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The Cattle Breeders' Association.

Now that the Exhibition By-law has carried, and an exhibition next fall assured, the Pure-breed Cattle Breeders' Association have called a meeting to be held at Portage la Prairie on Friday, Jan. 16th, the day after the meeting of the Dairy Association. Further notice will be given the members. All breeders of pure-bred stock are invited to attend and become members.

The American Fat Stock Show.

The Fat Stock Show recently held at Chicago, Ill., as regards the fat cattle classes, was not up to that of its predecessors, either in the number of the exhibits or in the representation of the different breeds shown. Shorthorns fell short of former years, while Polled-Angus, Galloways and Sussex were conspicuous by their absence. Devons made but a meagre show. Herefords were the only sort well represented.

This year the single-judge system was adopted, Mr. John Imboden, Decatur, Ill., judging in the section, while Mr. David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind., was appointed to place the sweepstakes and herd prizes.

SHORTHORNS.

STEER OR SPAYED COW THREE AND UNDER FOUR YEARS.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
J. C. Frazier	Jerry	1347	1845	1.37
J. H. Potts & Son	Prince	1285	1805	1.40
M. E. Jones & Bro	Col. Mills	1362	2095	1.54
C. S. Barclay	Modoc	1404	1710	1.22
W. H. Renick	Nonsuch	1275	2090	1.64
W. H. Renick	Sharon's Beauty	1282	2020	1.57

In the above section the fight was between W. H. Renick's Nonsuch and M. E. Jones' Col. Mills. The former is of Kentucky breeding—being out of a young Harriett cow, by a Lauden Duke bull, and is a beautifully finished steer, very even from end to end, excelling in crops, loin, and finish behind the hips, and is thick on his ribs. The latter is sired by Harmony, of Scotch breeding, and does great credit to his feeder. Both the above are of much the same type and were very close competitors. The third went to Frazier's Jerry, a much smaller and inferior steer.

STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER TWO AND UNDER THREE YEARS.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
J. H. Potts & Son	Clarence	890	1650	1.32
J. H. Potts & Son	Baron Booth	957	1470	1.54
M. E. Jones & Bro	Confidence	918	1590	1.73
M. E. Jones & Bro	Thornton	891	1830	1.85
W. I. Boyce	Mauvalsterre	1054	1390	1.32
C. S. Barclay	New Gold	955	1620	1.69
Jas. M. Turner	Prince	765	1450	1.89
Jas. M. Turner	Victor	762	1640	2.15
Jas. M. Turner	Rufus	743	1345	1.81
N. P. Clarke	Lad of Meadow	1078	2115	1.96
W. H. Renick	Big Four	1065	1980	1.86
Wm. Moffat & Bro	Gay Lad	1092	1640	1.50
Wm. Moffat & Bro	Favorite	851	1660	1.95

There was no difficulty in placing the Jones entry (Confidence) first in this class, as he was well-nigh as perfect a beef animal as is to be seen. His back is thickly laid with flesh of the best texture, as far as could be judged by handling on foot. He is perfectly level and beautifully finished. This time the judge sent the second ribbon to a beast of nearly opposite type—a large well-fed steer, Lad of Meadow Lawn 6th, bred by N. P. Clarke. This entry was plain and bare on top, although he had made quite a large weight for age. The third was won by Barclay's New Gold, a neat light roan steer, very good in front, but decidedly lacking in the hindquarters.

STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER ONE AND UNDER TWO YEARS.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
J. H. Potts & Son	Captain	634	1320	1.90
J. H. Potts & Son	Snowflake	704	1385	1.96
M. E. Jones & Bro	Phil Armour	713	1460	2.05
W. A. Harris	Davy	720	1585	2.30
W. I. Boyce	Billy	716	1365	1.67
C. S. Barclay	Clipper	701	1025	1.90
C. S. Barclay	Airdrie	597	1080	1.90
C. S. Barclay	Little Joker	416	855	2.05
Jas. M. Turner	Robin Hood	704	1280	1.82
Jas. M. Turner	Whittaker	624	1255	2.01
N. P. Clarke	Amelia's Hillhurst	631	1435	2.27
W. H. Renick	Jack the Ripper	714	1470	2.06
Wm. Moffat & Bro	Bonnie Blue	425	1080	2.54
Wm. Moffat & Bro	Protection	702	1295	1.84

N. P. Clarke's Hillhurst, by the prize-winning Oscar, was the successful steer in this ring, being a neat, stylish beast, good both forward and on top, but weak at the twist. Col. Harris' Davy won the second ribbon. This is said to be the heaviest yearling to date, but just a little overdone, and although very full in his beef points, is uneven through overfeeding. Captain, the Potts entry, that won as a calf last year, still shows the same faults, being flat on the rib, but is well fed.

STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER UNDER ONE YEAR.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
J. H. Potts & Son	Aberdeen	355	760	2.14
M. E. Jones & Bro	Nut Cracker	343	980	2.96
C. S. Barclay	Dandy	263	655	2.49
Jas. M. Turner	Romulus	355	1105	2.11
Jas. M. Turner	Bruno	338	915	2.71
W. H. Renick	Christmas Gift	322	780	2.42
Wm. Moffat & Bro	McKinley	230	575	2.50

The calf class had nothing to specially commend it, the ring being rather weak.

HEREFORDS

had the best of the show in point of numbers, and large numbers of steers showed up in every ring. Breeders of this sort are displaying good judgment in using the knife freely.

STEER OR SPAYED COW THREE AND UNDER FOUR YEARS.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
Thos. Clark	Peerless Wilton	1316	1715	1.39
Gudgell & Simpson	Bellman	1193	1945	1.63
C. M. Culbertson	Bowdoin 11th	1128	1915	1.70
J. R. Price & Son	Duncan 30960	1417	1850	1.30
Adams Earl	Earlington 8th	1290	1770	1.37
W. S. VanNatta	Duffer	1325	1630	1.23
W. S. VanNatta	Bendigo 30934	1349	1715	1.27
W. S. VanNatta	Anxiety B, 33568	1132	1690	1.49
G. W. Henry	Fancy Prince	1338	1960	1.46

A right good steer was Bowdoin 11th, that of Culbertson's, on which the first prize ribbon was placed, he being both evenly and thickly fleshed, followed by the particularly thick steer Earlington. Though decidedly plain in some of his points, Bellman, shown by Gudgell & Simpson, also a thick, useful steer, to which the expert sent third premium.

STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER TWO AND UNDER THREE YEARS.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
Thos. Clark	Peerless Wilton	1069	1745	1.63
Gudgell & Simpson	Hopeful	961	1600	1.66
C. M. Culbertson	Hindoo	1023	1760	1.72
J. R. Price & Son	Coupon 34890	1048	1660	1.55
J. R. Price & Son	Brightlight	829	1420	1.71
Adams Earl	Merry Boy	1075	1510	1.78
W. S. VanNatta	Bill Fowler	1080	1570	1.61
W. S. VanNatta	Warren	911	1390	1.51
H. E. Yeomans	Protection	1041	1775	1.33
H. E. Yeomans	Sensation	959	1570	1.58

This was considered the strongest ring, taken as a whole, in the show, of any breed, and Hindoo, belonging to the Culbertson string, was easily awarded first, being a very meaty, thick steer, well covered in most of the essential points. Earl's Merry Boy, a thick set steer, with good sprung rib, but plain behind, was second. The Price steer, Coupon, was awarded third place—a remarkably handsome, even steer, nicely developed, but not over fat.

STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER ONE AND UNDER TWO YEARS.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
Thos. Clark	Abel	719	1515	2.11
Gudgell & Simpson	Wiseman	700	1290	1.80
Gudgell & Simpson	Silurian	698	1310	1.87
C. M. Culbertson	Pathmaster	636	1225	1.76
Makin Bros	Spot	633	1155	1.91
Makin Bros	Jonathan	390	985	2.54
John Bush	Butler	711	1235	1.74
J. R. Price & Son	Howard	715	1310	1.83
J. R. Price & Son	Eldorado 37894	682	1310	1.92
J. R. Price & Son	Expert	573	1125	1.90
Adams Earl	Edison	681	1110	1.63
W. S. VanNatta	Jolly	714	1350	1.89
W. S. VanNatta	Horace C.	546	1125	2.06
W. S. VanNatta	Whitcom	591	1185	2.00
W. S. VanNatta	Wiley	559	945	1.69
J. M. Turner	Hawthorne	462	1040	2.25
T. C. Ponting	Get There	591	1140	1.93
G. W. Henry	Boccaccio	719	1160	1.61
G. W. Henry	Glennmore	712	1210	1.70

This was the largest ring in the show in the classes, but not remarkably even. A well grown steer, with good future promise, was Thomas Clark's Abel, being even from end to end, but not over thick in the middle rib. Culbertson's Pathmaster was rather plain in his top, with nothing special to recommend him. Adams Earl's Edison, winner of the third prize, is an even steer in front, but very plain in his finish behind. In this class the judge left two much better steers unnoticed.

STEER OR SPAYED HEIFER UNDER ONE YEAR.

Exhibitor.	Animal.	Age in days.	Weight.	Gain per day.
C. M. Culbertson	Pecksniff	338	785	2.32
J. R. Price & Son	Eclipse	352	820	2.33
J. R. Price & Son	Ensign	351	850	2.42
Adams Earl	Eifel	356	870	2.44
Adams Earl	Earl Wilton 43rd	338	980	2.90
W. S. VanNatta	Hickory	343	735	2.14
W. S. VanNatta	Jerre Rusk	338	675	2.00
T. C. Ponting	F. M. Atwood	328	790	2.41
G. W. Henry	Climax	357	775	2.17
G. W. Henry	Lucian	359	805	2.24

A wonderfully developed calf won the honors for the Earl entry in this section, both of large size and even quality, combined with great substance. Ponting's Atwood, a fine, even calf, but completely overshadowed by the first, was second. Earl's other entry obtained the third place.

HOLSTEINS

Just an ordinary show of Holstein steers were forward. They had not the finish of the others, and with the exception of a nicely brought out spayed yearling heifer, shown by B. Waddel, had nothing specially to recommend them. This heifer was decidedly one of the best representatives of the breed yet shown. She was evenly fed and quite ripe for her age.

GRADES AND CLASSES

were not the usual strong classes that are generally looked for. The section for steers, over three and under four, brought out six, comprising a good Shorthorn grade of W. H. Renick's feeding, and another of similar breeding, shown by J. D. Prince, both being evenly fed and heavy steers. The third place was won by a grade Galloway.

American Live Stock Associations. PERCHERON HORSES.

The annual meeting of the American Percheron Horse Association was held at Chicago on Nov. 18th. President T. W. Palmer was in the chair at the opening of the meeting, but soon retired on account of press of duties in connection with the World's Fair. Hon. H. B. Kellogg presided during the continuance of the meeting. Secretary S. D. Thompson was present, as was also Vice-President I. L. Ellwood; Treasurer P. Whitmer, Bloomington, Ill., was absent. About twenty-five members, in addition to the officers named, were in attendance. The Secretary's minutes showed receipts during the year, from sale of stock, to have been \$1,200; from entry fees, \$3,211. The total expenses were \$4,724. The balance of cash on hand was reported as \$190.51. Unpaid bills were announced amounting to \$690, which leaves the Association at present \$510 in debt, with no funds at hand to meet the same. Vol. 5 of the Stud Book is reported nearly ready for publication. The statement of the financial condition aroused considerable interest among members on the question of finances.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Kellogg, Ellwood and Durham was appointed to retire and report within thirty minutes some plan for reviving the financial condition of the treasury. The plan adopted was: After January 1st, 1891, all entry fees shall be as follows: On American-bred colts eligible for registry, \$4.00; on imported horses \$10.00; provided that if the animals are not registered before January 1st following birth or importation, double the above fees will be charged. This will necessitate an amendment of the by-laws of the Association. Decrease in the number of imported animals, and apathy of breeders in recording, seem to warrant the measure. The Secretary was instructed by the Society to correspond with the various Draught Horse Associations with a view to consolidating the annual exhibits of horses with the Fat Stock show in future annual expositions. The sentiment prevailed that these shows, as carried on separately, were proved conclusively to be failures.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

The American Clydesdale Association convened in annual session at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 4, 1890. President, N. P. Clarke, in calling the Association to order, supplemented the same by a few congratulatory remarks on the Society's success, and the marked advance made since the last annual meeting, anticipating a far greater "onward march" as the Columbian Exposition shall draw nigh. The Reports of Secretary and Treasurer were each approved; the latter showing a balance on hand of \$3,143.59. The usual routine of business absorbed most of the Association's time, with a great deal of useless discussion as to the legality of the votes by proxy. The officers elected for the ensuing two years are: President, N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Vice-President, John C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; Secretary, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Treas., Wm. Moffatt, Paw Paw, Ill. New members of Executive Committee: R. B. Orlivie, Madison, Wis.; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; J. M. Turner, Lansing, Mich.

SHIRE HORSES.

The Shire Horse Breeders of America met at the Sherman House on Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. About 25 members were present. President A. Galbraith and Secretary C. Burgess were at their posts. The Secretary's report stated that Volume 2 would be ready by Dec. 1st; he also announced that there are 408 entries received at this time for Volume 3. The Society was shown to be in a flourishing financial condition, there being \$4,548.39 now in the treasury. Applications for membership have been so numerous that the stock of the Association, formerly \$2,000, is entirely exhausted, being held by 188 members. It was decided by the Association to increase the capital stock \$2,000 by two hundred \$10 shares. An amendment to the Constitution is necessary for this purpose, and notice is to be sent to all the stockholders of a meeting for this purpose, to be held some time in December at Wenona, Ill., the home of the Secretary. The Executive Committee was authorized to expend such a sum as they deemed necessary to forward the Shire horse interests at the World's Fair. Mr. Ormsby, representing the Canada Shire Horse Society, addressed the meeting in the interest of that Association, urging that each of the two societies acknowledge the certificates of the other. The matter was referred to the Editing Committee.

CLEVELAND BAYS.

The annual meeting of the Cleveland Bay Society of America was held Nov. 6, at the Sherman House, Chicago. Vice-President W. A. Banks presiding, and R. P. Stericker, Secretary. The officers of this Society were elected at the annual meeting of 1889, and hold office two years. They are:—President, W. M. Fields, Cedar Falls, Iowa; 1st Vice-President, W. A. Banks, La Porte, Ind.; 2nd Vice-President, F. C. Warren, Fox Lake, Wis.; Secretary, R. P. Stericker, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, E. W. Hall, Aurora, Ill.; Board of Directors—George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.; L. S. Fitch, Oakwood, Ind.; C. J. Fields, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Samuel Bell, Wooster, Ohio, and Chas. Burgess, Wenona, Ill. The Secretary was authorized to contract for a stone engraving and the issuing of one thousand certificates therefrom; said certificates to be sold at \$1 each. Volume II of the Stud Book is now in press, and contains entries of 237 stallions and 68 mares. It will be an elegant work of about 200 pages.

SHETLAND PONY MEN.

The American Shetland Pony Club held its regular meeting at the Sherman House, Wednesday evening Nov. 5th, 1890, Pres't. C. P. Willert in the chair.

The Secretary reported a membership of 47, with nearly 700 ponies entered. Treas. Galbraith reported a surplus in treasury and no indebtedness. Officers elected: Pres., Hon. L. W. Mitchell, Woosung, Ill.; 1st Vice-Pres., M. Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; Sec., J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Iowa; Treas., A. B. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. Directors:—H. C. Farnum, Detroit, Mich.; C. P. Willard, Chicago, Ill.; Eli Elliott, West Liberty, Iowa; Robert Liburn, Emerald Grove, Wis.; B. F. Stouffer, Fremont, Neb. A committee, composed of Messrs. Hoag, Willard and Levering, was appointed to close all entries by Jan. 1, 1891, and to issue a stud book not later than April 1, 1891. Messrs. Levering, Farnum and Elliott were appointed a committee on the form of certificate to be used, and also on the form of transfers. The question as to the registration and afterwards disqualification of a pony on exceeding the height of 46 inches, provoked quite a discussion, but was not definitely settled, the proposition, however, is that it will be satisfactorily settled in executive session. Messrs. Benzen, Elliott and others, in a discussion regarding Rule 3, claimed the fact that a pony was from the Shetland Islands was no guarantee whatever of its being thoroughbred, and, therefore, it must pass the examining committee before the issuance of a certificate.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS.

Vice-President E. K. Rea, of Ovid, Mo., called about 25 members of the American Galloway Breeders' Association to order Thursday evening, Nov. 13th, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. This number increased by the time Secretary L. P. Muir, of Independence, Mo., had called the roll, to a total attendance by proxy and otherwise of 268 out of a total of 323. The Secretary's report showed, Nov. 1, \$2,138.51 cash on hand, which, if accounts due are realized, will foot up so \$2,533.41. The assets of the Association increase this amount still further, to \$4,290.51. For Volume V of the herd book 2,100 pedigrees are already received. The Association decided to do all business hereafter on a strictly cash basis. F. W. Stuart and David McKay were appointed to confer with and represent Galloway interests before the World's Fair Live Stock Committee, which meets in Chicago Nov. 20th.

HEREFORD CATTLE MEN.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association held its annual session at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, November 14. About 300 members were present by proxy or in person. Since the last meeting seventy members have been added, making at present 502 active members in the Association. Volume XI of the Record has been closed and is now being prepared for the publisher; it contains 5,000 entries. Cash in Treasurer's hands amounts to \$7,153.28. The entire assets of the Association amount to about \$22,000. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsville, Mo.; Vice-President, A. E. Haven, Chicago; Member of Executive Committee, C. Gudzell, Independence, Mo.; Board Directors, B. C. Rhome, Rhome, Texas; Thomas J. Higgins, Council Grove, Kan.; C. M. Curbertson, Newman, Ill.; John Savage, Elvira, Ohio; Thos. F. Sotham, Pontiac, Mich. President Funkhouser was delegated to represent the American Hereford Breeders' Association's interests before the Committee of Eighteen of the National Live Stock Association, with power to act in relation to finances for necessary expenses of said Committee in their authorized duties. The following resolution was adopted:—By Frank VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.: That this association appropriate \$5,000 as special premiums at the World's Fair for Herefords and grade Herefords, provided the World's Fair management shall arrange for a contest between beef breeds; if not, the appropriation to be \$3,500.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS.

The seventh annual session of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association took place at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, at 7:30 p. m., November 20. Forty members were personally present and 123 were represented by proxy. In his opening remarks President T. W. Harvey said:—"Our Association is in a most healthy state. Without raising fees, except that membership, we have during the past 2) years, equipped an office of our own with first class facilities for doing the work of a recording association, including fire-proof card index system. We have paid all special premiums earned by Aberdeen-Angus cattle at a Fat Stock Show; also bought steers for Experimental Stations. We have published two editions of the Herd Book, Volumes II, and III; the last named with triple the amount of office work, on account of extended pedigrees. The number of entries put upon the record for 3 years is as follows:—1888, 1,852 entries; 1889, 1,396 entries; and for 1890 just 1,891 entries. I want to urge the membership to give more attention to feeding and to preparing steers for the Fat Stock Shows. To keep to the front is our every aim!" The Association decided unanimously to appropriate \$4,000, as a premium fund for exhibits made by the Aberdeen-Angus exhibitors at the World's Fair of 1893, and that this Association also duplicate all awards made on Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Fat Stock Show.

The following were elected members of the Board of Directors for 9 years: H. W. Elliott, Estill, Mo.; E. S. Burwell, Cottage Grove, Wis.; J. J. Rogers, Abingdon, Ill. The Directors elected officers as follows: President, W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa. Vice-President, R. B. Hudson, Carrollton, Mo.; Secretary and Treasurer, Thos. McFarlane, Harvey, Ill. Members of Executive Committee, T. W. Harvey, E. S. Burwell, and T. M. Andrew, West Point, Ind. By a unanimous vote the salary of the Secretary was increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year.

JERSEY CATTLE.

A general meeting of Jersey cattle breeders, called by the American Jersey Cattle Club, was held at the Hotel Wellington, Chicago, Nov. 18. Vice-President Earle presided. A delegate was appointed to appear in behalf of the Jersey breeders before the National Live Stock Association Committee of 18, regarding World's Fair exhibit, etc. Mr. W. H. Gilbert and John Boyd, of the Columbian Dairy Association, were present and submitted a request for a quota of Jersey cows to fill the 300 decided upon for a working dairy—50 of this number they asked from Jersey breeders. After a long discussion the following resolution prevailed: Resolved, that the plans submitted be approved by this meeting, and that the directors of the A. J. C. C. be requested to assist the Columbian Dairy Association in securing the cows; providing that the directors shall first satisfy themselves that full justice will be done the Jerseys. A motion prevailed requesting the A. J. C. to call a similar meeting here next year, after which the convention adjourned.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

An informal meeting of the Holstein-Friesian breeders was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18. Thos. H. Wales, of Iowa City, Iowa, called the meeting to order. S. N. Wright, of Elgin, Ill., was chosen President, and Mr. Wales Secretary of the meeting. J. L. Dutcher, Pawling, N. Y.; W. Judson Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dexter Severy, Leland, Ill.; Col. W. M. Liggett, Benson, Minn.; M. L. Sweet, Grand Rapids, and others were present, and engaged in informally discussing matters relative to the advancement, both of the Holstein-Friesian cattle and the Association. The exhibit of Holstein cattle at the Fat Stock Show this year was the largest they have ever made. Their general meeting was held in New York last March.

SHORTHORNS.

The above named Association convened in Chicago, Nov. 19th, represented by 199 voters and proxies. Vice-President C. E. Leonard, of Missouri, presided. Secretary J. H. Pickrel reported the Society in very good condition. He stated that Vol. XXXVI, will be ready for delivery about June 1st, 1891; he also reported rapid progress with the work of revision of the first 13 Volumes of the early herd books, and stated that these would contain about 2,000 cows that have recorded descendants. Finances were reported in the following condition:—Cash on hand last year, \$22,301.14; received during the year, \$17,581.78; expenses during the year, \$19,817.06; total cash on hand, including bonds, \$25,055.86; other properties, including books, furniture, etc., \$17,481.36, making the total assets \$42,537.22. On recommendation of the Board of Directors the Association appointed Col. A. M. Bowman, of Virginia, delegate from this Association, to meet on the following day the Live Stock Committee of Eighteen of the Columbian Exposition. He was empowered to present a classification submitted by the Directors, and approved by this Association, providing premiums for Short-horns at the said coming Exposition, appropriating funds of this Association amounting to about \$6,000, provided an equal amount should be furnished from the general funds of the Columbian Exposition for Short-horns. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with all National Cattle Associations, inviting them to a general convention to consider the cattle interests of the coming Columbian Exposition. The Association also passed a unanimous resolution against the dual site proposed for the great exposition of 1893, and urged the Committee on Live Stock to secure, if possible, a single site for the show.

The Association re-elected Wm. A. H. Jones, Delaware, Ohio, on the Board of Directors. Hon. John McHueh, Cresco, Iowa, and Col. T. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky., were elected to fill vacancies on the board. Mr. Henderson appeared before the meeting and presented a request for assistance from Short-horn breeders in maintaining a proposed working dairy at the coming World's Fair. This contemplates the keeping of 300 cows and converting their products daily into butter, cheese, etc., thus giving an exhibit of the most improved methods of dairying. It is expected that the various breeds will contribute a pro rata number of cows. This matter was left in the hands of the Directors, with full power to act as they deemed best.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

The 13th annual meeting of the American Cotswold Association was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Nov. 18th. President R. C. Judson, Farmington, Minn., called the meeting to order. The Secretary's report, showing a balance on hand of \$701.61, was read and approved. Vol. IV, was published in March, and 550 pedigrees have been received for Vol. V. A classification for Cotswolds at the World's Fair was recommended, and a prosperous year reported by breeders generally. Officers elected as follows:—President, R. C. Judson, Farmington, Minn.; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; E. E. Carothers, Houstonville, Pa.; Geo. W. Franklin, Atlantic, Iowa; Secretary and Treasurer, George Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; Directors, J. B. Herkless, Knightstown, Ind.; J. O. Malley, Wauakee, Wis., and George Harding, Waukesha, Wis.

SHROPSHIRE.

The American Shropshire Registry Association met at Chicago, November 18th. S. H. Todd presided. This Association was organized February, 1884. Shropshire sheep were then comparatively unknown in this country; to-day there are over 23,000 recorded sheep, and they boast of more re-

corded sheep, more active members, and more assets than all other present sheep organizations in the United States, Canada and England combined, and are now second in point of numbers with any breeders' association in the world. An offer by A. E. Manson, of England, to donate \$500 to be competed for at the World's Fair, and to be known as "The Manson Challenge Shropshire Prize," was accepted with thanks. Sec. Treas. Mortimer Levering's report showed cash on hand \$1,628.11, and total net assets of \$4,628.11. Election of officers:—S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O., was elected President; Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary-Treasurer; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., 1st Vice-President. The following Executive Committee was re-elected: John L. Thompson, Arcana, Ind.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.; Prof. W. C. Latta, Lafayette, Ind.; J. F. Rundel, Birmingham, Mich.; W. J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

Messrs. John Dryden and Richard Gibson, from Canada, with J. L. Thompson, H. H. Hinds and Mortimer Levering, from the United States, were appointed to get a construction of the present "McKinley Bill," and to suggest such measures as will best meet the requirements of the interchanging of registered sheep between United States and Canada, and in the quickest and cheapest manner. Messrs. Thompson, Dryden and Williams were appointed to confer with the English Association towards the successful furtherance of the Shropshire interests. By a unanimous vote the stock of the Association was increased 400 shares. Hereafter all sheep registered must be provided with ear labels. A resolution was offered requesting the Secretary of this Association to write the Secretaries of State Associations, making different classes for home-raised and imported sheep. After a heated discussion it was defeated. Messrs. Levering and Gibson were appointed to represent the Association's interests before the World's Fair Live Stock Executive Committee. The matter of prizes to be distributed at the World's Fair was left in the hands of the Executive Committee, who were ordered not to exceed \$2,000. The Association recommended the appointment of H. H. Hinds, of Malcom, Ind., as Chief Marshal at the World's Columbian Exposition.

SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS.

An informal gathering of those interested in Southdown sheep was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Nov. 18th. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$1,500 on hand, with the Third Volume, which is just out, entirely paid for, and all expenses met. The Association proposes to remove the \$5 fee on registering imported animals as soon as a Southdown record is established in England. The Cotswold and Merino men joined in the meeting at this juncture, and with the Southdown breeders fixed up a classification for sheep in general for submission to the Committee of Eighteen of the World's Fair Live Stock Association. This not being the regular meeting no officers were elected.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN MEETING.

The Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association held its second annual meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Nov. 12, and elected these officers: James Wood, Mount Kisco, N. Y., President; F. E. Bowditch, Framingham, Mass., 1st Vice-President; J. W. Ganes, Lowell, Wis., 2nd Vice-President; John I. Gordon, Mercer, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer. A register of blooded rams will soon be published by this Association. Adjourned to meet in Chicago next November.

New Zealand's Frozen Meat Trade.

In connection with the determination to develop new markets for Canadian agricultural products, a study of how the frozen meat trade of far off New Zealand has grown is very interesting.

EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEAT.

Year.	Pounds.
1882	1,707,338
1883	9,853,200
1884	28,445,238
1885	33,204,976
1886	38,758,160
1887	45,035,984
1888	61,857,370
1889	73,564,068
1890 (first six months)	57,791,101

Although the trade dates from 1882, its growth has not been checked in any single year. It has maintained throughout a steady increase, which has expanded in a marked degree in the year 1890. A large proportion of the output is of course mutton and lamb, but considerable beef is shipped also. In the first six months of 1890, it amounted to some 5,250,000 lbs. The total annual value of the exports of frozen meat now amounts to over £1,000,000. This may be looked upon as additional income to the farming community, and as only a beginning of what the country is yet capable of developing in this direction.

A Newsy Letter.

PATTERSON & M'LEOD'S FARM—ELKHORN INDIAN HOME—A SHEEP FARM—A BINDER WITHOUT CANVAS.

I will tell you something of the Province of Manitoba, as seen by me when travelling amongst the farmers. To begin with December 2nd, and it was a pretty cold evening, somewhere in the neighborhood of zero, when I pulled my horse up at a large frame barn and stables six miles north of Elkhorn, on "Rosebank Farm," the property of Patterson & McLeod. It only required a few words to introduce myself to Mr. McLeod, when his hearty "come awa' in m'n and stop the night," made me feel at home at once. Patterson & McLeod located here in 1888, and have a farm of 1,100 acres, which is well adapted to wheat growing, as well as stock raising. A ravine runs across the farm, and on the north bank of this their stables and granary are built, being 30x90 feet, and conveniently arranged. It is their intention, next season, to erect of stone an addition 30x80 feet, to make room for their increasing stock. They have now on their farm, Glenburn, a five-year-old Clyde stallion, and three Clyde mares, imported from near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1889; also, three filly foals from them, and a yearling filly, imported in dam. These are animals which will make a favorable showing in any of the show rings of the province, and are a credit to their present owners and to the Elkhorn district. They are now offering Glenburn for sale, and will possibly bring out another stallion in the spring. They have other stock, consisting of fifty high grade Durham cattle, which they keep improving by using Lord Fergus, a fine animal from the Binscarth herd. Some of the steers from this herd have gone as high as 1,600 lbs. at thirty months. These gentlemen believe in mixed farming, and have now under cultivation 150 acres, which will be largely added to during the coming summer. Both Mr. Patterson and Mr. McLeod are from near Glasgow, and they have assisting them two young Scotchmen from the same district. Any person wishing to see their stock, or view the district in which they are making their new home, will receive a true Scotch welcome from Mrs. McLeod on visiting them in their neat farm cottage at "Rosebank."

ELKHORN INDIAN HOME.

In Elkhorn I visited the Indian Home and school for the education and training of the children of the red man, and was shown through the buildings by the Superintendent, Mr. C. D. McKenzie. The buildings consist of a home for girls which will accommodate thirty children, a home for boys of the same capacity, and between these a building where all the children meet for meals and for school. This home was established by Rev. E. F. Wilson, a clergyman of the Church of England, who has been twenty-two years laboring among the Indians of Canada. The way it came to be established at Elkhorn was this: Mr. Wilson prepared a leaflet while travelling in Ontario trying to interest the people in regard to the education of the Indians. In this leaflet he described the neglected condition of the Indians in the Northwest, and his desire to establish a home in their midst, the last clause reading: "If any person should feel drawn to give \$1,000 towards the proposed object, I shall regard it as the leading of Providence, and at once take steps to erect the institute." One

of these leaflets found its way to Elkhorn, and fell into the hands of Mr. George Rosewell, merchant of that town, who had been dealing largely with the Indians for several years. He immediately wrote to Mr. Wilson, offering him \$1,000 if he would erect the home near Elkhorn. On visiting Elkhorn, Mr. Wilson decided to erect the home, having \$2,000 for the purpose, and did so, receiving ten or twelve pupils forthwith. In the meantime, application had been made to the Indian Department for a grant; their scheme was approved and a grant of \$12,000 made for building and equipment; also an annual grant toward maintenance. At present they have twenty-nine pupils, who are getting along very nicely with their studies, which are conducted on the same plan as our public schools. The children are all ages, from five to eighteen, and are controlled very easily, giving no more trouble than the white children. In case of any serious charge or difficulty, Mr. McKenzie tries the offender before a jury of the pupils, and allows this jury to recommend the punishment—a system which he has found to work admirably. The "character" of the institute is little "Monkey," an orphan boy, six years old, from the reserve at Beulah. He has only been in the school eighteen months, and could not speak a word of English when brought there. He can now speak as well as if he had been born English, and can read words with four or five letters in them. The children are taught all the industries and are apt scholars. A farm is to be established in connection with the home four miles from Elkhorn, where they have 640 acres. The larger boys will be sent out there alternately, giving them a week in school and a week on the farm.

Rev. Mr. Wilson feels the heavy responsibility of managing the different homes he has been the means of establishing in Canada, the weekly expenditure of which is \$300. In these homes are 126 Indian children to clothe, feed, educate and train for useful Christian life, and certainly he should be liberally supported by all Christian people.

A SHEEP FARM.

On December 6th I visited the farm of Mr. Henry Chrisp, township 10, range 29, on the Pipestone, twelve miles south of Elkhorn, which consists of 1,500 acres. Although Mr. Chrisp farms largely, having this season 5,000 bushels of wheat, still his principal business is sheep raising, having a flock of 700. He has sold this season to Russell & Ironside, of Brandon, 140 for mutton. He has taken all the weak and aged ewes from his flock, and is now fattening them, leaving a healthy, strong-looking flock of about 500 to breed from for next season. He is improving them with Shropshire, and the majority of their faces are now black, or nearly so. He tried this season thirty-five acres of rape, seven on his summerfallow, which has given him grand results in feeding, and next year the good results of this method will be seen in the crops that follow. Mr. Chrisp is well pleased with his venture in sheep, and will increase his flock. He has also fifty head of grade cattle on the farm, which are doing very well. The name of this farm is "Prendwick," the nearest post-office, Kola. Here Manitoba farmers can see sheep raising successfully carried on. Twelve miles northwest of this farm we were shown, by Mr. Smithwood, the only self binder in Manitoba which works without a canvas, and which is now being manufactured by Mercer Bros., of Alliston, Ont. It is likely our farmers will hear from this binder the coming season.

BURNS.

Best Type for Beef.

Bulletin No. 69, of the Michigan Experiment Station, gives the result of an investigation in feeding steers of different breeds. The plan was to feed all alike, using a mixed grain diet, and giving some variety, both in grain and coarse fodder, and to adjust the amount of both at all times to the appetite of the individual animal. The rations were at all times precisely alike, except as to amount and some slight variations, which the steers established themselves, between grain and coarse fodder. As nearly as possible typical specimens of the breeds were selected; these were originally two each of five breeds, Shorthorn, Galloway, Hereford, Holstein and Devons, but accidents deprived the experimenters of one Shorthorn and one Devon. The feeding records cover a period of 544 days. The grain ration was made up of corn and oats (either whole or ground) with bran and some preparation of oil meal. The proportions varied from time to time, but were always the same for all the animals. No molasses was used, nor condiments of any sort. The coarse fodder was principally mixed hay—timothy and clover—relieved by roots—mangels, turnips, etc., corn ensilage, cut grass or corn, and in the early part, by pasture. During the first summer they were on pasture a large part of the time for about four months—too long I am satisfied for their own good. The last summer they were out from May 17 to June 6, and rested from grain. This resulted in a temporary loss of weight, but a real advantage to the steers. Elaborate tables are given covering such points as food consumed, total gain, per cent. gain to food consumed; weight at slaughtering, dressed meat to live weight, shrinkage on cooling, excellence of carcass, cooking qualities, etc. The general conclusions drawn from the experiment are as follows:—

1. The amount of food consumed is no index of the amount of gain it will produce, that is to its profitable use and conversion into meat.

2. Neither is the total gain secured, nor the rate of gain a sure guide to the economical use of food by the animal.

3. Large gains are not necessarily economical ones, nor medium ones necessarily costly.

4. Age is the all controlling circumstance that decides the rate of gain. The ration necessary to sustain the gain increases with age in about the same proportion as the weight of the animal, but the gain remains absolutely about the same.

5. That "baby beef" is not inconsistent with high quality.

6. That nervousness is not necessarily a sign of a bad feeder.

7. That great development in size is not a necessary condition to profitable feeding nor to quality.

8. That the "type" of an animal has much to do with his ability to use food to good advantage in the production of meat. In this sense there is a distinction and a difference between the breeds for beef purposes.

9. Those nearest the "dairy type" made less gain to the food consumed, and it consisted more largely of fat on and about the internal organs. This type was also characterized by coarser extremities, a longer, fatter rib, more shrinkage of meat in cooling, and a higher percentage of cheap parts.

10. As between the beef breeds, I think no one can here suggest marked differences that cannot be sufficiently explained on other grounds. As in all experiments of this kind, greater differences are noticeable *within* the breeds than *between* them. The two Herefords are in this experiment nearly at extremes in everything but type, and in that respect as far apart as is allowable among Herefords. Aside from the Holsteins, no two animals of the lot differed more than did the two Herefords. Very close upon them came the two Galloways with marked differences in build.

11. Knowing these animals as I did I think I may safely say that as they, irrespective of breed, approached a certain stocky, blocky form that we designate as the "meat type," in the same degree they proved good feeders and economical consumers of food, within a reasonable age. On the other hand, as they approached the coarser or more loosely built organization, betraying a circulation more largely internal and less diffused, in about the same proportions were they less profitable consumers of food for meat purposes, and turned out a less desirable carcass for the block. If this be true, as I believe it is, it is a question of type rather than of breed, and that breed that affords the largest proportion in members of this type is, all things considered, the best, if any one thinks he knows which breed or breeds that may be.

The Manitoba Poultry Association.

A meeting of this Association was held in the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on Monday evening, Dec. 15th, when the system of judging by scoring was exemplified by the Secretary, Mr. J. W. Bartlett. Plymouth Rocks were the birds under consideration and some very fine specimens were brought out. One hen, the property of Mr. H. W. Dayton, scoring 92 points. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, January 12th, when the Light Brahmas will be brought forward and discussed.

Farmers' Institutes.

The interest *re* the formation of Institutes is rapidly increasing, if the numerous inquiries at this office as to the course necessary to take to secure the assistance granted by the Provincial Government, are any indication. This information has been given repeatedly in these columns, but in view of the fact that the ADVOCATE each succeeding month reaches hundreds of subscribers for the first time, we again state: "The Government grants fifty cents to each member of an Institute, after the membership has reached twenty-five members, each having paid fifty cents, but will not pay anything on any members above one hundred in number."

The Act is not all it should be, but will, no doubt, be amended when the farmers of the province have shown their appreciation of the Act as far as it goes. To start an institute get at least twenty-five members' names, call a meeting for organization purposes, elect a president, vice-president, and six directors. This being done, communicate with the Minister of Agriculture, and he will advise the necessary course to be taken, which is the formal application for and granting of authority and naming of the day of completing organization and other matters, which will, it is to be hoped, be dispensed with at an early date, savoring, as they do, of red tape too strongly for this young and progressive country. The ADVOCATE staff will be pleased at any time to render any assistance possible in the formation of institutes.

Sheep Raising in Manitoba.

The number of sheep at present in this province is but a mere fraction of what it should be and what, with a reasonable appreciation of the facilities afforded for this industry, it might profitably be. "The animal with the golden hoof," as the sheep has long and justly been termed, will withstand the dry cold of the winters much better than any other animal and will thrive and do much better than in a warmer climate with the usually attendant moisture. Shelter is necessary in winter, but any sheep shed will answer so long as it affords a dry place to lie down in, ample ventilation being an absolute necessity. Nothing is worse for sheep than an over-warm pen, which of necessity becomes damp and foul. There are few sections of country better adapted to sheep raising than northwestern Manitoba, from Neepawa west as far at least as the boundary line of the province and possibly much farther, while southern Manitoba, from Manitou west, affords a grand opening for the same industry. In no country can sheep be so easily and cheaply produced as here. Turnips, which are an important factor in the production of good sheep, are easily grown, while oats, as anyone conversant with Manitoba agriculture is aware, can be grown very cheaply. With sheaf-oats and turnips sheep may be wintered very cheaply and in excellent form. A young man might start with three hundred sheep and in ten years acquire a respectable competence. Some men with wide experience in the business claim that a flock would double in value every year, besides paying expenses. This, however, leaves much too small a margin to come and go on when figuring on an investment of this kind; but if we assume that they will double in value every two years and pay expenses besides we will be allowing a good wide margin for unfavorable seasons and occasional losses, such as must inevitably occur in the best kept flock, and still have a business much more profitable than any other branch of agriculture in this or any other country. Sheep raising here can be conducted much more satisfactorily and profitably when enough care is kept to require and receive the entire time and attention of one man, than if made an adjunct to general farming, from the fact that sufficient attention will not often be given in the latter instance. In sheep it would seem that the general purpose, or wool and mutton sheep is the most profitable, in which class the "Shrops" seem to fill the bill most admirably, being unusually healthy and thrifty. The Leicesters, however, are an excellent breed, succeeding in almost every part of the province, and those who have them do not seem disposed to make a change. In sheep, however, as in other stock, it is not a competition between feed and breed, but a union of the two, that gives the best results; consequently it is not so much a matter of selecting a breed, as of caring for them; but of course the best breed and good care should be the aim of the flock-master. Circumstances are such that in this country the largest sheep is the most profitable, whether it consumes more food per pound of live weight or not, as feed on the prairies is so plentiful that the animal that will gather enough to make the most pound is the most profitable, while in older countries it is a question of which animal will make the most wool and mutton from a given amount of food.

See that the cow has access to salt every day. They know best when to help themselves.

Experience in Feeding Work Horses and Colts.

BY W. C. EDWARDS.

Some two years ago we adopted a method that was in a measure new to us, but it has proved highly satisfactory and profitable, and nothing would induce us to return to the old system. We employ, say 40 horses about our mills here in the summer season. In the rear of our stable we have a feed-room where our cut straw for bedding and our cut hay, oats and ground feed is kept; and here we have two mixing boxes where the rations for the horses are mixed before feeding. The cut hay is put into these boxes and is thoroughly soaked with water twelve hours before it is fed. The ground feed is mixed dry, and before feeding is thoroughly mixed with the wet hay. The ration we started out with was 4 lbs. cut hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bran, and 5 lbs. ground oats and barley to each horse night and morning, and 4 lbs. dry oats only at noon. Our horses are generally of large size and are doing excessively hard work, and we found this ration too small for them, and we gradually increased it until we have settled down to this: 5 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. ground grain and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bran to each horse morning and night, and 8 lbs. dry oats only at noon (no hay), and this we find ample for the largest class of horses doing the most excessive work. Our saving is at least 10 lbs. hay per day for each horse, and 6 lbs. grain for each. Not only is this the case, but our horses are healthier and better in every way. Under the old system it was a common thing for us to lose from two to five horses every summer, and sometimes even more, with colic and inflammation, but in the past two summers, under our new system, not only have we not lost one horse, but we have not had a sick horse. A much less ration than we feed would be ample for farm horses or for any horses doing ordinary work. We may add, also, that with this system of feeding hay, together with the free use of wheat bran and a little ground oats mixed with it, we find we can develop colts in a manner that we have never seen them developed before. The farming industry of Canada is truly passing through a most trying crisis. That our good farmers will survive all their difficulties, I have no doubt, but new and improved methods must be resorted to, and I can assure you that in the method of feeding horses that I have given you, as compared with the old and usual method, there is the difference between success and failure in the matter of raising colts for sale, and if what I have said is of assistance to any of our horse breeders or feeders I shall be greatly gratified. Through the many agricultural journals published in Canada and the United States, including the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I am almost daily getting some new idea as to general farming, or the care and management of stock. These ideas come not only from the editorial pen of the several papers, but many of them from practical and experienced farmers all over the land, and had I the time and capacity to do something in return it would give me very great pleasure to do so. I am a firm believer in reciprocity. If in a national sense we cannot have this with our neighbors to the south of us, let us do the next best thing, and through the interchange of ideas among ourselves, build up a thoroughly advanced and progressive agricultural country. Our farm journals are doing much, and our Farmers' Institutes are also assisting;

but there is much more to be done, and every Canadian who wishes well for his country should do what he can to promote the improvement and advancement of our agricultural interests. In them are the foundation and very backbone of our country, and with few exceptions, indeed, will all our other industries prosper just in proportion as our agricultural interests prosper.

Chatty Letter from the States.

The Christmas cattle market this season was not as good as last year by about 25 to 40 cents per hundred pounds, owing to the general weakness in live stock values. Nevertheless, there were a good many sales of ripe, thick, fat 1,400 to 2,000-lb. cattle at \$5.25 up to \$6.40—the lowest prices being for the heaviest weights. To those feeders who had put lots of money, and time, and work, into making their twenty-hundred-weight beasts, it seems almost sacrilegious for the snug, stylish 1,400 and 1,500 lb. bullocks to walk off, as it were, with the prizes in the form of solid cash. Especially was it disgusting to the heavy weight advocates, since corn was so dear, and the cost of the last two or three hundred pounds on those massive bullocks is so much greater than the same number of pounds put upon lighter and younger animals. The top figure this year happened to be for Angus cattle, with Shorthorns next and Herefords third. This is rather a singular fact, when it was remembered that this order was reversed in a point of display at the late Fat Stock Show, though the best prize at that institution went to a Shorthorn.

A lot of 1,803-lb. three-year-old Shorthorns sold at \$5.40. They were Shorthorns indeed, because their breeder and feeder had cropped their horns at the poll, as he does all his feeding cattle.

An Iowa farmer and hog feeder thinks reckless marketing of pigs and the hoarding of corn is liable to make a boom in hogs and a comparative depression in corn. At this writing lots of good hogs are selling for less than country cost, and therefore heavy losses are being made. Those who can feed and hold their stock in the country would certainly be taking no greater chances of losing than by acting as they are, and they would stand the chance of doing much better. Western hog feeders have not been more sorely pressed in many years than at present. When it was learned that the corn crop was so short, there were hundreds of men who firmly believed hog prices this winter would range above \$5.00, and many looked for \$6.00. On the contrary, they are nearer \$3.00. The present prices for hogs are the lowest in twelve years, while the cost of making pork has not been greater in that time. Hundreds of thousands of 50 @ 150-lb. pigs have been slaughtered this winter, as farmers did not have money or corn, or faith to hold them till matured. There are strong probabilities that hogs will be worth much more money before many months, and the cause of this unfortunate state of affairs is twofold. Pigs were unusually plenty, and the general tightness of the money market prevented them from being worth much. Then again, the enforced marketing, owing to the sickness and fear of sickness, caused a tremendous rush of unmatured stock to market.

The sheep market has lately been firm. For the holiday trade some 130-lb. Shropshire grades sold at \$6.00; some 161-lb. California sheep sold at \$5.00; screening and corn-fed Wyoming and Montana sheep, averaging 120 @ 140 lbs., sold at \$4.50 @ \$5.00, with sheep direct from the ranges, suitable for store stock, at \$3.50 @ \$4.15. Lambs made \$5.00 @ \$6.00 per hundred pounds.

Shire Horses and Improved Yorkshires.

The two branches of English live stock industry, in which there is anything approaching a boom, are the Shire Horse and the Improved Yorkshire departments. The autumn shows of the first have been complete successes where there was no attempt to dibble the public with the so-called unreserved sales, some of which might be thought to deserve a far less complimentary name, owing to the running up, buying in, and other practices said to be pursued at a portion of them. Public form has been verified, the best Sires, such as Harold, Salisbury and a few others of our finest stallions, have proved the most successful getters. The two or three principal autumn sales, such as Mr. George Lewis' and Lord Belper's, the last conducted by Mr. German, proved that Shires, good in themselves and in their pedigrees, are dearer than ever.

Of the demand for Holywell Manor Improved Yorkshires there is no end, but unfortunately there is of pigs for a time; three or four months will soon rectify it. A fortnight since I could find only twenty to complete an order for thirty-five for the Italian Government (old customers, and good ones), as only a few days before I had picked out twenty-one boars and one yelt to partially fill two orders from Denmark, one for thirty boars and the other for a boar and a yelt. I had another order recently from Denmark for four boars about six months old; these I have not; so that within three weeks I have been compelled to refuse orders from abroad for no fewer than twenty-nine boars and yelts.
SANDERS SPENCER.

Suspension of Quarantine on Hogs.

Our excellent quarantine restrictions have done very much for our stockmen and farmers, by keeping all our stock healthy, and thus securing a market for our animals and animal products in countries where a ban was placed on the animals and animal products of the great nation to the south of us. Heretofore our Government has been very careful, and in numerous instances refused to lessen these restrictions in the slightest respect. Just now, however, through the representations of one man, these restrictions have been suspended in order, it is claimed, to admit of our people procuring a supply of hogs for feeding purposes cheaply. This move has been a serious mistake on the part of the authorities, and one that will possibly prove costly to this province. It has been argued that as the Western States are teeming with hogs and suffering a dearth of feed at the same time, that hogs could be bought there, brought here and fed on frozen wheat at a great profit. If this was both sides of the question all would be well; but those very states that are "teeming with hogs" are the greatest sufferers from hog cholera, swine plague, &c., &c. The Breeders' Gazette of Dec. 23rd, says: "From reports made public the country over, it may fairly be concluded that the winter of 1890-1 will be remembered as a swine plague season, for all accounts indicate the presence of this disease throughout the hog-raising states, and its ravages are steadily spreading." In view of this state of affairs our farmers will do well not to avail themselves of the facilities for importing disease. It would seem that it would be wisdom for "the shoemaker to stick to his last," and leave quarantine matters in the hands of men who are aware of the fact "that it is loaded."

The Horse for Manitoba.

In travelling through Manitoba, we find in many districts a good Clydesdale stallion, or part-bred Clyde, travelling during the spring months, where a few years ago you would see only General Purpose horses. Take for example the Brandon district, where the Agricultural Society purchased a couple of fine looking Percheron horses a few years ago and travelled them around that district for the benefit of the farmers. Well, what was the result: they had to return one, I believe, to its former owner, and the other was sold to some one living near Brandon, after the Association had lost considerable money. At the exhibition there last fall there were a lot of Clydes that would do credit to any show in Eastern Canada or the Old Country. They must find it pays to cross with Clydes or there would not be such an increase in their number there as there has been within the last four years. The advantages of the Clyde for farm work, over any other breed of heavy draught horses, are many. They are very steady, doing only their work and no more; they are very tractable, and in almost every case have splendid feet and pasterns, are well muscled and have good stylish frames. I do not consider it advisable to cross with the heaviest Clyde we can get, but there are many strains among the Clydes where you can get a nice, clean-limbed, well-built horse weighing 1,700 or 1,800 lbs. that is just the thing we want. Some people say that the Clydes are too heavy and too slow where farmers have a long distance to haul their grain; but that will not always be the case, for every year we are getting more railways, and, of course, that will give shorter hauling. With the teams we have now we can take a load of about fifty bushels of wheat; if we had a team of Clydesdale mares or geldings we could take nearer 100 bushels just as easy and as quickly, for where will you find faster walkers than the average Clyde. As years of cultivation is bound to exhaust the surface soil of our prairie farms, we will require to plow much deeper. Look at the most of the plowing in the country to-day and you will see that the surface has just been scratched, with patches of the surface not turned over at all. Why this? Because with a light team that is not steady it is impossible for any farmer to do good work; while, if we had a strong, steady team of Clydes we would be able to take a wider furrow, plow deeper and do more in a day. Many of the breeders in the Western States are using the Clydes entirely for crossing with their mares, and we find that they go over to the Old Country and buy some of the highest-priced horses that have ever been sold. They must find that the Clydes are the best paying and the best adapted for the country or they would not do so. There is no reason whatever why our farmers in Manitoba should not see their way to go in more for breeding Clydesdale horses, as it will be greatly to their benefit in years to come. As this country gets settled up, the new settlers will require teams, and there is no reason why the farmers here cannot supply those teams, instead of having to get them from Ontario. If farmers are careful in selecting sires we can produce just as good horses here as any other part of America. Some writers think it makes no difference what sized sire is used—that it all remains with the mare; but I think one cannot be too particular in selecting. In Scotland they

are very particular. You find a breeder, probably in some of the southern counties, who has seen a horse that is travelling in, say Aberdeenshire, that is good in some points that his mare lacks. He sends the mare up there, pays for her pasturing for the season, and if she proves in foal, in many cases he gets just the foal he wanted. There are, as I mentioned at first, some strains among the Clydes that are a little lighter and finer in the bone than others. We find young horses sired by the Belted Knight and Macgregor generally throw fine-limbed stock, with lots of go in them; and there are few sires who have thrown more prize-takers than the two I have mentioned.

JAS. WALKER, Winnipeg.

Agricultural Text Books.

The appearance, after a long delay, of the Agricultural Text Book for Ontario (Public School Agriculture), by Profs. Mills and Shaw, has led the leading educationists of this province to consider the advisability of introducing the study of agriculture in our schools, and whether the Ontario Text Book would be suitable for the purpose. The latter question should be carefully considered, and doubtless will be, by the Department and the Advisory Board.

The first question to be considered is, Shall agriculture be taught in our schools? This question seems almost superfluous in this enlightened day and age of the world, and yet, if submitted to a vote at our school meetings, the result would in some instances be nay. When this question was brought up in the east, very many farmers objected to their boys studying this subject, claiming that they could teach them farming at home. In this country, however, a more liberal spirit prevades the farming community, and the major portion of the farmers are enquirers after light. One of Manitoba's leading educationists, and a member of the Advisory Board, made the statement to the ADVOCATE that "an agricultural text book is desirable, if the only beneficial result was introducing it into the home of the farmer, where the father and older members of the family would have their attention attracted to it." While this was not the only point in which this gentleman based his argument in favor of an agricultural text book, the broad and liberal views made known in that expression are decidedly commendable. The fact that the science of agriculture embodies to a great extent chemistry, botany, geology and zoology, renders it desirable that every pupil in our common schools should have at least a modicum of knowledge of that science, and no difference what his future calling may be it will prove beneficial to him.

One of Winnipeg's most noted divines recently stated that he often found the basis of a sermon in agricultural literature. It is an acknowledged fact that many of the best of our young men leave the farm to take up a profession, or some other line of business, on account of the humdrum occupation of farming as carried on by their fathers. A liberal agricultural education, and a knowledge of the true science of agriculture, would draw out many of their minds along that line, by enabling the calling, which a knowledge of it always does. This knowledge, acquired in youth, makes the boy more observant of the growth of crops, the effects of different methods of tillage, the results of different systems of feeding, the effects on the soil of different systems of farming, and, as a consequence, his value as a farmer and a citizen will be greatly enhanced. This matter, while of importance to all our provinces, is doubly so to Manitoba, from the fact that this province is purely an agricultural country, and its success depends to a greater extent than that of any other on the success of agriculture.

Plant Growth and Plant Food.

A statement recently appeared in print to the effect that plant growth was simply a transformation of inorganic into organic matter, and that the soil furnishes the phosphoric acid, lime, potash, soda, etc., the air, the carbonic acid, the sky, the water, and the farmer has in many cases to furnish the nitrogen. Yes, the farmer has often to furnish the nitrogen, but in how many instances has a Manitoba farmer furnished nitrogen without furnishing phosphoric acid and potash. This can be done, certainly, but, as manure is usually treated in this country, it suffers a greater loss of nitrogen than of the other ingredients referred to; as nitrogen is highly volatile, while phosphoric acid and potash, which are of equal importance in plant growth, are not so. There are some ten substances required in the growth of plants, but the three referred to, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the only ones the farmer need concern himself about, as the soil and atmosphere contains all the others in abundance. Of these, the most expensive, and the one most frequently lacking in soils is nitrogen. The question is often asked, How am I to know without a chemical analysis, what my soil requires? A very cheap and convenient method is to plant a small plot of the land to potatoes, and if the growth is good and the crop fairly satisfactory it may be taken for granted that there is sufficient potash in the soil; and if it is a comparative failure under fair circumstances, it may be considered that potash is lacking. Plant also a plot of corn, and if the growth is good it may be accepted that phosphoric acid exists in sufficient quantities; and if not, other things being favorable, it may be considered lacking. If the corn and potatoes, or other crops have a rich dark green color when growing, nitrogen may be considered to exist in sufficient quantities. To test the soil thoroughly and thus satisfactorily, a reasonable amount of moisture is necessary, consequently in a dry season water must be applied to these test plots. A writer in a St. Paul Agricultural paper says: "Summerfallowing land develops fertility, but there is not a scientific man in the world to-day that can tell just how this fertility is produced." This writer is mistaken. The ablest scientists of the day claim that summerfallowing allows a certain amount of nitrogen to escape and be lost. But, if the fallow is properly worked, it renders available a vast amount of latent plant food by making it soluble, and, as no crop is allowed to grow on the fallow, the crop of the next year appropriates that which is made soluble in two seasons. It will be easily seen from this, that summerfallowing does not enrich land by any means, but, on the contrary, helps the farmer to exhaust his soil the more quickly, if he does not guard against doing so. There are people who cannot see the difference between productiveness and the fertility of the land, while it is quite possible to increase production at the expense of fertility. Again, if nitrogen is the only part of plant growth or plant food the farmer is called upon to supply, why is it that men who have used manure find their crops ripen from ten to twelve days earlier? Does the nitrogen in the manure do this? Not by any means, it is caused by the phosphoric acid. In Ontario the ripening of fall wheat has been in some instances advanced two weeks by the use of phosphates of which phosphoric acid is the

chief constituent. Our rich prairie lands are full of vegetable matter, and summerfallowing causes a decomposition of this matter and nitrogen is produced. In most instances as well decomposition of a certain amount of mineral matter takes place, and phosphoric acid is produced, and in some kinds of soil potash as well. There is not, however, much land in this province that, at the present time, requires potash; but as the strength of a chain is that of the weakest link, so is the fertility of the soil measured by the quantity of the weakest constituent, and it is advisable for the farmer to keep these things in view. Barnyard manure, however, when properly handled, contains all these ingredients, and exposure to rain and sun tends to decrease the nitrogen to a much greater extent than the phosphoric acid and potash, nitrogen, as before, being both more soluble and volatile.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF SMALL FRUITS, AND METHODS OF CULTIVATING THE SAME.

BY T. FRANKLAND, STONEWALL.

The garden patch may be made the most profit-yielding acre on the farm, and the city merchant or professional man in the small area which city greed doles out for garden purposes may find a never-failing panacea for the many troubles incident to a life of worry and bustle; while not decrying the ornamental flower garden in the city, nor urging too strongly for its more general cultivation in the country, it would seem as if no argument should be needed to induce every owner of a garden, be it ever so small, to devote at least a portion to the cultivation of those pleasant sub-acid fruits that in the summer time every one longs for. The "Who'll buy my strawberries" cry finds its way to the city man's pocket, but the fresh luscious berries, wet with dew and smothered in cream, would "warm the cockles" of any man's heart. Let us begin then with

THE STRAWBERRY.

Strong, heavy clay soil should have thoroughly mixed with it sand and wood ashes, or even coal ashes, to make it light and porous. It should be well and deeply worked the fall before planting; green sods or fresh manure in the bed will much delay ultimate success, unless buried deep. Plants should be obtained at the nearest available but reliable source, for strawberry plants, more than perhaps any other, are liable, packed as they usually are in bundles of 25 or 50, to heat and become worthless in transit. As early in spring as the ground is in workable condition take your young plants, untie the bundles and put them in a pail of water in which a little soil and cow manure has been stirred, and with a trowel or dibble stuck into the ground to the hilt, pushed a little from you to make an opening, and then withdrawn, place a plant, with roots arranged fan shape, so that the earth can be packed tightly against, but not over the crown of the plant, and with a foot on each side, firm the soil, and the work is done. No black rooted plants should be used, as these are old and useless. The rows for hand cultivation may be 2½ to 3 feet apart, and from 8 inches to 10 inches in the row. The first season all blossoms should be pinched off, and no runners allowed to grow until about the middle of July. Newly set plants should be shaded for a few days after planting. About once a week a little stirring of the soil to keep down weeds, and drawing the

runners into line, so that your row may be about half the distance of the width between rows, leaving a narrow path between each, during the months of July and August, will insure a good stand of plants in the fall. In drouthy time water well, for the strawberry laughs at a good dousing. When the ground is frozen, cover lightly with prairie hay, or some other material, free from foul weeds. Don't be in a hurry to uncover in the spring. Healthy plants will show their leaves through a light covering before time to uncover. When they seem determined to show themselves, throw off the mulch between the rows, and there let it remain. Disturb as little as possible until after fruiting, then remove the mulch, and lightly dig between the rows. A bed thus treated should fruit two years, and then be dug under. A good plan is to start a new bed every year.

Now for varieties. Wilson's Albany and Crescent Seedling in alternate rows, or Downer's Prolific, or Old Ironclad in place of Wilson's Albany, or in sandy soil, Manchester in place of Crescent Seedling, and if the grower has lots of money to spare, any or all of the much lauded kinds, too innumerable to mention (with a fortune in each of them), if properly attended to will give ample return for the small outlay necessary for a start, and by judicious management a continuous supply of plants can be procured for use, especially if a small bed be reserved every year for propagating purposes, but not for fruit.

RASPBERRIES.

On well-drained, good clay soil raspberries will do best. The ground should be dug or plowed the fall before, and planted early in spring in rows 6 to 8 feet apart, 3 feet in the row; press the earth well about the roots, and mulch with straw manure. For the best results no more than three or four shoots should be allowed to grow for fruit the succeeding year, and all suckers except that number should be cut out with a sharp hoe. Some kinds of the reds, and perhaps all the black caps, need covering in this climate during winter. This is most effectually done by removing a little earth from the root, and with a garden fork on the crown of the plant gently pressing it over and covering with earth or straw. Pinching back the canes, so as to induce the growth of laterals, increases the crop. Most of the red kinds are propagated from suckers; some, however, and all the black caps, are tipped. The tipping is done from about the middle of July to the end of August. Bend the cane over to the ground and bury about 3 inches perpendicularly, firm well and let remain until spring; then sever the cane and dig the tip for replanting. Were it not for the fact that the succeeding crop is injured by tipping, this would be a good plan for preparing to cover for winter quarters. For the best success, weeds must be kept down, and in a garden so must the suckers from suckering kinds. Best varieties are, Turner and Cuthbert red, and Doolittle, Gregg and Nemaha black.

CURRANTS.

Black currants do best in moist, but not soggy land. They should be planted about 4 feet apart in the rows, and rows 6 feet apart. The planting in rows is to be preferred to sticking them in fence corners, and letting them fight the weeds as best they can. The red and white kinds will do well on almost any kind of soil, especially if a good dressing of unleached ashes be given every year, and the soil about them kept clear of

grass and weeds; old bearing wood should be pruned out, and the bushes will rejuvenate every year, and last nearly as long, as the boy said, "cedar posts would last for ever," for his father had tried them. Currants are propagated by cutting off young shoots about eight inches long, straight cut at butt, tied in bundles of fifty, and buried in July or August in earth, or sand, butts up, for about ten days for callousing, then planted at once in a bed about 6 or 8 inches apart, right side up, with the topmost bud just peeping out of ground, and some manure lightly covering over rows to prevent heaving. In all planting firming the soil is an essential. From the ease in which currants may be propagated, it is matter for wonder that so few bushes are seen in our gardens. Varieties—Red Dutch, White Dutch, Victoria, White Grape, Black Naples, Lee's Prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES.

These may be planted about the same distance apart as currants, and will respond liberally in yield if mulched with manure, or an annual dressing of ashes be given both ways. At the same time dressing should not be followed unless a coating of earth be thrown over, as the mixing of ashes and manure over ground will induce a waste of fertility. The fan shape is preferable to the tree shape in this climate, and a covering with straw in the winter is advisable when snow falls are light. Old wood pruned out is of great advantage. Some kinds mildew; sprinkling with sulphur or kerosene emulsion is said to be effectual for this disease. Varieties—Houghton & Downing's Improved. Gooseberries are propagated by layers; the twigs are bent to the ground and covered with a few inches of earth, nearly to the tips, in latter end of July and August, and dig out in spring. And now, perhaps, the end of telling about practical small fruit culture in Manitoba is reached. As for the present, at least, it would be well to leave to the experimentalist the culture of the blackberry, the dewberry, the grape, and other desirable kinds. It would, however, be in place to mention that in large gardens at least, Saskatoon, or Juneberry and Highbeech Cranberries, are worthy of being planted, if it were only for shelter belts around the plots, not to take into account the beauty of their blossoms in spring and the not-to-be-depreciated value of their fruit in fall. Both these may be propagated from cuttings or seeds, and as the country is settling up their fruits will become scarce. There are, too, no doubt, great possibilities of improving these fruits by cultivation, and the foremost horticulturists in this Northwest are almost unanimous in working along the line of making the most of our native kinds of fruits.

Farmers' Institutes for the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Neff, from Moosomin, introduced a motion in the Northwest Assembly at a recent meeting of that body, to enable the Government to grant aid to Farmers' Institutes in the Territories. Mr. Neff is himself an intelligent and progressive farmer, and knows the benefits to be derived from farmers' meetings if properly conducted. The ADVOCATE is not in possession of the details of the proposed legislation, but any measure of this kind, under the care of a practical, progressive farmer is likely to prove beneficial in the long run, and if defects do exist they are quickly recognized and remedied. It is to be hoped that Institutes will be started in every locality where the settlement will warrant the venture.

Sheep Breeding as a Specialty.

BY JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON, ONT.

(Continued from December issue.)

A certain number of the very best ewe lambs should be selected out to put in the breeding flock, allowing as many of the older ewes to be culled out each year. The balance of the lambs should be pushed ahead and made ready for market as early as January or February, when they usually bring a good price. A good way of disposing of the older ewes is to cull them out a year ahead, say in August, breed them as early as possible, feed them well, sell the lambs early and have the ewes fit for the butcher soon after the lambs are taken off. In this way the flock should make a return of from \$10 to \$12 per acre, with a comparatively small outlay. On the other hand, to stock a farm with some one of the more popular breeds of pedigree sheep, the figures would show better results. This would require more capital to begin with, but if properly managed, and should we produce but one really good sheep to the acre, this would give a return of at least \$20, which would show a good balance sheet at the end of the year. It is a mistake to suppose that there is not plenty of room for many more to engage in and make a success of this branch of the business; nor is it absolutely necessary to get to the very top of the ladder in the show-ring to be able to sell good pedigree sheep. The time is coming, and now is, when pure-bred sheep, no matter how well bred, or what their individual merits may be, if not eligible to record in their respective flock books, their value is very little, if any, above what they will bring in the market for mutton. Those who are starting with any of the improved breeds will do well to see that the matter of pedigree is all right, as no number of crosses will entitle them to be admitted for record. For good sheep, with pedigrees all right, there is a demand for all that can be produced, and will be for years to come. Individual merit is one thing, and pedigree is another. To those who combine the two in the same animal in the highest degree success is sure.

We will now refer to a class of farmers that breed sheep without profit. This class of farmers are not found at a sheep breeders' association, and are seldom seen at an agricultural show, unless, perchance, they are drawn out by a horse race, balloon ascension, or something of that sort; but occasionally a pair of them may be seen sauntering along the sheep pens making such remarks as these, "These sheep wouldn't look like that if you or I had them; sheep as fat as that never breed; that ewe didn't raise a lamb; they are only kept for show purposes; they don't pretend to breed from them; there's no profit in sheep like that." "But," says the other, "see what a lot of money they take in prizes on them." "Yes, but that won't pay for the extra feed; it takes a powerful lot of feed to get sheep as fat as that, and if you or I had the same sheep we couldn't get a prize; you can't do anything at these shows unless you are in the ring. The judges know all these men, and there's no chance for a man getting a prize who hasn't got his name up; but if I could get one of these rams for what he is worth I would try one just to see if there is really anything in the breed or not." He will probably turn up again just as the exhibitor is about to remove his stock from the show ground, when he

may, perchance, pick on a ram worth from \$100 to \$150 and enquire if he is for sale. The owner, who has already sized him up, answers that he is, and what is the least that will buy him. "Well, says the owner, I am very anxious to sell, what is he worth to you? is he worth \$15?" "Well, no, I could hardly stand that." "Would he be worth \$10 to you?" "Ten dollars is a big price for a sheep in these times; there is no money in sheep anyway." The final result is he picks up some cull lamb from the most ordinary flock, because he is got for five or six dollars; makes no provision to supply them with proper food either in winter or summer; so long as the ground is bare they are left in some field to shift for themselves, and at best may get, for shelter, the side of a barn, board fence, straw stack, or some old building that can be used for nothing else, with a little pea straw or poor hay thrown on the ground, and what snow they can lick, constitutes a bill of fare for the winter. In summer they are supposed to pick their living in the bush lot, lane, summerfallow, or highway. Then they can't understand how it is they have such poor luck with sheep, losing half or more of the lambs and a number of the old sheep every year. If one, by chance, ever gets fat it goes to the butcher, hence the flock grows worse from year to year. These farmers believe in the theory that sheep cannot be kept long on the same farm, but requires frequent changing, and are a delicate animal at best. Now this system of sheep farming is unprofitable. The only time sheep kept in this way are worth a good price is when they are killed by dogs. It's sometimes quite amusing to hear their owners give evidence before a municipal council, especially when aware of the fact that councils only pay two-thirds of the damage. There is another class that breed sheep without profit, it is those who invest in some good well-bred sheep at high figures, and then neglect to breed and feed them properly, and so let them degenerate till their experience tells them there is no profit in sheep.

Galloway Cattle.

BY JAMES WALKER, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Galloway is the term or name usually applied to the two southern counties of Scotland, namely, Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire, and is the home of the cattle called after that district. They are the hardiest race of cattle we have in the south of Scotland, and are to that locality what the Highland cattle are to the north and west Highlands. The Galloways have a very fine skin, covered with long, glossy hair; their head is usually short, the eyes prominent and bright, deep chest, and a short, stout frame set on short, firm legs. Pedigree herds are kept both in Galloway and in Cumberland, England, and the greatest care is taken to use nothing but the very best for breeding purposes. A great improvement has been made within the last twenty or thirty years, and breeders have spared neither money nor pains in procuring the best of both sexes, or care in feeding after they got them. The Galloway cow is a fairly good milker, and there are lots of them very deep milkers, but they are not noted for the large quantity of milk they give, but for its richness. The beef of the Galloways in the English markets always commands the top prices. The proportion of dead to live weight they kill is estimated to be 60 per cent., and they reach maturity at from two to three years old. The records of the different Christmas fat stock shows, either in America or England, tell a very favorable tale of the Galloways, for not a few of the leading honors have been carried away by carcasses of Galloway beef both at Chicago and Smithfield. They are not large, but very solid, being short in frame, but very deep and broad, and when crossed with the Shorthorn they throw what is called in Scotland

the "Blue Greys," because of their color. Any one who has ever visited Smithfield Christmas show has often seen the Blue Greys carry off some of the principal honors. The Galloways are by far the hardiest breed of cattle in Britain (except the West Highland), and when crossed with the Shorthorns the produce is capable of standing as much exposure as the pure-breds. The young cattle are never housed in winter in the south of Scotland, if steers, until they are old enough to fatten for Christmas, and if heifers, until they have their first calf, or are old enough to fatten. When a Galloway bull is used with horned cattle the produce, nine case out of ten, is black and hornless, and has all the good qualities of the Galloway, and it is very hard sometimes to tell the cross-bred from the pure, they are so similar. A cross with a pure-bred male and a female of mixed breeding always effects the greatest amount of improvement in the offspring. All sorts of experiments have been made in the way of breeding and crossing, but for a country like Manitoba, where we have such severe long winters, we want a class of cattle that are hardy, and can be easily fattened, with little expense. The Galloway, I think, is the one to do it, as they have long ago proved themselves equal to producing beef for the least money. If breeders and ranchers here were to use a Galloway bull in crossing their cattle they would have stout, compact animals, that if shipped to Old Country markets would bring several cents a pound more than any horned breed of cattle their equal in weight and quality. At one time large, coarse, heavy-weighing cattle were all the rage, but now beeves weighing about 1,300 lbs. will bring twenty-five cents more a hundred pounds than cattle will that weigh about 1,700 lbs. Breeders should watch this change from large, coarse animals to small, well-proportioned ones, for small animals of good quality and medium height are preferable for making good prices. If there is any profit in cattle, the largest and best returns will be from the best animals. It is a better paying branch of farming than wheat growing, being certain always of a return, if carried on in a business-like way. That there is money in stock raising, those who raise cattle of good quality know. The advantages of crossing our cattle here with the Galloways are many; one great feature is their hardiness and ability to stand all kinds of roughing; they are easily fattened, costing very little; their beef always commands the top prices at all the principal fat stock sales, both in this country and the Old, and when crossed with other breeds their produce always have their qualities; they are very quiet and tractable, and the advantage of having no horns is a point that breeders in this country will find to be a benefit when shipping cattle to British markets. If any one will look at some of the horned cattle that are being shipped to the Old Country, they will see that a great many of them are cut up by the other ones hooking them, while if they were hornless they could not do so, and they would arrive at their journey's end in a much better shape. They are not very large, and small beeves being in demand, they will bring a few cents per pound more than larger ones. In some parts they have been dehorning cattle, but I think it is a cruel practice and ought to be put a stop to, especially when there is a breed of polled cattle to be had. I believe there is no breed of cattle that are better suited to stand the hardships of the early settler in this country than the Galloways, because they don't require much shelter, and a great deal less attention will do them. We have some very fine Galloways here, the property of Mr. Wm. Martin, Hope Farm. He has some of the best strains there are, and any one wishing to get Galloways will do well to inspect his herd before purchasing elsewhere.

The Herd that Won Our Dairy Prize.

In a recent letter Mr. W. A. Reburn, whose cows won our dairy prize this year, wrote as follows:—

Have just received the handsome silver tea service given by you as a special PRIZE FOR THE THREE BEST DAIRY COWS in the recent milk test at Toronto, and now hasten to thank you for it. I cannot tell you how highly I prize it. Our other prizes this year were very numerous, but I always consider the milk prize the best of all, especially when such a valuable one as that offered by you is given. It is at present on

never been surpassed. She not only scored the highest number of points, but has defeated all the sweepstake cows in Canada.

Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd, her oldest living daughter, was dropped March 25th, 1883. She is of the Victor Hugo-Pride of Windsor strain of the St. Lambert family, without the Stoke Pogis cross.

Her first appearance before the public as a dairy cow was at Quebec in 1887, when she won first prize and diploma as best milch cow of any breed, competing against cows from such noted herds as Messrs. Drummond & Brown, and scoring 99.314 points, the highest score made by any Jersey that year. At Kingston, in 1888, she had to step down and take a second place, but only to her dam Old Jolie,

Jolie of St. Lambert 4th was dropped May 12, 1884, and is of the Victor Hugo Stoke Pogis-Pauline strain. This is her first appearance at a dairy test, as in former years she was never fresh in time to compete at the exhibitions. In 1887 she won first prize at Quebec in the two-year-old class; Ottawa, 1889, first prize as best Jersey female. This year, at Toronto, she captured the first prize in the four-year-old class and silver medal as best Jersey female of any age, and again at Ottawa this fall took first as best aged Jersey. She is a grand specimen of this great St. Lambert family, and a worthy daughter of Jolie of St. L., an exceedingly large cow, immense capacity, and carries a large, well formed udder.

Jolie of St. Lambert 5th was dropped Sept. 20,



THREE FAMOUS JERSEYS, THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. A. REBURN, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

exhibition surrounded by trophies from former victories, viz., gold and silver medals, diplomas, first and other prize tickets innumerable. The whole, I think, would make a very pretty and interesting picture.

Prof. Robertson wrote me, saying:—"You have taught the dairymen of the Dominion a lesson in economical feeding, as well as in large milking, which, I hope, will bear fruit for both their benefit and your own."

Jolie of St. Lamberts 3rd, 4th and 5th, winners of the silver service offered by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, are daughters of that grand old cow Jolie of St. Lambert 5126, and are replacing their dam in the fight between the butter breeds.

Old Jolie still holds the championship as best individual milch cow of any breed, as her score, 113.38 points (James Cheesman's scale), has

who won the silver medal as best Jersey milch cow, also the sweepstake medal as best milch cow of any breed, Ayrshires, Devons, Holsteins, Shorthorns and Jerseys competing—14 cows in all—Jolie 3rd winning the bronze medal as second best Jersey, six Jerseys competing in this class. Jolie 3rd resembles her dam very much. When fresh, milks as high as 40 lbs. per day, and never goes dry; in fact, it is impossible to dry off any of the Jolie daughters. All milk from year to year without drying off for calving. She is a cow that never takes on fat, always thin, great capacity and a wonderful feeder. A perfect type of a dairy cow, broad across hips, sharp at withers, slim at shoulders, long, lean neck, great depth of barrel, with plenty of udder room.

1886. She is an in-bred Victor Hugo, having 37½ per cent. out of a possible 50 per cent. of that blood. This immature daughter of Jolie is considered by many to be equal to her dam. Like her sisters she shows great dairy points, and has every sign that when she matures she will take the front rank among the great dairy cows. Although only four years old she has won many honors: 1st at Quebec, 1887, as heifer calf; 2nd at Kingston as a yearling shown in the two-year-old class; 1st at Ottawa, 1889; 2nd at Toronto this fall; and competing with her sisters at Ottawa in the aged class took third, a record very seldom held by one so young. It will be seen that the three daughters of that grand old cow Jolie of St. Lambert are all by different sires. A cow that can transmit her qualities to her offspring, all by different sires,

must be indeed a wonderful animal; or, as Jolie has been pronounced by all who have seen her, "a phenomenal Jersey." This is the fourth time that members of the Jolie family have won the dairy prize, and they have always competed for it whenever such a prize was offered at the fairs at which they were exhibited.

Blood elements of Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd, 4th and 5th, showing their percentage of the foundation stock of the St. Lambert family.

NAME.	Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd	Jolie of St. Lambert 4th	Jolie of St. Lambert 5th
Victor Hugo 197.	21%	21%	37%
Stoke Post 228.	..	12%	..
DeLancey 196.	12%	7 5-16	0%
Pauline 491.	12%	21%	18%
Amelia 484.	18%	12%	12%
Lisette 482.	12%	7 5-16	6%
Pride of Windsor 483.	15%	3%	..
Ophelia 498.	..	12%	..
Beauty 1318.	6%
Portie 498.	12%
Berthe 490.	6%
Total.	100	100	100
Per cent. of Mary Anne of St. Lambert.	68%	71%	87%

The C. P. R. Elevators.

The report that the Canadian Pacific Railway was about to build twenty elevators at different points in Manitoba has awakened a warm feeling in the hearts of farmers for that corporation. Mr. Whyte, the superintendent of the western division, while not stating that this course had been decided on, admits that it is under consideration, or rather, from the tenor of his reply to the Virden Board of Trade, it seems more than probable that this course will be taken. The expedition with which the grain has been moved this season is creditable to the western managers of this road, and although the season has been decidedly in their favor, it has been no small matter to furnish sufficient cars at the right time to so many different shippers at the various points. Should the company proceed to build the proposed elevators they will be conferring a great favor on the farming community, and even the offer made to the Carberry farmers, to transport material for their elevator from either east or west at half rates, shows a laudable desire to aid the effort. It is to be hoped, however, that the proposed elevators may be built, as there are but few districts in a position to build them themselves, even with the advantages offered the Carberry people.

The British Dairy Show of 1890.

BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

The fifteenth annual exhibition by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, mirrored the profound interest this branch of husbandry continues to maintain. Its features included 437 cattle entries; goats, 56; in milking trials, etc., 79; British cheese, 234; British butter, 267; and besides these, displays of cream, bacon and hams, poultry, eggs, foreign cheese, dairy implements, seeds, roots, together with dairy lectures and discussions. What a feast! The entries exceeded those of last year, and in variety the show was never excelled.

Of the cattle, the Channel Islands breeds constituted the dominant feature, with the addition of more than usual of the Kerry and Dutch elements. Devons and Red Polls (with probably one exception) were conspicuously absent, Ayrshires being fewer than heretofore, and dairy Shorthorns more numerous than last year. Mr. John Treadwell, the well-known sheep breeder, judged the Shorthorns; Mr. C. A. Barnes, the Jerseys, excepting the class for Island-bred heifers, judged by Mr. Matthew Arnold, of Westmeon, and Mr. J. Stephens, of Finchley, the Guernseys. In the Jersey competition Mrs. M. J. Crook's Black Bess won first prize and the championship. In the Ayrshire class first was won by Maggie, belonging to Mr. J. Holm, of Tilton, Leicester. She also captured the Lord Mayor's cup, as being best female in half a dozen classes, which included Kerrys, Dexters and the any-other-variety ones. Among the Shorthorns, all the prizes, with one exception, went to two exhibitors, Mr. J. F. Spencer, of Highgate, and Mr. C. Birdsey, of Leighton Buzzard.

The display of cheese was extraordinarily good, its quality on the whole being decidedly superior. It must have been in the nature of a rude shock to the self-satisfied English makers, however, to be beaten by their northern rivals, the Scotchmen, who practically carried off all the prizes for Cheddars, including the Lord Mayor's prize of £5 for four cheese, captured by Mr. James Wither, of Lagganmore, Port Patrick, whose exhibit was a fine one, clear in flavor and of beautiful texture and finish. Among the foreign sorts, the "Canadians" were there, or as the Mark Lane Express remarked, "The well-known Canadians, as handsome looking as the big Cheddars." Canadians formed part of Mr. Jubal Webb's display of foreign and colonial soft cheese that won first prize. The lesson of show, is that the English makers must begin to improve, or else find themselves in a back seat. At Frome, the other day, Mr. Jubal Webb made the statement, not surprising to those who have been watching the world's cheese industry, that "the summer cheese of Canada was now equal to ordinary Somersetshire Cheddars, while the autumn made could only be equalled by the very finest and choicest of our home made." This is praise indeed. The display of Russian Edams, of fine quality, said to surpass the Dutch Edams, indicates another competitor in the cheese market. About ten years ago, it may be remembered, the Czar instituted cheese-making on the Volga, with the intention of making Cheddar and Derby factory cheese; but such progress has been made that other and more fancy sorts are now sent out, realizing good prices. All this, by the way,

indicates that the Province of Ontario will do well to make further advances by inaugurating the dairy school movement, wherein farmers' sons and makers can get special training in various departments of dairying.

All the butter exhibits were from the United Kingdom, the bulk of the entries being from England, but several from Ireland. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature, as indicating the direction of popular taste, was the wonderfully good display of fresh butter, slightly salted, made from sweet cream.

In the Jersey cattle butter test, 13 animals competed. The first prize, with gold medal, was won by Dr. Watney's Cleopatra, which gave 31 lbs. 11 oz. of milk, yielding 2 lbs. 3 1/2 oz. of butter. She had been 46 days in milk. Mr. J. Button's Fairy Elf took second and silver medal, giving 32 lbs. 8 oz. of milk and 2 lbs. 1 1/2 oz. of butter. Mr. Howard Vyse's Marian was third with 36 lbs. 1 1/2 oz. milk and 1 lb. 13 3/4 oz. butter.

The English Guernsey Cattle Society's £10 silver cup, for Guernsey cow giving most butter, was won by Sir F. A. Montefiore's Lucilla. Mr. Stanley Morris' Edelweiss second.

In the general two-days' milking trial there were four distinct sections, one for Shorthorns, one for Jerseys, one for Guernseys and one for mixed lot, including Ayrshires, Hollanders, Dexter Kerrys, etc. In all there were over 50 entries, and 40 cows and heifers actually went through the test. In valuing the milk so many points were allowed for time since calving, for weight of milk, for weight of fat, and for solids other than fat, 10 points being deducted when fat fell under three per cent. Last year the Jerseys won the highest number of points, but this year the Shorthorns came to the front, though the Dutch cow scored almost as many points, being their nearest rival. The cow that would have won most points, a Shorthorn, by the way, failed because her milk fell below three per cent. fat, thus losing her 10 points. Hers was the greatest milk yield by any one cow in a single day, viz., 61.3 lbs. One Guernsey also fell under three per cent.; but, despite the loss of 10 points, she was still highest in her class. In justice to these two cows it should be stated that other milkings in the same test showed respectively 4.36 and 5.35 per cent. fat. Selecting the cows of different breeds represented, winning most points, the result stood as follows:—

*Shorthorn	121.1
Dutch	115.5
Ayrshire	98.8
Guernsey	98.1
Jersey	90.8
Red Poll	68.1
Dexter Kerry	68.1

*The second prize-winning Shorthorn scored more points also than the winners in any other class, or 117.9.

The Dutch cow, winning in her section, averaged over 45 lbs. milk per day in the test, one sample testing 4.34 per cent. fat and another 3.90.

For the future, the disposition seems to be in connection with this show to seek, if possible, to estimate the relative merits of the cows, as regards profitable milk production, a line of public investigation instituted at Canadian fairs by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

See that the cows have a liberal supply of pure cold water. As well might a cook expect to make good, palatable porridge out of musty oatmeal and stagnant water, as to get pure, sweet-flavored wholesome milk out of musty feed and foul drink consumed by a cow.

The Future Grass.

There are few questions of greater importance to Manitoba and the Territories than that of the grasses. Farming cannot be successfully carried on without some good, safe, reliable grass to be grown in rotation with other crops. This is not of so great importance as a matter of feed, as millet, Hungarian grass, peas and oats mixed, and other cereals can be profitably grown for hay, as has been demonstrated at the Experimental Farms this season; but the occasional formation of sod is highly beneficial to the land and may be produced without, to any serious extent, exhausting the soil. Certainly not taking more from it than it returns, if the grass be fed to animals and the manure returned to the land. What are we to do for hay? is a question asked repeatedly of the *ADVOCATE*. Clover, one of the most valuable legumes in the east, does not succeed here at present, and while some are sanguine of its success in the future when the soil has lost a good proportion of the humus, or vegetable matter it now contains. It is folly to build our hopes on any such theories. Timothy has been grown with at least moderate success in some parts of the country, but cannot be considered a satisfactory solution of the grass question, as, after the first year, it grows very thick and short, affording but little feed, and while this may be improved by thorough harrowing in the spring, does not yield a full crop. Alfalfa has been suggested, but will not prove a success here, as it requires a different soil and climate. The few experiments tried recently demonstrate this fact fully. It would, therefore, seem that we must depend on our native grasses. It has been clearly demonstrated that immense crops of these may be grown. There are some varieties that may safely be accepted as excellent, among which are the Drop Seed and *Agropyrum Caninum*. *Elymus Americanus*, or American Rye grass, also promises well and is well known to be highly nutritious if cut early, but will become hard and "wiry" if left to get a little too ripe. Mr. Kenneth McIvor, of Virden, has grown this grass for two or three seasons and pronounces it superior to timothy for hay, and claims that it will produce from two to two and a-half tons per acre. Mr. McIvor harvested three bushels of seed from less than one-tenth of an acre, which proves it an easy grass to procure seed from. Charles E. Bessey, says an American exchange, referring to the cultivation of the wild grasses of the plains, says:—"In the meantime the plants will have become considerably modified by cultivation, and much of the harshness disappeared while at the same time the leaves and stems will have become more succulent. The closer growth of the stems will produce a marked change in their size, while their length will be increased. If to all this is added a care in the selection of seed each year it will not take long to produce a reasonably fixed cultivated race of any of the promising wild grasses." While the *ADVOCATE* prefers to wait for a little more evidence before sanctioning all that has been said of the highly nutritious qualities of the prairie grasses in general, there is certainly every reason to believe that there are several grasses that may be depended on to take the place of the grasses grown farther east. But that there are numerous grasses more nutritious than clover is not at all probable, and Prof. Bessey, who has had considerable experience along that line, had thought so he would doubtless have so stated in the article quoted from.

Cheese Exports.

The total exports of cheese from Montreal, from the 1st of May to November 22nd, 1890 (the former the date of opening, the latter of closing, navigation), amounted to 1,358,079 boxes.

Tree Planting on the Prairies.

BY HON. H. G. JOLY.

Which kind of trees are we to plant on the prairies? How are they to be planted and cared for? There is much to learn on these points, and the sooner we learn it the better. The Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific are now making experiments which will prove of much value.

I am indebted to Mr. Shaughnessy, Vice-President of the C. P. R., for the following information, which has just been sent by telegraph. "Experiments in forestry have been conducted for two years past at twenty-five points along the line of the C. P. R. The most important of these are at Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Gull Lake, Crane Lake, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Bowell, and Langdon, covering a distance of over four hundred miles. The following trees have succeeded best at these points: Box Elder, American Elm, White Ash, Green Ash, Norway Maple, American Mountain Ash, European White Birch, Yellow Birch, native Poplars and Willows, Scotch Pine and Spruce trees from the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. By the free use of these trees shelter belts and ornamental clumps can be planted successfully on most parts of the great plains."

I do not happen to have by me a report of forestry experiments in the Northwest by the Dominion Government. Both the United States and the Canadian Government have attempted to encourage the planting of trees on the prairies by grants of land, but this plan has not proved successful.

Trees are found on the prairies in the immediate vicinity of the streams, which shows the soil is not unfit to grow trees wherever there is sufficient moisture. I may be allowed here to quote from Colonel Ensign's report of '87-'88, the opinion of an experienced agriculturist who shows that trees can be grown in arid and semi-arid districts where water cannot be procured for irrigation.

A correspondent, who has a timber culture filing on Government land in the eastern part of the state, asks:—"Can timber be grown here without irrigation?"

We answer, "It certainly can." But we must reverse the system of eastern tree culture. There our trouble existed in the excess of surface moisture, requiring drainage from the trees. In preparing for tree planting the land was duly plowed, thrown up into narrow lands and the trees planted on the highest part, so the surface water would drain from the trees into the middle, a "dead furrow," and be carried from the field.

Here we must adopt a system of surface drainage to the trees. This is done by planting in the "dead furrow" instead of on the centres. By reversing this order of planting, trees not only receive the benefit of the rain falls, but the snows drift into the "dead furrow" protecting the trees during the winter, and thoroughly soaking the ground when melting in the spring. In addition, all manner of decaying vegetables drift

and collect in this low ground, forming a valuable mulch to retain moisture.

However that may be, it is evident that we have got a great deal to learn from experience before tree planting can be carried on successfully on the prairies. The expense of experimental stations, connected with a scientific principal, may be great, but it has become necessary. In the meantime we can acquire a great deal of useful, practical experience with a relative small expenditure. Scattered over the western prairies of the union, there are a number of military stations; and over the prairies of Canada, many posts occupied by the Mounted Police. Why not employ the men planting trees at these stations? Many of them would soon take a pride in the trees planted with their own hands, and pleasure in beautifying the wilderness in which their lot is cast. Nothing is cheaper than starting a nursery from seed, especially when the labor can be procured as cheaply as in this case. The men might be provided, at a small expense, with any quantity of seed and a few tools; they might be shown how to start the trees and cultivate them, and those who did the work would have the privilege of selling them to the settlers. There is a general demand for young trees for planting all over the Northwest. I am convinced that if some officer in the prairie stations would set the example he would find among his men more than one who would be glad to help for the sake of relieving the monotony of their existence, and for the profit it might bring them. Let them start their plantations, watch the growth of their young trees and tend them carefully, they will become an object of ever-growing interest for them, and make their lonely lives happier and better.

Scaling Lumber.

BY W. A. HALL.

It is within the probabilities that the long-continued injustice to the settler, in the matter of selling sawlogs by the many various log scales at present in existence, will be brought to an end by the Federal Government passing a law establishing a universal rule for the whole Dominion.

The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, having taken the lead in this matter, it would seem appropriate if its columns were opened to a discussion, or to suggestions from those interested in the matter, as to which rule should be established as the most impartial to both seller and buyer, and thus assist those who are disposed to look favorably upon the passing of a bill such as would bring about this desirable result.

As a general thing, log scales are not computed to suit logs below a diameter of 12 inches; this seems to have been originally done with the laudable object of checking the destruction of the smaller growth of timber; but the result of experience has proved that this, like so many of the "best laid schemes of mice and men," has not been a success, the destruction continuing just the same. In the first place, advantage is often taken of this want of a table of computation by the saw millers, who "lump" the measurement of all 16-foot logs of from 7 to 11 inches (inclusive) diameter as yielding 25 feet of lumber, while the same result by the Provincial Government's scale would give 75 ft. for the same logs. Next, the experience of most timber-limit owners is that, particularly in the vicinity of settlements, the windfalls and fires make short

work of any small-growth timber which may have been left for posterity, and lately the demand for pulp wood has induced the settler to cut everything clear as he goes. Of the five rules that I am familiar with, I should myself be disposed to recommend that which the Government of the Province of Quebec has adopted for its use in levying timber dues on its leased timber lands. The Bangor or Maine rule gives to the settler the most of all, and the claim of the millers, that it allows too much, seems to have some reason in it, when it is known that in one or two cases where the smaller logs are taken, it actually gives more lumber than the logs can possibly contain, having evidently made no allowance for the waste from the saw-cuts. The millers' other claim, that very few country saw-millers can make even a bare living, might also give some excuse for a more favorable scale for themselves. Next to the Bangor rule comes the Oughtred, used and originated by the British American Land Co., and can hardly be looked upon as more than local in its use; it is for small to medium sized logs, about half-way between the Bangor and the one used by the Government of Quebec, which seems to have been based upon and a slight improvement on the fourth in order, the Scribner. Among the improvements which the Government rule seems to possess over the Scribner might be mentioned: it gives a slight percentage in favor of the seller, and it also aims somewhat at giving the contents of logs in round numbers. This latter not only makes the trouble of computing the contents of the logs much more easy (a very important point for the farmer who, as a rule, does not feel competent to cope with the professional buyer in scaling his own logs), but also does much towards protecting the farmers' interests, when, as is often the case, he is induced to accept a certain scale, but "with the odd numbers thrown off." For instance, a log having by the Scribner scale, seventy-nine feet for its contents, would by the government scale, be rated at eighty feet, and, inasmuch as the difference of one foot of timber in a log, at the price of \$5.00 for 1,000 feet, would only make a difference of about one-third of one cent in a log. It would seem, perhaps, wise that the scale as adopted by the Provincial Government should be further reduced to a decimal standard, and be thus recommended for adoption by the Federal Government. Lastly we come to one of the most glaring pieces of injustice that, perhaps, our Government has ever by its non-interference sanctioned for the defrauding of the pioneer settler, the very man, perhaps, of all others, who should at least have justice done him. Under the misleading cover of the "Scribner's Log and Lumber Book," has been issued a scale called "Doyle's rule for measuring sawlogs," and on this I have known notarial contracts designedly made and signed, as being by "Scribner's Log and Lumber Book," and the unfortunate contractors carried on through a whole winter work to their inevitable ruin; and I have more than once been induced to sympathize with these sad men when they have relegated Mr. Doyle and his disciples to a region where something hotter than soft-wood is used for heating purposes. Whatever steps the Government at Ottawa may take this session towards establishing a just and universal log scale, they should certainly not neglect to confiscate at once all such mis-leading publications as the Doyle rule, under the cover of being the Scribner Log Scale.

Parasitic Plants—The Farmer's Microscopic Foes.

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

(Continued from October issue.)

SMUT.

We now come to the consideration of a fungus well known to most farmers, and against which we can battle much more successfully than rust.

The attacks of rust are largely confined to the straw, but smut affects the grain directly, consequently if we sow grain clear of it we are likely to escape, but so minute are its spores that many of them may be upon grain apparently clean, and sown with it give rise to the trouble. As there are several varieties of smut we shall consider the habits of some of the most common, and then proceed to the discussion of remedies.

Tilletia caries—BUNT, OR STINKING SMUT.

When wheat is affected by this variety the grains are shorter and more swollen than usual, and the color of the kernel is a sort of greenish

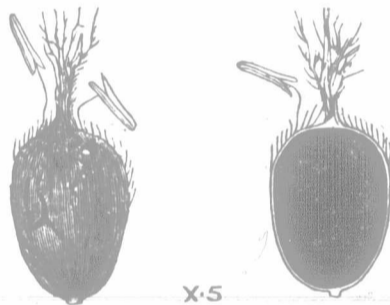


FIG. 1—BUNT.

drab and not unfrequently cracked. (See fig. 1.) These affected grains are completely filled with minute round black spores, having an unpleasant smell, and under the microscope presenting a somewhat roughened appearance, and being much larger than the spores of so-called common smut,

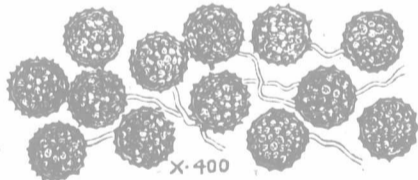


FIG. 2—SPORES OF BUNT.

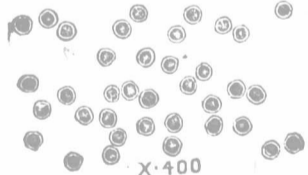


FIG. 2—SPORES OF SMUT.

are readily identified by their external characters. (See fig. 2, showing the relative size of bunt and smut spores.)

These spores, having reached favorable conditions of heat and moisture, germinate and result in structures represented in fig. 3 by B, D and E (reproductive bodies), spoken of as *primary* (B), *secondary* (D) and *tertiary* (E) *sporidia*.

This last form (E) germinating gives rise to the mycelium, an exceedingly slender jointed thread, which ultimately bears perfect spores in the wheat plant, after reaching the seed.

The *sporidia* or *sporules* are produced outside of the host, but when the third generation (E) have germinated and come in contact with a young wheat plant they find their way into its tissues, and running up the stem between the cells finally reach the seed and bear spores on

tiny branches, as seen in the cut with spores. It has been calculated that one grain may contain as many as 4,000,000 spores inclosed within the thin skin and not exposed as in common smut.

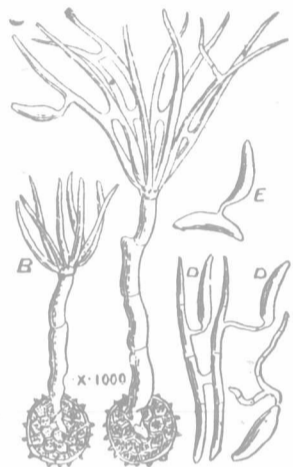


FIG. 3—BUNT.

As the same remedies are used against common smut we shall give its life history before referring to them.

Ustilago carbo—COMMON SMUT, OR LOOSE SMUT.

In cases of attack from this form the affected plants are readily observed, as it shows itself very distinctly by covering the ear with "smut."

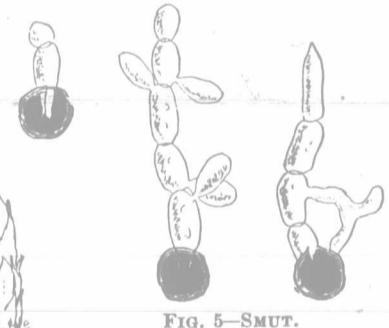


FIG. 5—SMUT.



FIG. 4—SMUT.

(See fig. 4.) The spores have no bad odor and are exceedingly minute, as shown in the cuts illustrating the relative sizes of bunt and smut spores.



FIG. 5—SMUT.

When they reach favorable conditions germination takes place and a somewhat different form of structure results than that in bunt. Here, too, we have a series of generations termed *primary, secondary and tertiary sporidia or sporules*. (See fig. 3, A, B, C) The last gives rise to the mycelium, which reaches the young plant, and a course is followed much the same as referred to when describing the growth of bunt in the affected plant.

Investigation indicates that the trouble in plants attacked comes from the ground and travels upwards; that the results of the attack manifest themselves in the head and especially in the grain; that seed, dusty from smut, sown results in much of the grain being smutty.

With such facts before us, we are in a position to suggest some remedies:—

REMEDIES—1. Sow clean seed.

2. Steep seed five minutes in a solution of copper sulphate (1 lb. to 1 gallon of water); constantly stir so as to wet the grain evenly, then spread on a floor to dry; or, add some land plaster or slacked lime and mix until dry. One gallon is about enough for four bushels. Some prefer using a weaker solution and allowing longer time to steep. The strength then is 1 lb. copper sulphate to 4 gallons water, and let steep 24 hours.

3. One pound caustic potash in 6 gallons water. Let seed soak a day; or, take 40 lbs. hardwood ashes to 10 gallons water. Let this stand a day, stirring from time to time. The water poured off will be a solution of about the same strength as the preceding.

4. Brine strong enough to float an egg does very well if the seed is kept in it for several hours with occasional stirring.

5. It has been found that immersing the seed in hot water (135° F.) for five minutes destroys any smut spores without injury to the grain. A temperature 5° above or below this fails in its results.

Note:—By keeping the seed in a sack it may be readily dipped in and out of any of the solutions recommended.

Ustilago Maydis—CORN SMUT.

In this case the smut is not so local as in the preceding. The affected parts are not confined to the ear alone, but sometimes found elsewhere. The spores form inside of the mycelium threads, and thus differ widely from those of the preceding types considered. When the spores germinate they give rise to a sort of tube-like structure, in which several cross partitions are formed, and the tube divides into several cells. (See fig. 6, C.) At the tip of these sporidia form which germinate singly, and produce mycelial threads that may penetrate the tissues of the corn plant at its most tender point (the lowest joint of the stem) when the plant is young.

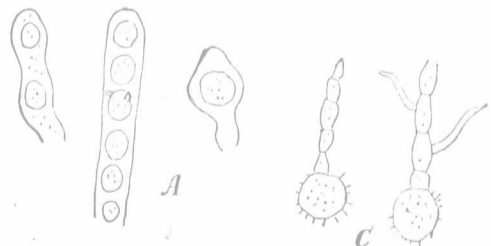


FIG. 6—CORN SMUT.

During the growing period of the fungus, up to the time when spore formation takes place, it consists only of mycelium, which necessarily begins its growth near the surface of the ground, since it enters when the corn is very young. As the plant increases the fungus grows upward to the place where it forms spores. The fruiting time of the corn marks also the period, when spores are usually developed upon the young kernels.

About this time the mycelial threads branch where spores are to be formed. The tips of the branching threads swell and granules appear in the contents. These finally develop into spores (see cut 6, A), which are thus imbedded in the substance within the threads. The cell walls become gelatinous as spore formation proceeds, and this gives a slimy character to the mass of smut, but in the course of time further changes

take place, and very little remains but the dry, dusty round spores represented in the cut B.

It is generally admitted now that smutty corn should not be fed to cattle, as its effects are highly injurious, acting upon the animals much the same as ergot of rye does. Passing through the animal system does not destroy the germinating power of smut spores, consequently the spores in manure are in a condition to spread the trouble.

REMEDIES—1. As soon as observed pull it and destroy it. It is not sufficient to pick off the affected part and throw it upon the ground, but utterly destroy it by fire or otherwise.

2. Sow clean seed.
3. Dip seed in a solution of copper sulphate. (See remedy for smut in wheat.)

4. Treating seed with hot water (132° and 135° F.) five minutes is likely to be successful with corn as well as wheat.

Insecticides.

By Prof. A. J. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College.

(Continued from September issue.)

Last summer, 1889, the mills in Toronto, Canada, became infested with an imported moth, the Mediterranean moth, *Ephestia Kühniella*. The mills were fairly overrun with the pests, which brought no slight consternation to the mill owners of the Dominion. It is more than probable that, if they had known the virtues of bi-sulphide of carbon in such warfare, or had known of the experience of the Michigan miller already referred to, they might have been less nervous. Of course, in the constant warmth of a mill or house, the transformation of insects become less marked in their periodicity. Instead of the larva appearing in one certain month or season, the pupa in another and the adult in a third, as we find them outside, we may find the imago and the mature, in fact all stages of the insect at the same time, and all at any time. Therefore, as there may be eggs and pupae at any time in house or mill insects, and as very likely, these are proof against the carbon, it may be necessary to treat the insects at two different times, separated by three or four weeks. Yet I can but feel with the gentleman already referred to, that by thoroughness even this new comer from Europe may be overcome by use of this insecticide. If all insects that work in our houses can be destroyed by use of this insecticide, as seems probable, and if it can be used without danger, then surely this is to become one of the most valuable of all our insecticides.

KEROSENE OINTMENT.

This is made by simply mixing kerosene and lard, or, better, kerosene and sulphur. I know of nothing so good to rid the poultry of lice. It should be kept in a closed can in the poultry house, and in summer the roost poles should often be rubbed with the ointment. An old rubber or leather glove makes this an easy and not unpleasant task. After the poultry are on the roost, some of this ointment should be placed under the wings, about the breast and legs, once in four or five weeks in the late summer. If, in addition to this, we frequently spray the house and yard, when the fowls are out, with diluted crude carbolic acid, and whitewash the house once a year, we shall not only have a neat house but healthy birds, if the other requisites are provided. Chickens ought to be a very profitable adjunct to every farm, and will be if the above suggestions be carried out, and the birds well fed and housed.

CYANOGEN.

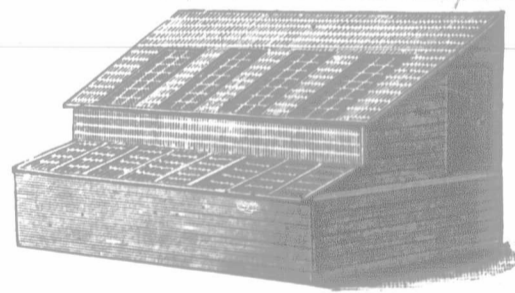
Every collector of insects knows what a cyanide bottle is. Such a bottle has in its bottom a

lump of cyanide of potassium about the size of a hickory nut, which is covered with plaster of Paris. The bottle if kept tightly corked will be full of the cyanogen fumes, and any insect put into it will die almost immediately. If we place a small piece of cyanide of potassium in a tin dish and pour on a little dilute sulphuric acid, the deadly cyanogen gas is speedily formed or liberated, and if confined with insects or any other life, it brings quick death. Years ago our college museum, of which I am curator, was in the old College Hall, and the specimens in not over tight cases. Often the various museum pests would attack the specimens. I would liberate the cyanogen as explained above, and frequently the escaping gas would even kill the flies and other insects on the windows, outside the cases. Of course with so deadly a gas great care must be exercised in its use. In California they are destroying the terrible scale insects that attack the orange trees by covering the tree with an air-tight tent, and using the cyanide of potassium and sulphuric acid as described above. Although this is some trouble and expense, one who has had experience with this terribly noxious gas can readily believe in its effectiveness. The only caution to be observed in this case is to pay most earnest heed and not breathe the gas. It is so virulently poisonous, and so speedy in its action, that no risk should be taken. But if confined there is no insect that can endure this noxious substance. Even the cyanide of potassium is exceedingly poisonous and must be handled with exceeding care.

A Two-Story Poultry House.

We have had several inquiries regarding plans for a poultry house. The following was sent us by Mr. James Anderson, Guelph, Ont. :—

This house is 16x30 feet, and the lower part may be underground if preferred. The upper story is 12x30 feet. The basement part is 7 feet high. The upper is 9 feet high at the rear and 3 in front. There is a three-foot passage-way in both upper and lower parts. There are two tiers of nests in basement next to walks, with



A TWO-STORY POULTRY HOUSE.

roosts over nests. Nest boxes with trap-doors on side next to walk and opposite side also. When setting, open door next to walk and close one into pen, to prevent hens laying in nests. Both upper and lower stories divide into four pens. Upper and lower rooms may both be connected, or nests and roosts placed in upper part and used separately. Trap-door with stairs to basement near entrance to building. Water in basement seldom freezes.

The material necessary is: Seventeen posts, 6x6x7, \$3.50; hemlock plank, 1,400 feet, \$7.00; 3 sills, 6x6x30; 2 sills, 6x6x16; 11 floor timbers, 2x6x12; 10 rafters, 2x6x14; 325 feet of 2x4 scantling; the whole costing \$8.00. Also, 2,000 feet of boards, costing \$13.00; 700 feet half inch and three-inch, for partitions, \$4.90; tarred paper, \$5.00; nails, \$7.60; 4 windows, 3x6, \$6.00; 8 windows, 3x4, \$10.00; excavating for basement, \$15.00; labor, \$30.00; 1,000 shingles, \$5.00; total, \$115. If clap boarded and painted, \$15.00 extra.

If any of our readers have the plan of a smaller and cheaper poultry house, we would be pleased to receive it.

Family Circle.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO

William Field, Esq.,

Editor and Proprietor of Farmer's Advocate.

JANE H. FERGUSON.

The ADVOCATE! the ADVOCATE! What would we do without it?
It posts us up on everything and tells us all about it;
It tells us how to keep our farms so very neat and nice,
And how to kill the vermin out—the rats, gophers and mice;
It shows us how to grow the trees to beautify our homes,
So we will none so pretty see wherever we may roam;
And how to make our pastures—so soft, so sweet, so green—
Such grass, such cows, such sheep, such pigs, can nowhere else be seen.
It tells us how to feed our stock, to make them sleek and fat,
And how to grow our turnips to make them look like that;
And how to grow such pretty pigs, with cheeks so plump and white,
With wee short legs, and long soft ears, and tails curled up so tight.
He tells us how to grow our sheep, that wool so fine and long,
So when 'tis woven into cloth it will be warm and strong.
He, too, upholds the dignity of our Canadian hen,
And coaxes her to cackle on until next spring, and then
A trade with England will be fixed and cease to be a joke,
For hens and eggs, and roosters, too, can scorn the foreign yolk.
Then Home Department softly comes and tells our wives and girls
The best that goes to make up life apart from dress and curls;
And how to make the puddings nice for tired and hungry men,
And how to manage so to make five dollars do for ten,
And how to make and mend their clothes, and fashion bonnets new,
The readers of the ADVOCATE can these and much more do.
But Minnie May has never space to tell you all she wants,
To satisfy the appetites of sisters, cousins aunts.
Good Uncle Tom is always up with something for the boys:
Puzzles, games, characters or such to make more fun and noise.
The ADVOCATE! the ADVOCATE! We could not do without it,
For it posts us up on everything, and tells us all about it.

A method of making white fluffy balls from milkweed pods and thistle blossoms is described by the *Decorator and Furnisher* as follows: Open the milkweed pod carefully, remove the silken filaments, and shaking off the seeds which are attached, dip the little bunches of filaments that are abstracted, in water to prevent their flying away, and when all from a pod are abstracted, gather them up as charily as possible, tie in small bunches, and then tie closely to a wire stem. The result is a fluffy ball, softer than down and more lustrous than silk floss. Thistle balls are made by stripping the stem of the tough green bark and, with a pen-knife, removing the sepals or scales of the calyx, leaving the filament attached to the cup of the calyx; the purple, threadlike-petals are then pulled out, and the limp stem, to which adheres a white tassel, hung where it can be dried by the wind—the white tassel hardening in drying and becoming a soft, white, fluffy ball. These balls of thistle and milkweed, intermingled with dried grasses and cat-tails, serve to make very beautiful bouquets for winter decoration.

'CINDY'S DISCOVERY.

"Now be good chilluns, while I'm gone, an' doan' let dat kittle of hominy squorch," said Mammy Kershaw. "An' be sho you feed de pig, an' sloop de cow, an' wen de sun gits roun' to de noon mark on de flo', you tote a bucket ob water to dat air mule, 'case Brudder Johnsing gwine leabe him heah till to-morrer mornin'. An' if you all be good chilluns, and doan' do no misshif, Santa Claus gwine bring you sumping nice for Christmas to-morrer."

Having wrapped her stout form in a woollen shawl, mammy set out for Squire Beam's big homestead, where she was to help prepare the Christmas feast. For mammy was an unrivalled cook, and there were pies and cakes to bake, chickens and turkeys to pick and prepare for the oven, the knives and forks to polish, the best china to wash, the silver to scour, and a dozen other duties to perform.

"And how are you getting along, Mammy?" asked the Squire's wife, kindly, as the woman made her appearance in the kitchen.

"Mighty p'orly, thanky mom," returned Mammy Kershaw. "'Pears like I aint had nuffin but trouble, fur a-massy knows how long."

"You never found the fifty dollars you had saved up to finish paying for your cabin?"

"No, honey, we nebber foun' it, an' I doan' reckon we ebber will. You see my ole man, he tuck keer ob de money, an' wen he tuck sick sud-dint wid de winter feber, he went right out ob his head, an' wasn't at his se'f no mo' long enough to tell what he done wid dat air fifty dollars."

"Hit was all in one bill, jess like he drawed it out ob de bank, fur to take ober to ole man Pettibone. An' wedder he hid it away, to keep it safe, or wedder he done los' it out'n his pocket, is what I ain' nebber foun' out—an' doan' nebber 'spec' to fine out, now. But hit's gone, an' ole man Pettibone he say if dat air money aint paid ober by New Yeah's Day, he's a-gwineter take de cabin back, an' we kin jess sack up an' go. An' what's a-gwineter 'come ob us' massy ony knows."

"An' now whut shill I pitch into, Miss Sary, honey?"

Meantime the children had watched their mother's departure with sparkling eyes. They foresaw great fun while she was gone.

"Whut you tink I'm a-gwineter do, Tobe?" asked 'Cindy. 'Cindy was fourteen years old—the eldest of the flock, and as full of mischief as an egg of meat."

"Dunno," answered Tobe. "Slop de cow?"

"Shucks!" retorted 'Cindy. "I'm a-gwineter ransack dis yer cabin foh dem Christmas gifs whut mammy tote about. Needn't tink she kin fool me 'bout Santa Claus! Mammy's done hid 'em away her own se'f, an' I'm a-gwine to find 'em, dat's what."

"Cricky!" cried Tobe, while little Dora, or Do, as they called her, clapped her hands with delight.

"Le's me an' you hunt in de big chist, Tobe, while 'Cindy's a-peekin' in de bewry drawers," she suggested. Accordingly, the "big chist" was carefully opened and rifled. Papers of dried sage, cat-nip, hound and spearmint were tumbled out on the floor. Mammy's green bandbox, containing her "Sunday bonnet," came out too.

Some rolls of wool, several pounds of cotton-batting, a long-boarded black silk apron, sundry unmed stockings, a pasteboard box, containing shoe-laces, hairpins, a red handkerchief and a pair of long, glass ear-drops, together with a few odds and ends of almost everything imaginable, were all the chest contained. No Christmas gifts lurked within its depths, and the disappointed searchers hurriedly replaced its contents.

"Has you found any'ing, 'Cindy?" asked Tobe, anxiously.

"No, I hasn't," responded 'Cindy, with emphasis. "But I know dey's somers, an' I'm a-gwine to find 'em, slo'."

"De hominy's a-squorchin'!" cried out little Do, and 'Cindy hastened to stir it with a long-handled spoon, after which she resumed her search. Under the bed, on top of the cupboard, behind the wood-box, and even in the pitch-dark six-by-four cellar, where mammy kept her winter hoard of potatoes and turnips, the children searched, eagerly but vainly. No hidden treasures were to be found.

"Whar kin we look next," asked 'Cindy, baffled but not defeated.

"I know now!" she added. "Mammy hides her money in de bed. Mebbe she done put 'em dar!"

Darting to the tall-posted cord-beadstead in such haste that the numerous little plaits on her kinky head stuck out like quills, 'Cindy hurriedly turned down the bed-covering, and thrust her hand cautiously between the feather bed and the straw tick.

Tobe and Do stood breathlessly awaiting the result.

"Hvah dey is! I feel 'em!" cried 'Cindy, excitedly, while the other two shouted in triumph. Eagerly but cautiously she drew forth the clean pillow-slip, tied with a calico string. By dint of using her teeth as well as her fingers, 'Cindy soon had the knot untied, and poured the contents of the pillow-slip on the bed.

"Oh! oh! oh! dis is my tin wagon an' hoss!"

screamed Tobe, overwhelmed with delight. "An' dis yer's my doll, an' dat's yours, Do," cried 'Cindy, appropriating the larger of the two dolls. They were exactly alike, except in size. Both had red cheeks, blue eyes, and china arms and legs. Both were in pink tarlatan dresses, with blue sashes and overskirts trimmed with cheap cotton lace.

"Here's sumping else," announced 'Cindy, ex-

ultantly. "A red sugar rooster, an' a sugar dog an' cat!"

"I'll hab de rooster!" proclaimed Tobe, grasping it.

"An' I'll hab de dog. You kin take de cat, Do,"

decided the elder sister. Soon all three were engrossed with their new treasures. Tobe tied a long string to his horse and wagon and amused himself drawing them up and down the floor, unmindful of the racket he made, and only pausing now and then to take a sly lick at the sugar rooster.

The two girls, meanwhile, played happily with their dolls, and finally went to work to see if the pink tarlatan dresses could be "took off an' put on agin."

The hominy scorched, the pig squealed, and the cow lowed in vain for her slop. The sun had long since passed the noon-mark on the yellow-pine floor, and still the mule had not received his bucket of water. The breakfast dishes stood unwashed on the table, the bed was unmade, the floor unswept.

The children took a lunch of bread and molasses when they became hungry, and continued their play until the gathering shades of twilight warned them that mammy would soon make her appearance.

"Hurray, now, an' le's put 'em all back whar we got 'em at," commanded 'Cindy, "so mammy won't know nuffin 'bout it. An' you go an' sloop dat cow, Tobe, an' Do kin he'p you feed de pig, an' tote a bucket ob water to de mule, whiles I redd' up an' wash dem dishes."

She skurried briskly around, hastily washed and wiped the dishes, spread the bed smoothly, and had just finished sweeping the floor and stood the broom on its head in the corner, when the two other children reappeared, followed by their mother.

"Dar now, see whut Mis' Beam done gimme fur a Christmas dinner," said mammy, holding up a fine, plump goose, already picked and dressed. "Hab you all ben good chilluns now? 'Case if you aint, I sba'n't cook it fur a week."

"We ben good, mammy, we all ben as good as pie!"

They fell to examining the wonderful goose by pinching, poking, and fingering it all over, with fingers still sticky with molasses.

"Hab you slooped de cow, an' fed de pig, an' wattered dat air mule?" demanded mammy.

"Yes'um! Yes'um! An' we on'y squorched de hominy jess a leetle mite."

Mammy, having expected nothing better, forbore to find fault about the hominy; and, being tired with her day's work, she was glad to get her "chores done up," and betake herself to bed; first, however, cautiously removing the pillow-slip and its secret treasures, without opening it, while the children were eating their supper.

Mammy was up bright and early on Christmas morning. "I'll jes' stuff dese yer Christmas gifs, wot deir Ant 'Lizer sent 'em, into deir stockin's," she said to herself, carefully untying the calico string from around the pillow-slip, and pouring its contents into her lap.

"Hi! whut—whut's de matter ob 'em?" she gasped, staring with astonishment at the woful sight that met her gaze.

Two wheels were gone from the tin wagon, and the horse was "mashed flat as a pancake." Tobe had accidentally stepped on it in one of his trips across the room.

The dolls were in no better condition. One had lost an arm and the other a leg, while their pink tarlatan dresses were torn and crumpled, and smeared hear and there with molasses.

The sugar rooster was headless, the cat was half melted, and the dog was a forlorn-looking object that would never stand on all-fours again. 'Cindy had yielded to the temptation to bite off his legs, in spite of future consequences.

Mammy stared in dumb amazement for a moment, her eyes rolling at the mysterious change in the contents of the pillow-slip. But the truth soon dawned upon her mind.

"Dem riperates has found wher' I hid 'em at," she reflected. "An' couldn' wair fur Christmas, to go yankin' 'em about!"

Something else besides the soiled and broken toys soon caught mammy's eye, however—something on which she pounced greedily.

"Wher' in de lan' ob Canaan dis yeah come from?" she cried, unfolding the crumpled object on which her attention was riveted.

"Bless me, if I doan' b'lebe dat limb 'Cindy kin tell somep'ing about it!" she exclaimed. Hurrying to the bed, she shook 'Cindy roughly by the shoulder.

"You tell wher' dis yeah come from, if you want a bite ob dat air roast goose!" she commanded, showing the crumpled object. "Hit was in dat pillerslip, long wid dem Christmas gifs y'all done broked up a'ready!"

'Cindy rubbed her eyes and stared.

"I dunno," she answered, sleepily and sulkily.

Mammy again seized her by the shoulder, and gave her a still more vigorous shake than before.

"You!" yelled 'Cindy. "I'll tell I'll tell! I—I done foun' it—in de toe ob pappy's boot, down suller!" she confessed.

Mammy released her, smilingly broadly. "Does yer know whut 'tis, 'Cindy?" she inquired.

"Hit's a pictur'," returned 'Cindy. "Tobe wanted to cut a man out ob it, but I wouldn' leabe him."

"Lan' o' goodness! Hit's better'n a pictur'," 'Cindy. Hit's dat air fifty-dollah bill I hunted fur so long. An' now I kin pay ole man Pettibone an' he can't turn us out ob de cabin!"

"Goody!" shouted 'Cindy. "An' will yo' cook dat air goose fo' dinmah, mammy?"

"Co'se I will. I'll mix de stuffin', an' git it in a-roastin' de berry fus' ting after breakfas'."

Mammy was mindful of the bad behavior of the children the day before, but she was too much overjoyed at the discovery that they had made, to visit upon them the punishment they deserved.
 "But doan' ye nobber go ransackin' my tings agin," she commanded, severely.
 They promised faithfully, and I think they kept their promise.
 —Helen Whitney Clark in *Youths' Companion*.

Minnie May's Dep't.

On the Fence.

Two women leaned over the backyard fence. (The same old fence) as the sun went down. While each told the other, in confidence, the scandals she'd gathered around the town. For women must gossip, or they can't sleep. They think that secrets weren't made to keep; So they lean on the fence in the gloaming.
 Two women sat out on the front-door stoop, In the evening glow, as the sun went down. They told how their children had skipped the croup, And they sneered at the minister's wife's new gown.
 For women delight in a friendly chat, Without it their lives would be stale and flat; So they sit on the stoop in the gloaming.
 Two husbands came home from the base-ball game (From the office, they said,) as the sun went down. Both ready and eager to hear the same Sweet scandals their wives had hunted down.
 For men, though they work, love gossip too,— And that's why their wives seek something new; As they meet and talk in the gloaming.

MY DEAR NIECES.—Another milestone in the journey of life has been passed and another year added to our life, but let us see that the years do not go by unnoticed or unobserved by us. As some writer says:

"Time rolls on, well, let it roll,
 Sure none of us much cares,
 So long as we don't let it
 Roll past us unawares."

And as we see the years roll on one by one the reflection that they have not been lived in vain should be a comfort to every woman. If we have tried to do our duty in this world, to all that has been entrusted to our care, we need not regret that

"Another year, its turmoil and its strife,
 Is taken from eternity and added to our life."

No doubt my nieces have a bright satisfactory past to look back to; but to others it has not been so bright. Sickness has harassed them and perhaps pecuniary losses, and bright, laughing faces have been called home, leaving aching hearts and tear-stained faces to greet this holiday season. Our sympathies go out to those so afflicted, and we should be more than grateful to the Giver of all Good for the mercies we are enjoying. The New Year lies before us like a great white sheet, upon which our thoughts, words and works will be daily recorded. Let us take care there be no erasures or blots which cannot be wholly obliterated. So we should keep careful guard upon all our actions to avoid this. No one can do just the right thing in the right place at all times; but much watching and praying can accomplish much. To my nieces, let me wish them all the brightness and joy that a well spent life brings. May the coming year be as sunny as the past, and to all I wish a very happy and prosperous New Year.

"God means us to be cheerful, God is love,
 Love of all things, around, beneath, above;
 God means us to be happy, hopeless gloom
 Is the perpetual shadow of the tomb.
 God does not tolerate unreasoning sadness,
 The lamp of life is fed with oil of gladness.
 Those who, self-mortified, His love deny,
 Give the all-loving source of love the lie.
 All nature lives to love; the law He gave,
 'Love one another,' rules in every sphere,
 Lives through all life, but ends not with the grave,
 His words the 'perfect just' and angels hear."
 MINNIE MAY.

Prize Essays.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best article upon "Entertaining", all letters to be in our office by the 18th January. Also, a prize of \$2.00, subject: "An Assortment of Winter Tea Dishes for a Farmer's Family, and How to Prepare." Essays to be in on this subject by the 15th February.

Fashion Notes.

She who is fond of the flutter of dainty ribbons upon her house dress, will find ample opportunity for their application upon tea-gowns and wrappers.

The high sleeve is so generally becoming, that its popularity continues unabated.

This is a season of boas; they are made of furs of every variety and in almost every color of dyed or plumes, and from natural feathers from wings, breasts and tails.

The woman with a long, graceful neck finds the boa very becoming, but she whose neck is short and plump can seldom wear a boa to advantage.

Velvontine is a new and very expensive variety of silk; it is thick and glossy, and especially suited for bridal gowns.

Diadem effects upon bonnets are very becoming to most faces, and are very fashionable.

Fashion has again declared in favor of large muffs.

Yellow is still fashionable for bonnets and hats. Very full and gracefully disposed turbans and hat crowns made of the same material as the costume are pretty and appropriate to the season.

Coral will be largely used for ornamentation this winter; and happy is she who can bring forth coral ornaments from among the disused trinkets of former years.

Black hemstitched handkerchiefs grow more and more popular both with ladies and gentlemen.

Amazon cloths in broken checks and plaids of rich, warm colors are in high favor.

Foot pleatings are again in favor for skirts of walking dresses.

Dancing gowns of black tulle are most artistically decorated with tufts of primroses, yellow feathers or jet or amber beads.

Black grenadines, with or without colored borders, are used for gowns of state for elderly women.

The "Commodore" cape is favored for women who travel by steamer.

A simple decoration for a plain cloth jacket is made with wide gros grain ribbon sewed flatly around the neck and cascaded down each front edge.

Vests are still in favor, and are made up of any contrasting color to the dress.

A pretty shoe and hose bag can be made thus: Procure one yard of sateen, cut off eight inches deep, run the selvages of both pieces to form two bags; draw the short piece over the end of the long piece, gather it closely and finish it with a big button; run four stitchings down the short piece and trim the edge with lace. This lower part is for stockings, the long part for shoes. Finish the top with a running string.

Feathers will be much used on hats and bonnets this winter. Some lovely shades of brown and heliotrope are made up into dainty chapeaux. A seal brown bonnet has an outspread gold butterfly on the crown and a tuft of brown and heliotrope tips ornament the top, but they are set much flatter than last season, and the effect is neat. Another of green velvet, with bows and loops of the same. A dark red bird ornaments the top and nestles so cosily amongst the bows. A narrow bias band of the velvet pins under the chin.

Very few broad ties are seen on bonnets. All prefer the bridle or narrow strap.

There are many bright colors to be seen this season, especially on bonnets. As many as three colors are to be seen adorning one chapeau. Many scarlet bonnets and toques are seen, and cannot fail to be becoming to almost any face.

Long boas are stylish and comfortable looking, just covering enough of the chin and cheek to take off the chilly look it assumes on a very cold day.

Veils are worn as much as ever to keep the bangs tidy, more than for any protection to the complexion.

The fashion of mingling to materials in dresses again prevails.

Recipes.

CRULLERS.

One cup of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two eggs beaten into the sugar and butter, three teaspoonsful of baking powder mixed with a cup of flour, drop in small pieces into boiling lard, and fry a nice brown, sift sugar over while warm.

SHORTBREAD.

Beat one pound of butter to a cream, and add by degrees one quarter of a pound of sugar and two pounds of flour, work this dough until smooth, and divide into six pieces, roll each piece square and pinch up the edges; prick it well with a fork, and ornament the surface with candied lemon peel. Bake in a slow oven for twenty-five minutes.

CREAM COOKIES.

To one cup of sour cream add one level teaspoon of soda, one and one-half cups of sugar, one egg, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt and any flavoring you prefer; flour enough to make a stiff dough; roll thin, cut in small round cakes and bake in a quick oven.

TO COOK SPARROWS.

Pick clean, draw and cut off the heads but not the feet; wash and dry; have as many large potatoes as you have birds, peel and cut off one end, scoop out the inside large enough to slip in a bird, let the feet stick out, put a little piece of butter on top and place the potatoes in a baking-pan; bake one hour.

BREAKFAST DISHES.

Rice waffles are made with three eggs, beaten separately; add to the yolks a teacup of boiled rice and a lump of butter; sift in one and one-half pints of flour; add a pint of sweet milk and a little salt, and, lastly, the whites of the eggs, well beaten. Bake in waffle irons.

RHODA TOAST.

Slice good bread about half an inch thick; dip each slice in hot water, and fry brown on a lustered griddle.

MUFFINS.

Take bread sponge and thin with warm water; add three eggs and a small piece of butter to one quart of sponge; set to rise, then put into muffin rings; rise again and bake. The hot biscuit is the grub that makes the butter fly.

APPLE DUMPLING.

Pare and core and slice thin some juicy sour apples; into one pint of flour rub four ounces of shortening and one teaspoonful of baking powder; having mixed this into a soft dough, with cold water, roll thin and line a pudding mould or basin; place the apples in, with sugar to taste, and a sprinkle of cinnamon; fold the paste over the top of the apples and boil or steam for three hours. Serve with sweet sauce,

in which a little lemon juice has been put. All boiled puddings can be made in the same way, substituting whatever fruit you prefer. Cranberries are nice, so are canned peaches.

SAUSAGE MEAT.

Mince four pounds of fresh pork, add a tablespoon of salt, one of black pepper and one of powdered sage; pack into a tin mould and steam three hours. When done set away to cool, and turn out of the shape; remove any lard that adheres to it. Serve with a pretty garnish of celery tops around.

SPONGE CAKE.

Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add one teacup of sugar, then the yolks; lastly, one teacup of flour. Put the ingredients together in the above order and bake in a slow oven.

CHOW CHOW.

We are indebted to Mrs. T. S. Ward, of Griswold, Man., for the two following receipts:—

Take two heads of cabbage, and a dozen large onions; chop the cabbage fine and slice the onions, steep both over night in brine; cook separately till done. Place together with water in which they have been cooked; add a teacup of sugar and a tablespoon of mixed spice, also vinegar to suit the taste. Place in a stone jar for use when required.

CITRON PRESERVES.

Citron preserves are much improved by using two lbs. of dried apricots to six medium citrons. Take a thick rind from the citrons; steam the citrons and stew the apricots till thoroughly cooked. Have sugar melted, and when your fruit is cooked pour into the syrup letting it boil a few minutes.

LEMON PATTIES.

These appetising little cakes are very easily made and are not at all expensive. The preparation with which they are filled will, if nicely made and stored in a cool place, keep good for several months, and it is always a convenient thing to keep on hand; it is prepared as follows: Put eight ounces of butter into an earthenware jar, with the well beaten yolks of eight fresh eggs, eight ounces of finely sifted white sugar, the strained juice of two fresh lemons and the grated rind of three. In grating the lemon-rind part of the pulp will adhere to the grater, and this must be removed by rubbing the grater afterwards with a tiny bit of stale bread, letting the crumbs, as far as possible, be added to the other ingredients. Set the jar in a saucepan of boiling water and stir the contents constantly with a small, wooden spoon until the preparation becomes perfectly smooth and about the thickness of good honey; then remove the jar from the water and set it in a cool place. When the patties are to be baked, line out some small, shallow patty-tins with rich pastry rolled out very thin, put a small quantity of the lemon paste into each and bake for ten or twelve minutes in a brisk oven. When quite cold, dust the top over very lightly with fine, white sugar and serve, tastefully arranged, on a lace dish-paper.

Percy, who had just come out of skirts, was one day strutting around in his first suit of jacket and trousers, when a lady remarked, "Hello! I guess some one has some new clothes." With crushing force came the reply, "Them ain't clothes—them's pants."

The Night After Christmas.

'Twas the night after Christmas,
And all over the house
Things were turned topsy-turvy,
To suit even a mouse.
Santa Claus had been gone
A whole night and a day,
And things never go right
When the landlord's away.

Mrs. Santa was mending
Mr. Santa Claus' hose.
For the climbing of roofs
Is very hard upon clothes.
The two little Santas
Were down on the floor
With one eye on their blocks
And one eye on the door.

Just then as they watched,
Very closely, the latch,
They heard a great noise
Overhead on the thatch.
A tramping and stamping
And rattle and clatter—
And the two little Santas
Knew just what was the matter.

Papa Santa was come,
And he sometimes forgot
And sought his own house
By the great chimney-pot.
If he ever can tell,
Till he lands down below,
What quarters he's in,
I'm sure I don't know.

First came a great shower
Of pop-corn and stuff,
Such things as are left
When we've all had enough.
Then a broken-necked doll,
A tin sldier or two,
Till the Santas set up
A great hullabaloo.

At last came St. Nick,
With a grunt and a sneeze,
For a chimney you know
Is a pretty tight squeeze.
And he shouted, "Hello!
Why I'm glad I'm in port,
For of candy and toys
I was running quite short."

Then he kissed his good wife
With a very loud smack,
And tossed the young Kris Kringles
Up on his back,
And pranced them and galloped them
Over the floor,
Till the house seemed in danger
Of tumbling o'er.

Next he threw off his cap
And his big furry coat,
That he wore when he travelled
To regions remote.
And perching the laddies up,
One on each knee,
He told them of all
He had happened to see.

"The strangest of all,"
Said he, after a while,
"And as good as 'twas strange,
Though it may make you smile.
The children are coming
To rival me now
And are giving, themselves;
Though I don't know just how."

"I came to a house
Full of children and noise,
There were rosy-cheeked girls
And curly-haired boys;
And I gave them all something
From out of my pack,
That I then had brim-full
On the top of my back."

"But you'd hardly believe
What I saw with these eyes,
They had piled on the platform
Cakes, apples and pies;
With mufflers and handkerchiefs,
Stockings and shoes—
And they weren't put there
For the children to use."

"But the boys and girls all,
With a hearty good-will,
Gave these nice things away
To the folks that are ill.
To the poor and the homeless,
With no roof overhead,
Very glad if they have
Just a morsel of bread."

"And I noticed quite well,
As I paused to look round,
The boys were the jolliest
Ever I found;
And the girls were all smiles,
And I knew right away
They had found out what keeps me
So happy and gay."

Then Santa Claus kissed
His sweet bairnies good-night,
Tucked them snug in their beds
And blew out the light;
But before they would sleep
They made Santa Claus say
That he'd take them along
On the next Christmas day.

So, young people, remember,
When Christmas comes round,
That getting and giving
Together be found;
And the reindeers may bring us,
When next they are due,
Santa Claus, Mrs. Santa—
And the young Santas too.

—J. W. WEDDELL.

Will You Favor Us.

To know more definitely the tastes and wishes of our readers, Minnie May and Uncle Tom, who have charge of the Home Magazine Department, will feel obliged to as many readers who will send us a written reply to the following questions:—

1. What particular feature in this department pleases you most?
2. What number of recent date gave you most pleasure and satisfaction?
3. Do you prefer the puzzles to a change for letters of anecdote, stories, etc.?
4. Is there any present department or feature you would prefer omitted?
5. Is there any special subject you would like to see touched upon, not included in its pages?

Any idea or suggestion will be thankfully received, and wherever possible adopted. Our space is very limited, consequently we wish our matter very good and pleasing to everybody. Be perfectly frank in writing, and criticise just as you feel. Your honest opinion is asked for.

Address, MINNIE MAY,
"Farmer's Advocate,"
Winnipeg, Man.

This and That.

Have a large bag with a hoop or wire in the top hung near your kitchen stove, as a receptacle for waste paper for kindling.

Wash potatoes and all vegetables with a cloth.

Have a bottle of carbolic acid and oil in your kitchen for burns. It gives instant relief.

Hang up the broom, or stand it on the handle.

When frying eggs, cover the frying pan with a tight cover, and the top of the eggs will cook to perfection with the steam.

The night rolls on until stopped by the break of day.

Milk of almonds is a good remedy for sunburn, and may be obtained at the druggist's.

Thorough, and frequent bathing, is the best means of keeping the complexion pure and clean.

When the hands are stained, use lemon juice and common salt. This will render the hands white and soft.

To prevent that shine on the face with which so many are annoyed, use a little camphor in the water you bathe your face in.

An ounce of lemon-juice in a pint of rose-water is good to bathe the face in.

I saw Jack Dayton, a rather simple-minded neighbor of mine, nailing up a box which I knew contained articles which he intended sending by express. So I ventured the suggestion to Jack to place the much-abused "This side up," etc., conspicuously on the cover. A few days after that I saw Jack. "Well, Jack," said I, "did your goods get there safely?" "Every one smashed," replied Jack, angrily. "Hang the express company!" "Did you put on 'This side up,' as I told you?" "Of course I did; and for fear they would not notice it on the cover, I put it on the bottom, too."

Uncle Tom's Department.

Ah, What?

The room was ablaze and the music was dying
In soft, lingering strains at the end of the dance.
When she lifted her flowers, half laughing, half
sighing,
And gave me right shyly a rose and a glance.

A tender blush rose like the heart of a cupid,
A glance like the opening of flowers in May;
But the rose had a thorn and my finger was crim-
soned,
And in the rose petals a little elf lay.

She saw the small wound with a small perturba-
tion,
With eyes softly pleading and lips half apart
She gave me her kerchief to bind up my finger—
Ah! what will she give me to bind up my heart?

—Frederic Langley in Judge.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—As I
hinted last month, I purpose making a change, for
a short time, at least, in Uncle Tom's Department.
Though the puzzles are first-class, very instruc-
tive, and interesting to some, no doubt, still I
hear from so small a number of my large family
of nephews and nieces. Perhaps all do not un-
derstand the puzzles, and others become dis-
couraged, because they miss a month, or fail in
some way, and so lose all hope of a prize. Now,
there will be an equal chance for everybody.
Instead of so many puzzles, I hope to have in-
teresting stories, written by all my girls and
boys. I hope every young reader of the
FARMER'S ADVOCATE will write a letter for
publication upon any subject you wish. As a
little guide, I would suggest:—

"A humorous tale of your own town or
neighborhood."

"Your favorite old home story—humorous or
pathetic."

"A local story of peculiar people in your
neighborhood."

"Housekeeping stories."

"Canadian stories."

"Early experiences in the Northwest."

PRIZES, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Two stories will be published each month,
and prizes given. 1st prize, \$1.50, and 2nd prize,
\$.50; story not to exceed one thousand words.
This competition is open to all the young readers
of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

All letters must be in our office by the 15th
of each month to insure publication; unlike the
puzzles, you will not have to wait for the
ADVOCATE before you write again. I hope now
to get some really good letters every month. Let
everyone try to do his best.

But rather than disappoint the puzzle-lovers
I shall insert the illustrated rebus, with two or
three very good puzzles, each month. Our space
being small we cannot do more than this. Prizes
for the best original puzzles for 1891: 1st, \$3;
2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1. For answers: 1st, \$2; 2nd,
\$.50; 3rd, 50 cents; 4th, 25 cents. With all
these inducements Uncle Tom hopes to hear from
every young person who reads this letter.

The lucky prize-winners for 1890, for puzzles,
were: 1st, Ed. A. Fairbrother, Copenhagen,
Ont.; 2nd, Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.;
3rd, Henry Reeve, Highland Creek, Ont.; 4th,
Miss Mattie Woodworth, Sackville, N. B.; 5th,
Amos Howkins, Louisville, Ont. For the most
and best answers to puzzles: 1st, Miss Elinor
Moore, London; 2nd, Henry Reeve; 3rd, Ed.
A. Fairbrother; 4th, Morley Boss, Athol, Cum-
berland Co., N. S.; 5th, Miss Dorothy Fox,
Delaware, and Miss Drusilla Fairbrother (being

equal); 6th, Amos Howkins. Uncle Tom wishes
every reader a Happy New Year. Wherever this
beautiful number goes it carries a warm hand-
clasp and a hearty greeting to the dear ones at
home, and we follow it in thought on its journey
over miles of land and sea, and watch the eager
faces of old and young that give it cordial wel-
come in happy homes. **UNCLE TOM.**

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

At school, our wise inspector said,
Girls must always come out ahead;
But if he'll read the prize list he'll find
That the girls are very much behind.

Now, girls, you know this shouldn't be,
And Uncle Tom, much grieved is he
That his nieces should forsake him so.
So wake up, girls, and at puzzling go.

You'll find it is such pleasant work
That never after will you shirk
This total sparkling puzzle column
For last romantic, senseless volume.
L. A. BOSS.

2-CHARADE.

Now, cease that foolish TOTAL.
It will not do you know
To be so very FIRST as that;
I wonder you do so.
You know if you are ONE TWO youth
You will be ONE TWO THREE.
Then settle down, dear cousins,
And be sensible, and like me.
ADA ARMAND.

3-ANAGRAM.

You'll find me at home in the evening,
Though I travel upon the seas;
I ship on board every vessel,
I journey wherever I please;
I shall never visit a nation,
Or humble myself to a king;
I'll tell you why at my leisure,
When I've nothing else to sing.

I've visited Turkey, in Europe,
My home is in England and Wales;
I've spent some days with the princes;
And I can tell you many queer tales,
They say that I dote on the ladies,
And with them I'm always in love;
But never, no never, in fashion,
Though always in heaven above.
FAIR BROTHER.

4-ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



5-ACROSTIC.

- 1—A hood.
- 2—A marriage song.
- 3—Set free.
- 4—Foolish.
- 5—The palace of an Eastern Prince.
- 6—A child's toy.
- 7—To diminish.
- 8—Unmusical.
- 9—A projector.
- 10—A rare ore of copper.
- 11—A term applied to a class of marine animals.
- 12—A stick three feet long.
- Primals—A time honored festival.
- Finals—Where we like to spend it.

HENRY REEVE.

Answers to December Puzzles.

- 1—CABALA
- 2—Recapitulation.
- 3—"Since we cannot get what we like, let us like what we can get."
- 4—Undertake.
- 5—Because it is between two eyes.
- 6—Penitentiary
- 7—Splash, Plash, Lash, Ash.
- 8—Fire.
- 9—Impurity.
- 10—Cry, H:m, Sad, Sit—Christmas Day.
- 11—Wholesome.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE No. 12

Highland Creek, 11/17/90.
DEAR FRIENDS.—Another year has almost gone,
and, as cousin Ada says, "we are a happy band."
Uncle Tom's prizes, for which we have been toiling,
he will soon pay down. Then those who have toiled
with the most vim will achieve the triumph. We
all know that cousins Fair Brother's and Miss
Ada's riddles are grand, and would reflect credit
in any puzzle paper printed in America. Let me

say to those who have worked with a will, and do
not win, do not stop, but work with a great deal
more energy, and success will attend thy efforts,
and let us hope that none of the prize-winners will
desert the department. Let all new comers take
excelsior for a motto, and say we will not turn back
till we win a prize. But if we get no prize the
delight we have in solving the puzzle and the
knowledge gained, more than recompenses us. In
conclusion, let me extend a cordial invitation to all
my cousins to come and have turkey or goose with
me at Christmas. I promise you a royal welcome,
and with a view of getting better acquainted, I
would like very much to open up a correspondence
with any of my cousins. Wishing you a Happy
Christmas and pleasant New Year.

I am truly, your Cousin,
HENRY REEVE.

**Names of those who have Sent Cor-
rect Answers to Dec. Puzzles.**

Dorothy Fox, Drusilla A. Fairbrother, Henry
Reeve, Ed. A. Fairbrother, Elinor Moore, Lizzie
Spencer, Henry Willson, I. Irvine Devitt, Isaac L.
Yerex, George Hagle, A. Howkins, Clara Rillance,
Morley T. Boss.

The Happiest Boy.

Who is the happiest boy you know? Who
has the best time? Is it the one who last winter
had the biggest toboggan, or who now has the
most marbles, or wears the best clothes? Let's
see.

Once there was a king who had a little boy
whom he loved. He gave him beautiful rooms
to live in, and pictures and toys and books. He
gave him a pony to ride, and a row boat on a
lake, and servants. He provided teachers who
were to give him knowledge that would make
him good and great.

But for all this the young prince was not
happy. He wore a frown wherever he went, and
was always wishing for something he did not
have.

At length, one day, a magician came to court.
He saw the boy, and said to the king: "I can
make your son happy. But you must pay me
my own price for telling you the secret."

"Well," said the king, "what you ask I will
give."

So the magician took the boy into a private
room. He wrote something with a white sub-
stance on a piece of paper. Next he gave the
boy a lighted candle and told him to hold it
under the paper, and then see what he could
read. Then he went away and asked no price
at all. The boy did as he had been told, and
the white letters turned into a beautiful blue.
They formed these words: "Do a kindness to
some one every day!"

The prince made use of the secret and became
the happiest boy in the kingdom.

Some men manage to get out of a dilemma by
drinking both horns.

Amy: There's a hole in your stocking as big
as a dollar. Mabel: A gold dollar or a silver
dollar? Amy: No, a paper dollar.

"You may say what you will, but Bismarck
is the greatest man of this century." "Hu-h!
Don't speak so loud. The mayor's sitting at the
next table and you may hurt his feelings."

Wickwire: Mudge is not so hopelessly lazy as
you think. There is considerable go about him.
Yabsley: Yes; that's so. Lots of people have
to go about him, because he is too lazy to get
out of the way.

Habits of self-possession and self-control ac-
quired early in life, are the best foundations for
the formation of gentlemanly manners. If you
unite with this the constant intercourse with
ladies and gentlemen of refinement and educa-
tion, you will add to the dignity of self-command
the polished ease of polite society.

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—AT THE—

Fair Grounds, Brantford, on February 18th, 1891,

When they will offer a fine selection, consisting of

15 Young Bulls and 20 Cows and Heifers.

For catalogue, address

JOHN HOPE, Mgr.,

BOW PARK, BRANTFORD.



IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

—OF—
26-Head of Shorthorn Cattle--26

—ON—
 March 4th, 1891, at Sylvan Lodge,

4 1/4 miles southwest of Parkhill Station, G. T. R., consisting of bull calves, cows and heifers. The cows are the get of the renowned stock and prize bull Prince Albert. They are in calf to the equally well-known bull Imp. Warrior. The heifers are sired by Warrior, and are in calf to the superb young bull Nonpareil Chief. They are as well bred as the best, and we are confident they are the best lot, individually, offered at public sale in Canada for a number of years.

TERMS:—Twelve months' credit. Teams will meet trains the morning of and evening before sale at Parkhill. Catalogues sent on application after Feb. 1st. Sale will be held under cover if weather is stormy.

R. & S. NICHOLSON,

301-b-OM SYLVAN P. O., ONT.

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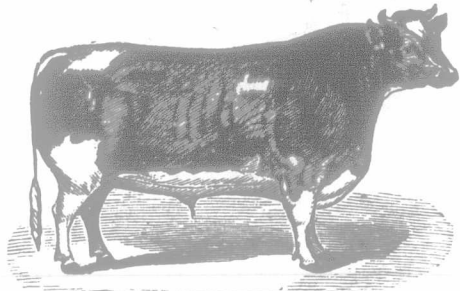
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OUR SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS

FOR 1891

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.

A SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE.



We have bought, to be given as a special subscription prize, a very promising young Holstein Bull of the famous Aaggie family. His dam is a very fine cow, and an extra heavy milker. The following is his pedigree:—Sir Ollard of Aaggie, thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, bred by R. Howes Crump, the Waldrons Stock Farm, Masonville, near London, Ont. Calved January 10th, 1890. Sire Sir Archibald of Aaggie (H. F. H. B., Vol. I., No. 598). Grand Sire Sir James of Aaggie, H. H. B. 1425. Dam of Sir James of Aaggie is Bles, with a record of 64 lbs. of milk in a day on grass. Dam of Sir Archibald of Aaggie is Aaggie Ida (H. H. B. 2000), with a record of 75 lbs. of milk in one day, and 30 lbs. butter in one week. Dam of Sir Ollard of Aaggie is Imported Doralice 2nd (H. F. H. B. 204), who has a milk record of 49 lbs. in one day as a two-year-old, on grass alone. Sire of Doralice 2nd is Jakob 2nd, whose dam has a milk record of 32 1-2 lbs. in one day. Grand dam of Doralice 2nd has a milk record of 92 1-2 lbs. in one day. This grand young bull will be given as a subscription prize for 100 new names. We will ship the bull at any time, and allow the canvasser six months in which to send the names.

STOCK.

For 150 new names, a Shorthorn Bull (fit for service), bred by James Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

For 100 new names, an Ayrshire Bull (fit for service), bred by Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont.

A Heifer of any of the above breeds will be given for from 100 to 150 names, according to quality of animal.

For 35 new names we will give a pair (or single animal for 20) of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred from imported English stock by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

For 30 new names, a Shropshire Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., or Hon. Jno. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

For 30 new names we will give a Cotswold Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Mr. J. C. Snell, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

For 30 new names we will give a Leicester Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.

For 25 new names we will give a Berkshire Sow or Boar, 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., or by Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.

We will give as subscription prizes young animals, either male or female, of any of the following breeds:—Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways, Ayrshires, Jerseys, a bull or heifer (of fair quality), purely bred, for 100 new subscribers, accompanied by \$100. We can also supply home-bred or imported stock of any desired breed, age or quality. In all cases we will guarantee satisfaction as to the quality breeding, and value of the animal. We will give very liberal terms to agricultural and other societies, and farmers in new sections, special inducements in sheep and poultry. Write for particulars.

In sending subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names weekly, and the cash as frequently as convenient. Every canvasser will be held responsible for \$1.00 for each yearly subscriber he sends in. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-fourth the number of names required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired, and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names specified, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable. All watches and jewellery will be securely packed and sent, post-paid. The guns will be sent by express, safely packed, but not prepaid. The safe arrival of all prizes is guaranteed. Write for agent's outfit.

Address, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

For 10 new names we will give a pair, or for 5, a single bird, of any of the following breeds:—Light Brahmans, Dark Brahmans, Langshans, Black Red Games, any variety of Leg-horns, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Spanish, Bantams, Ducks, etc. Eggs will be given as prizes, when desired, from the yards of Wm. Hodgson, Brooklin, Ont.

For 12 new names we will give a registered Chester White Sow or Boar Pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, or a pair for 20 new names. A young Sow in pig or a young Boar (fit for service) will be sent for 40 new names. All our Chester prizes will be sent from the herds of Messrs. E. H. George, H. George & Sons, R. H. Harding, or D. Decourcey, all of whom advertise in our columns.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

For 110 new names a Bain Farm Truck, value \$75, manufactured by Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock, Ont.

For 65 new names a Patent Iron Frame Section Spring Tooth Cultivator, value \$38, manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford.

For 110 new names we will give a first-class wagon, value \$75, manufactured by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.

For 75 new names we will give one of the celebrated Westward Ho Sulky Plows, value \$40, manufactured by Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont.

For 125 new names we will give one of Haliday's Standard Wind Mills, value \$75, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.

For 140 new names we will give a Hay Loader, value \$75, manufactured by Matthew Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

For 100 new names we will give a large Straw Cutter with Carriers attached, value \$55, manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.

For 40 new names we will give a large Agricultural Furnace, value \$22, made by the Gowdy Manufacturing Co., Guelph.

For 65 new names we will give a new Fanning Mill, value \$35, manufactured by Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

We will give Reliable Guns for New Subscribers.

GUNS.

For 43 new subscribers we will send a Winchester Repeating Shot Gun. This is the newest and best shot gun made. The famous Winchester Arms Co., who make it, describe it as follows:—"This gun is made of the best rolled steel barrel, case hardened frame; the 12-inch gauge has a 30-inch barrel; the 10-inch gauge has a 32-inch barrel. This is a well-finished and beautiful gun. It will shoot six shots without reloading. It is one of the strongest, most durable and best shooting guns made, irrespective of price."

For 40 new names we will give a Breech-loading English Shot Gun of latest design and of good quality. Our guns are like our watches, made by a reliable firm.

RIFLES.

For 30 new names we will send a Winchester Repeating Rifle, either round or octagon barrel, of any of the following calibres.—22, 32, 38, 44. These are all first-class guns. They will be securely packed and shipped by express to the winner. If any prize winner prefers Marlin or Colt's Rifles instead of Winchester, we will send either on the same terms. Every gun is guaranteed satisfactory.

For 10 new names we will send an imported Breech-loading German Rifle.

RAMSDELL'S EXTRA SEAT.



For 4 new yearly subscribers we will express one of Ramsdell's Extra Seats. This seat is used only when a third person is to ride on one seat of the conveyance. It can then be taken from under the regular seat and put in position by the loop passing around and in under the cushion, entering the cushion on the back side. Pull it forward until the bend touches the back of cushion. It is then ready for use. It can be used on all conveyances that contain a cushion, such as buggies, carriages, carts, surries, sleighs and cutters. It does not cut the cushion, and has no extra attachments whatever. The seat is 8 inches wide on top, and 10 inches long, leaving about one foot of open space behind for hips and dress. All the space that is taken up in this seat is 11-4 inches. It sits firmly on the cushion when in use, and the same comfort is given the occupants as though there were only two on the seat. It is manufactured by the Ideal Manufacturing Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Retail Price, \$2.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

No. 1—For 6 new yearly subscribers we will give a nickel case, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch, a good, reliable time-keeper. Guaranteed for one year. This watch retails at \$5.

No. 2—For 10 new yearly subscribers we will give a solid coin silver, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch. Jewelled movement. Guaranteed for one year.

No. 3—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will send No. 2 in a hunting-case.

No. 4—For 20 new yearly subscribers we will give an open-face, screw bezel and back stem-wind and set watch, with genuine American movements. Guaranteed for 5 years.

No. 5—For 30 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a beautiful gold-filled case. Guaranteed for 15 years.

LADIES' WATCHES.

No. 6—For 10 new subscribers we will give a lady's solid silver, open face, stem wind and set watch. Movements jewelled. Guaranteed for one year.

No. 7—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will give a hunting case, the same as in No. 6.

No. 8—For 24 new yearly subscribers we give a solid silver hunting case stem-wind and set watch, with fine American jewelled movements, guaranteed for five years.

No. 9—For 34 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a filled gold case, guaranteed for 15 years. Our watches are all guaranteed by the makers. If any prove unsatisfactory they may be returned, and will be at once replaced by another.

OUR JEWELLED GOLD RINGS.

For 4 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with real stones and garnets.

For 6 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with pearls and garnets.

For 11 new names we will give a lady's 15k (yellow) gold ring set with six pearls and diamond, real stones.

For 6 new names we will give a gentleman's ring, nicely engraved by hand, design of Noah's ark and dove, 90 dwts.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

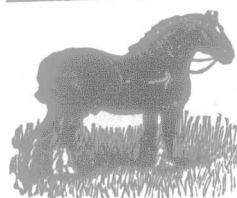
At a very low figure, a grand young Cleveland Bay Stallion.—W. C. BROWN, Cleveland Bay Stock Farm, Meadowvale, Ont. 297-g-OM

A. B. SCOTT & SON,
VANNECK, - - - ONTARIO,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

The get of McGregor, Belted Knight, Good Hope, etc. Colts and fillies, winners at all the large shows, for sale at moderate prices. 298-y-OM



CLYDESDALES & Shetland Ponies.

A. K. TEGART,
Importer and Breeder, offers for sale choice stallions and mares of the above breeds. Address **Tottenham, Ont.** 298-y-OM

IMPORTED -- CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with my last importation, all good, hard-shanked, heavy-boned colts, including prize-winners at several leading shows. I can sell a first-class horse as low as any importer in America. Do not buy till you see my stock. Also a few choice fillies, imported and Canadian bred. 297-g-OM

NEIL SMITH, Brampton, Ont.

ROSEDALE FARM
HIGHFIELD P. O.,
MALTON, - ONTARIO.

Jas. Gardhouse & Son
Importers & Breeders of Shire and Clyde Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM

ROBT. NESS, Woodside Farm

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SHETLANDS, AYRSHIRE CATTLE

The eleventh yearly importation consists of some of the best specimens of the several breeds. Clydesdales from such noted sires as McGregor (1487), Crown Royal (4315), Top Gallant (1850), Macfarlane (2988), Macbeth (3817), Sir Hildebrand (4054), Golden Guinea (3980), Old Times (579), Good Hope (1079), Knight of Snowden (2212). The stock is selected by myself with great care. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect.

The farm is situated 40 miles south-west of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, by C. A. R. Howick Station on the farm.

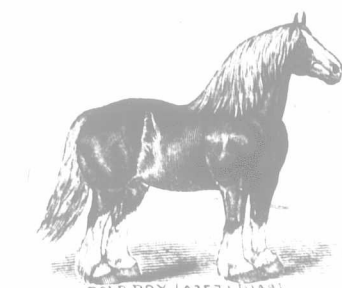
ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., Que.
Visitors always welcome. 291-y-OM

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.,

Breeders and Importers of

FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars. 277-y



Pure-Bred Registered Clydesdales & Jerseys

Bred from pure imported stock. Young stock for sale at farmers' prices. 293-y-OM

JOHN PULFER, Springvalley Farm, Brampton, Ont.

Imported and Canadian bred

CLYDESDALES.

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

PROUSE & WILLIAMSON,
297-y-OM Ingersoll, Ont.

PRIZE-WINNING Clydesdale Horses & Mares

FOR SALE CHEAP. TERMS LIBERAL.

We have on hand and for sale a superior lot of imported and home-bred Clydesdale Stallions and Mares. Several of them were prize-winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. Also a few choice SHETLANDS. Prices to suit the times.

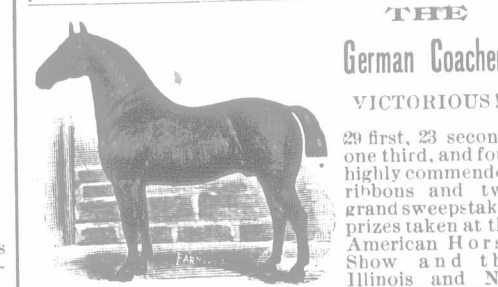
Address—**Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.** 300-d-OM

S. C. JOHNSTON,

—Letters and telegrams—
Manilla, Ont.,
(sixty miles from Toronto, on the Midland), importer of

REGISTERED CLYDESDALES.

The fifth annual importation consists of the get of the famous sires Lord Erskine, Top Gallant, Sir Michael S. Kelmorie. Stock all selected by myself, and for sale at the lowest living profits. 301-y-OM



this year by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by

LTMANN'S BROTHERS, WATSEK A, ILL.
Farm 80 miles south of Chicago. 300

—THE— SIRES OF CHAMPIONS.

STALLIONS:
William L., sire of Axtell, three-year-old, 2.12; Jay Bird, sire of Allexton, four-year-old, 2.13 1/2; Young Jim, Eagle Bird, Betterton, Etc.

TROTTERS FOR SALE.

"GEO. WILKES" SIMMONS,
PHENIX HOTEL,
Lexington, Ky. 300-f-OM

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A Jet Black, High Grade

PERCHERON STALLION

Rising three years old. Also Two Young Holstein Bulls. Apply to, 299-c-OM

JOHN PRINGLE, - Ayr, Ont.

ISLAND HOME



Stock Farm, H. C. Farnum, Importer and Breeder of Percheron & French Coach Horses. Offer a very large stud of horses to select from. I guarantee my stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address H. C. FARNUM, Grasse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich. 300-f-OM

PIONEER - STOCK - FARM.

THE LARGEST IMPORTERS & BREEDERS OF

Shire and Hackney Horses

IN AMERICA.

100 Head of Registered Horses on hand 100

Prices to suit the times. Long time given to responsible parties. Address—

W. E. Truman, Supt.,
300-f-OM BUSHNELL, ILL.

LA COMPAGNIE DU HARAS NATIONAL

30 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

40—STALLIONS NOW ON HAND—40

THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

Stable, Outremont near Montreal. Medavy breeding and sale farm, Perche, France. **SPLENDID PERCHERONS** (stallions and mares), French Coach Horses (Normans), all with first-class pedigrees. Our connections in France enable us to import cheaper than anyone else. For terms of sale and for our catalogue apply to the office.

HON. L. BEAUBIEN, President, Montreal, Canada.

BARON E. DE MANDAT GRANCEY, Vice-President, 5 Av. Friedland, Paris, France.

R. AUZIAS-TURENNE, Manager. 289-y

FOR SALE

12 head of Shorthorns, bulls and heifers; 20 Leicester and South-down Ram Lambs, and about 30 Berkshire Pigs. All bred with care. Send for prices

294-y-OM **EDWARD JEFFES, Bond Head, Ont.**

D. ALEXANDER,

Bridgen, Lambton Co., Ontario.

My Shorthorn herd now consists chiefly of Imp. Lady Violet Lustre and seven of her daughters, and two daughters of Imp. Beauty 15th, almost all sired by one bull, and of one character, thick, and fine quality. Can furnish a splendid young herd at reasonable prices. Trains twice daily. Station one mile. 294-y

JOHN MILLER & SONS

Brougham, Ont.

Extensive breeders and importers of **Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires.** Business established in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported, and home-bred animals. A visit, or correspondence solicited. 294-y



COLTS AND FILLIES,

By Dictator, sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and King Rene, out of superbly bred runners, by George Wilkes, Volunteer, Mambrino, Patchen, &c, for sale. Catalogue sent on application.

H. C. McDOWELL & SON,

301-c-OM Lexington, Ky.

TWO YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Fit for service season of 1891; eligible for registration in D. S. H. B.; of good milking strain. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

J. B. LANE & SONS,
Dorchester Station, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

—AND—

COTSWOLDS
FOR SALE.



My Shorthorns are well bred, good colors, and have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

JAMES GRAHAM,
290-v PORT PERRY, ONT.

ENGLISH PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK.

SHIRES, SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS, JERSEYS, AYRSHIRES, KERRIES, SHROPSHIRE, OXFORDS, HAMPSHIRE, DORSETS, LEICESTERS, LINCOLNS, BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice registered stock of the best strains and highest merit for sale at moderate prices. Foreign buyers assisted in purchase and shipment at one per cent. Stock purchased and shipped under experienced herdsman for two-and-a-half per cent. Special low freights. Highest references from foreign breeders. All importers should apply to—

E. GOODWIN PREECE,
296-j-OM Exporter and Live Stock Agent, SHREWSBURY, ENG.

SHORTHORN BULLS

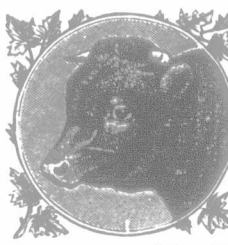
HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

Shropshire Sheep.

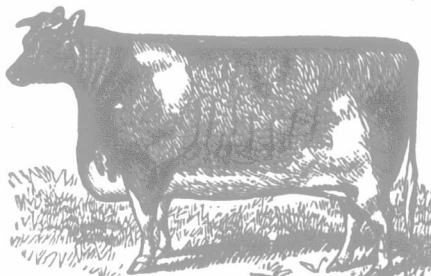
The imported 2-year-old Aberdeen Hero

And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.

SKOBE BROS.,
WHITE OAK, ONT.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.

New Catalogues for 1891 will be ready for delivery about February, 1891. Send for one.

My motto: "No business no harm."

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

SIMMONS & QUIRRE

IVAN, ONT.

Shorthorns, Berkshires.



Representatives of the Scotch families are MINA'S & STRATHALLAN'S. The sires in use are the Sweepstakes Silver Medal Bull

SIR CHRISTOPHER and RED KNIGHT, winner of 1st prize at Toronto and London in 1888; also, prize-winning Berkshires. 297-y-OM

SHORTHORN COWS, BULLS AND HEIFERS.

A few choice Berkshire Boars, fit for service; a number of grand young Boars, three months old, all sired by an imported Berkshire Boar, and out of imported and registered Sows. A few good Sows, in pig, about 8 or 9 months old. Prices reasonable.

H. J. DAVIS,

301-a-OM Box 290, Woodstock, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale.

Bulls and heifers, sired by Laird of Kinellar, of the Campbell-Buchan Lassie family, from which we have some fine show animals, several prize takers at the Provincial Show, 1889.

JAMES CRERAR,
294-y-OM SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses.

297-y-OM **WM. SHUNK,** Sherwood, Ont.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac" of the famous Aaggie tribe, heads the herd.

HUGH McCAUGHERTY & SON,
297-y-OM Walnut Hill Farm, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and heifers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades.—JNO. A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont., Richmond Hill Station. 291-y-OM

BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.

Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor,
285-y-OM ANCASTER P. O., ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIFORM HERD IN CANADA.

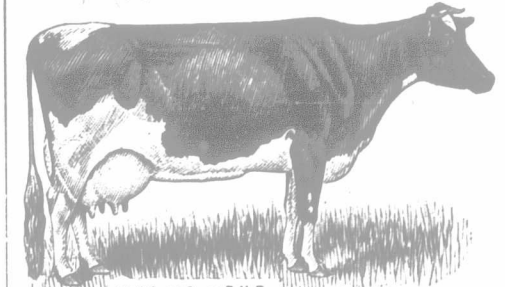


Telegraph and Post Office, New Dundee, Waterloo Co.; Petersburg Station on G. T. R. Send for our new catalogue.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO
294-y-OM

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



MINK 402, H.F.H.B.

This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.



All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

R. HOWES CRUMP, Masonville,
370-y-OM near London, Ontario, Canada.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

A. KENNEDY,
298-y-OM Woodbine Farm, Ayr, Ont.

A Sweeping Reduction

HIGH : CLASS : HOLSTEINS

During the next sixty days. A change in our business makes it necessary to reduce our very choice herd one-half before March. Come and examine the stock and prices. Railroad stations—Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T. R.

294-y-OM **H. & W. F. BOLLERT,** Cassel.

Jerseys for Sale

Of high breeding. Registered in the A.J.C.C.

FRESH YOUNG COWS AND CALVES

—ALSO—

An Excellent Five-year-old Bull,

Sired by Canada's John Bull, No. 8888,
300-b-OM **JOHN FENNEL,** Berlin, Ont.

Clair House Vineyards, Cooksville, Ont.

B. W. MURRAY,

—BREEDER OF—
THOROUGHBRED JERSEY CATTLE

—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
Pure Native Wine.
Write for prices. 298-y-OM

Riverside Farm.

PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

—AND—
ESSEX PIGS.

Prince of Oaklawn (Imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows. Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction. **J. H. SCARLETT,** Streetsville, Ont. 297-y-OM

CHOICE

Jerseys for Sale.

All ages and sex, of best milk and butter strains, St. Lambert blood prevailing. This herd has won sixteen medals (gold, silver and bronze), one hundred and forty prizes in money, several diplomas, many discretionary prizes, solid silver cup at Kellogg's New York sale for best prices on five head, silver tea set donated by FARMER'S ADVOCATE at London, 1889, for three best dairy cows of any breed

MRS. E. M. JONES,
Brockville, Ontario, Canada.
291-y-OM

HIGH-CLASS

GUERNSEY HEIFERS & CALVES

For Sale,

Mostly sharing the blood of the famous Presto (14 P.S.), and Juno (76 P.S.); imported 1883. Also Thoroughbred Shropshires, cheap.

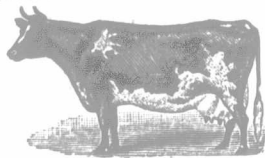
300-b-OM **J. J. C. ABBOTT,** Montreal, Can.

PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull ROB ROY (3971), which is at the head of the herd.

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

Imported and Canadian-Bred



AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

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

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

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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



JAS. McCORMICK,
ROCKTON, ONT.
290-y-OM

Prize Winning Ayrshires for Sale.



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

THOS. GUY,
290-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

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

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 36, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH,
298-y O.M. Fairfield P. O., Ont.

HILLHURST HERDS

ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.

M. H. COCHRANE,
298-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., Q.

FOR GOOD HEREFORD CATTLE

—WRITE TO—
F. A. FLEMING

Address, **WESTON P. O., ONT.,**
Or 15 Toronto-St., Toronto, Ont.
300-g-OM

Mention this paper.

Green Grove Stock Farm

Jersey Cattle of the very best butter strains. Choice South-down Sheep. Berkshire Pigs and Fancy Poultry. Young Stock for sale.

J. W. BUSSELL & SON, LISGAR P. O., ONT.
Stations - Streetsville and Lisgar, on C. P. R. 297-f-OM

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

My flock was founded in 1870, and has been bred with the greatest care since, none but rams of the choicest strains of imported blood having been used. "Halton Hero," winner of 8 1st prizes, now heads the flock. I have some grand ram lambs that I will sell at farmers' prices.

JOHN. W. ALTON,
297-f-OM Cedar Grove Farm, OAKVILLE, ONT.



BREGON HERO, 2967

and good fleeces. None better in the Dominion. Write for prices. Address—

289-tf **JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE

MY SPECIALTY.



I beg to lay before intending purchasers that my recent importation have proved themselves to be very prolific, fully realizing my expectations, as I have had a very heavy crop of lambs, all of which are by the most noted sires of recent years. Purchasers should inspect this stock before buying elsewhere.

W. S. HAWKSHAW,
GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.
Seven miles south of London. 291-tf-OM

SHROPSHIRE

—AND—

Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

Yorkshire pigs from last year's prize winners.

W. MEDCRAFT & SON
SPARTA, P. O. and Telegraph Station
297-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

DAVID BUTTAR,

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

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

294-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.

This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

F. BACH & SON,
Onbury, Shropshire, ENGLAND.
289-v

SHROPSHIRE

I have on hand a splendid lot of

IMPORTED EWES

from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.

S. C. MILLSON,
GLANWORTH, ONT.
295-v-OM

TAZEWELL & HECTOR,

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

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.

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

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

SOUTHDOWNS.

To make room for my fresh importation, lately landed, I will sell the whole of my flock, consisting of

Sixty Southdown Ewes and Lambs

of my own breeding. These sheep are large and first-class quality. Prices very reasonable.

DAVID H. DALE,
Glendale, Ont.

"We lead. All others follow."

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

MESSRS. ORMSBY & CHAPMAN, the pioneer importers and breeders of these famous pigs, have a choice selection of imported and home-bred stock for sale. The kind the bacon trade calls for—lengthy, deep-sided pigs, combining size with quality. Send for catalogue. The Grange Farm, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Streetsville, on the C. P. R., and Pt. Credit, on G.T.R. 297-y

IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT MODERATE PRICES, FROM

C. E. DUCKERING,
THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England.

the oldest and most successful herd in the country, having gained since 1856 nearly 3000 prizes. All pigs supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the herd book. 300-y-OM

Improved Yorkshire Hogs and Shropshire Sheep,
All bred from imported stock and registered.
293-y-OM JAS. HALL, Edmonton, Ont.

IMPROVED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES!
All bred from imported stock and registered. Imported boar "Holywell Wonder II." heads the herd
293-y-OM JAMES FIELDS, Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT.

Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs
From the strains of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker Jones, England. Registered young pigs for sale. Apply to
293-y-OM WILLIAM GOODGER, Woodstock, Ont.

WRITE AT ONCE!
If you want something extra good in the line of
Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.
291-y-M E. M. JARVIS, ONTARIO LODGE, Clarksons, or Oakville.

THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,
SHIRE HORSES,
Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs.
Our pigs are specially selected from the prize-winning herds of Sanders Spencer, Ashforth, Charnock and F. Walker-Jones, who won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Orders now booked for young registered pigs. Shorthorns and Shire horses for sale.
292-y-OM GREEN BROS., INNERKIP, Oxford Co., Ont.

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.
Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported; specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 300-y-OM

Improved Large Yorkshires.
We have animals of all ages for sale, of good breeding and excellent quality.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 301-tf-OM

R. H. HARDING,
Mapleview Farm, THORNDALE, ONT.,
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine. First-class stock, eligible for registry, always on hand. Prices Right. Correspondence Solicited. 301-i-OM

E. D. GEORGE
PUTNAM, - - ONT.
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine
I have a choice lot of YOUNG PIGS varying in age from five weeks to five months; bred by imported stock; pairs not akin; N. C. record. Prices right. Special rates by express. 293-y

H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,
Importers and Breeders of Ohio Improved Chester White SWINE.
ALSO REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SWINE
Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize at the Toronto fair this fall.
Young Stock for Sale.
Single rate by express. 298-y

DANIEL DeCOURCEY
BORNHOLM, ONT.,
Importer and Breeder of OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER (WHITE) SWINE.
I have twenty choice sows to farrow this spring; have used six imported boars, so I am now ready to book orders for pairs or trios not akin. Pedigrees furnished; prices moderate; single rates by express. Mitchell Station and Telegraph Office. 293-y-OM

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

SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE PIGS
From imported stock, \$6 each, \$10 pair. Address
293-y-OM F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville, Ont.

FOR SALE CHEAP
Seventeen choice Berkshire Pigs, male and female, from eight to ten weeks old, eligible for registration. Shipped by express, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars.
R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont. 293-y-OM

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.
Imported and home-bred; from the best strains
-YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE-
at Right Prices. Apply to-
Richard Delbridge, WINCHELSEA, ONT. 299-y-0

BERKSHIRES -AND- COTSWOLDS.
J. G. SNELL & BRO.
EDMONTON P. O.,
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.
For forty years we have led all others in these lines, both in the show yards and breeding pens. We now have a choice lot of young pigs, varying in age from six weeks to six months; all are descended from fashionable bred, prize winning English stock. We also have a grand lot of Cotswolds, a large number of which are yearlings. Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome. Write for particulars. 298-y-OM

The Great AMERICAN HOG
Two-thirds more raised than all breeds in the United States. Rapid growth. Most Pork for food consumed by actual test. Pedigreed. 200 299-j
FOR SALE.
G. M. ANDERSON, Tyneside, Ont.

A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange P. O.,
Ont., Cheltenham Station, C. P. and G. T. Railways.
The Centennial Sweepstakes herd of **SUFFOLK PIGS**, being the oldest, largest, and most successful prize winners in America. The boar T-am-First, at the head of this herd, is 17 months old and weighs 440 lbs.
Shorthorn Cattle
of the Cruickshank blood. Young bulls for sale, got by Baron Camperdown = 1218 =, imp., (473E9) and Baron of the Grange = 10954 =. 294-y-OM

Graduated Prices. Recently Furnished.
LELAND HOUSE,
W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., Proprietors.
The Finest Hotel in the Northwest.
Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets, CITY HALL SQUARE,
297-y-OM WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. F. QUIN, V S., BRAMPTON, ONT.
Ridgling horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 275-y

DAYTON'S : POULTRY : YARDS,
Kildonan, - Man.
No More Birds for Sale this Season.
EGGS IN SEASON. 283-y-M

THOS. HARKNESS, HORSE DEALER,
Brandon, Man.
I handle all kinds of Horses, and make a specialty of Western Mares and Foals, either Single or in Bunches.
CLYDE STABLE, 9th Street, Midway between N. P. & C. P. Depots. 300-y-M

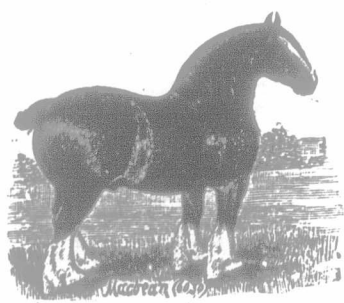
THORNDALE STOCK FARM
JOHN S. ROBSON,
PROPRIETOR,
MANITOUL, - MAN.,
Breeder and Importer of SHORTHORN CATTLE
A choice lot of young Bulls & Heifers now on hand.
Correspondence solicited 301-tf-M

PATTERSON & McLEOD, Elkhorn,
Are offering for Sale their celebrated Clydesdale Stallion
"GLENBURN,"
which is one of the finest horses of his class in the province. He was imported by them in 1889, and has stood at Elkhorn the past season. He was shown several times at the fall fairs, taking first place in every instance. Following is his pedigree: "Glenburne" foaled 1886, (imp.) (1433) (5811), color brown, stripe on face and three white feet; bred by James Templeton, Hindog, Kilburnie, Ayrshire; imported 1889 by Patterson & McLeod, Elkhorn; sire Breadalbane (1978); dam Lambie's mare; sire of dam Young Prince of Kilbride (3321). He may be seen at his stable, six miles north of Elkhorn. We are also offering for sale our pure-bred Shorthorn Bull **LORD FERGUS**, aged five years, a fine animal, obtaining the first prize in his class, also first in any class the only time shown. We will gladly meet parties at Elkhorn, who wish to see our stock, if they will drop us a card a few days in advance.
PATTERSON & McLEOD,
301-b-M Elkhorn, Man.

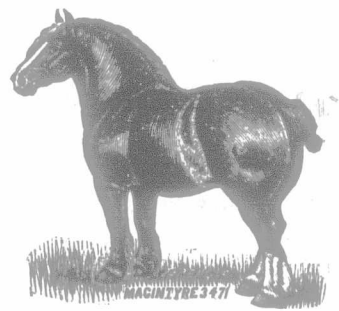
Tecumseh House
OPPOSITE C. P. R. DEPOT.
BEST \$1 A DAY HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST
Newly refurbished; strictly first-class. Finest brands of liquors and cigars. Travelers arriving from the east can have lunch in ample time before their departure on the west trains. - O'CONNELL & LATHAM, Props., Winnipeg, Man. 301-a-M

Manitoba Wire Co., Winnipeg, Man.
We manufacture Barb Wire and Plain Twisted Wire without Barbs, and we are in a position to fill all orders promptly. Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of Canada or is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB. A inspection will convince you of this fact. We have the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL pound guaranteed. Have sold during the past year over 70 carloads (1,400,000 pounds), and have not received an objection or complaint as to quality. **Manitoba Wire Co., W**
300-a-M

THE HOME OF THE WINNERS



Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys.



OUR SHOWING FOR 1890 WAS UNEQUALLED IN AMERICA,

beginning with Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where we won first in every class and sweepstakes for the best horse at the show. At Toronto Industrial we won seven firsts out of eight, including sweepstakes for best stallion, and also sweepstakes for best mare. At New York, first for aged stallion in his class, and champion cup for best draught horse, any breed, at the show. At local shows we were equally successful. A still better selection now on hand, both in breeding and merit.

GRAHAM BROS.,

(25 miles east of Toronto)
301-d-OM

CLAREMONT.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



**W. BAKER & Co.'s
Breakfast
Cocoa**

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is **Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.**

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



SOLID GOLD FILLED.
35 Cts. for a \$2.00 Ring.

This ring is made of Two Heavy Plates of SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD, over composition metal, and is WARRANTED to wear and retain its color for years. A bona fide written guarantee is sent with each ring; also a blank which you can fill out and return with the ring any time you become dissatisfied and get all your money back. The regular price of this ring is \$2, and it cannot be sold from a \$10 ring. To introduce our watches and jewelry we will send the ring to any address, together with our Wholesale Catalogue and Special Terms to Agents, etc., on receipt of 85 cents in postage stamps. Such a ring was never advertised before. Order immediately; it is your last chance. (Send a slip of paper the size of your finger. Address, SEARS & CO., 112 Yonge St., Toronto, C. n.)

THE NEW WEBSTER
In Attractive Bindings.
Best Holiday Gift

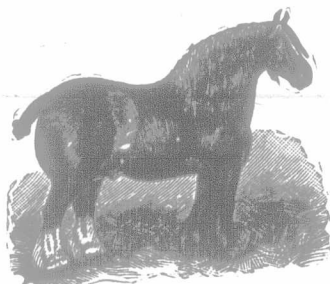
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Entirely New.

entire "Unabridged," comprising 18,000, 79 and '84, (still copyrighted) is now enlarged, and bears the name of Webster's International Dictionary. It has been in progress for over 40 years, 100 editorial laborers employed, and before first copy was printed, circulation invited. Get the Best. Sellers. Illustrated pamphlet free. & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

BERESFORD



STOCK FARM.

Imported Clydesdale Horses, Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle, young Bulls and Heifers, all Registered and of the most fashionable breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection solicited.

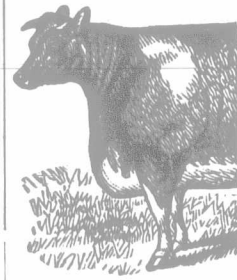
JOHN O. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.

P.S.—Always on hand high grade Brood Mares, suitable for Agricultural purposes. 289-y-M

MARCHMONT --: HERD

OF IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.



The Marchmont herd took five first and three second prizes at Portage la Prairie Fall Fair in 1889.

At Brandon Summer Show, 1890, this herd took eight prizes, including three firsts and diploma for best herd.

Inspection invited. Parties wishing to see the stock met at Winnipeg station. Distance from Winnipeg, seven miles north.

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.

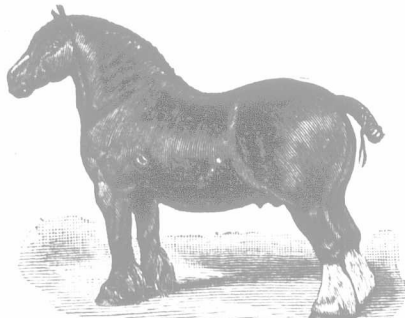
W. S. LISTER,
MIDDLECHURCH, MAN. 293-y-M

J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,

—Importers of—

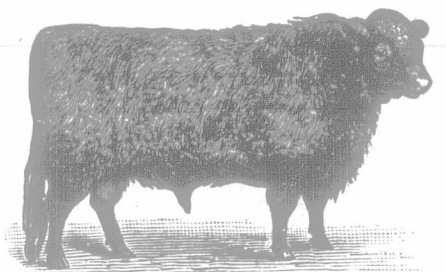
ENGLISH SHIRES

Cleveland Bays and Blood Horses,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.



Our second importation of Shires, Cleveland Bays and thoroughbreds arrived direct from England, on Friday, 7th March, and will be offered for sale at reasonable terms. Every horse guaranteed a foal getter. 282-y-M

GALLOWAY CATTLE!



Herd contains prize winners at Ottawa, Toronto, Guelph, Brandon and other shows.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

Address,— **J. G. BROWN, Manager,**

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Jean, N. P. & M. Ry. 4 1/2 miles. Morris, C. P. Ry. 10 miles. 289-y-M

KINGSWOOD SHORTHORNS

The Red, White and Roan.

TO REDUCE STOCK

GREIG BROS.

will sell, at farmers' prices, a choice selection of Dominion Herd Book Bulls, Cows and Heifers, also some good Grade Heifers. No reasonable offers refused. Kingswood Farm is eight miles from St. Agathe Station, N. P. R., and three miles from Otterburne, C. P. R.

Intending purchasers will be met on receipt of letter or telegraph to Otterburne. 300-y-M



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.

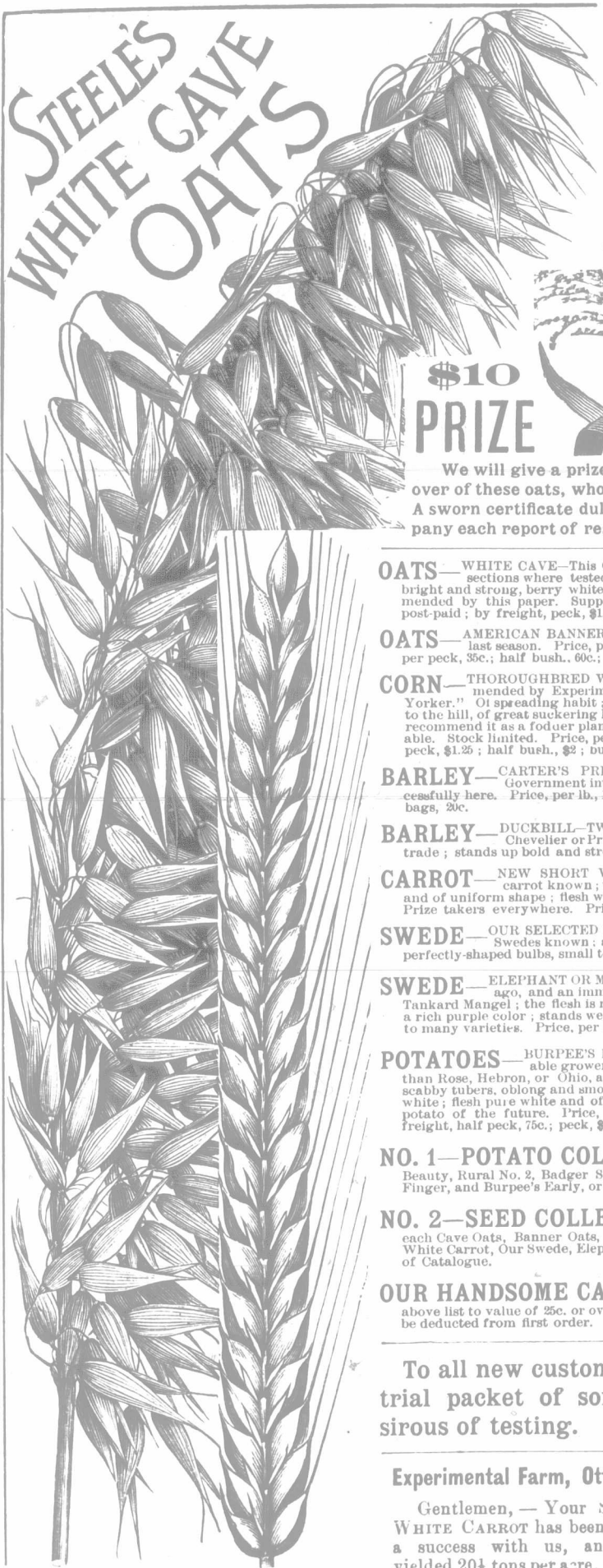
Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 290-y-M

S. LING,

**FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,**

Breeder and importer of Pure-bred Poultry; has for sale 100 Chicks of Buff, Black and White Cochin, Light Brahmas, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. Extra fine birds. Sure winners at the coming fairs. 294-y-M

STEELE'S
WHITE CAVE
OATS



\$10
PRIZE

We will give a prize of \$10 to the purchaser of 5 lbs. or over of these oats, who produces the heaviest yield in 1891. A sworn certificate duly attested by a witness to accompany each report of result.

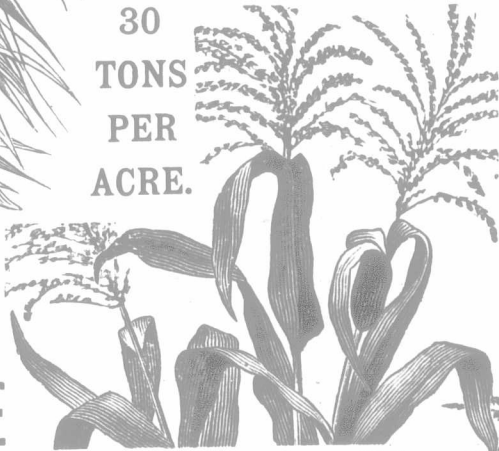
THOROUGHbred WHITE FLINT
ENSILAGE CORN.

30
TONS
PER
ACRE.

Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Messrs. STEELE BROS. CO.:-

In reply to your letter I would say that this variety of Corn has been grown on the Central Experimental Farm for the last three years, and compared with a large number of other sorts, and I consider this to be the most promising of all that has been tested here. It stools very freely, is very leafy from bottom to top, and matures earlier than the large growing dent varieties tested here; it has also averaged with us a greater weight of fodder. One acre grown last season, cut green for Ensilage, was found to weigh over thirty tons. Yours, very truly,
WM. SAUNDERS,
Director.



OATS—WHITE CAVE—This Oat, selected in '84 is the most promising in sections where tested. A strong growing white side oat, straw bright and strong, berry white; has yielded 75 bush. per acre, and is recommended by this paper. Supply limited. Price, per lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1, post-paid; by freight, peck, \$1.25; half bush., \$2; bush., \$3.50.

OATS—AMERICAN BANNER—Of these we sold several thousand bushels last season. Price, post-paid, per lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., 75c.; by freight, per peck, 35c.; half bush., 60c.; bush., \$1; over five bush., 80c.; bags, 20c.

CORN—THOROUGHbred WHITE FLINT—A new Ensilage Corn, recommended by Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and "The Rural New Yorker." Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown to the hill, of great suckering habit; breadth of blade and smallness of stock recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is most valuable. Stock limited. Price, per lb., 25c.; 5 lbs. for \$1, post-paid; by freight, peck, \$1.25; half bush., \$2; bush., \$3.50; bag, 20c.

BARLEY—CARTER'S PRIZE PROLIFIC—The variety the Dominion Government imported last year, and which has done so successfully here. Price, per lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 60c., post-paid; per bushel, \$1.50; bags, 20c.

BARLEY—DUCKBILL—TWO-ROWED—A variety that will malt with Chevelier or Prize Prolific, and will be in demand for English trade; stands up bold and strong. Price, per bush., \$1.

CARROT—NEW SHORT WHITE—The largest and heaviest cropping carrot known; the roots are short, very heavy at the shoulder and of uniform shape; flesh white, solid, crisp and sweet; easily harvested. Prize takers everywhere. Price, per lb., 50c.; half lb., 35c.; quarter lb., 20c.

SWEDE—OUR SELECTED PURPLE TOP—One of the heaviest cropping Swedes known; a prize taker wherever shown; large, round, perfectly-shaped bulbs, small top. Per lb., 30c.; half lb., 20c.; quarter, 10c.

SWEDE—ELEPHANT OR MONARCH—Introduced in England two years ago, and an immense cropper. In shape it resembles Golden Tankard Mangel; the flesh is rich creamy yellow, and the crown of the root a rich purple color; stands well out of the ground, and is a giant compared to many varieties. Price, per lb., 50c.; half lb., 30c.; quarter lb., 20c.

POTATOES—BURPEE'S EXTRA EARLY—Thoroughly tested by reliable growers, it has proved ten days to two weeks earlier than Rose, Hebron, or Ohio, and more productive; of good size, free from scabby tubers, oblong and smooth, eyes well set in the surface, skin creamy white; flesh pure white and of the best table quality. The standard early potato of the future. Price, per lb., 30c.; 5 lbs. for \$1.25, post-paid; by freight, half peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.35; half bushel, \$2.50; bush., \$4.50.

NO. 1—POTATO COLLECTION—FOR \$2 WE SEND, FREE BY MAIL, 1 lb. each Stray Beauty, Rural No. 2, Badger State, Summit, Puritan, Crown Jewel, Lady Finger, and Burpee's Early, or one potato of each variety for only 50c.

NO. 2—SEED COLLECTION—VALUE \$2.50, FOR ONLY \$2.—We send, free by mail, 1 lb. each Cave Oats, Banner Oats, Thoroughbred Corn, Carter's Barley, Short White Carrot, Our Swede, Elephant Swede, and Burpee's Potato, also copy of Catalogue.

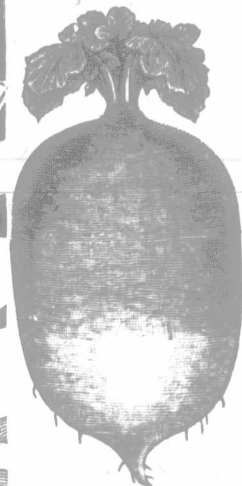
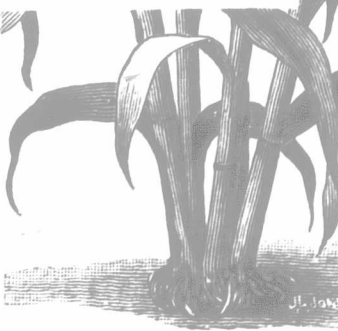
OUR HANDSOME CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT FREE above list to value of 25c. or over; to all others the price is 20c., which may be deducted from first order.

To all new customers for '91 we send free a trial packet of some Novelties we are desirous of testing.

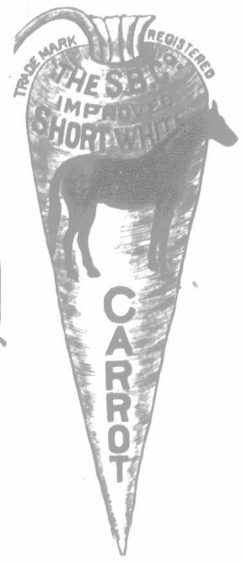
Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Gentlemen, — Your SHORT WHITE CARROT has been quite a success with us, and has yielded 20½ tons per acre. This is the finest crop of carrots we have ever grown here, and the roots turned out very uniform and unusually regular and well grown.

WM. SAUNDERS, Director.
Mimico Industrial School raised 800 bush. per acre this season.



ELEPHANT SWEDE.



Carter's Prize Prolific Barley.

To New Customers, 1891:—Please read above carefully; it will not again. Order now. STEELE BROS. CO., Toronto

ELKHORN

Free Homesteads Close to the C. P. R. Main Line.

The Province of Manitoba is now practically settled, and it is only occasionally that free farms can be procured within easy reach of a good live town on the C. P. R. main line. There are yet *free homes* within easy reach of the growing town of Elkhorn; also cheap C. P. R. and other Company's lands, and we invite our eastern farmers to come up and view the situation for themselves. It is folly to pay high rents and exorbitant taxes in the east, when a farm of 160 acres can be obtained *free* near a good market, and close to all the conveniences to be found in a live growing town. The soil in this district is of excellent quality. Hay and pasture land is abundant, and the district is most admirably adapted to mixed farming, a system which eventually will show the best results. A plentiful supply of *pure water* is obtained in wells from ten to fifteen feet from the surface, and the C. P. R. acknowledge it to be the purest water on the western division, using it entirely for their coaches.

Although the town of Elkhorn is but five years old, it has made rapid growth, having already five general stores, three comfortable hotels, a lumber yard, two blacksmiths, a harness shop, a wheelwright, and several carpenters. Many of the eastern implement manufacturers are also represented. The Washakade Home, for the education of the children of the red man, is located here, and fully equipped with an efficient staff. A good Public School is located in the centre of the town. The Episcopal and Presbyterian congregations have neatly-built churches, and the town has one of the most comfortable and well seated halls to be found in any western town. There is in the town one elevator and two grain warehouses, giving good competition in the purchase of wheat. It is estimated that 200,000 bushels of grain will be marketed at this point during the present season.

Elkhorn affords an excellent opening for a Roller Grist Mill, and a substantial bonus could be procured by an enterprising firm to assist in its erection. There is also a good opening here for a Cheese Factory or Creamery, as cows are kept by nearly all our farmers. Special attention may be called to the exceptionally low rate of taxes in this municipality (Wallace), it being now only 90 cents annually on 160 acres. The municipality has no funded indebtedness, and has to its credit in the bank at the present time \$19,000.

The soil is of such a nature that no difficulty is experienced in making excellent roads. No large streams are to bridge, and no difficult hills to overcome. Wood is convenient, and is obtained from the valleys of the Assiniboine and Pipestone Rivers.

Come into our town and district, and inspect the situation for yourself, and we will be only too pleased to give you all the assistance in our power to get you comfortably located in our midst. For any further particulars address, W. M. CUSHING, who will gladly answer all correspondence. 301-a-OM

MOOSOMIN,

The Gateway Town of the Northwest Territories.

The town of Moosomin is situated 219 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of C. P. R., in the midst of the best agricultural district west of Lake Superior.

The first building was erected in the winter of 1882-3, and the population now reaches 1000, while the volume of business reaches \$500,000 annually. Everything a settler requires can be purchased at reasonable rates, the merchandise being handled in (16) sixteen stores, comprising dry goods, groceries boots and shoes, hardware, silverware, glassware, chinaware, jewellery, etc. All the leading implement firms are also represented. Building material is obtained from a brickyard convenient to the town, where are excellent white brick is manufactured, from good building stone in the district, and from well-stocked lumber yards in town.

SCHOOLS.—As regards educational facilities, Moosomin is second to none in the Northwest, having a High School presided over by a University graduate, Normal School conducted by Inspector of Public Schools, and three other departments taught by Normal trained teachers. There is but one other town in the Territories in which Normal sessions are held. Children have as good a chance to obtain a first-class education as in eastern Canada or the old lands. The school grants are liberal and taxation for school purposes is consequently light.

CHURCHES.—The Methodist, Presbyterian, R. Catholic and Church of England have good churches, the first mentioned the finest west of Winnipeg. Sunday Schools are held in connection with the several churches.

JUSTICE.—Moosomin is the head of the judicial district of Eastern Assinaboia, the Judge and Officers residing here, also three members of the bar.

The town was incorporated in 1888, and has made steady and rapid growth since that time. It is provided with a roller process mill of 125 bbls. capacity, and with an elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity. The town has a thoroughly equipped machine shop, being the only one in the Territories. The hotels are comfortable, the public being served by them at rates comparing favorably with those of the east. A fine brick hotel, two and a-half stories, costing \$9,000, and containing bedrooms, dining and billiard rooms, as well as parlors and sample rooms, has just been completed, and is ready for occupation.

THE UNION BANK, with a capital of \$1,200,000 and a reserve fund of \$200,000, has just opened a branch here, Mr. Christie as manager. The soil in the Moosomin District is admirably adapted to a system of mixed farming, being irrigated by fresh water ponds and sheltered by numerous growing bluffs of young poplar. There is now an excellent opening for a cheese factory, or creamery, and parties in a position to establish one would find it to their advantage to communicate with the officer mentioned below. Moosomin is the nearest point on the C. P. R. to the large coal deposits on the Souris and it is expected that these mines will be developed shortly. C. P. R. & N. W. Company lands are still to be had here at reasonable prices, and excellent improved farms can be obtained close to this growing town. The fullest information can be obtained regarding the town and district by addressing the Mayor, City Clerk, or the President or Secretary of the Agricultural Society. 301-a-OM.



**GEORGE WHITE & SONS,
FOREST CITY MACHINE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Genuine White Threshing Engine,

For wood or straw. Our Straw-burning Engine has given thorough satisfaction. It is the only straw-burner with back water space in boiler. Light and Heavy Traction Engines, Special 16, 20 and 25 H. P. Semi-Portable Engines, strong and compact for saw mill purposes, same style as our Threshing Engines.

We can supply at any time Engines and Boilers, from 5 to 30 H. P., suitable for brick and tile yards, cheese factories, cider mills, saw mills, planing mills etc.

SEE OUR NEW IRON SEPARATOR

LICENSED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

267-1f

**CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.**

Farmers when in Winnipeg should not fail to see our stock, which is Complete, Attractive, Cheap. Come and see our stock whether you buy or not.

GOWANS, KENT & CO

430 Main St., WINNIPEG, Man. 297-1-M

American Stallion Show.

At the meeting of horse men held in Chicago, Nov. 20, 1890, in connection with the live stock committee of eighteen appointed to consider matters of general interest to the exhibitors of stock at the World's Fair of 1893, the proposition of holding a Spring Stallion Show was discussed.

There was an unanimous sentiment favoring such an exhibition, and a meeting was called at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of inaugurating the enterprise.

Hon. S. A. Browne, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was made Chairman of the meeting, and Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Illinois, was elected Secretary.

The horsemen present canvassed the advantages of such an exhibition, and the following resolutions were adopted as expressive of the views of the breeders and importers present.

Whereas: The profit in breeding horses largely depends upon the advantages enjoyed for selling stock at an advance over the cost of production, and

Whereas: The demand for stallions of approved breeding and individual excellence of the various breeds of horses largely exceeds the present supply, and

Whereas: The development of the commercial industries and the rapid extension of the vast farming interests of this country will make a corresponding increase in the future demand for good horses, and

Whereas: The great majority of breeders of stallions lack the necessary facilities for meeting purchasers and making advantageous sales at the season when stallions are generally selected, and

Whereas: The interest of breeders of stallions and parties desiring to purchase the same can be greatly promoted by the establishment of a Spring Stallion Show, that will bring such parties and the stock together at some accessible point, therefore be it

Resolved: That the breeders and importers of horses here assembled favor the establishment of an organization to be known as the American Stallion Show, and invite breeders of the recognized breeds of stock to become members of the Association.

Resolved: That each of the Associations engaged in the publication of stud books for the improved and distinct breeds of horses be requested to designate a representative breeder, making a specialty of the breeding of such stock, to serve on the Advisory Committee of the Association.

Resolved: That the President and Secretary of the Stud Book Association referred to above should, in the opinion of the meeting, be appointed Superintendent and Clerk to take charge of and make full report relating to the exhibits of the breeds represented by their respective organizations.

Resolved: That the judges appointed to pass upon the various improved breeds of horses exhibited at the American Stallion Show should be selected by the official board of the respective Stud Book Associations.

Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed on incorporation, with instructions to invite, by publication in the live stock and agricultural papers, all parties interested in the proposed American Stallion Show to become members and assist in promoting the objects of the organization.

Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution for the proposed Association, the same to be presented for the consideration of the membership at a meeting to be called in the near future for the purpose of completing the organization.

A committee was appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution consisting of R. B. Ogilvie, of Madison, Wisconsin; Mr. Cobb, of Chicago, and Charles E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Missouri.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to file application with the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the American Stallion Show Association, viz: Hon. D. W. Smith, R. P. Stericker, Esq., and Col. Charles F. Mills.

The Commissioners appointed to incorporate the Association were instructed to call a meeting of the subscribers as soon as the necessary number of applications for membership were filed.

The fee for certificates of membership was fixed at ten dollars each.

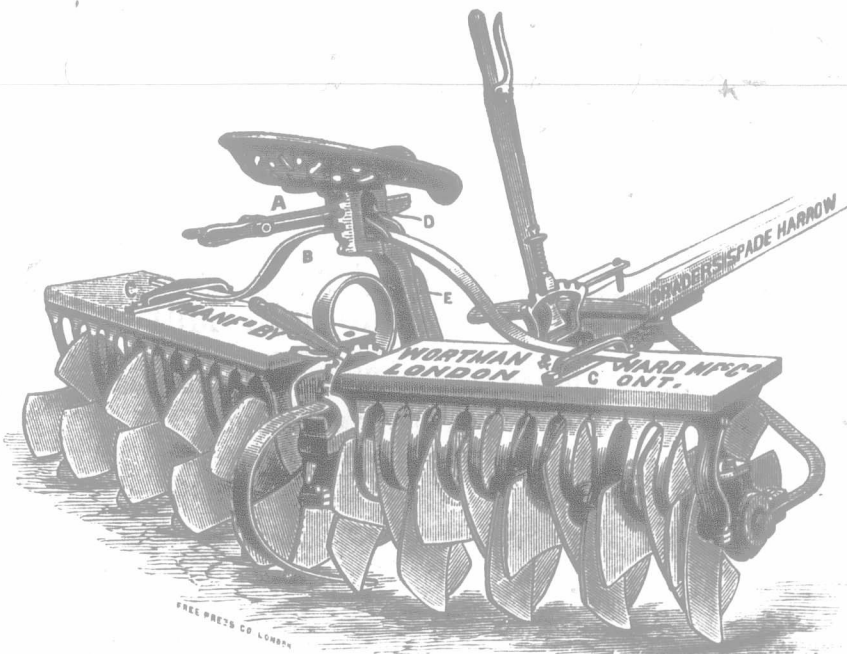
Applications for membership can be filed with either of the following gentlemen:—S. D. Thompson, Chicago; Charles Burgess, Wenona, Illinois; R. P. Stericker, Springfield, Illinois; J. Murray, Hoag, Maquoketa, Iowa; A. Oltman, Watseka, Illinois; Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Illinois; Archie Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin; Charles E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa; J. D. Conner, Wabash, Indiana, and W. H. Goodpasture, Nashville, Tennessee.

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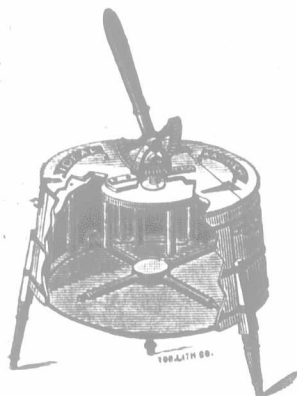
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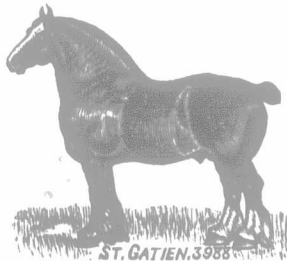
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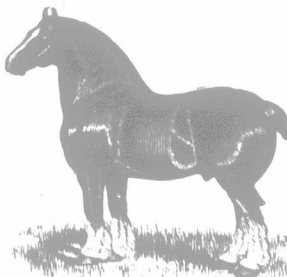
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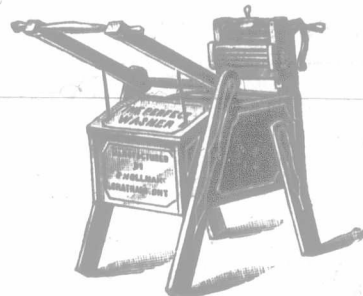
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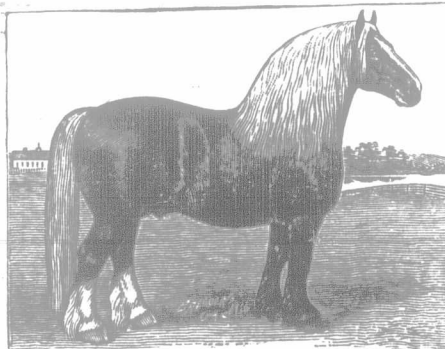
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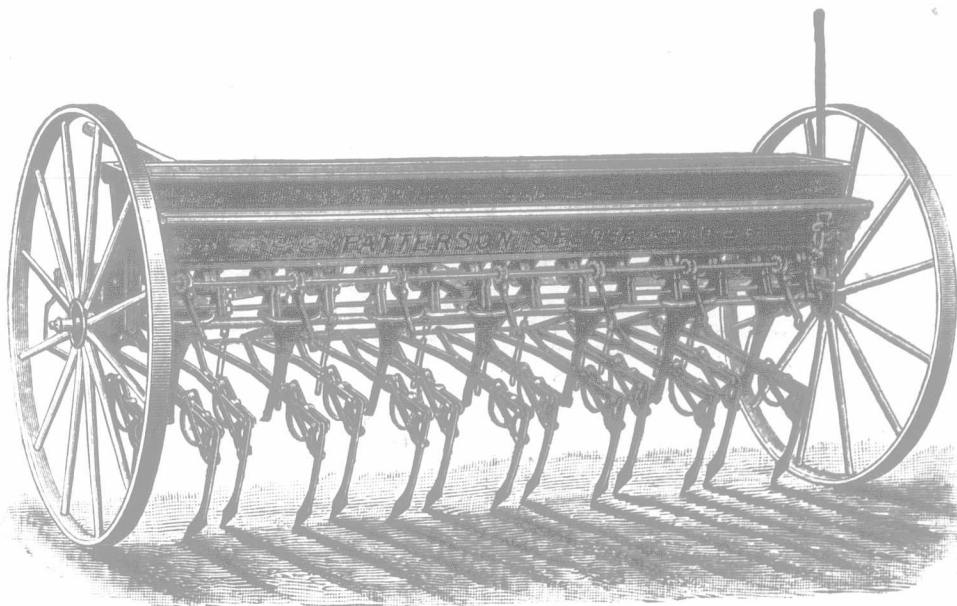
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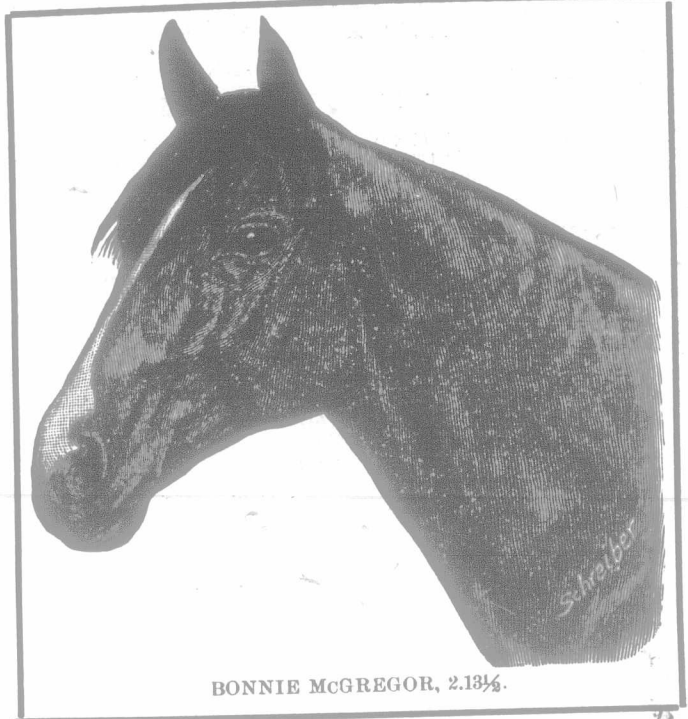
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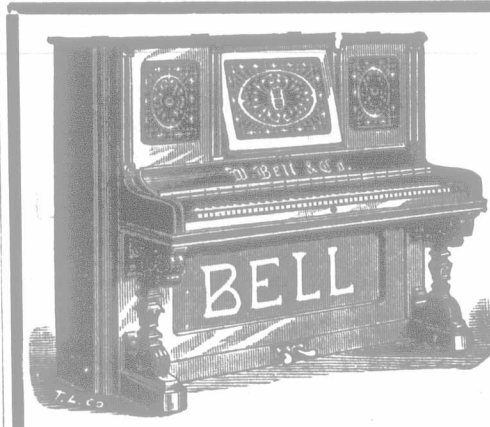
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