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MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

OF THE

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It 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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All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., 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.
- 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.
- 4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- 5.—Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.
- 6.—No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
- 7.—Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "The Breeding, Care and Feeding of Hogs for Profit". Essay to be in this office by December 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the method of cultivation that has given the best results as to yield, early maturity, quality, etc. in writer's experience in 1892 and previous years, growing wheat, oats and barley respectively. Essays to be in this office by January 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the method by which the Manitoba and Northwest farmer may better his condition and home life. Essays to be in this office by February 15th.

A

### The Past and Future.

This issue closes the 3rd volume of the Manitoba and Western Edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and the 27th volume of the Ontario and Eastern Edition, which for over a quarter of a century has been doing battle in the interests of the farmer. From a small, unpretentious beginning it has yearly grown in strength and influence, until to day it has no superior among the agricultural papers of America. Its growth in popularity has not been of a spasmodic character, but steady and progressive. This is attributable to the fearless and independent course it has always maintained in all matters pertaining to the interests of agriculture. It has ever had an eye to the advancement of farm industry, which is of more importance than all others, and the farmers of Canada speak of it with pride as "our paper". Many of the advantages farmers now enjoy are directly traceable to its influence. By the many kind expressions which we are constantly receiving from all parts of America and Europe, we feel gratified and assured that our unceasing labor and heavy expenditure are being appreciated.

Great as have been the achievements of the past, we are determined more than ever to keep in the front rank of agricultural journalism, and 1893 will witness greater progressive strides than ever before made in the history of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

After the 1st of January it will be issued on the 5th and 20th of each month. It will be printed from particularly handsome new type, made expressly for it in Scotland. It will also be more handsomely illustrated than ever, and many new and original features introduced, and the paper correspondingly improved in every respect. As heretofore, it will treat upon all subjects pertaining to the farm. Our editors are all practical farmers, and we have also made arrangements with a large number of specialists to write on subjects relating to the various departments of the farm in which they are practically engaged, and who have made a success of their specific work.

Each number will bristle with such valuable hints and profitable information to its readers, as will directly result in putting money in their pockets. Farming has ceased to be looked upon as a plodding industry; some of the most eminent men on the continent are engaged in it, and what they have to say is that as an educator the ADVOCATE has no superior. We are already assured that our list of subscribers for 1893 will be many thousands larger than it has ever been, but we are sure there are hundreds of farmers in each municipality who would be benefited and pleased to receive the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at the sum of \$1.00 per annum, but it is impossible for us to reach these men by personal canvass, and we want the help of all our friends to assist us at once in doubling the circulation of your organ. Speaking favorably of the ADVOCATE among your neighbors may often be the means of inducing them to subscribe, and this will not only benefit them personally, but will assist us to promote the agricultural interest at large. We thank our subscribers for the generous support accorded us in the past, and solicit respectfully the same in the future.

As this number is the last issue for the year, we wish our many friends the compliments of the incoming season.

### Restricting Canadian Cattle.

The repeated clamorings of the British agriculturists for protection of their cattle-breeding interests have at length obtained their desired end, and Canadian cattle are placed upon a scheduled list, and henceforth are likely to be on the same footing as those of other countries where disease in every contagious form has been known to exist for generations. The British authorities have long been hunting around for a pretext for this movement, which every man who has read the English papers can very readily understand. The fact of the case is, that no administration of affairs in England has been able to relieve the British agriculturist from the burden with which he is loaded down, and some show of assistance had to be brought about. In this case Canada is the land that has to be sacrificed in order to appease the hunger of the agriculturists of England. The pretence that contagious pleuro-pneumonia is lurking among Canadian herds is as unfounded as the present restrictions are odious. The fact that Canada led the way in framing an Act that contained all the provisions for compensating stockmen for animals slaughtered whenever suspicion of disease exists, has thus far kept her skirts clean from the contaminating influence of foreign disease that might have been so easily brought in from the different countries of Europe, known to be reeking with infection and contagion in its worst form.

Just once, and that as far back as 1886, did Canada have a taste of what might have proved a serious outbreak, but the strong and thoroughly equipped Act was quickly put in force, and no influence could be brought to bear that would relieve one jot or tittle until assured immunity from disease allowed possibly tainted herds to move freely. At that time large importations from England were weekly arriving; many individuals suffered and suffered seriously. Cattle that had been released shortly before from quarantine were quarantined at home, and no stone was left unturned in order to free us again from the slightest breath of contagion, and since that date this disease has never been heard of throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and never has it existed outside the quarantine ground at Point Levi. But as hinted before, it is not contagion England is alarmed at, it is competition that from its first inception was odious to the British farmer. They have been told we have resources, yet undeveloped, that would furnish supplies up to the extent of her needs, and they fear the rivalry that has sprung up through the enterprise displayed by Canadians in importing the best blood that could be obtained to improve their herds. For in this particular Canadians have been no niggards, and no country has continued to purchase as freely year after year the number of pure-bred animals that have been brought to Canadian ports, and British breeders have enjoyed the benefit of this trade. Many of our shippers and cattle breeders claim that the loss will not seriously affect Canadian cattle interests, arguing that British breeders were getting the benefit by purchasing and finishing our best stockers, by which means they were enabled to sustain the reputation won long ago, while the Canadian feeder had to be content with second-rate feeding beasts, and thereby lost

credit he really deserved. Others also, with very much show of argument, contend that we have been all along losing much of our advantages of open British market, by having to pay higher freight from Canadian shipping ports. This we admit is true, that through the cupidity of ship owners, together with the buying and selling in space that has been carried on, much of the profit has been ground down that otherwise should have been realized by the free access to inland British markets. Again, we are surprised to see that numbers are advocating the development of a dead meat trade, which would doubtless prove a repetition of the swindling operations witnessed across the line among our neighbors, where millions of dollars are annually being wrung from the cattle breeders of the United States by the Big Four engaged in this trade. This is just another instance that may be cited in which our own cattle breeding industry may be crippled, if any of those rights are conceded to Canadian capitalists that they have been long applying for. Every representative of the county constituencies should study well this question. The *ADVOCATE* will discuss it fully later on. However, the point at issue is the trade which we understand we are about to lose, and which we wish to improve rather than decrease. Our American friends spared neither talent nor expense in trying to obtain what we have just lost, and none know better than they how this industry has been crippled by the restrictions under which their cattle have been received. Our readers are all conversant with the fact that during the last electoral campaign the strongest plank in the platform of the Government protective policy was supposed to rest on this very branch of the cattle trade, the contention being frequently made that we owed this advantage to our state connection. Both parties are a unit on this question as it now stands, and on no occasion within our remembrance has so little political capital been sought, the one idea very properly prevailing with them how to regain what we have just lost. Just here we might say so burning a question is this considered, that, if this unjust restriction had come in force previous to or during the last Dominion elections, when our trade relations with Great Britain were being publicly discussed, the result of those elections would probably have been very different, as nothing within the last few decades has happened that has so cruelly cut the ties that connect Canada with the Mother Country. Canadians consider well before they act, but at this present juncture they are in no humor to be snubbed by the country to which they are so closely allied, and if Great Britain persists in holding aloof and hesitates in encouraging a closer connection, she will awake to the fact that she has lost what she can never regain—a colonial connection that will affect her whole future advancement.

#### At His Old Tricks.

We published last week, (p. 53), an exposure of attempted fraud in the matter of a so-called "Black Pepsin" method of increasing the yield of butter. Information has since reached us that the author of the scheme is one James A. Bain, of Ohio, who has been up to tricks of a similar kind heretofore—notably of a swindle in the spring of 1882, in which he signed himself as secretary of a bogus "North American Poultry Association," and offered valuable information about incubators which proved to be worthless. Our correspondent states that Bain has been in State Prison for offences of the kind, but this we do not know to be a fact. The "Black Pepsin" stuff was to be obtained, for so many stamps, of "The Concord Chemical Co.," New York, but it is found on inquiry that no such company exists in that city, and that the postmaster of New York has been requested to forward letters directed to the company to the same post office in Ohio which was Bain's location in 1882, on the excuse that a contemplated removal of the company from there to New York had been temporarily postponed. —[Country Gentleman.

#### The Provincial Fat Stock Show.

The Fat Stock Show to be held at Guelph, December 14th and 15th, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and the Sheep Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Associations, promises to be one of the most interesting events of the year to breeders and feeders, and should be full of lessons for the general farmer as well. For the first time in the history of this institution in Canada, the premiums offered are in some measure commensurate with the importance of the enterprise, something like ten thousand dollars being offered in the various classes. The prizes offered at the regular fall exhibitions have been so meagre in number and small in amount that the encouragement to feeders to prepare first-class specimens has been very scant, and the offerings at former Christmas shows for fat stock have been also very far from what they ought to have been to make it an object to give the necessary time and attention to the work of bringing out highly prepared animals. Let us hope we have entered upon a new era in the work of maintaining a first-class fat stock show, and that it may become a permanent institution, well furnished with the necessary means to hold out inducements to feeders to do their best to develop a high class of early maturing animals that will be a credit to them and to the country, as well as being important object lessons to the general farmer and the farmers' sons of the Dominion, proving the possibilities of bringing out the well-matured butcher's beast at an age which used to be considered only half way to the destination of all such flesh.

The fat stock show is, in many respects, the most important to the farmer of all the shows held. There are good reasons to doubt the wisdom and the profitableness of forcing young animals intended for breeding purposes into the high condition necessary to win at the ordinary exhibitions for breeding stock, but this objection does not apply to fat stock intended for the block, and it does seem that this is the proper sphere in which to test the capabilities of animals of the various breeds to attain great weights at an early age, and at the same time to maintain the smoothness, firmness and quality of flesh and lack of offal which should characterize the model butcher's beast and the profitable shipper.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that with such scant encouragement such really good shows have been made in former years, and the lateness of the notice of the determination of the joint management to offer largely augmented premiums may possibly be the means of a less extensive exhibit than the prize list would seem to call for; but we may safely count on a good show as far as it goes, and the future will, no doubt, under such promising auspices bring out such a display as will be gratifying to all concerned. Canadian feeders have the necessary enterprise, skill and judgment, as well as the courage and pluck, to compete successfully with the continent, as they have more than once demonstrated at the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago, where, for the limited number that has been placed in competition, they have been eminently successful in winning highest honors, and with proper encouragement they are capable of doing yet better work than they have hitherto accomplished.

The people of Guelph have manifested a greater sense of appreciation of the importance of this institution than any other of the cities, and are deserving of generous commendation for the part they have taken in giving encouragement to the management to locate the show in the Royal City. We understand that the new skating rink recently opened in that city will be placed at the disposal of the directors, and that the accommodation will be immensely in advance of anything heretofore enjoyed.

The Board of Agriculture will meet at Guelph during the show, and the annual meetings of the Sheep Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held the day previous to the opening of the show. We understand that there will also be a convention of delegates from the

various cattle breeders' associations held on the same date, with a view to organizing a national cattle breeders' association charged with the interests of that great industry.

When the objects and aims of the management are fully matured, we hope to find that the annual Christmas Fat Stock Show, and the annual meeting of the breeders' associations, will be regarded as the "round up" of the breeders and feeders of the Dominion in each successive year, and that it will prove to be one of the most interesting and profitable gatherings of stockmen and farmers we shall have. It comes at a season of comparative leisure for the farmer, when the outside work of the farm has been wound up and the stock has been placed in winter quarters, and the husbandman ought to feel entitled to a breathing spell—an opportunity to take notes of the year's work and to take counsel with his fellow-farmers. We hope to see a large gathering at Guelph, and the *ADVOCATE* will do its best to secure and distribute all the lessons available for the benefit of its large and important constituency.

#### Freeman's Potato Contest.

It is seldom that a more interesting task falls to the lot of the members of the staff of an agricultural journal than that which was intrusted to the editors of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* deciding between the contestants for the handsome prizes offered by the Freeman Fertilizer Works, of Hamilton, Ont. As published in our advertising columns, the sums of \$50 and \$25, respectively, were offered for the best and second best yield from one acre of potatoes, the growth of 1892, obtained by the use of the special potato manure manufactured at their works.

One of the rules of the contest was that stable manure or any other fertilizing material was not allowed to be used, which appeared to have been overlooked by some of the parties who had entered for the trial.

The potato crop is one of the most profitable that can be grown on the farm, and when a suitable soil is found a good deal more money can be made than in growing any of the grain crops. The principal difficulties that present themselves are the labor required at digging time, and the manure that must be supplied from some source. The latter is always a perplexing problem when the crop is intended to be sold from the farm, for when barn-yard manure is systematically applied and the crop produced from it sold, there can be no more certain way of impoverishing the farm, unless some means of supplying the loss thus sustained is provided for.

Although the potato crop is not generally considered very exhaustive to the soil, still it requires a liberal application of manure in some form to obtain a good yield, and few farmers produce sufficient barn-yard manure for their general crops without applying it where no return is intended to be given to the farm.

If we can judge from the reports in this contest it will pay and pay most liberally to use largely of a special fertilizer to the potato crop, and, what is still better, the land will be left in a richer condition after the removal and sale of the potato crop than it was before the application of the fertilizer. If we take the greatest yield given in this contest, according to the computation of the most skillful analysts there is \$44.26 in value taken from this acre of soil in producing this crop of 315 bushels of potatoes; and again, calculating at the lowest estimate given by the government analyst of the value of elements left of the 1,200 pounds of Freeman's potato manure after producing this crop, we find there is still several dollars' value in these essentials remaining after producing this crop of potatoes more than it contained before the application of the fertilizer. It must also be remembered that after producing this crop the land is in far better mechanical condition than before, and should be quite equal in this respect to the most approved summer-fallowing.

Many of our best farmers are of the opinion that cattle feeding is the only practical plan of supplying the necessary fertilizing elements to the soil, but in order to add to the store of fer-

tility the feed must be purchased, for if that which is grown on the farm only is consumed nothing is added to the resources it already contains. Therefore, the only feasible plan that can be devised is to buy the amount of fertilizer that will be required to produce the crop intended to be sold, or the farm will be just the amount short that it required to produce the crop grown.

The practice of growing potatoes for sale is really worse in one particular than producing wheat, for here the straw is left to be returned to the land; therefore, it is more on a par with growing grain and selling both straw and grain from the farm. Here also the greater the yield in the crop sold a larger amount is sold from the producing power, and it is only a question of time until a farm under this management will not pay for the expenditures required in growing the crop sown on it. The advantages of the experiments that have been conducted through the prizes offered in the contest we are about to review must be of untold benefit to all agriculturists. If it can be proved that a fertilizer can be supplied at an expenditure that the crop will warrant, the tables are then turned the other way, and the crop thus produced is a material advantage to the land it is produced upon, for the potato crop is one that gives the best results as a cleaning crop, and it is also one of the most useful to follow with grain.

It must be borne in mind, in estimating the results obtained from any commercial fertilizer or stable manure, that it requires a moderate amount of moisture all through the growing season. In order to receive the best advantage from any fertilizer, the elements contained in it must be made soluble under a moist condition of the soil to which it has been applied. Therefore, the extremely dry weather experienced at the most critical period prevented the crop in this contest obtaining the benefit that it otherwise would have derived. Taking it all round we must consider that the results obtained were astonishing, as it is generally conceded that last season was the most unfavorable for potato production we have had in many years.

The following are the yields per acre reported, together with the mode of working the land adopted by each of the most successful contestants:

David Quantrell, Cobourg, grew 315 bushels of potatoes, of which 15 bushels were small, comprising two varieties, viz., Burbank's Seedling and Rural New Yorker No. 2. The land was prepared by plowing (in the fall of 1891) out of sod off which had been cut one crop of hay one year after being seeded. The land was replowed May 12, 1892, and thoroughly harrowed and drilled; then 600 pounds of Freeman's potato manure was applied in the drill and mixed with the soil, an additional 600 pounds having been sown broadcast, thus 1,200 pounds was used on this acre. The seed was planted whole (medium-sized potatoes being selected), and 960 pounds to the acre, and planted May 24th. The vines appeared above ground June 3rd. The cultivation consisted in harrowing the ground three times, twice cultivating between the rows; also hand hoeing, to effectually kill the weeds among the plants. The crop was harvested September 20th by hand digging with potato forks. Mr. Henry Pickett, Clarkson, grew 281½ bushels of potatoes, of which 30 bushels were small, comprising two varieties, viz., Freeman and Rural New Yorker No. 2. He used 2,200 pounds of Freeman's potato manure, and prepared the land by applying first 400 pounds before plowing, which was performed May 16, then 600 pounds were sown broadcast and the land harrowed and drilled, and another 600 pounds applied in the drill, and a fourth application was made after working around the hills. The seed on this plot was planted May 20, and cut two eyes to the set the day previous to planting, 930 pounds being used. The plants appeared above ground June 11, the ground having been harrowed twice and cultivated between the rows three times, and hand-hoed three times, drawing a little earth to the plants the last time. The crop was dug with potato forks on the 20th to 24th of October and weighed and pitted. Jno. Armour, Victoria Road, grew

261 bushels and 20 pounds of potatoes, one variety, viz., Rural New Yorker No. 2, and used 1,800 pounds of Freeman's potato manure, 1,200 pounds of which were applied in the drill after planting and covering one inch deep with the hoe, balance when the potatoes were six inches high—the land having been cropped with potatoes, corn and turnips for the three previous years. In his case the land was plowed in the fall of 1891, and harrowed and drilled in the spring. Francis Peck, Ameliasburg, Albury P. O., Prince Edward County, grew 189 bushels on his acre, of which 13 bushels were small, the land having been cropped with potatoes for three years previous without manure, at this time having been plowed from an old pasture. Four different varieties had been tried in this contest, of which Munroe County Prize did the best. The land was plowed the 7th of May. In this test 1,350 pounds of Freeman's potato manure were used, 600 of which were applied after plowing and harrowing, the balance being applied in the drills. Equally good results were obtained by other parties in this competition, but they were disqualified by applying stable manure to their plots, which the rules strictly forbid, the object being to find out the benefit to be derived by applying the fertilizer alone.

It is evident that all the contestants did not apply the fertilizer by methods through which the greatest efficacy might be traced, but in these cases there would be a large proportion of fertilizing elements left over for the next crop.

The subjoined table gives the names of the four highest competitors, the amount in pounds each applied, the amount in bushels in the different yields, money value applying, money value obtained at 60 cents per bushel—the current prices at this writing, profit between the value of manure applied and the crop obtained. The rent of land and work required each can easily figure for themselves:—

Name of Contestant.	Amount Applied in Lbs.	Amount of Yield in Bush.	Money Value Applied.	Money Value Obtained.	Money Value Taken by Crop.	Profit.
D. Quantrell.	1200 315		\$24.00	\$180.00	\$14.26	\$156.70
Hv. Pickett.	2200 281½		44.00	168.90	12.79	124.90
Jno. Armour.	1800 261 15		36.00	158.52	12.02	122.52
Francis Peck	1350 189		27.00	113.47	11.31	96.40

This contest will be continued in 1893, when we expect to see a still larger number of competitors

**A Few Points on Horse Breeding.**

Perhaps there is less judgment shown in horse breeding than in that of any of the animals on the farm, and those engaged in this interesting work must be again reminded that all success in the breeding of animals is based on the selection of the parents and on the treatment of the progeny. We again lay down the fundamental principle that "like produces like," and this maxim applies not only to the production of the qualities of external form and utility, but to the constitutional vigor and the predisposition to disease. Experience has most fully shown that no animal we breed is more liable than the horse to transmit blemishes as well as beauties, and that diseases of all sorts are transmitted to the progeny; if not in the first generation, they very speedily appear in that immediately succeeding. This consideration increases the necessity of a judicious selection, for the propagation of diseases of any kind is even worse than the continuation of unsightly form and of condemned points.

The mare from which the breeder intends to breed must be free from disease of any kind; carcass roomy, barrel wide, large and round form, with ribs curving from the back, the short rib well "home," or leaving a short space between it and the hook bone; thighs deep and muscular, bone of hind legs flat and thin, and must have no appearance of swelling or any kind of thickness; feet clean, firm and sound; pasterns oblique; the arm in front wide, chest deep, shoulder oblique and sloping backwards at the withers and shortening the back; top of the shoulder narrow, neck rising in an arched form from the

withers and drooping a little from the set on of the head; crest strong and firm, and thickening downwards; ears long and fine, and quick in motion; eyes prominent, quick, bold and lively; face broad between the eyes and tapering to the muzzle; cheek bone not very broad, which shows coarseness; muzzle small, lips short and thin, nostrils expanded but neat; foreleg standing well forward, and not under the belly of the animal; bone clean and short in hair, feet standing concave and not flat, knee joints flat and broad.

The most objectionable points that the breeder has to guard against are heaviness of form and dullness in action, and round, bound legs. These indicated disease, and never fail to constitute a dull, lumbering animal with asluggish motion and with funereal tastes. In order to remedy this defect, ample elements exist, so soon as the breeder is able to divest himself of the idea that bone and flesh constitute strength. A heavy belly is also objectionable, showing a great quantity of offal to be carried about in a loose shape. A main point in breeding lies in reducing the size of useless parts and in getting rid of unnecessary appendages. A leading point with our first breeders is to reduce the size of the animal, in order to acquire symmetry and compactness.

The productions of nature are so varied that ample store of elements almost everywhere exist; one animal is found of a finer form than another, produced by nature or by chance, and these varieties afford the instruments with which the further improvement is effected. No organ in the animal body shows the result of a superior organization more quickly or more durable than the eye; in every case of breeding it is prominent, pert and lively, and forms a point of great importance in the selection of animals. When the body is in a state of inaction the visual organ should appear placid and easy; but when any symptoms of exertion are required, the eye must give the first signal, and communicate to the other parts the intelligence that the time of action has arrived, and these parts must be ever ready and willing to obey the summons, by being closely knit and joined in combination, compact and ready for action, and not loose or disjointed or far between. A horse may be called society in miniature, the component parts of which must be refined for action and polished for use, and adjusted so that each part assists the other in the most direct, the most rapid and the most precise combination. These qualities are obtained under the name of "spirit and action," and proceed from a superior organization by assorting and joining the similar parts in combination.

The qualities of the male require a similar examination, for though the best animals are usually kept for the purpose of propagation, yet a discrimination is essentially necessary. The animal must be clean-legged, with a flat, thin bone, barrel rounded, and carcass rather light; lofty oblique shoulders, tapering withers, arched neck and small head; eye impetuous, but at the same time placid; ears fine, but quick in motion; color, bay or brown. It is a sign of hardihood when the legs are darker in color than the body. The brown or dark bay seems to be the hardest of all colors, and an animal of that sort, when well-bred and of a uniform color throughout, shows a production of skill and judgment.

The breeder having by the exercise of his professional skill obtained a valuable progeny, the rearing of it demands equal care and attention with the propagation, or his purpose is only half effected, and the neglect of one part will render the other useless and of no avail. The finest forms are destroyed, the most unbounded spirit and action are broken down and annihilated, by bad usage and carelessness. An ignorant consorting of the elements of propagation and a starvation in the rearing produce a race of animals to be seen in our fairs—a specimen of ignorance and a disgrace to the agricultural occupation. Breeders are possessed with the idea that animals must be starved in order to be reared and kept at little cost; and certainly a more fallacious idea cannot be entertained on any subject of the kind. Ample feeding and comfort are essential to the rearing of animals of any sort; feed the dam while she is employed in suckling, and she will nurse her progeny.

In subsequent years the young animal must have an ample supply of food suitable for its age, and enjoy at the same time the accommodation, comfort and warmth that are necessary for developing the effects of the food it eats, as without the latter provision the former may be in a great measure paralysed. The successful rearing of animals also requires a suitable provision of accommodation in the shape of farm buildings, without which the food cannot be economically used or administered, nor the animal derive the full benefit. The want of suitable accommodation is very justly urged as an impediment of good farming; in point of good breeding and rearing forms a very serious obstacle.

#### The Pleuro-Pneumonia Scare.

The pleuro-pneumonia scare in Canada is now an undoubted fact. We have long urged upon the authorities to take more care in the shipping of live cattle across the ocean, and Professor Brown, of the Privy Council Department of Agriculture in England, has ordered the slaughter of the whole stock, numbering over 100, which had been in contact with an animal said to be imported from Canada, and all stock owners who bought animals out of the same shipment are warned that they cannot remove a single beast off their farms.

The great majority of stock importers is firmly of opinion that the particular animal did not suffer from pleuro-pneumonia, because the disease is not known in Canada. Professor Brown, Messrs. Cope and Duguid, all experienced veterinarians, say:—We have here a disease which so much resembles contagious pleuro that we will have no doubt on the subject. The British Government have spent thousands and hundred of thousands of pounds sterling to get rid of this bovine scourge, and being free are determined to abolish and prevent, if possible, a fresh importation. In the City of Glasgow alone the annual loss from the disease to the dairymen reached the large sum of £4,566, and for the past two years there has not been a single case in any cow-shed within the municipality.

Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, the well-known author of veterinary works, stakes his reputation as a veterinary authority that this case is one of broncho-pneumonia, or corn stalk disease, and not a case of genuine contagious pleuro at all—so that one is led against their own inclination to believe that there must be some reason for this sudden hostile attitude towards the cattle from the Dominion of Canada. Whether the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Herbert Gardner, a country gentleman of whom very little is known as an authority on agricultural affairs, has been forced to adopt this step, we can only surmise. The fact is that never before has such a disease been proved or even suspected to exist in this country, and we regret that there is now the stigma of exclusion put on our cattle, or that they are suspected of having pleuro pneumonia.

This disease never has been seen in this country, and indeed diseases of the respiratory organs are very uncommon. Fortunately this is so, when we consider that Canada is essentially an agricultural and stock-raising country, for, according to recent statistics, there are more people engaged in farming than any other occupation in the United States there are 41 people in every 100 who are engaged in agriculture, as compared with 56 in Canada, 7 in England, 16 in Germany and 18 in France.

Speaking practically of pleuro-pneumonia, during the whole course of the existence of this bovine malady, until very lately it had been but little understood.

All that could be said of the matter was, that such and such an animal was a "lunger," meaning that the animal in question was suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. It is only quite recently that it had been shown to be a germ disease or micro-organism.

The fact that the disease was confined to the lungs and pleura, or pleura (a serous membrane which lines the inside of the chest or thorax), somewhat prevented the external manifestation of the complaint, and thus there was no possibility of its escaping from the system by any other channel than the lungs. A great number of experiments or attempts have been made to communicate this disease by indirect means of food and water, but the gross results tended to show that independently of natural infection the means by which the disease was propagated were very doubtful and difficult to determine. Having gained access to the air passages, the germ or organism must either produce its effects on some part of the lung tissue through the bronchial tubes or gain access to the blood in the circulation and there multiply, producing in its effects the process of inflammation, then depositing its material in the pulmonary apparatus (lungs) secondarily.

This germ, when fully established, tended to spread, though curiously enough it seems to be limited in its attack to some particular spot.

This limiting character of the disease was of the utmost importance, for it is only by this means we can understand or explain why it was so prolific in carrying the infection from stock to stock. Those who followed in our paper the articles written by Dr. Mole, V. S., on "Inflammation," will remember that in speaking of lymph being thrown out as a result of inflammatory action, it was always the product of injury to a tissue. Immediately after the inflammatory process was perfected and its extension arrested, the damaged portion of the lung became surrounded by coagulable lymph, which acted as a temporary capsule, and so long as this encapsulating wall was preserved the subject remained harmless.

After a time—weeks or months—active changes again take place; as a result the imprisoned lung became softened and liquified in this way; the expired air became charged with the micro-organisms ready to invade a fresh subject.

The most potent factor in the spread of this malady was the actual cohabitation of diseased with healthy animals.

Bad ventilation, insanitary surroundings, over-crowding, moist condition of atmosphere, and warmth were all favorable to the propagation of pleuro-pneumonia, and no where are they more exposed to these conditions than on board cattle ships.

We are not in a position to speak of broncho-pneumonia, as the disease has never come under our immediate observation, and therefore it would be idle to speculate as to the exact conditions as seen in the living animal, but according to the reports recently received on this matter the characteristic symptoms of broncho-pneumonia and true contagious pleuro-pneumonia are very similar to the naked eye and require accurate microscopic examination to separate. But there is one test by which it may be clearly proved whether any suspicious case like the case of the Canadian stocker be really contagious pleuro or not; that is, by inoculation of some healthy animal with the lymph from the lungs of the suspected one. If the disease be really contagious pleuro the animal will have a modified form of that complaint, but if the disease is not no such results will follow.

We would urge on the authorities to at once institute a commission on the whole subject of the prevalence of contagious diseases in Canada, to investigate the method of collection and devise means of identification, for by these means alone can the confidence of those in the Old Country be restored.

#### Scheduling Canadian Cattle.

BY J. C. SNELL.

The order of the British Government scheduling Canadian cattle may and no doubt will for a time have a depressing effect upon this great trade, which has been so full of interest to the farmers of the Dominion, as well as to the men who have been engaged in exporting cattle, yet we believe it is safe to counsel our friends to take a hopeful view of the outlook. We have still equal privileges with the rest of the world, inasmuch as our cattle may go to the ports of England to be slaughtered if they may not go inland alive, and if we give more attention to the quality and condition of the stock we send over we can hold our own against all comers. There is no doubt that the shipment of dressed meat is the safest and the most economical mode of disposing of our surplus cattle, as probably five times as much meat can be shipped in the same space, and the expense of feeding and care will be saved while in transit, but with the experience in this line that our American friends have had with the mammoth dressed meat companies, it behooves the representatives of our agricultural constituencies to use every exertion in preventing a repetition of this monopoly. The shipment of "stores" or "stockers" to be fed in Britain, while it has been the means of bringing in a little ready money to those who were not prepared to feed their cattle here, has been in the long run a source of loss and a detriment to the farmers of Canada. It has been a huge mistake to sell cattle at such low prices as have been received for this class to be shipped to the Old Country, where our coarse grains, and in some seasons our hay, also sold at low figures, is shipped after the cattle, to be fed to them over there to fatten them, to be placed in competition with our own heaves in the markets of that country. How much wiser it would be to feed the cattle at home, and get the advantage of the increased weight and the improved prices which prevail in the spring, besides making a large quantity of the best manure to keep up the fertility of our farms. In the average of years we think it is safe to say that the steer that will sell for only \$30 to \$35 in the fall will, if fed well, bring from \$60 to \$70 in the spring. Surely this is a more profitable way of disposing of the hay and grain we raise than putting it on the market in competition with the cheaply grown product of our Northwest provinces.

Another point which needs to be particularly emphasized, if we would hold our own or take a high place in the markets, is the necessity for improving the quality of our cattle. It is a constant complaint of drovers and feeders that they cannot find a sufficient number of well-bred cattle that promise to give the best returns for feeding and handling. It seems unaccountable, after the innumerable examples of the fact that well-bred animals make a vastly greater return for the feed they consume, that so many of our farmers yet fail to avail themselves of the privilege of improving their stock. It surely is not because the cost of pure-bred males is high, or the charges for their service exorbitant. We venture to say that at no time in the last thirty years have the rates been more moderate, and yet we regret to say that we hear the remark frequently made that our cattle are not as good as they used to be, and that it is more difficult to find a good selection for feeding purposes than formerly.

If it were not for the immense importance of the subject, and our intense interest in it for the sake of all concerned, we would be disposed to grow weary in the work of urging the farmers of Canada upon this point, but it is too serious a matter to be dropped, and we are constrained to repeat it "line upon line, here a little and there a little." We must, if we would make the best use of our privileges, have better cattle and more good cattle. To this end let every man who reads these words, and who has given thought to the subject, resolve to do his part by precept and example to bring about the desired result.

**Greenhouse Farm Shorthorns.**

The accompanying illustration represents four animals that have made the round of the shows during the past season, and although this has been the initial attempt at competing for honors at the great shows by their proprietor, Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, Ont., he has met with a success that a young breeder seldom attains.

The bull portrayed in the foreground is Greenhouse Chief, and sired by Mr. Arthur Johnston's imported Sittyton-bred bull, Indian Chief. Greenhouse Chief has only met defeat once during the late show campaign, and this in the ring for sweepstakes at Ottawa, while at Toronto and Montreal, as well as at the former city, he won first in his class, while at both latter-mentioned places he won sweepstakes as

judgment in selection, and bid fair to be the foundation of an exceedingly good herd.

Among the young things are an exceedingly good lot of young bulls that are now ready for service.

Mr. Cockburn has a nicely chosen lot of Shropshires, embracing a very even flock of the best type, most of which were selected from the importations made by Mr. Hawkshaw.

The Greenhouse Farm is situated 7 miles south-east of Guelph, and is two miles from the Corwhin station on the C. P. R., and is therefore conveniently situated for high-class herd and flock.

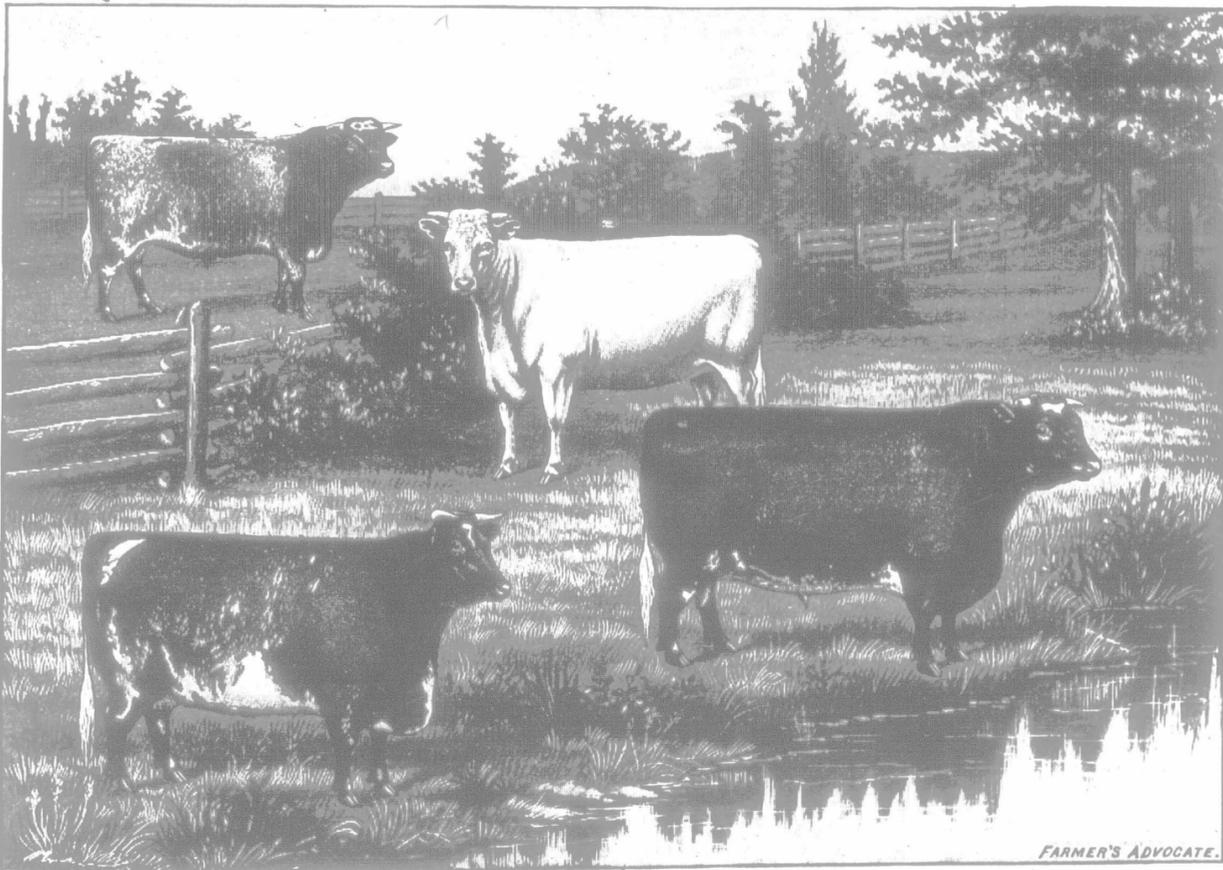
**Price of Pork.**

BY SANDERS SPENCER, HOLYWELL MANOR, ENGLAND.

"Best hogs are selling at \$5.50, about the same as a year ago." So wrote, in your October number, your correspondent who each month

from the chief bacon producing markets on the continent.

Bacon has been making extravagant prices of late in London, providing the sides are long and deep, thick in the flank, light in the shoulder, heavy in the gammon, and not over fattened; for such there has been a wonderful demand, and at prices which must have brought large profits, either to those who produced the pigs, manufactured the bacon, or, it is to be hoped, to both. A good many of the Irish pig feeders grumbled terribly last autumn at the miserable prices offered by the bacon curers for fat pigs, and one of the effects is evident in the enormous reduction in the pig production in Ireland. In the Irish Farmers' Gazette of the 5th ult. is given an extract from the Registrar General's returns, which shows that the decrease in the number of pigs is over a quarter of a million, the exact figures being, for 1891, 1,367,712, and for 1892, 1,115,838. One particularly noticeable feature is the very great reduction in pigs over one year



A GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS, THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. B. COCKBURN, GREENHOUSE FARM, ABERFOYLE, ONT.

the best bull of any age. Greenhouse Chief is a remarkably smooth and handsomely finished bull, and is a strong candidate for future honors. During his two-year-old form he has competed at a disadvantage, being only two years old in June.

Wimple of Halton, the two-year-old heifer at the left, belongs to the Kinnellar family of that name, and unites both orthodox breeding and show yard quality, having also won third place at the three above-mentioned exhibitions.

The white yearling heifer is among the best that have appeared at Canadian shows in several years, as her record for the last show season testifies. Altogether Mr. Cockburn is to be congratulated upon the success that his first campaign has met, and the great number of prizes won will doubtless encourage him to continue another year in an enterprise so aptly begun. The Shorthorn herd comprises 20 head, which are of superior type, displaying great

furnishes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE with a few most interesting notes on the state of affairs in the States. May I ask, is there not here some slight error. In the telegraphic market reports in the Times of to day, the 5th of November, I read:—"Chicago, Nov. 4th.—Bacon is steady at nominal rates. Hogs are unchanged. The hog receipts at the eight western cities, including Chicago, since November 1st, amount to 219,000, against 277,000 a year ago. Values to-day: Light, \$5.30; previous day, \$5.30; same day last year, \$3.65. Heavy, in same position, \$5.35, \$5.35, and \$3.95." In the last copy of the Breeders' Gazette to hand, October 19th: "It is evident farmers anticipate continued good prices, for they are making the hogs good before turning them off. Rarely has the average quality been as good at this time of year."

In Ireland a wonderful increase in the value of pork has taken place. It is now selling some 30 to 40 per cent. dearer than a year since; at least the same advance is noticeable on the English markets, and similar reports are received

old, of which we may safely assume that breeding sows were the chief proportion.

In the Munster News the Limerick reporter states: "The current price of hogs is 48s. for bacon pigs, whilst Berwicks, being very scarce, command the absurd addition of 5s. or 6s.—absurd because they are not in the fairs to be bought, and price does not enhance their supply." About this quotation there is a strong flavor of Irishism; but I believe the meaning of it, put into plain English, is that bacon pigs are 16s. to 18s. per cwt. dearer now than at this time last year, and that the lighter weights and choicest pigs are scarcely obtainable at any price. It would thus appear that all the world over really good fat hogs are exceedingly scarce, and compared with the prices of other meats, relatively dearer than at any other time for a great number of years. The prospect must then be a good one for all those who have any number of hogs of the right sort, since with the high price of pork we have also all feeding stuffs at an exceedingly low level as regards value.

### The Cattle Situation.

BY G. F. FRANKLAND.

The scheduling of Canadian cattle has created much bitter feeling, not only in Canada but in Scotland also, and from all the sources I have been able to gather knowledge in regard to the unfair and high-handed proceeding of the English Agricultural Bureau, I still remain of the opinion that the flocks and herds of the Dominion are free from contagious disease. If I thought otherwise I would hardly have dared to purchase 500 feeding cattle for the British market. Eighteen years ago the markets of Canada were filled with animal food, with few customers, and the prices were disastrous to our farmers. Pork, \$4 to \$5 per hundred, sheep and lambs from \$3 to \$4 per head, and beef from \$2 to \$5 per hundred, and it was lying in stacks around the St. Lawrence market here, while in Great Britain it was selling at \$18 per hundred, sinking the offal. At that time the United States had a big surplus, and was looking for markets; therefore Canada, having no other resource, entered upon the ocean cattle trade, which, with the clean bill of health enjoyed, has continued to the present and has ever been increasing in volume. It is true that from the beginning our live stock had to undergo twelve hours' quarantine, and a close examination from the local veterinary surgeon appointed by the Privy Council even, and were occasionally detained on suspicion while the lungs were sent to the great authorities in London, yet we retained our clean bill of health. Since those days great changes have taken place in supplying animal food to the millions of people of Great Britain. Refrigerators and cold storage have been brought to great perfection and, as a consequence, America has flooded the country with large shipments of dressed meat, at a serious loss to the American farmer, while millions of carcasses of mutton from Australia have found a market at some price in Britain, which the manufacture of ice has enabled them to take advantage of. At one time these were melted down simply for the extraction of fat. South America has also become a great factor, so that England at the present time is reaping a rich and cheap harvest from almost every part of the world, and the price of animal food, with the exception of the very best quality, is selling at a lower price in Britain than in any part of Europe. During all these years the thoughtful farmer will readily understand that England, Ireland and Scotland have been handicapped in their agricultural industry, rents have been lowered, farms abandoned, and as a result everything is being tried to place the British farmer in a position to compete with foreign supply, and that is the reason, in my opinion, why Canada is shut out from the markets of Britain. From what I have heard, while engaged in conversation with those supposed to know, during my transactions of the last four years, I have been expecting what has happened. Britain is over-supplied, and they can without alarming the masses depend upon a steady supply, no matter what obstruction is placed on foreign supplies. I have certainly depended much on liberal treatment for this great, loyal Dominion, which would be a source of comfort and strength to Britain, in case of war with America or continental nations, by supplying food in abundance. I can only reiterate what I have often written: Canada must gird up her loins and take advantage of her improved breeds and feed liberally, grow high-class cattle and finish them not only for May, June and July, but arrange to have cattle for every month in the year.

Our Government must shut them into Canada free, or anything else the farmer requires for outlet, and, in the success of the Dominion depends on a successful industry. If the Canadian cattle are not permitted to go to the United Kingdom, the best of the cattle, and the best of the breed, are being established at such points as close to the coast as possible, and also another at a point in the Thames, London, and the present buildings, both in England and in Scotland, are occupied to their fullest capacity by cattle from the United States. There are

times when ships heavily laden, full of cattle, have to anchor in the Mersey, waiting for room to debark their hundreds of cattle. But let me warn Canada against the idea of any profit being formed in shipping dead meats. We have only to look at what the cattle men of the United States have lost through this means. Many of our prominent men are reported as saying that the scheduling of our cattle will lead to good results. I would fain hope so, but I think otherwise. However, we must battle with the new regulations as best we can. Canada can hold her own, if every appliance is made to work, in the production of cattle that can be marketed at the same price as the markets of Chicago. For it is acknowledged on all hands that that great market dictates the price of all animal food, not only in their own country, but also in Great Britain.

### Our Scottish Letter.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE IN HORSE BREEDING.

The system on which stallions are hired in Scotland has long been a subject of interest to those engaged in the breeding of horses in every part of the world. The patriarchal oversight exercised by continental government, with the institution of national haras, has not done nearly so much to promote horse breeding as the voluntary associations which have so long held sway in Scotland. It cannot be said that horse breeders were the first to adopt the co-operative system, and there is some reason to believe that the famous Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, is entitled to the credit of its inauguration. It is at least certain that about the close of last century societies were formed amongst sheep breeders for the purpose of hiring the Leicester rams owned by Bakewell, and that he derived a princely revenue from this source. The Scottish stallion-hiring system is, however, an ancient one, and may very well have come into existence as the result of a general feeling in favor of improved horses, and without reference to any other scheme of a like nature. Several of the local societies or clubs have existed for over thirty years, and are still in a healthy, thriving condition. This result can only be attained by the exercise of mutual forbearance and generous charity amongst the members. The usual method of procedure is this:—A local banker or lawyer summons a meeting of those interested in horse breeding, to be held on a given day and hour at his office. Those who assemble form themselves by resolution into a society or association, the object of which is defined in some such terms as these: To improve the breed of horses in the locality by the introduction of a superior class of travelling stallions, this object to be attained by the hiring of the best horse attainable, at reasonable terms. A sum is fixed as the amount payable by each member as an annual subscription, say 5s. or \$1.25. In addition, the members agree to endeavor to raise funds to augment the capital of the society, and to use the horse or horses that may be selected. Frequently the land owners within the radius of the society's operations subscribe to the funds in sums from £3 up to £10 per annum, and some, like the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Bute, subscribe as high as £80 and £100 per annum, merely stipulating that an effort be made to hire a horse at terms that will be within the reach of all the tenants on their estates. Funds having thus been raised, the executive meets and a statement is made to them of the financial status of the society. The questions of the kind of horse that is to be chosen, the lines of breeding, and the terms on which he is to be hired, are all discussed, and in the end a committee of selection is appointed. Sometimes the amount that they are to pay in premium, and the fees they are to guarantee, and the number of mares to be served, are expressly stipulated—at least the maximums are named; in other cases the committee, having full cognizance of the financial state of the society, and the character of its membership, are given a free hand, and told to make the best selection possible on the easiest terms. In other words, the instructions given are general, and not

particular. Sometimes there is a difficulty in regard to the number of mares. Where the membership of the society or club does not exceed eighty, each member is under obligation to give the horse one mare; and if he does not like the horse, he must find one who does like him and is willing to give a mare. Failing this, should he not use the horse, he must pay the owner of the horse the amount of service fee for one mare. In cases where the membership is varied, the committee may guarantee a definite number of mares, the usual figures being sixty for a three-year-old horse and eighty for an aged horse; and should the horse prove popular, the right to his services is balloted for, each member being entitled to one service to begin, and should this not fill up the guarantee, the ballot decides who are to have further use of the horse. In such cases the terms agreed on may be something like this: A premium of £80; a guarantee of eighty mares at £2 10s. each, payable at the close of the season, and other £2 10s. about the month of February for each mare that seems to be in foal. The owner of the horse agrees to give free service of one mare to each of those farmers at whose places the horse stays when on his rounds. The terms now quoted are regarded as good terms. They mean an income from one horse of about £400 at least. This, however, is an exceptional figure; more commonly the rates will run thus: £100 premium, no guarantee of mares, but a maximum of 100 named; fees to be £1 at service, £1 10s. additional for each mare proving in foal. These terms mean in the average cases an income of not less than £250 from a horse. In the majority of cases in which terms such as these rule, the horses hired are animals with an established reputation as fairly good breeding horses and approved foal getters. They are generally horses not in the front rank, but of better than average merit—useful horses that are known to leave stock that finds a ready market.

Of course there are horses engaged on terms that exceed those quoted, and there are horses engaged on terms that are less than these quoted. A number of breeders, say three, or four, or six, sometimes club together and hire a horse on their own responsibility. They guarantee the owner a number of mares, say seventy at £7 apiece, payable at service, and leave him free to take other twenty mares if he can find them. They then set to work to find subscribers to take up nominations for the seventy. In such cases the hirers are usually men who have a large number of mares of their own. One may have seven, another five, or another two, and when such men take the lead in supporting a horse it is usually easy to get up the necessary quantity of mares guaranteed. I should have mentioned that when a society hires a horse and gives no guarantee of mares, it is understood that each member of the society is under obligation to use his influence in support of the horse, and usually a horse owner is well content to take this. This course has some recommendation from a horse owner's point of view. This arrangement is a little loose, and hence is favored by the horse owner because it does not bind him too tightly either. The one great drawback in the case of horses hired in this way is, that if the selection be not popular, the district in which the horse travels is usually short in foals, as many do not use him, and the horse owner also suffers. This unfortunate state of matters often gives rise to heart burnings, and more than once has been the means of wrecking a society or club. I would be strongly in favor of a rule in all such societies binding the members to support the horse selected. If a mistake is made, it is unfair to make the horse owner suffer. He only did his best to get his horse let. The committee were under no obligation to take him, and his owner should not suffer because of a mistake for which he was in no way responsible. Be the choice bad or good, the committee should be supported so long as their term of office lasts. Only thus is it possible to keep such societies or clubs alive. A committee that errs need not be checked, and in most cases that have come under my observation, the effective method of silenc-

ing a critic is to place him on the next committee of selection. In nine cases out of ten the eager critic of the action of others himself proves the most incompetent committee man. The great hiring fair for the season is the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show. It is divided into two sections, one for horses competing for the Glasgow district premiums, the other for horses competing for certain graduated prizes. All entered in the first section are under obligation to accept the premium of the society, and travel in the district round Glasgow during the season. Those entered in the other classes are under no such obligation. The winner of the Glasgow premium may, however, compete in the other section. The secretaries and committees of other societies are invited to make their selections at Glasgow, and on intimating their intention to be present, free passes to the show-yard are sent to them, and a ring reserved for their special use, in which they can obtain a favorable view of the competing horses. This is a system that should be adopted at the Toronto Spring Stallion Show. It does not preclude societies from making arrangements beforehand, but it affords special facilities for making local selections. As a matter of fact in Scotland a good many selections are made before the Spring Show is held. Already, *e. g.*, for the season of 1893, the Stranran District Societies have secured Handsome Prince and Mains of Airies; Stirling has got hold of Belvidere; the Strathmore Horse Breeding society have hired Prince of Carruchan; Lower Wigtownshire secures Orlando; Ayr and Kilmarnock has got hold of Crusader of Orchardmains; Lyrd Polwarth has hired Prince Alexander for thirty mares at £10 10s., payable at service, and £10 10s. additional for each mare proving in foal; and Eirvan and Ballantrae District has secured the H. & A.'s first prize horse Goldfinder.

SCOTLAND YET.

### Manitoba and Northwest Cattle Interests—Scheduling.

The scheduling of Canadian cattle at British ports, ordered to take effect on Nov. 21st, will stop the shipment of "stockers" from Manitoba and the Northwest to the Old Country. To those not in a position to send forward their cattle finished ready for the butcher, this will be a serious blow. Ontario stall feeders may continue to take some Northwest "stockers," but the farmers in that Province have been selling large numbers of lean steers for shipment to Great Britain, so that they will be forced to stall fatten those themselves, and, therefore, fewer will be needed from Manitoba and the Territories. In the next place, there is a fear that the enforced slaughtering of even well-fattened Canadian heaves withing ten days after landing in Britain will put the Canadian exporter at a disadvantage in selling and lower prices. If this were not the case, is it reasonable to suppose that the United States would have spent thousands of dollars maintaining veterinary inspectors in Britain, and a special commissioner as well, to obtain relief from a similar order? It may be that the all-round higher quality of what is hereafter shipped may have a wholesome effect in staying any further downward tendency in prices. As Mr. Ironside, of the well known exporting firm of Gordon & Ironside, Manitou, very properly points out elsewhere in the *Advocate*, "scheduling" will tend to force the feeding of coarse and cheap grains in this country, which means the production of more manure, that, in turn, will rescue the soil from deterioration, if utilized. In this respect "scheduling" would prove a boon. In short, it will tend to promote intensive farming, except in the case of those whose steers fatten on the rich and

abundant food supply of the great grazing districts.

The dressed beef and canning trade is pointed to by some as a hopeful outcome of the late order against our cattle, but we warn our cattle men and farmers to keep a sharp look-out for all moves, legislative and otherwise, in that direction.

Referring to the late order, the Chicago Breeders' Gazette says:—

"The English are rapidly delivering themselves over to the tender mercies of one of the biggest monopolies of the age, the American dressed-beef combination, and, in doing so, are injuring the cattle-growing industries of two continents."

A writer in one of our monthly magazines has this to say regarding the U. S. dressed beef business:—

"Next in importance, perhaps, only to the Standard Oil Company, in a land of rings and combines, is the great beef combine, which, from its headquarters in Chicago and Kansas City, stretches its tentacles into every State and county in the Union. If a butcher starts a business anywhere, he is offered the choice of selling the combine's beef or of meeting the opposition of a shop established at his door by the combine. The consequence is that there is no longer any home market for cattle. Practically the farmers are brought into direct competition with the ranches of New Mexico, Texas or Nevada. Nay, worse than this; the special advanced ages which the combine is able to secure from the railways, despite the interstate commerce law, but a further discount upon the price of the cattle raised by the farmers of Georgia and the Carolinas."

The farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest will do well to ponder these facts, and also to resist any attempt to bring in American cattle for slaughter at Montreal or elsewhere. The alleged reason for the ukase against our cattle is that animals have gone forward affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and cablegrams from Britain insinuate that they came via the Canadian Northwest. Manitoba and the Territories do not propose to lie under any such false and unjust accusation, as the vigorous protest entered by our Breeders' Association indicates. We are also pleased to have received from the heads of the Government, both in Manitoba and the Territories, official declarations as to the non-existence either now or in the past of the lung plague, which should put a quietus upon this slander.

### Cows for More Than One Purpose.

BY A STOCK BREEDER.

Dairymen or, more properly speaking, dairy writers, who breed dairy cattle, are exceedingly fond of heading their articles under such captious titles as "More special breeding," "The day of the general purpose cow is gone," and other equally appropriate headings, each suggestive that neither milk, butter nor cheese can be profitably produced except from a cow of one of the modern dairy breeds, and not unfrequently before the end of the article the writer comes down with a clincher in which abnormal yields at the pail and churn are given as a matter of every day occurrence, where cows of his or her favorite breed are the reigning belles, proving by figures, if not by facts, that the ordinary one-pound-of-butter-per-day cow or the thirty-pound-per-day-of-milk producer is a thing of the past, only to be forgotten with the obsolete implements of the early days.

Now this indiscriminate warning against breeding cattle that will fill the bill for more than one purpose is the correct thing for the champion of the little Jersey, which cannot be bred for beef, or the notoriously hard-keeping

Holstein, that must be supplied with immense quantities of bulky food, and whose flesh is of mediocre quality at best. It may suffice for the dairy writer in the dairy paper, who incessantly harps on this well-worn string, but it is a question if the general farmer is of this opinion. He is not yet satisfied that every calf born will prove a heifer, and that every heifer will become a cow, and every cow (even if she is bred in strictest line of the highest producing blood) will become such an exceptional milk and butter producer.

Only a few amid the rank and file of patrons of creameries and cheese factories ever hope or expect to own a pure-bred herd of cattle. With them the high grade is as high a notch as they expect to attain, while more farmers expect to make no special effort at supplying either, but rather breed with a view of producing large shipping steers to sell or feed, as the case may be. Therefore they are careful how they throw away the substance to grasp the shadow, and find, when too late, that they have retained nothing but a bag of bones. Again, in repeating here the argument, "Better throw away at the latter end an unprofitable feeder than keep an unprofitable milker," which is a "werry pretty sentiment" as Mr. Weller would say, but is there not really a lack of truth and excess of poetry in the everlasting hash that is served up by a few of the writers of this day? One would really think they could at least control the sex, and that all heifers are sure to breed, and that bad quarters and blind teats were not known in their vocabulary, nor any other of the ills that dairy cattle flesh is heir to, and that no one ever heard of a proper dairy cow that did not give churns full of milk up to the day she was ready to die of old age.

But those stubborn things which are commonly called facts point in a totally different direction; and when we come down to the realities of cow life, we find that there is a large proportion of those which we have had every reason to believe have been bred in the line of record breakers that are after all rather inferior; and many of their sisters, for some inexplicable reason, have gone wrong in some of the above particulars, and that after all they must be consigned to an ignominious death, and their carcasses hung up in the shambles, and before they will make even a moderately presentable carcass they must be fed. And just here a few common-sense points present themselves. Beef will be wanted as long as the world lasts, and is one of the articles that cannot be substituted with a shoddy imitation, like the other productions from the cow. Beef is as much in demand as butter and cheese, and even the special beef cow must give a little milk at certain periods, and in such quantities that it will not pay to throw it away; therefore, after all, we must have milk and beef combined, and although the former may not be obtained in immense quantities, yet both may be profitably produced from cows not belonging to the special dairy breeds.

Ontario has had four annual public trials at the Industrial Exhibitions, and the figures taken from the tests indicate that the so-called general purpose cow does not suffer by comparing them. The first three of these tests I refer to are for the prize awarded by the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, for which all breeds were invited to contest.

In 1889 Ayrshires and Jerseys alone came forward.

In 1890 three herds, consisting of three cows in each, two herds being Jerseys and one of Devon cattle, competed.

In 1891 six herds in all competed, three of which were Jerseys and three were Ayrshires.

In 1892 prizes were offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and for Shorthorn cows, three years and over, which would make the most butter in a ten days' test.

The following are the results of each year:—

In 1889 six cows competed, comprising two herds, three Ayrshires and three Jerseys. The former averaged 27.22 pounds of milk per day, which produced .7631 butter fat per day, the highest Ayrshire giving 27.75 pounds of milk .793 butter fat. The latter averaged 19.5

pounds of milk and 914 butter fat; the highest Jersey 20.25 pounds of milk, which produced .935 of butter fat.

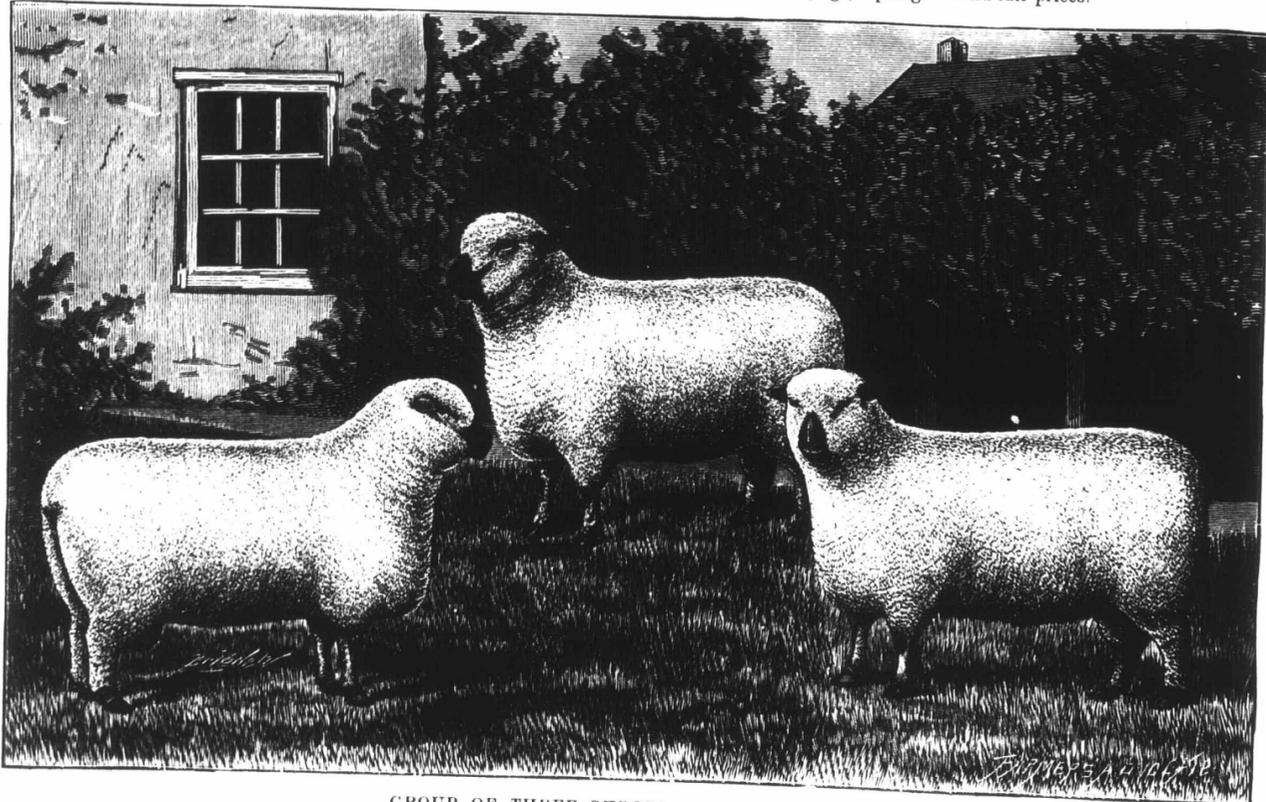
In 1890 three herds competed, comprising two herds of Jerseys and one of Devons. In this year's test the highest Jersey herd averaged 17.62 of milk and .949 butter fat, the highest Jersey giving 20.12 pounds of milk per day, which produced 1,124 of butter fat. In this test the Devons averaged 20.17 pounds of milk and .796 butter fat, the highest Devon giving 34.43 pounds milk per day, which produced 1.294 butter fat.

In 1891 six herds competed, comprising three herds of Jerseys and three of Ayrshires. In this year the highest Jersey herd averaged 17.66 of milk and 1.053 butter fat per day. The highest gave 21.75 milk, which produced 1.105 butter fat per day. The highest Ayrshire herd averaged 26.62 pounds of milk per day and 1.281 butter fat per day. The highest Ayrshire cow gave 28.75 and 1.385 butter fat per day.

#### Prize Winning Shropshires.

The accompanying illustrations are specimens of the class of Shropshires lately imported by Mr. J. N. Greenshields, of Isaleigh Grange, Danville, P. Q. The three ram lambs here portrayed were winners of first prize at the Royal Show at Doncaster last year, where they were exhibited by their breeder, Mr. Richard Brown, of Ruyton-Eleven-Towns, Salop. Mr. Brown's flock, which is well-known in English show yards, and which has often sent representatives to do battle on this side the Atlantic, has long been famous for its fleeces, there being no flock in England, perhaps, in which more care has been paid to the production of heavy, dense fleeces of the best quality, together with a thick, compact carcass on short legs. St. Leger, the ram selected from this trio by Dr. Ormsby, Manager of the Isaleigh Farm, is a typical Shropshire, a thick, heavy sheep on the shortest of legs,

In selecting the ewes, as well as the rams, particular attention has been paid to obtaining good fleeces, together with a thick, heavy, compact carcass on short legs, and certainly a visit to Isaleigh Grange will convince any one that he has succeeded in his object, the whole flock being characterized by a wonderful uniformity of type, although containing representatives from six or seven different flocks. Messrs. Brown's and Thonger's advertisements will be found in another column, and we can confidently recommend those of our readers who intend paying a visit to England in search of stock to call on these gentlemen, while to those who do not wish to go so far afield, a visit to Isaleigh Grange, which is located close to Danville, a station on the G. T. R. 90 miles east of Montreal, will be found both interesting and profitable, as Dr. Ormsby tells us that his motto is now, as of old, "Good stock, straight pedigrees and fair prices."



GROUP OF THREE SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.

Winners of 1st at R. A. S. E. Ex., Doncaster, 1891. Bred and exhibited by R. Brown, Ruyton-XI-Towns, Shropshire, England, including "St. Leger," as shown in the centre, imported and owned by The Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.

In 1892 two Shorthorn cows from two separate herds competed, which averaged 38.18 pounds of milk and 1.670 butter fat per day, the highest cow giving 39.25 pounds of milk, which produced 1.761 butter fat.

In no year have the Holstein breeders thought it worth their while to compete, the excuse being that the rules were not satisfactory, but the breeders of other cattle give the Holstein men credit for more acuteness than to show representatives of their herds in public trial. On paper their cows have given anything from 50 to something over 100 pounds per day of milk, and butter by the week at anywhere over 20 pounds, and the actual yield would probably conflict with these figures at a public trial. For these reasons I have every reason to believe that the breeders of special dairy cattle, who have brought out their very best specimens of special dairy cattle, find it difficult to obtain a proper test, and that they did not excel, but until they have a better showing than they have, we must draw the conclusion that all sensible men must arrive at it is that even the two-purpose cows are worth breeding and milking.

showing all the points of a mutton sheep, with a grand fleece and a beautiful head, the face a nice, soft black, and the covering as perfect as possible; a winner at England's greatest show and, therefore, justly entitled to rank as one of the best lambs of 1891. St. Leger has continued since then to improve steadily, and promises to make a grand two-year-old. When mated with such ewes as the Isaleigh Grange flock contains, of which the other illustration shows specimens, he should produce some very valuable stock. The three ewes, shown in our other illustration, are also domiciled now at Isaleigh Grange, having been purchased last August by Dr. Ormsby from their breeder, Mr. Jno. Thonger, of the Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Salop, a gentleman not by any means unknown to Canadian and American breeders, and who has already earned a reputation for handling none but good stock. The ewes shown in our illustration were exhibited last year at the Shropshire and West Midland Show, perhaps the greatest Shropshire Show in the world, where they won first prize in the open class. Mr. Thonger also winning first prize in the tenant farmers' class with another pair of three, two of which have also found their way to Isaleigh Grange.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

Hogs have lately been selling at \$5.00 to \$5.95, being \$1.50 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago. These prices are very disappointing to packers, and correspondingly agreeable to owners. The pork packers are surprised at the light marketing of hogs, and are not salting or smoking much meat—using everything to supply the current fresh meat trade. That will leave their cellars empty when hogs do come. There is good reason to believe that live stock will be considerably delayed in arrival at markets next year, owing to the right of way being given to passenger traffic. There was a good deal of disappointment at the postponement of the Fat Stock Show, but the Illinois State Board promises something very fine in 1894. Next year the Show will be merged into the Columbian exhibit. It is said Nelson Morris is feeding about 40,000 cattle in the distillery sheds. There are about 100,000 on feed at different points in the country, chiefly at Peoria, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Terre Haute, Indiana, and Louisville, Ky.

The question of the effect of the embargo placed by the Mother Country on Canadian live cattle has been freely discussed. There seems to be a widespread opinion that the change will not materially affect United States cattle. It is surprising how the great slaughterers are spreading out. They own ranches and farms; have buyers at all principal points, and often scattered through the country; own and control live stock cars, refrigerator cars; and run thousands of retail butcher markets, usually in the names of trusted employees. The late prices for American live cattle in Liverpool and London have ranged at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb., against 12c. to 12½c. a year ago, while export cattle are costing in Chicago \$5 to \$5.25, against \$4.50 to \$5 a year ago. These facts account for the apathy of American live cattle exporters.

The change of administration, of course, will put an end to Mr. Secretary Rusk. He has made some great efforts in behalf of the American live stockmen, and there is considerable interest manifested in his probable successor.

### Alberta Territory.

BY T. F. PATERSON.

The Ontario farmer on his trip westward is apt to be disappointed with the appearance of the country around Calgary, after leaving the fertile plains of Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia. Nothing but a seemingly endless prairie meets his gaze in every direction, with a rancher's dwelling here and there to break the monotony of the scene. Arriving at Calgary (a most beautiful town situated about the centre of Alberta) he naturally asks, Is this a first-class agricultural country in every respect? Some will say yes, while others candidly will say no. The season being comparatively short, and the climate dry, wheat and coarse grains as a rule do not yield paying crops, but in some seasons they have a fair average, should they be

in proportion to the number of cattle he owns, each cowboy generally supplied with six or seven horses. The ranching grounds are then scoured far and near, and the cattle corralled for the purpose of branding and castrating. All the mavrocks (or cattle which had escaped the branding operation the previous year and have consequently no owner) are put up at auction, and sold to the highest bidder; these being branded, they are then turned loose for the winter, and rounded up the following spring, to recount them and ascertain the losses, if any. The cattle, sheep and horses as a rule do well, and are generally in good thriving condition in the spring. The losses generally occur among the cows that have been suckled late in the fall. Last year the losses were considerable. On going down the C. & E. Railway great numbers of them could be seen lying dead, killed by the blizzard of last April. This is a rare occurrence, so we were told, but there is always more or less loss among such large herds of cattle.

In the High River and Willow Creek districts,



GROUP OF THREE SHEARLING SHROPSHIRE EWES.

Winners of first at the S. & W. M. Show, 1891, in the open class for ewe lambs. Bred and exhibited by John Thonger, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Shropshire. Imported and owned by The Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.

Among other matters not yet settled, the Secretary of Agriculture is conducting the experiment to determine the curability of lumpy jaw or actinomy cases by use of iodide of potassium. One disadvantage of having the chief of the Agricultural Department in the Cabinet is that a change is sure to be made with every administration, and political changes come faster than it is desirable to change officers who have important agricultural experiments and tests in hand.

The choicest native corn-fed heaves lately sold at \$5.75. A lot of 1,600-lb. steers sold at \$5.45, and 84 corn-fed Colorados, 1,520 lbs., sold at \$5.60. The 1,400 to 1,500-lb. steers sold at \$4.10 to \$4.90; 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$3.40 to \$4.90; 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$3.10 to \$4.55; 950 to 1,190 lbs., \$3 to \$4.40. Native cows sold largely at \$1.75 to \$2.45. Texas sold at \$1.25 to \$2.40 for cows, and \$2.65 to \$3.25 for steers. Western rangers sold at \$2.25 to \$2.60 for cows, and \$3.30 to \$4.45 for steers. Stock cattle sold at \$2.20 to \$3.25.

Western range cattle have not been marketed as freely as a year ago, and ranchmen are disposed to think they will make money by holding stock till next year.

fortunate enough to get copious showers in June. But taking the country between Fort McLeod and Calgary, a distance of 104 miles, as a land of cattle ranches, it is not surpassed in the Dominion of Canada or United States. On looking at the prairie grass an Ontario farmer would naturally say it was worthless as far as fattening properties are concerned, but such is not the case. It is generally of a reddish color, and has the appearance of the wiry red top, well-known in Ontario, but does not grow over four inches long (except in sloughs, where it attains the height of five to eight inches, and is cut and used as hay).

The cattle and sheep on the various ranches were extremely fat, especially steers and calves; cows and suckling calves were in good winter condition. The different stock companies and ranchers turn out their cattle on the vast prairies, each having their particular brand. In the fall the Stock Association gives notice to its different members that the time for the roundup has been set. Each man then sends cowboys

and in the vicinity of Fort McLeod, were to be seen the largest herds, numbering from a few hundreds up to forty or fifty thousand. It was a pleasing sight, and one to be long remembered, to see such large herds of fine cattle. We were cautioned by the ranchers never to go among them on foot, unless we were fond of being trampled to death, as the sight of a man on foot arouses their curiosity; they will circle round you, and in a short time most of the herd want to participate in the examination; the near ones keep crowding the front ones until the circle becomes so small that in their frantic efforts to prevent coming in contact with you they end by trampling you under foot.

One great drawback was their lack of transportation facilities, but that has been overcome by the building of a railway from Edmonton to Fort McLeod. The principal market (besides home consumption) as yet is British Columbia. Owing to the cheapness of raising and fattening the Alberta rancher can compete and even undersell the B. C. farmer. With the general introduction of good eastern sires, good facilities for transportation and good markets, stock ranching in Alberta can be made a profitable industry.

### Reforms Suggested in the Grading and Shipping of Grain.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR.—Thinking a few lines from me, about the wheat situation, might be of interest to some of your numerous readers, I ask for a little space in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which is the acknowledged educator of the agriculturists.

First.—Don't raise smutty wheat. I have seen wheat this year that ought to have been worth 55 cents to 60 cents, yet, because of a little smut, it went a-begging at thirty to thirty-five cents, a loss of twenty-five cents per bushel, or \$5.00 per acre on a 20 bushel yield, or \$500 on 100 acres; when by an outlay in cash of one and one-half cents per acre for bluestone, and one and one-half cents labor, this could be prevented. One pound of bluestone, costing five to seven cents per pound, will dress eight bushels, and a man, when he has things ready, can dress 20 bushels an hour. Thus, by an expense of \$3 you may increase your income \$500, besides giving the product of our country such a name. In the meantime I would advise the putting of an addition to all our farmers' elevators, and the putting in of a small scouring and brushing machine, so that if bluestone did not effectually destroy the smut every year, we should have the means at hand to prevent it ever going on the market until it was scoured and cleaned.

Secondly.—There is a difficulty, especially this year, to get cars as fast as they are needed. I believe the C. P. R. are doing their utmost. They cannot get and could not afford to have men and rolling stock enough to move twelve million bushels in two months. They are, and have been for a month and over, bringing in from 150 to 200 cars per day, besides their ordinary traffic. If this four months' heavy traffic could be spread over eight months, it could be done cheaper and better—cheaper, because men working overtime must have an inducement to do so, in the shape of extra pay; better, because there would not be such a strain on men and rolling stock, consequently there would be better and cheaper service; and, remember, all this increased cost comes out of the farmer, not out of the stockholder.

I want to suggest that the Company, in order to bring about a change, make a discrimination in rates between the different seasons. We all know that when navigation closes on the lakes, and the all-rail rate comes in, that wheat invariably drops three to five cents per bushel. This comes out of the farmer, too? [NOTE—Why should it all "come out of the farmer"? And how much more does an all-rail haul really cost in winter than fall?] Now, if the Company continued their present rates to Fort William for September, October and November, then instead of making a 27 or 28-cent rate to the seaboard, if they carried for 24 cents per bushel the balance of the year's crop, the farmer would not drop this 3 or 4 cents, and the Company would make more, because done at an ordinary time with less strain, and therefore done better and cheaper, and the farmers would not rush their grain on the market during the first two months for fear of a drop.

As to the grading of our wheat, I must say that I believe it is done conscientiously here at Fort William. Mr. Gibbs, the Inspector, personally sees every car, and judges the wheat at its milling value. I believe it is an advantage to have a man here to see to the grading, storing and forwarding of grain. All the dealers have someone here. If the farmers would only act on business principles, and send along their wheat, they might get Eastern prices or export value for their wheat at Manitoba points, less the cost of one day's inspection and storage, and two cents per bushel one cent for expense here, and one cent for the eastern commission man, if the wheat is exported to Europe. This would include daily quotations from all leading markets, and one or twice a week from the Old Continent, distributed to all central points.

As to the grades. They are high, but that is accounted for by the fact that the standards were formulated by the Board, which was chiefly composed of millers, there being five

millers to three dealers and a farmer. I contend the whole system is wrong; instead of there being from five to ten, and sometimes fifteen cents between grades, the wheat should be sold nearer its merits.

I want to suggest the amendment of the Inspection Act, and allow at least one-third farmers, if not one-half of the total number. Let the Board be composed of the very best talent that could be got together. Take samples of wheat grown in all the different districts of the province and Territories, and of all grades and conditions of grain, and from these make, say ten grades of wheat, and instead of grades have them *numbered*; and say four grades of oats, and three of barley. Then when the different grades are determined, let them be finally fixed Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Manitoba or Northwest wheat, and let the crop of each year fit itself to the different numbers, as values determine; and let it be enacted that there shall be a difference of three cents a bushel between the first 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and five cents between 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. If this were done, there would be ample room for the crop, no matter how diversified, and it would be practically selling on sample; because, if a farmer's load did not come up to No. 1, it could take the next No., which would only be a drop of three, or at most five cents, instead of as now, when, if it don't make a 2 H., it must go into a 3 H. at a drop of eight to ten cents, when in reality there is only a difference of two or three cents in actual milling value. Then in oats I would follow the same rule, making No. 1, milling oats; No. 2 milling oats two cents less than No. 1; feed oats same as No. 2 milling, and 2 feed oats two cents less. In barley, make No. 1 malting barley; No. 2, malting barley three cents less, and feed barley from same as No. 2 M. down three cents, according to quality. And in all cases make damp and musty grain "no grade," and as to smutty grain, let it be cleaned, scoured or brushed, if by that means it can be made merchantable. If badly "tagged," let it be "feed" or "no grade."

Let us have two competent inspectors, a head and a deputy, who shall work together at each point, and let them be paid by the Government a salary sufficient to make them independent, and let a charge be made sufficient to cover expenses of all inspection, the amount determined by the average output.

Now, sir, in making these suggestions, I know they will be criticised, and I want them to be.

I have no axe to grind. My only desire is to see a change, believing that necessity demands it. The dealers say they have lost money this last year or two, and I don't pretend to contradict them. But I do believe the farmers are not getting justice. There must be something wrong with the system. That the farmer is not making money there is abundant evidence to prove; the buyers and dealers claim they are not. Then there must be something radically wrong somewhere.

Let us ventilate the matter, and instead of being so suspicious and so antagonistic one towards another, let us see if we cannot make it better for us all. This is the only desire of

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. BEATHWAITE, Fort William.

### Cash Prizes Offered by the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and the Dominion Hog Breeders' Association.

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association offer a first prize of ten dollars (\$10.00), and a second prize of five dollars (\$5.00), for the two best essays.

Subject: "How Shall the General Farmer Manage his Sheep to Realize the Greatest Profit?" The writer to treat fully of housing, breeding, feeding and marketing.

The Dominion Hog Breeders' Association offer similar prizes.

Subject: "How Shall the General Farmer Manage his Swine to Realize the Greatest Profit?" The writer to treat fully of breeding, housing, feeding and marketing.

Contest open to all; essays to be sent to P. W. Hobson, London, Ont., and to arrive before February 1st, 1892.

### Agricultural Education.

Elsewhere in this issue Mr. James Elder states a number of objections that may be raised against the proposal to establish an Agricultural College in this Province, and then, joining issue, deals in turn with each, throwing out suggestions which, when action is finally taken, may prevent a repetition of extravagant blunders that have been made with like institutions, such as the one in Ontario, where large sums were frittered away on too large a farm, needless importations of pure-bred stock from Great Britain, and that like. Very good work is being done in that institution now, but it has only been in recent years that a fair number of pupils were really Ontario farm boys.

We concur with Mr. Elder that such a farm should be run on a practical, paying basis, if possible. The farm in connection with the excellent school of agriculture at Cornell University, N. Y., is run along that line; and when Prof. Roberts wishes his class to see how larger farms are managed in high class style, he takes them on a few days' trip to points in the State where such can be found. A capital idea it is.

The ADVOCATE believes in agricultural education. It would have no valid mission or reason for existence if it did not. Over and above every other interest agriculture towers in this western country. It is the basis of progress and prosperity; therefore, it should be encouraged and improved, and never hampered.

We do not hesitate to say that the general bent and tendency of Canadian educational system has been towards the "professions" as they are called, and commercial life, for which special provision is made, while those agreeable subjects that agricultural study would present are entirely ignored.

Is it to be wondered at, then, that the boy sees nothing in plant and animal life; feels nothing but drudgery in horticultural and agricultural pursuits or live stock husbandry, and is naturally forced into the city, to the great loss and detriment of the business of farming? Thinking men know this to be a fact, but we protest against this condition of affairs, more especially as such a system affects the rural schools of the Province. Agriculture must have recognition in the educational system of an agricultural country. The Farmers' Institute system of Canada and the United States was begotten of the recognized need for education along agricultural lines. The Government recognizes its utility, and has aided it. Unquestionably it has been a benefit to the present generation of farmers. Why not then begin at the beginning—with the youth, laying the foundation where it ought to be laid? The question of an agricultural college may very properly be taken into consideration in association with the question of the Manitoba university and its work.

These subjects are most important, and, we trust, will be carefully pondered by our readers and the leaders of thought generally in this Province. We shall return to their consideration in future issues.

### Poultry Association.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, held in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office, the committee appointed for the purpose reported that the Minister of Agriculture had no funds available for a grant at present. Messrs. C. M. Richardson, S. B. Blackhall and A. Monkman were appointed to apply to the Legislature for a \$300 grant at next session. The conclusion reached by the meeting was that March would be a more desirable month for holding a show than December.

Renew your subscription for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 1893 by post office order or registered letter. P. O. orders are cheaper and safer than any other means of remitting money. When sending in your own name endeavor to send us at least one new subscriber.

**Weeds.**

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. R. G. S.  
*Cirsium arvense* (Canadian Thistle.)

Few plants have received more notice than this, both from the practical farmer and the theoretical botanist. No weed has been so fully discussed as to the ways and means to get rid of it, and yet it lifts its head year after year as a living testimony of its vitality, vigor and reproductive power. It has a perennial creeping rootstock with many joints, every one of which is capable of sending out roots. All thistle flowers do not bear seed; some have stamens only, others pistils—the latter only can produce seed. This explains how some persons have failed to see thistles grow from what they thought seed. There is no doubt the thistle will grow from seed as well as other plants. This plant is well adapted for spreading rapidly, bearing many seeds easily blown about by the wind, and its roots bear latent buds at each joint. Few subjects are more discussed at farmers' institutes than the destruction of thistles. There seems to be a common opinion among thorough-going, systematic farmers that this weed offers no barrier to its extermination but what may be readily overcome by *thorough tillage*. From among many methods which the writer has heard fully discussed, he has selected the following as likely most practicable:—

1. Summerfallowing.—In this case plow shallow in the fall, and in the spring continue the cultivation so thoroughly as not to permit the thistles to see light, for under its influence they prepare food material which is stored in the rootstock, and thus the plant is fortified against future adverse conditions, and the roots will put forth growth for a time. Now, if the plant is never allowed to add to the rootstock force, in time all the reserve material of the root will be exhausted. If the summerfallow is neglected to be plowed at a time when vigorous young thistles are hourly storing away reserve material, one can readily see how difficult it will be to overcome the trouble. Keep thistles from the sunlight by hoe, cultivator or plow, and their continuance will not last long.

2. Plow in the fall, cultivate in the spring from time to time until about June, and then sow buckwheat. Plow this under about the time that it is flowering—if necessary, a chain may be used to assist in covering the buckwheat; then harrow and roll. Cultivate regularly on the surface until time of sowing.

3. Seed down a spring crop with clover (10-15 pounds per acre). Cut early the next year. Manure the clover stubble and plow deep; then cultivate weekly, and sow at the proper time fall wheat. Some, instead of manure, let the second crop of clover grow four to six inches and plow under.

4. Plant corn and keep the thistles *well hoed*; never allow any of them to get above the soil, at least but a short time. Repeated cutting will soon weaken them, and finally destroy them. If this is followed by another *well hoed* crop, but few, if any, thistles will remain. The old roots will be dead, and what, if any, remains will be seedlings, which will always be appearing as long as careless farmers permit thistles to seed.

5. Soiling.—This is a method which has been followed with much success at the College farm. Rye is sown in autumn, and cut when in early blossom. This is followed by rape sown in drills, upon which sheep are fed as soon as sufficiently grown.

*Cirsium lanceolatum* (Bull Thistle.)

This large species of thistle is frequently seen on new land, but is never viewed as a serious weed. It is a biennial, and is soon got rid of by cutting or spudding a little below the surface. If cut below the crown before flowering it is soon killed. It is readily known from its large purple heads with strong prickles, and darker green foliage in contrast with the common Canadian thistle. Unless in new land, they are generally found growing isolated along the roadside, or in the fence corners of the fields.

*Aster cordifolius*.

This beautiful aster, covered with flowers, does little harm in the fields; it seldom leaves the fence corners and roadsides. The stem is much

branched, bearing innumerable small, pale blue flowers. The lower leaves are heart-shaped. This perennial plant is somewhat shrubby in appearance, and flowers in the autumn.



*Bidens frondosa* (Bur-marigold, Spanish Needles) Fig. 25.

A coarse weed in low grounds, 2.5 feet high, branched with pinnate leaves 3-5, coarsely toothed leaflets. Seed flat, hairy, with upturned bristles and two-awned. It flowers in summer, and the seeds, like burs, are sometimes troublesome from sticking to the fleece of sheep by their barbed awns.

*Urtica helveticum* (Elecampane.)

A perennial very common along the roadside in some parts. It looks something like a small sunflower, with stem 3-5 feet high; large, somewhat oval leaves, woolly beneath. The root is very mucilaginous, and is used in medicine. It seldom invades cultivated fields, but may sometimes be seen in pasture land.



*Xanthoxylum* (Cockle-bur). Fig. 26.

A coarse, rough-looking plant, bearing some resemblance in its coarse appearance to the bur-

dock. The leaves somewhat triangular, heart-shaped, toothed on long stalks. The bur is somewhat oval and about one inch long, covered with stiff hooked prickles. It often grows along river banks. Being an annual, if kept from seeding by cutting it can soon be subdued.

**A Prominent Manitoba Exporter's View of the Consequences of Scheduling.**

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—Your inquiry of 9th inst. received. In reply, I beg leave to give my views on the great and growing industry of stock raising. I believe the action of the home government in scheduling Canadian cattle will cause widespread hardship and loss to those farmers and stock raisers who persist in selling a class of cattle that are not fit for the export fat cattle trade, namely, "stockers." Such cattle will have to be sold to the local butcher or the local feeder, and by him fattened for export. I do not mean by this that steers rising three years old cannot be fitted for the export trade; on the contrary, I claim that such steers can be fitted for the Old Country market, if farmers and stock raisers will procure fine, large grade cows, use for service none but the best thoroughbred bulls, and give the calves proper care during the first summer, and especially the first winter.

The calves should be taken up in early fall, as soon as frost comes, and fed meal (barley or oats are the best) with plenty of chaff or hay; and if properly housed and watered, half the work is done. Then plenty of water and grass the next summer, with a green field of rape and turnips to run on in fall as soon as the grass dries, and not allow them to fall away through the winter. I will guarantee the following August will find the two-and-a-half year-old steers weighing from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds, and fit for fat export cattle.

I believe that the action of the home government in scheduling Canadian cattle will in the end be a lasting benefit to the Canadian farmer. It will cause canning industries to be built in Canada, and cattle fitted for export will bring just as great a price to the farmer, even though they were slaughtered in Canada, put in cold storage and sent through to seaport in refrigerator cars, and then transferred to ocean vessels in cold storage and shipped to England.

The cost of transportation will be much less, and the cattle will not be subject to the immense shrinkage they oftentimes undergo in crossing the ocean alive during rough weather, but, on the contrary, the beef will be free from bruises and blood stains. I believe that when the farmer is compelled to stall feed his cattle to make the most out of them, he will manure his land and grow more green feed, thereby insuring him better crops with less work than the old system of plowing down the stubble each year, and never rest the land with green crops, such as white turnips and rape.

To sum up, I feel sure that if the home government strictly adhere to the policy laid down of scheduling Canadian cattle, and compelling them to be slaughtered within ten days after arrival in the Old Country, or shipped as dressed beef, Canada will be the gainer, as the Old Country farmers and others will see nothing but the best fat cattle and beef landed there, instead of such quantities of small lean cattle as we have been shipping, mainly stockers. Such cattle lead the farmers there to believe that Canada has not sufficient grain or grass to fatten them, and have to send them to the Old Country to be fattened, thereby damaging Canada in the eyes of the Old Country emigrant as a fit and proper field to cast his lot in, especially when he sees nothing but the best beef, mutton, and other produce landed from the United States.

ROBERT IRON-SIDES, Manitoba, Man.

### Cattle Breeders of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in Session.

An influential gathering of Manitoba and Northwestern cattle breeders convened in Winnipeg, November 18th and 19th.

Dr. Rutherford, M. P. P., Portage la Prairie, Man., delivered a very able speech, in which he gave the history of the supposed evidences of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle shipped from America, and finally declared, giving ample proof to justify his assertions, that at no time in the history of Canada have there been any cases of the dreaded disease in the Dominion, except at one time when it was imported from Scotland. The animals were at once detected and slaughtered at Point Levis, in Quebec.

By request, F. W. Hodson also addressed the meeting clearly but briefly, outlining the steps taken in Ontario to promote the interests of the live stock breeders and the province at the World's Fair of 1893.

After hearing and fully discussing the speeches delivered by these gentlemen, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved,—That we, the Executive of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, deem it most desirable that a good display of Manitoba live stock be made at the Columbian World's Fair, to be held at Chicago in 1893, and that active steps be immediately taken to bring this matter before the Local Government.

Resolved,—That the Government of Manitoba be at once petitioned to appoint suitable persons to select live stock, and that the expenses of this selection be borne by the Local Government; and that the said Government be respectfully requested to obtain from the Dominion authorities the same privileges for Manitoba live stock that have been promised similar exhibits which are to be sent from Ontario, viz., free transportation and maintenance from the time the animals leave their owners' stables until their return thereto; and that the legitimate expenses of caretakers or herdsmen be borne by one or the other Government.

We further pray that a commissioner be appointed who is well versed in agricultural and stock matters, and whose sympathies are with the agricultural classes.

That there be an advisory board appointed to act as advisors and assistants to him; that this board number at least ten persons, and that the live stock breeders and farmers be given a fair representation on said board; and that the members of said board be appointed and called together as soon as possible.

We believe that a preliminary selection of stock should at once be made, and that space should be immediately applied for, and that a final selection should be made next May or June.

Animals selected in the preliminary selections may at the final selection be rejected, if they have not advanced as fast as desirable others may then be taken in their stead.

The first two requests have been granted to Ontario breeders; the last is now being considered, and will doubtless be granted.

All the expenses of selecting, collecting and caring for fruits, grain, etc., will doubtless be borne by the State. Then, why should our live stock exhibits be put on a different footing?

We feel that it is of the greatest importance that our fertile plain be advertised to the world, as capable of producing superior animals very cheaply; therefore, we consider the exhibit of live stock of national importance, therefore the expenses of such should not be borne by private individuals.

Moved by Dr. Rutherford, seconded by Walter Lynch, and carried, that this Association at once call the attention of the Manitoba government to the pressing necessity of immediate action in the matter of selecting suitable specimens of the various breeds of horses, sheep and swine; also, that a suitable exhibit of range cattle be selected. Resolved, that we recognize the danger of appointing men to select the stock who are not capable, owing to lack of experience. We therefore name the following as suitable judges of the

#### BEEF BREEDS:

John Sharman, Souris; John McTurk, Elkhorn; Walter Lynch, Westbourne; Lester Smith, Wawanessa.

#### DAIRY BREEDS:

W. J. Young, Emerson; James McLenaghan, Portage la Prairie; James Bray, Portage la Prairie; David Steele, Glenboro; James Glenzie, Portage la Prairie.

Moved by Walter Lynch, seconded by J. H. Proctor, and carried, that we humbly petition the Government of Manitoba to at once take steps to officially declare Manitoba herds entirely free from pleuro-pneumonia (as they have ever been), and that the said Government, as soon as possible, issue a formal protest against the action of the English Government in scheduling Canadian cattle. Resolved, that we, the cattle breeders of Manitoba, are alarmed by the reports now current, to the effect that the Dominion authorities are again contemplating the advisability of allowing American cattle free entry into Canada, that they may be here killed and exported.

We, as a body, protest against receiving American cattle into Canada to be slaughtered for export, or to be put up as canned meat in Canada, believing that such a course would be detrimental to the interests of Canadian cattle breeders.

The following gentlemen were named a committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Greenway, and lay before him the above resolutions:—

R. Hall, Brandon, President of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Secretary of the same; James Bray, Portage la Prairie; J. R. Phin, Moosomin, Assa.; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; D. Stewart, Westbourne; W. J. Young, Emerson; J. H. Proctor, Virden; Dr. Rutherford, M. P. P., Portage la Prairie.

The committee proceeded at once to the Minister's office, and were cordially received.

### Pork Productions—Views of a Leading Manitoba Firm of Packers.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—We are glad to say that hogs are rather more plentiful this season than in former years. We are certainly very much pleased to see that our farmers are now commencing to pay attention to this industry, as, in our opinion, it is one of the most important in this province, considering that there is such an abundant quantity of cheap feed that usually cannot be sold, and if it were converted into money in this way it would certainly be a great benefit to farmers and the province. It seems strange that farmers have not gone into it before this time. However, from all information we can gather, we think the change has come now, and we hope it may continue, as it is really too bad to see the large amount of money that goes out of this country for hog products each year, and which, instead, should go into the pockets of the farmer. They should also not forget that well-bred stock is always the most profitable; and we strongly advise marketing just as soon as fit for market, as the demand for hogs dressed, weighing from 150 to 250 pounds, is increasing, and very heavy weights decreasing, and in so doing they get quick returns. We have no doubt but Winnipeg will always afford a good market for hogs all the year round, and farmers that give this matter some attention, and market their hogs quickly, will be well paid for their trouble.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

This last season, from what had been a sheep pasture for six years, Mr. Arch. Wood, of Fox, reports a yield of 46 bushels per acre, good quality. White Fife wheat; barley stubble on same farm yielding only 25 bushels. Wheat on wheat stubble (second crop) 18 bushels. Mr. Wood utilizes all the manure made on his place, and finds that, judiciously applied, it causes the wheat to open about a week earlier, thus giving a larger yield.

### Seed Wheat.

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON.

At the beginning of the harvests of 1891 and 1892, owing to the pressure of work and the dread of early frost wheat was cut very green—so green that it might well be called an experiment; and it was thought by many in 1891 that farmers in numbers of instances were spoiling their sample of wheat, but they were, in most cases, agreeably disappointed. The question is, Is this early cut wheat suitable for seed?

It is now generally acknowledged that wheat cut on the green side makes a better sample of grain than that which is allowed to get dead ripe. Not only does it appear a better sample to the ordinary observer, but the miller also prefers it, as it makes a whiter flour. But while it makes a whiter flour authorities in the matter say that it is not as nutritious flour as that made from wheat that has stood till it was thoroughly ripe. The early cut wheat contains more starch and less gluten than the ripe grain. Its supply of nitrogen having been cut off before it was matured, it makes up the deficiency by drawing on the air for an extra amount of carbon, which in the form of starch makes a very pretty flour. A wheat plant contains all its nitrogen when in blossom, but if cut before it is ripe some of this will be left in the root, and also some in the straw, for by cutting while green the water can no longer ascend in the stem, and there is, therefore, nothing to convey the nitrogen on to the head and form the perfect grain. All farmers know that the green cut straw is much better feed than that which has been allowed to get thoroughly ripe, which is a practical proof that it contains more nitrogen. I have seen wheat cut so green that it seemed almost impossible that the grain could ever be anything but shrunken; and had it been put up in long stooks, so as to quickly dry out, there is no doubt that it would have been so; but in this case it was put up closely in large, round stooks, and well capped, the result being a very good sample of wheat. By stooking in this way the sun and wind were prevented from doing their work too fast, the wheat remaining green for a considerable time, in which state it is able to absorb carbonic acid gas, which, being converted into starch, made up the deficiency in the grain which should have been derived from other sources. Such wheat as this is not perfect grain—it is immature, though the eye cannot detect it; it is in reality deficient in vitality, probably quite as much so as wheat that is somewhat frozen.

The germinating qualities of frozen wheat have been proved by tests in many instances to be equal to No. 1 Hard. These tests have, however, been generally under favorable conditions, and where the young plants would be able to get enough nourishment out of a very much shrunken seed to reach the surface, when it may be said to be independent; but were the crop grown from frozen seed, frozen and that sown again, and this repeated a few times, I think we should find that the yield of wheat per acre, even when not frozen, would be much below that where good seed had been sown year after year. This being the case, it is a great mistake to sow wheat that has been cut green, for we may expect the same results in the course of a few years as if sowing frozen wheat had been persisted in, and not only would there be a falling off in the yield, but also a deterioration in the quality of the grain. In the early days of settlement, when it was almost impossible to get seed potatoes, I grew an excellent crop from the smallest seed I ever saw planted, but I would not expect to do so if I picked out small potatoes for seed every year for a few years.

There are many good farmers who make a practice of sowing the best wheat they have, and this will often be that which has been cut greenest, and is, therefore, anything but the best for seed, and would be much better sold, for the buyers will pay the highest figure for it. No. 1 Extra is not necessarily the best seed.

The wheat crop of Manitoba being of so much importance, everything that tends to its improvement should be taken advantage of, and to do so farmers should make a practice of growing their seed. In doing so a piece of land should



**Timely Notes for December.****WORKING FOR FUN.**

An eastern man remarked to me a few days ago, that he considered a vast majority of the farmers of Manitoba must be working for fun—they certainly were not working for a living. This remark has haunted me like a nightmare, and I think he is more than "half-right." Take almost any district in this province, and tell me how many of the farmers in it are their own masters; they may be their own "boss" in their own estimation, but as long as they are compelled to sell their wheat, their cattle, their pigs, at the command of some one else, be he a loan agent, machinery dealer or storekeeper, to whom they have given the right so to do by giving notes or entering into their debt, so long are they really slaves, and not their masters *de facto*. It is derogatory to their manhood, and retarding to the progress of the province, that the speculators and implement men should have the real command of the bulk of the wheat crop, thereby leaving to the farmers, the producers, the fun—save the mark—of growing the crop. Let us turn over a new leaf with the New Year, and give no more notes or other liens.

**TAKING STOCK.**

It would be well for every farmer to take a careful inventory of every animal and article on the farm, valuing it at its probable price at auction sale—not forgetting to debit yourself with any notes that may now be gathering interest for you to pay, and crediting yourself with those that may be owing to you. Then compare this with your position at the beginning of the year, and you will have a rough idea of how you have succeeded or failed during "the year that's awa." If you have a mortgage against your place, credit yourself with the value of the place, and debit against it the amount of the mortgage and interest due.

**FEEDING GRAIN TO COWS.**

I have read Mrs. Jones' book on dairying, and while giving her great praise for a good, plainly-written treatise of sound teaching, am rather astonished at the very large grain ration she recommends and uses. On the other hand, Prof. Robertson asserts that about 7 or 8 lbs. are about as much as most cows can digest and use profitably. Did Mrs. Jones' cows then waste all that extra grain, or is the Professor underfeeding his cows? I think neither, but rather the solution would lie in the different capacities of the cows fed. I have some cows that could not and do not give any more milk or butter when fed three pails of grain per day than when fed one pailful—while others will pay well for double that quantity. Again, I think individuality in cows requires to be studied. Take two men—one will eat half the amount of the other, and do, perhaps, more work than his fellow, who consumes twice the amount of the food. The former is certainly the more profitable man to have. The same will hold good with cows. If we can so choose our cows that they shall only require a small grain ration to produce a given quantity of milk and butter, we are then on the road to profitable production; but if a cow requires a large amount of grain to produce the same amount of milk and butter, we are then giving her our labor for nothing and feeding her at a loss. Let us strive after cheaper production.

**HOME RAISED HORSES.**

After a considerable experience of Ontario, ranch and native horses, I am forced to confess that the well fed (from birth) Manitoba-bred horse is hard to equal and impossible to surpass for endurance and soundness. A prophet, however, hath no honor in his own country," and for the reason, I suppose, that many people can see no good in their neighbors' stock, the reputation of Ontario horses goes merrily on. I concede the Ontario horses are mostly well-trained and good animals, but I contend the native animal is generally better, and they are far cheaper. Again, if you are forced to buy on time, you will find your neighbor will usually give you better terms and charge lower interest than the dealer in town. If you want a horse,

buy one from the breeder; you will get the correct age, you will get a sound horse, and you will have the opportunity of giving him a good trial before buying.

**FEEDING CHEAP GRAIN.**

I came across two men—neighbors—who both had wheat to sell last year. One sold his at an average of 55 cents; the other kept his till spring, and, although it was inferior in quality, he realized far more by feeding it to pigs, which he had bought at the end of winter. Again, I see from the papers that both mutton and pork are being brought in from Ontario. If they "down East" can afford, on the \$100-an-acre land, to buy our cheap grain, pay freight, and feed pigs and sheep at such a price as to be able to undersell us in our own market, surely we can do so here on our cheap land and with no freight to pay. But we want to understand feeding better, and to have better animals. Feed your grain; don't sell it at a price below the cost of production.

**GENERAL.**

Don't leave your stock out at the straw stack these cold days; let the straw stack alone until the spring comes again. Feed your cattle inside, keep them warm, keep them gaining.

Don't put too many pigs into one pen—three are enough; they will get too warm, and they will run out into the cold air, and get lung troubles, generally fatal. Rheumatism is another evil to be guarded against. Keep those turkeys cool, if you don't want them to have swelled heads.

Keep Christmas, and have a good time.

"INVICTA."

**The Agricultural College.**

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE; THAT IS THE QUESTION."  
BY JAMES ELDER, "HENSALL FARM,"  
VIRIDEN.

Were the above question asked *re* the establishment of an agricultural college by the Manitoba government, I have no doubt that a great many negative answers would be received, and the following would be some of the reasons given:—

**OBJECTIONS RAISED.**

1st.—The expense. And those who object on this ground have probably a lively recollection of the fabulous amount expended in the establishment of the Ontario Agricultural College; and no doubt it would involve the expenditure of a great deal of provincial money here.

2nd.—Its utility will be questioned. We find that a great many of our most successful farmers are very skeptical of the real benefits to be derived from it. Many will tell you that the students grow far more in conceit than in knowledge, and return home with high-flown theories which, while they may be good enough in principle, or where one is possessed of the means necessary for their successful application, are of no use to the man of moderate means; and the boy, finding that he cannot carry out the system he has been taught, becomes discouraged, and will in all probability turn his back upon the farm.

3rd.—Another objection would be that having already an experimental farm in the province, under the auspices of the Dominion government, the establishment of a second is unnecessary, especially seeing that the Brandon Farm is so efficiently conducted by Mr. Bedford.

4th.—Very few of the farmers in Manitoba can afford to send their sons to the agricultural college. They cannot spare the money necessary, and the young man's services are required at home; and, consequently, the institution will be mostly for the benefit of town boys, or the sons of wealthy men in the Old Country, and thus the time of the professors and the funds of the college will be taken up by students not one in five of whom will ever really engage in farming—many of whom will simply put in a good time.

Such are some of the objections which would

be and even now are raised against the scheme, and we believe that they are not without foundation, because we find that even in Ontario these objections are raised.

But whilst admitting that a great many are not in favor of the establishment of the college, we do not say that it should not be done, but rather, we would say, let us in the establishment of our college guard against the causes which give rise to these objections.

**OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.**

1st.—In the matter of expense let us benefit by the experience of Ontario, and guard against her tremendous expenditures, which were due partly to unwise appointments to its management, and partly to mistakes caused by want of experience, which, of course, were pardonable in a new undertaking. Having her experience, many of the rocks and quicksands may be avoided, and much of the money lost in mistakes may be saved.

2nd.—This objection may be removed by the adoption of only thoroughly practical systems, and having them applied in a manner within the reach of the ordinary farmer; and with this end in view only thoroughly practical men should be employed, and men who have a good deal of experience in Manitoba farming. A man who may have been an expert farmer in Ontario, but having no practical experience in this province, will be liable to make many mistakes in starting such an institution here.

3rd.—In answer to the third objection, I would say that the farm need not be an experimental one; in fact, I would not be in favor of doing much in the way of experimenting at all, but would prefer running it rather as a model than an experimental farm, and adopt the systems indicated by the results of experiments made by Mr. Bedford.

In this way the expense of seeding, harvesting and threshing would be greatly lessened and losses from failures would be avoided; and these two leak holes being stopped, the farm would soon become, as every farm should be, self-sustaining. Besides, our young men do not go there to try experiments, but to learn to farm upon the most approved methods, and their time should not be frittered away in trying experiments, the results of which would not be nearly so reliable as those carried on by a few men of experience, as at Brandon. Again, by devoting the attention to keeping the farm clean and growing the seeds and grains which Mr. Bedford's experiments show to be desirable, farmers throughout the province can be supplied with clean seed of those varieties at a reasonable cost, and this itself would be a great boon, even when only a change of seed from a different soil was desired.

In this way the two institutions, although under different, and, perhaps, antagonistic governments, could work together for the benefit of the people.

If the institution is conducted as above indicated, and not made a refuge for political favorites, we are inclined to think that farmers will endeavor to send their sons to take a course.

There are hundreds of young men coming from the Old Country who have no means of learning to farm, and no doubt many of these would be desirable settlers if properly trained. Of course there are among them those who have no desire to farm, if to be successful in farming they must throw off their coats and take hold, but these will not long remain at the agricultural college if they are required to do their share of the practical work.

**CONCLUSIONS.**

In conclusion, then, we would say, if we are to have a successful agricultural college:—

1. Let the site be well selected, more with a view to having a first-class institution than to please any one of the many aspiring districts.
2. Let the plans be fully considered before one dollar is spent, and thus avoid the changes and reversings which will otherwise be found necessary.
3. Let the managers be practical men, men of experience, and men who have the confidence of the farmers.
4. Let the institution work in harmony with the Dominion Experimental Farm, and we have no doubt that it will prove a boon to Manitoba.

**Wheat Grading.**

Among the subjects that will come up for consideration at the Manitoba Farmers' Institute meetings this winter will be that of the grading and handling of the output of grain. In order that so important a question might be fairly opened, in our October issue we gave a vigorous letter criticising the present system, and at the same time a statement of the case in favor of it. Elsewhere in this issue we present a timely contribution suggesting reforms, from the trenchant pen of Mr. Charles Braithwaite, Grand President of the order of Patrons of Industry, who has been for some time at Fort William, handling grain for members of that organization and looking after their interests generally. His letter will repay careful consideration. Facts from all quarters are welcome. Let the subject be calmly but thoroughly discussed; then the conclusions arrived at will be properly matured, and carry weight.

**R. Windham's Place at Cyprus River.**

Prettily situated, about three miles southeast of the station at Cyprus, lies the farm of Mr. Windham, son of the late General Windham, who was commander of the Canadian forces. Mr. W.'s idea is to have a mixed farm, consisting of cattle, pigs, horses, and grain-growing. First to attract the attention of a representative of the ADVOCATE was the fine Shorthorn bull Bismarck =9421=, calved Feb. 14, 1887, and bred by R. W. & G. H. Greig, Otterburne. His sire was 18th Duke of Kirklivington, dam Bella Gynne, and was purchased by Mr. W. in September, 1887. Most attractive among the cows can be seen Daisy of Tiger Hills =14114=, calved July 23rd, 1887. Her sire was 18th Duke of Kirklivington, dam Bella Lorne 2nd. Laura Arkwright =13851=, is a fine type of the Shorthorn cow, and should raise her owner some good stock. Her sire was Lorne, dam Lady Arkwright. Bella Lorne 2nd, bred by R. W. & G. H. Greig, is, without doubt, a fine cow of her class. Her sire was Lorne, dam Bella. Prairie Bell 3rd, bred by R. W. & G. H. G.; sire Lorne, dam Princess. Beatrice is a cow that cannot fail to prove a profitable investment. One hundred and fifty acres of wheat yielded twenty bushels per acre, and was a good sample. Twenty acres of oats and twenty-five of barley turned out satisfactorily. Forty-five head of cattle and ten head of horses comprise Mr. W.'s stock. He has laid the foundation of an excellent thoroughbred herd.

**C. P. R. Extension.**

The year 1892 has been no exception to the recognized policy of the C. P. R., in extending its lines throughout the Canadian Northwest as rapidly as the development of the country or the growth of business would seem to warrant. Truthfully in most instances it may be said that the railway is the pioneer of the country's development. The extensions built this year have been as follows:—On the Souris branch, from a short distance west of Oxbow to Estevan (the new coal town at the point where the Souris Line taps the Soo Line), a distance of 38½ miles; from Deloraine to Napinka, a distance of 18 miles; from Nesbitt (on what is sometimes called the Glenboro line) to Souris, a distance of 18 6-10 miles; the Pipestone extension from Menteith Junction (Souris Line) to Reston, a distance of 13½ miles; and from Mosquito Creek, now called Nanton Station, on the Macleod Branch, to Macleod, a distance of 48 miles. The railway from Paqua (the first station east of Moosejaw) to the International boundary, a distance of 170 miles, was energetically pushed, and a large extent of it graded, ready for track laying in the spring. This road will connect with the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, commonly called the "Soo" Line, at the boundary, thus forming a very direct route from the Pacific coast, south of Lake Superior, to the Canadian South, where it strikes again the main line of the C. P. R.

**Injurious Insects—No. 9.**

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST,  
OTTAWA, ONT.



THE PEA-WEEVIL (*Bruchus pisi*, L.)

This old and well-known enemy of the farmer in western Canada is still far more abundant than it ought to be, and would be, if pea-growers were more careful to treat their seed before sowing. The pea-weevil (Fig. 1. a, natural size; b, enlarged so as to show the markings;) is a small, brownish gray, very active beetle, one-fifth of an inch long, with two conspicuous black spots on the end of the upper surface of its body. This beetle emerges from seed pease late in the autumn or in the springtime, leaving a small round hole, through which it may be seen that the greater part of the inside has been eaten away. There is only one beetle in each pea. The life-history of the pea-weevil has been carefully worked out and is now well-known. The eggs, which are white, elongated objects three times as long as wide, are laid on the outside of the young growing pods, to which they are fastened by a sticky fluid. As soon as the young grub hatches, it eats its way through the pod into the nearest pea. The hole in the pod soon fills up, but that in the pea can always be seen as a minute black spot on the skin. The larva, which is a yellow, legless grub, attains full growth and turns to the perfect beetle in autumn inside the pea. Most frequently the germ of the seed is injured, for the young grub requires some resisting object when it eats its way into the young pea and this it finds in the wall of the pod where it comes nearest to the forming pea; and this is where the latter is joined to the pod, and where also the young germ is situated. There are, however, a sufficient number of the attacked seeds of which the germ is uninjured, therefore, some farmers have occasionally used them for seed. These will produce, it is true, a weak plant if sown, but the plants are never strong enough to give a crop which will warrant weevilly peas being used for seed. Many of the beetles leave the pease in autumn, and seek a suitable place for passing the winter, in barns or out-houses and under rubbish, but by far the larger number in most seasons remain inside the pease until the following spring.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, of Rose Hall, Prince Edward County, writes with regard to this point as follows:—"During a warm winter or early in spring the weevils eat their way out of the seed, and from 50 to 75 per cent. of the peas would be emptied in this way. Where they are very numerous they cause the peas to heat."

Mr. J. H. Allan, of Picton, who has had large experience in dealing in pease, says: "A considerable proportion of the beetles emerge from the pease in autumn, if the crop is left out until the bug is fully developed. In threshing them in this state the caps are removed, and the bugs get out and conceal themselves in some dry place until the spring, when the heat revives them, and they will fly from field to field until they find the young crop of peas. They feed on the young leaves and flowers until the pods take form. The eggs are laid when the

pease are quite small, about the size of a mustard seed. As soon as the beetles have laid their eggs they die. I advise early cutting and threshing, so that the seed can be treated while the insect is in the larval stage."

**REMEDIES.**

The best remedies for application at this time of the year are the following:—

1. *Holding over Seed.*—Undoubtedly the safest plan for the eradication of this injurious pest is to avoid sowing any seed less than two years old. The insects mature and must die the first year, but I have found from extensive experiments that two-year-old seed gave a crop in every way as good as seed of the previous year.

As there are no wild plants known upon which the pea-weevil feeds, if all pea growers would systematically adopt this practice, the pea-weevil, at any rate one of the worst enemies of the Canadian farmer, could be kept within reasonable bounds.

2. *Warm Storage.*—A good plan for farmers who save their own seed is to store the seed in strong bags of paper or close canvas, which the beetles cannot get through, and keep them stored in a warm room. In this way most of the insects are developed early and perish inside the bags, as they do not feed on the dry pease. This is not a perfect remedy, because a few of the beetles will always be delayed in their development, but by far the largest number will die.

It is claimed that excessive cold kills this insect inside the infested grain, and its known distribution in Canada would seem to favour this contention. Weevilly peas, therefore, which have been stored in a warm room might be exposed out of doors upon one or two occasions during the winter when intense cold occurs. The insects would be more susceptible to injury from the cold after having been kept in a warm temperature.

*Bi-sulphide of Carbon.*—A remedy which is not practical for application by farmers, but yet which demands notice here, because it is the best remedy for destroying weevils on a large scale, is the bi-sulphide of carbon treatment. This must be used with great care, as the material mentioned is very inflammable and dangerous, and therefore requires special apparatus.

It may be mentioned that the statement which is frequently made that infested pease will float if thrown into water is inaccurate, as any one can prove for himself by trying.

**Trimming Evergreen Hedges.**

The question is often asked regarding the time most suitable for clipping or trimming a cedar hedge, so as to make it to grow thick and spread out in the foliage.

In all pruning operations two of the main principles to be borne in mind are (1) that pruning during the period of vigorous growth has the effect of checking development; and (2) that pruning while the plant is dormant tends to encourage growth the following year. With these points in mind, in the case of a young hedge where rapid growth is desired, the present time is favorable for this purpose. In the case of an old and well established hedge, two clippings at least are necessary each season, and these may take place near the beginning and towards the close of the growing season.

We want at once an active agent in every township to secure us a large list of new subscribers.

**Horticultural Notes.****MANITOBA EXPERIENCE WITH FRUIT TREES.**

Nelson Bedford, Stodderville, Man., writes as follows:—"On several occasions you have kindly sent packages of trees of various kinds to me, for which I wish to express my thanks, and also to give the truest account possible of what their progress has been.

Two years ago last spring I received one apple tree (Duchess of Oldenburg) and several currant slips. The Duchess did well till winter, and then froze down, but grew again next year, and froze again in the winter. This year I grafted a transcendent crab-apple tree on to the root, and it is doing well.

"The currants, every one, died. I feel sure it was because they were too far advanced when they arrived. Our place is very favorably situated for a garden, and our currants are usually a heavy crop. I have two transcendent crab-apples bearing this year, and a number of younger ones all doing well. De Sota plums also do well here and bear every year. I have quite a few grafted on wild plum trees, and find them very much improved in size—and, I think, in every respect. I tried one Osteheim cherry tree, but it died first winter. One year ago last spring a package of 100 trees came, and a large percentage grew. I may mention the ones I like best—four evergreens (white spruce), one lilac, six elms, besides cottonwood, willows and poplars."

This is inserted for the reason that such experience is of exceeding value to co-laborers in Manitoba. Your application for cherry buds arrived too late to be included in the distribution made this season, as the budding period closes about September first. Budding itself is a simple process of changing the variety of a fruit or other tree by inserting under the bark of the one a bud of the other.

There are many kinds of budding, the simplest and most generally practiced being stock or shield budding. This operation is performed before growth has ceased, or, as nurserymen say, while the "bark slips"—in the case of cherry trees, early in August. The stocks to be budded are planted in rows the year previous. Scions are taken from vigorous, healthy trees; these furnish the buds, which are sliced from the young shoot, using a sharp knife. A T-shaped incision is made in the stock, through the bark, near the ground. The cleft is opened sufficiently to admit the wedge-shaped end of the bud, which is gently pressed downwards till firmly inserted, when it is firmly bound in place by basswood bark wrappings, wool yarn or raffia (a fibrous grass from the South). If the bud unites, the stock is cut back the following spring. The whole strength of the root is thus directed to the development of the new bud, which grows so rapidly under these conditions that in the South saleable trees are formed by the growth of a single season. In the North, where the growing season is shorter, good trees are grown by this method in two and three years.

**Effort Appreciated.**

Mr. W. C. Graham, of Portage la Prairie, in a letter to the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE says:—"I must say that I appreciate the high order of your ADVOCATE as a lever in the uplifting of the science of agricultural, and also the elevation of farmers as a class. You have my best wishes."

Hereafter we wish it distinctly understood that no person will be allowed to take a subscription for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at less than one dollar per annum.

Sheep husbandry is very properly coming in for a greater share of attention in Manitoba and Northwest farming, and between wool and lambs not a few farmers have been finding that their flocks here yielded them an easily handled and very profitable crop.

Bound volumes of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 1892 are now ready. Price, \$2.00 each.

**No "Pleuro" in Western Canada.**

We are pleased to be able to lay before our readers the following emphatic official declaration regarding the absolute non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia, either now or at any time in the past, in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories:

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sir,—Regarding the question of the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in this Province, I may say that I am satisfied that there is not now, nor has there been, in Manitoba a single case of the kind.

Some days ago I issued a circular to all the district veterinarians of the Province, asking them to state if they ever heard of the existence of the disease, and have already received a number of replies, all of which confirm my previous opinion. As soon as the returns are complete, I will give you further information regarding this important matter.

Yours very truly,

J. W. GREENWAY.

Winnipeg, Nov. 21, 1892.

Publishers FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.:

Gentlemen,—I have just received your letter of 12th inst., and in regard to the subject matter of the same, I will do whatever is possible to be done.

I recognize the importance of making a public protest on the part of the Territories against the assertion that pleuro-pneumonia exists here. It does not exist here. Yours truly,

H. S. CAYLEY.

Executive Committee, Legislative Assembly,

Regina, N. W. T., Nov. 16.

**Egg Production on a Large Scale.**

Poultry keeping, like that of every other department in live stock breeding, requires experience in order to give the satisfactory results that will make it a financial success, which is the interesting accompaniment of every undertaking, whether entered upon with a view to earning a livelihood or merely as a pastime. Among the requirements for poultry keeping is a suitable soil. Although moderate success may be obtained where due care is exercised, yet it is always more or less uphill work where damp, heavy clay or cold land is the seat of operations; while, on the contrary, if the soil is dry and warm better fowls can be raised, and with greater ease to the operator, as there will be more freedom from disease, especially among the young chicks.

When it is intended to enter largely into the business well laid out buildings must be provided, to which conveniently arranged yards are attached, so that a frequent plowing or otherwise breaking up the ground that quickly becomes foul through the presence of large numbers of birds. This will repay many times for the work it entails. It will also be found necessary to so arrange yards that at the growing season they may be shut away, so that suitable, quick-growing crops may be sown in order to provide the shade that is among the essentials for success in poultry raising. It is commonly understood that this

business cannot be so profitably carried on a large scale. Parties often begin with a small number of hens with a suitable run, and the venture is successful above all their expectations, and are beguiled into trying their hand on a much larger scale, basing their estimate from the same standpoint of profit. In this they forget the amount of feed that all the best foraging varieties are enabled to procure for themselves, which is not only a vast saving in the feed bill, but largely conduces to that still greater essential, health. The conduct of a poultry farm on a large scale is much easier when egg production is the object in view, for in the other case of raising chickens for the market more territory would have to be provided in order to obtain the same amount of profit, and it is very doubtful if chicken raising in large numbers can be made to pay, except where a high price can be obtained from a well established trade. This is very different from the ordinary barn-yard fowl, that eats what would otherwise be wasted, and picks much of its living from the adjoining stubble and grass fields.

The most suitable plan of a building for keeping hens for egg production is long and narrow, with windows facing the south. There should be a passage, four feet wide, extending the entire length of the building, and on the north side. The divisions between the compartments may be built with wire netting, which will add to the airiness of the building, and will also largely contribute to the appearance. All partitions should be boarded up two feet from the floor, in order to keep the inmates quiet and less likely to develop pugnacious proclivities, to which all breeds are more or less disposed. Sixteen feet wide is about right when a breeding stock of fancy varieties is to be kept, but if eggs for market is the aim it may be four feet wider, which would allow the compartments to be sixteen feet deep, and if fifty are to be kept in a yard, 12½ wide. In this way a building 100 feet long would accommodate four hundred hens.

Just as before stated that it requires experience to succeed in an undertaking that is commenced with a view of earning a livelihood, it will be found equally necessary to locate where land is moderately cheap and yet convenient to railroad shipping advantages. It will also be difficult to purchase a choice selection of laying hens, as these must be young in order to give anything like good results in egg production. It is also stated that in order to obtain a thoroughly satisfactory stock they must be bred, which would add to the difficulty at the outset, but this plan would doubtless pay better, as by this plan they could be sold off just after they had passed their second winter, when the highest prices could be realized, as at this age hens are yet catable and they have passed their most profitable laying age. In breeds it is better to keep strictly to the varieties that are known to be non-setters, among which Leghorns, white and brown, are capital layers, and are among the hardiest of the laying sorts. Others are also highly recommended, such as Black Spanish, Minorcas, Andalusians; the latter would likely cost more for foundation stock, but fowls quickly multiply when due care and attention is exercised.

Sufficient land is required for producing all the vegetable or bulky food required in the daily ration for the year round, for without green food both the health as well as the expected egg production will quickly wane, and cultivating the crops for this purpose should nick well with the time required in giving attention to the flock, while the ground they run over must be changed by cultivation in order to keep the fowls healthy. In fact, poultry require a change; and feeding grain, either whole or ground, and mixed into mash, without the more bulky green food, such as grass in summer, and roots, cabbage, etc., in winter, would suffer; and in this way particularly, they are like other large inmates of the farmyard, which would fall away if nothing but concentrated food is supplied them.

In our next issue we will give a plan of a building that is suitable to a large or small number of fowls, together with the best plan for the accompanying yards.

**Poultry on the Farm.**

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has tried a series of experiments which seemingly prove that hens lay better if allowed salt, but should the salt be in excess are then more liable to diarrhoea. Probably salt, sulphur, spices and likewise puddings can all be placed on the list of articles which are valuable but need wise handling. "Let your moderation be known in all things," even when feeding hens. One half teaspoon of salt for each quart of meal I have found a safe rule. As cannot be too often repeated, this salt, well pulverized, is mixed thoroughly through the dry meal before the latter is scalded. Four quarts of vegetables, my usual amount for a meal, have a level teaspoon salt put in the water where they are to cook. I give fowls much less sulphur than formerly, and never have a case of leg weakness among them now. But burning feathers and stale eggs show considerable sulphur is somehow found and appropriated by biddy. A tablespoon to a gallon of soft food, given poultry about twice in the spring, when beginning their active campaign, and the same at moulting time, will be all right with weather really dry, warm and sunny. Sulphur, while an enemy to every disease germ, opens pores and is unsuitable for damp weather. Mustard is my favorite condiment, though pepper and ginger have a place. We are told fowls in their native Asiatic jungles search for and can find many aromatic seeds and buds. Spices, however, are not food but stimulus. Fowls really have no "patent insides" of India rubber or sheet iron, but are "quite like folks," and need just enough spice to warm and quicken, but not to burn and destroy. Once, or at most twice a week in winter, is the extent of my use. Table scraps give a very welcome flavor to puddings, which, the more bewildering their mixture, the more like a Spanish "olla podrida" they are, find proportionally a greater relish. I have seen oil meal recommended in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds other meals, but so rich and laxative is it, I could never use that amount with my hens. A tablespoon or so to a quart of meal makes a good daily digester, very soothing for bowels. Animal fats, ham or mutton drippings will do the same. A poultry writer lately condemned bran for puddings, because so laxative and irritating, and said he now used shorts instead, but this latter, in turn, is sticky and clogging. My opinion is both are good, but neither should constitute more than one third of any pudding. Most medicines prescribed for hens are designed to be mingled with their drinking water, where soon revealed by taste. Powders mixed in puddings are far less readily detected. When, however, water must be medicated, do not fill dishes very full, but take small measure of both water and medicine, so little or none shall be left at night unused and wasted. As a general rule, do not doctor the well because some are ill. Literally, "let well enough alone." If sick birds cannot respond quickly to simple remedies they are a source of danger for your flock, and perhaps for yourselves, hence, like any other nuisance, should be removed. When appetites flag or hens grow dainty, cut down rations two or three days, and build their frame and fame on variety of food, as fowls like almost everything, but nothing long at a time. Charcoal, while somewhat clogging, is an excellent disinfectant and corrector of sour bowels. Its virtues are greatest when new. It may be powdered and added to puddings, or freshly broken in bits given clear a little at a time. My hens additionally eat quantities of wood and coal ashes that are used as fresh as consistent with safety from fire. I not only carefully examine these ashes, but always give them mornings, so I can have all day in which to discover danger. Charred corn, though very efficient, is not, therefore, as some write, the only relished form of charcoal. Scientists now seem agreed that bone meal and oyster shells are of little value as far as furnishing egg-shell material is concerned, which latter comes from the soluble salts of lime found in food, especially in grass and vegetables, but a

form of grit, so beloved by biddies as are bones and shells, gives them that contented mind which is said to be "a continual feast."

M. Provost du Handray, of France, believing fowls have a real language which he wishes to learn, has kept a phonograph among his poultry. He would feed some, letting others fast and complain of hunger, and by various agitations has thus caused them to utter a great variety of sounds. I fear their language when understood will too often tell in "mournful numbers" of experiments suffered, of caprices endured, and appreciation withheld.

**Fresh Gravel for Fowls.**

A "Farmer's Wife," writing in the Farming World, describes her experience of the effects on poultry of the absence of sharp grit in their runs. She says: "One constantly hears the complaint that after a certain time of having poultry on the same ground they begin to cease to thrive. And, in fact, the more perfect the arrangements for the poultry the more aggravating they are in this way. They have thrived splendidly for some years, and then comes a season when they begin to droop. The young hens are seen moping about, apparently with very full crops, but when caught, though the crop is full and hard, the body is light and thin; by-and-by one is found lying dead, and then another. If this goes on long enough, there is not a doubt poultry won't pay, and yet it seems strange that, with a perfectly unlimited run, this should happen (I am speaking of my own case). Now I know the reason, and I give my experience for the benefit of other farmers' wives.

"Two or three years of poultry on the same ground had pretty well cleared off all the sharp, small stones. My poultry had plenty of gravel walks within reach, but a high road, well metttled, where constant cart wheels were always breaking up fresh stones for them, was not easily got at by them.

"I sent the body of one of my dead pullets to a person who advertised, in a poultry paper, that for a certain fee he held post mortems on dead fowls, and I consider I never made a better investment. By return of post my answer came. The pullet was in perfect health, but owing to the absence of sharp grit in the crop, there was a stoppage of the channel of the gizzard and consequent wasting and death. In fact, my bird had died of acute indigestion. There were stones in the crop, but they were blunt, rounded little things, and the contents of the crop returned to me was a matted mass of half digested grass, most unpleasant to behold. I went to look at the gravel walks near the fowl houses. Sure enough, not a sharp stone could I find; every one had been picked up in the last three or four years. I at once sent for a sack of 'sharp grit,' and had dishes of it put down in all the yards, and most greedily do the fowls eat it.

"As far as I remember, I had lost about three pullets in a fortnight, and a good many more were looking sickly. From the moment the sharp grit was given they began to mend, and sharp grit was given I have not lost a bird. I since its constant use I have not lost a bird. I bought one hundred weight of the grit, wishing to lose no time in putting my stock's digestion in order, but in the future I have decided that all the broken china and earthenware be collected, and I intend the farm boy to improve the shining moments, when outside work is impossible, by breaking this up into swallowable size by my fowls. Every housewife must know what a quantity of crockery gets broken, and I confess it is a sort of consolation, gazing at one's best milk pan cracked across, to think what a splendid amount of sharp grit will come out of it."

**Tuberculosis as a Contagious Disease in Farm Animals.**

BY DR. MOLE, V. S., TORONTO.

In considering a disease of this description, that has baffled the investigations of the most expert, it cannot be expected that symptoms and cause can be very definitely described, and it is expedient that we should only point out the symptoms, relate a case or two, and give a general idea of the changes that take place in the lungs, with the recommendation at all cost to be rid of the animal as quickly as possible, for a more insidious disease cannot exist in a herd. One serious outbreak, in the eastern provinces of Ontario, in a fine herd of Jersey cattle ought to be a warning to every farmer not to delay in securing the best skilled veterinarian to investigate the first cause, to isolate and slaughter all suspicious cases, for it is only by this means that the disease can be held in check. It is no exaggeration to say that veterinary science has made more progress than any other within the last eighty years, and more than ever it did in the previous eighty, and every branch of veterinary knowledge has shared in this advance. Pathological research had discovered new diseases, had revolutionized the views regarding many others, and was now pointing out the way to methods of prevention that were scarcely dreamed of two decades ago. Take the disease we are now considering. Twenty years ago tuberculosis used to be considered as some mysterious quality of the tissues, that did not admit of any rational explanation; and that it was contagious and infectious was admitted by veterinary surgeons, though it was believed to be generated by various means of exposure to inclement weather, close breeding or improper feeding—a very common expression, "It was something in the air." It has been proved at the present day, beyond the possibility of doubt, that tuberculosis was caused by the introduction into the system of a minute vegetable parasite, germ or organism, and the disease has now been classed as a specific germ disease or contagious malady. It was further known that tuberculosis of the animal was identical with consumption in the human species, and might be and has been transmitted from one to the other. Magnificent results have been achieved in the case of some diseases, notably the Pasteurian method of protecting animals against anthrax, another contagious malady affecting the bovine tribe, by means of the alternated culture of the anthrax bacillus. We appear to be on the very threshold of still greater discoveries with regard to several other diseases, more especially the one we are considering, and the means of combating them, which have hitherto defied every therapeutic effort up to the present.

Tuberculosis is an infective disease as much as any germ disease can be; that is to say, given an animal pre-disposed to contract the complaint and the conditions favorable for its dissemination, it will surely appear. But it is no proof that others in the same barn or stable are not attacked that it is not so, or that they are healthy and vigorous; it is because their systems generally are in such a condition as to be able to successfully combat with the disease, even though they inhale the spores of the bacillus tuberculosis from the affected animal. This points to the same disease, in the human subject, of phthisis.

It is a well-known, undisputed fact that mother and children, with perhaps one exception, will succumb to this malady, and the husband, who has been living in close cohabitation, be immune. How can this be explained unless on the theory of non-susceptibility. It is hereditary. It has been proved that bacilli or spores can pass in the blood from parent to offspring. It cannot be directly produced by weakening the system. It is a disease due only to the specific organism; and if that organism be not present in the animal economy, no amount of weakening by over-feeding or milking, or in-and-in breeding (certainly a predisposing cause), can produce this disease. The bacillus can only be obtained from an existing case, thus proving it to be an infectious disease transmissible from animal to animal by any means other than contact. It is of two kinds, local and general; local, affecting particular glands and organs; systemic or general, attacking the lungs, and through them the most remote parts of the body. It principally affects the lungs and bowels of cattle, and about 20 to 25 per cent. of the cattle of this country are affected by this disease.

The use of milk from tuberculous animals has directly been proved to be a source of infection to the human subject, and it has come under our immediate notice of pigs being inoculated and die from this source, and the more tuberculosis spreads the greater is the danger from milk infection. The following cases are authentic and remarkable for the direct evidence in the human subject, and are taken from a French work on the subject:—

Mon. Auguste Ollivier presented a report on the transmission of tuberculosis by cows' milk. Two months previous to the report, dated Feb. 24th, 1891, he was called to a girl, aged twenty, at Chartres, who was suffering from acute tubercular meningitis (inflammation of the meninges of the brain.) Her parents were both robust, and she herself had had no previous illness, and lived under excellent hygienic conditions. On December 14th, 1890, she first complained of headache, which gradually became worse; on the 25th she was restless during sleep; on the morning of the 26th coma supervened. There was paralysis of the limbs, with squinting in both eyes upwards and to the right; the coma gradually deepened till death, which occurred at nine o'clock the same evening. The girl had been educated at a convent in Chartres, where within a few years tuberculosis had attacked twelve pupils, five of whom had died. It appeared that on November 26th, 1889, the veterinary inspector appointed to the abattoir had condemned the flesh of a cow between nine and ten years old, which had been slaughtered that morning in the Chartres abattoir. The animal seemed to be in good condition, but there were tubercles in the lungs, the peritoneum and the paunch, while the udder was completely filled with them. This cow had belonged to the convent where the patient had been educated, and its milk had for nine years been consumed by the pupils and others in the house. Between October, 1887, and the date of the slaughter of the cow one of the pupils died of tuberculous peritonitis, one of general tuberculosis in the mesenteric glands, and three of pulmonary phthisis; another pupil developed tuberculous disease of the elbow, and six others showed evident symptoms of tubercle of the

lungs, but on being removed from the school and kept for considerable period in the country recovered. In none of these cases was there any family history of tubercle. The patient that Mon. Ollivier reports had left school for years before the onset of her fatal illness, but he nevertheless disposed to trace the infection to the milk of the diseased cow, which she had drunk during her stay in the convent. The moral of the whole story of the death of these young ladies: "It is prudent to use milk only after it has been boiled." As there is no doubt that milk from tuberculous cows contains the tuberculi bacilli, and even the muscular structure when fed to guinea pigs has produced the disease, it behoves the government, and more especially the health authorities of our towns and cities, to thoroughly examine and periodically inspect our dairies and cow-sheds, to supervise and examine the milk, not only for adulteration, but for the disease in particular. A remarkable case came under our immediate notice of detection by means of the milk test.

Mr. —, farmer, of Waterdown, near Hamilton, supplied milk to the city. In the course of the inspector's monthly round, a quantity of milk was taken which showed a very low percentage of butter-fat (2½ per cent.). Our opinion was asked if we could detect any latent disease, or whether disease would cause so low a percentage. We replied that disease would be manifested first in the milk, which would be somewhat increased in quantity and decreased in quality, accordingly an inspection was ordered by the health authorities. In company with Inspector Nixon, to whom all credit is due for locating this supply, we visited the farm, and were shown a fine herd of thirteen milch cows, and expressed an opinion that none of the cows present were suffering from disease. On counting the cows one was absent, and on searching found her secreted in a dense piece of underbrush; we had her removed to the barn, and examined her as follows: A rather fine-looking cow, about 700 lbs., horns and muzzle fairly healthy, though rather dry; enlargement of the sub-maxillary glands adherent to the under jaw about the size of a hen's egg; the hairs of neck could be freely pulled; back slightly arched, and peculiar appearance of nodules on the spine of the bone of the tail; a slight enlargement of the glands of the flank; hard condition of udder, more especially the hind quarters. Temperature taken at rectum, 104° Fahrenheit; cudding and appetite good. She was a deep milker, and gave 10 to 12 quarts night and morning, rather pale in color; tested by Lactascope, gave 2½ per cent. butter-fat. This cow was ordered to be destroyed by the health authorities, on pain of forfeiture of milk license to the city. To the farmer's credit, it must be said, he readily consented. A post mortem examination of carcass revealed a large deposit of tuberculous matter in the lungs, and they were fixed to the sides of chest by bands of fibrine; a small quantity of straw-colored fluid (serum) was found in the cavity, a few nodules in the mesentery, and three large patches of consolidation in the udder or mammary glands. This proves, if anything can, that by rigid supervision and periodical examination by qualified inspectors the disease could be detected, and should be made; for this farmer, a fairly good judge of cattle, confessed that he had not seen the lumps under the cow's jaw, although milking her twice a day. Another form of this disease,

known in the North of England parlance as "crovoked," as near as can be expressed in writing, is often considered by farmers to be of a rheumatic origin, but it is really a tubercular arthritis of the joints, made manifest by enlargement of all the joints; when lameness supervenes, they then become veritable "piners."

We will relate one case as seen in pigs, out of many that have received attention. A few days after calving a cow was noticed to have contracted a slight cold, which passed away; at the end of six weeks after calving one quarter of the udder became affected with garget; the cough, loss of appetite, etc., continued, and after three months the cow had become a typical "piner," and she was ordered to be destroyed without delay. The farmer was loathe to act on the suggestion (as he happened to have a litter of pigs about five weeks old, rather backward on account of the mother's lack of milk, although perfectly healthy accordingly), until the young pigs were fit to sell in about three weeks. They were fed from a trough three times daily on the milk of the tuberculous cow. They were all sold with the exception of one, which was kept on the farm for breeding purposes. When about three months old, a debilitating diarrhoea set in, and in spite of attention, suitable food, and good housing, her cough became more or less chronic; she was put to the boar, with the object of promoting a thriving tendency; she conceived and farrowed a week before her time, the litter consisting of four dead pigs and one living, which shortly afterwards succumbed. She had a husky cough, and when hustled about the sty for a little while the respiratory distress was very marked. When she was slaughtered, the intestines, lymphatics and mesentery were principally affected, both lungs were extensively diseased, being, in the words of the butcher, "one mass of grapes." If anything further were needed to confirm the conviction that these pigs contracted the disease by imbibing the milk of the tuberculous cow, the same sow, mother of this one, had a previous litter all healthy; she was perfectly healthy, well grown and lusty; she reared third and fourth litters by the same boar, which were uniformly free from unthriftiness, or taint of disease; when she was fattened and slaughtered all the organs were found to be quite normal. To that we may say a larger proportion of cases than in the ox have their starting point in connection with the stomach and alimentary canal of the pig. In the horse tuberculosis almost invariably has its starting point in connection with the intestines and mesenteric glands, indicating that in that species the agents of infection are generally introduced with the animal's food and water. The number of cases of tuberculosis hitherto observed in the dog and cat is scarcely large enough to enable one to judge of its frequency, one case only coming under our notice in the dog. It is not at all uncommon in fowls; the lesions of tuberculosis are in the majority of cases confined to the abdominal organs, intestines, liver, spleen, etc. To sum up the whole, tuberculosis, according to our present knowledge, is an incurable disease, but it is an eminently preventable one, and its present alarming prevalence is the natural result of almost universal neglect of measures of prevention that are indicated in the cases of every infectious disease. It is the province of veterinary surgeons and the agricultural papers to diffuse among stock owners a knowledge of the true nature of the disease, and to point out what are the rational means of prevention. True it is, that there is an Act in existence, but it is not enforced, and there is no machinery for its obeyance, and it is only the good sense of the farmer and stock keeper (and to their credit, it must be said,) that we do not see more fatal evidence of it than we do. The whole system of cattle inspection requires organization, the districts should be marked out and a special system of sanitary police inspection instituted by the government; for there are laws enacted especially against cattle disease, but so far as we can enquire never enforced.

**Black Pepsin in Churning.**

Some time ago we received what purported to be a report of the South Australian Dairymen's Association. The letter that accompanied it was dated at Melbourne, and was signed by J. O. Ross, Secretary, but as it had been mailed in a cover bearing the impression of Pittsburg, P. A., and had a United States postal stamp affixed, our suspicions were at once aroused. The report contained an account of a supposed test with black pepsin conducted by that association, and it was highly recommended by what were doubtless fraudulent signatures. We had filed the communication for exposure in our columns, but we withhold our own comments to make room for a full report of a thorough test conducted by Prof. Dean, at the Experimental Dairy, Guelph.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—Most of your readers have doubtless read the article going the rounds of the press, which states that 150 per cent. more butter may be made by adding a substance called black pepsin to the cream. I sent to the Concord Chemical Company, New York, for a sample of the wonderful stuff, and received in a few days a small sample of a reddish looking powder, accompanied by a printed letter and two circulars. The letter stated that "the directions or receipt is copyrighted by Cloud Harlin, of Toronto, Canada, and cost \$30 per hundred, and retail at \$2.50 each." I wrote Cloud Harlin & Co. (?) November 5th, requesting further particulars and more of the pepsin, saying we wished to give the matter the fullest investigation. At this time of writing, November 19th, I have had no word from them, neither has my letter been returned. One of these circulars is headed in the following manner:—

**A FORTUNE FOR FARMERS,  
AND A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS TO MAKE  
MONEY. CANNOT \$32 A DAY BE EASILY MADE?**  
Here are a few of the sentences:

"What could be more desirable for the farmer than to know how to double the yield of butter without additional expense or labor? Will not every person that makes butter pay \$2.50 for directions and the right to use them, as soon as they see that the yield of butter can be more than doubled by the use of black pepsin as directed? If as much butter can be made from five cows by using black pepsin as from ten cows without its use, can any person who keeps cows afford to be without it?" etc., etc.

"The trouble with most of people is they won't try, and consequently they can't expect to succeed. Don't be afraid to try. Don't hesitate. Don't wait. Go to work, and when you have accumulated a fortune you will point with pride to the time you acted for yourself."

All we ask you to do is, get some directions and try our business one day. We have never yet had a person try our business who did not succeed better than they expected. Remember the price of directions is \$30 per hundred, or fifteen directions for \$5, or \$2.50 for a single direction. Black pepsin is worth \$2.50 per box, and a box will make 500 pounds of butter. A dozen boxes are worth \$24.

Address CLOUD HARLIN & Co.,  
Toronto, Canada.

The above is a sample of the tenor of the whole circular. The following are the DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BUTTER WITH BLACK PEPSIN.

Let the cream or milk stand until sour and thick, as you would for ordinary churning. Then heat the cream to 95 or 96 degrees, then let it cool to about 60 degrees, and then churn till the butter breaks. When you see the appearance of butter, stop churning. Now take two pounds of butter for each gallon you are churning, and heat it to about 100 degrees; add to this melted butter, one teaspoonful of dissolved black pepsin to each two pounds of melted butter. (The directions on each box of black pepsin tell

how to dissolve it.) Three gallons of cream would require six pounds of butter melted, and three teaspoonfuls of dissolved black pepsin; after you have added the black pepsin to the melted butter, while still warm pour it into the churn, and churn for eight or ten minutes, until the butter is like thick cream. Then draw off the buttermilk and pour in on the warm butter enough strong brine to cool and harden the butter; make the brine of salt and cold water—the colder the better. Churn the butter in this brine a few minutes, till it breaks in lumps as butter usually does, then take up, work and salt to taste. After deducting the weight of the melted butter you should have more than twice the butter you would in the usual way of churning, and it requires much less time to churn. The melted butter causes the black pepsin to assimilate (?) with the cream, and unites in the form of butter all the cheese, sugar and butter that milk contains. You can use strong butter, or butter that is off in color for melting, as the heating and the churning in fresh buttermilk will make the strong butter fresh, sweet and uniform in color. The more milk the cream contains the more butter you can make, so do not skim the cream close, but leave in plenty milk—the more the better. Remember this: "Leave in plenty milk, the more the better."

"Copyrighted in the United States of America, according to act of Congress, in 1892, by Cloud Harlin, of Toronto, Canada."

November 7th we took 8.5 pounds of cream, testing 15.4 per cent. of fat, or 1.31 pounds of fat, which would make about 1½ pounds of butter. The cream was treated according to directions. When finished we had 3½ pounds butter, or no increase after deducting the two pounds of melted butter. The buttermilk contained .9 of one per cent. of fat. November 12th we divided equally 18 pounds of cream, which tested 17.4 per cent. fat. One half we churned in the usual way, and the other half was treated with melted butter and black pepsin. Result:—From pepsin cream we had 1½ pounds of butter, after deducting two pounds of melted butter; buttermilk contained 1.6 per cent. fat. The other lot gave 2½ pounds of finished butter; buttermilk, .4 of one per cent. We thus got no increase whatever in these two experiments, while the extra labor amounts to considerable. I may say that in the second experiment we added six pounds of skim-milk to the cream, thinking that possibly this might help, as they say the more skim-milk the better. The quality of the butter from the pepsin lot is inferior.

As there have been several inquiries in reference to black pepsin from druggists and others, I would advise persons to spend their money in something more profitable than in buying a compound that will only delude. As a matter of fact, no compound can increase the yield of butter 150 per cent. It is possible that a substance may incorporate more of the solids of milk than is obtained by making butter, but such a compound would not be butter, but something that more nearly resembles cheese.

The following is given as the average composition of milk: Water, 87; fat, 3.6; albumen, 0.7; casein, 3.3; sugar, 4.7; and ash, 0.7 per cent. There is thus about 13 per cent. of solid matter in milk. In buttermaking we want but one of the solid constituents, and as little as possible of the others. It has an average composition of fat, 84; water, 11; salt, 3; and curd, 2 per cent. In cheese-making we make use of more of the solids. A cheddar cheese consists of water, 31; fat, 31; curd, 31; sugar, etc., 3; ash, 4 per cent. Now, we may discover a new method of manufacturing cow's milk, but the producer will not be either butter or cheese, but possibly curdo-butyryn. If such a compound can be made wholesome for food, and made from cow's milk, all dairymen will welcome it as a new feature of this already great industry—dairying.

[Just as our forms were closing, the following additional information was forwarded by Prof. Dean: "My letter to Cloud Harlin & Co., Toronto, has just been returned from P. O. Dept., stamped as follows: 'Suspected to be of a fraudulent character within the meaning of the Post Office Act.'" H. H. DEAN,  
Ont. Agri. College.]

**An Encouraging Letter.**

"Brookdale Farm,"

Douglas, Man., Oct. 15th, 1892.

Editor Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find subscription to October, 1893. Mrs. M. and myself are highly pleased with the ADVOCATE. Mrs. M. looks for its arrival each month as eagerly as if it was an old and much valued friend. Am very much pleased to know that we shall receive it bi-monthly.

Now a few notes may not be amiss. This year I had in 300 acres of wheat, and about 100 acres between oats and barley. I had threshed about 1,000 bushels wheat out of the stook, and had an average of 25 bushels to the acre of No. 1 wheat, for which I realized 58 cents per bushel for some, and took 56 cents for the rest. A pretty sight on the farm this summer was to see five binders following one another round the field. Every person who saw my crop growing admitted it to be one of the finest in a radius of over 45 miles. I have 38 pigs, to which I feed my frozen grain of last year, which I could have sold for only 25 cents per bushel, but expect to make very much more out of it by pork. I have a lovely farm of 600 acres, with nice brook shaded with trees on each side—water all year; have 80 acres fenced for pasture on each side of brook. At present I have only 18 head of cattle and 12 head of horses, but intend having (in time) a model mixed farm. Thanking you kindly for waiting on my subscription so long, and wishing the ADVOCATE much success,

Yours very truly,  
WM. MITCHELL.

**Creameries vs. Private Dairies.**

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

No doubt the establishment of creameries is the surest and quickest means of securing lasting improvements in butter-making. A number of creameries have already been established in Manitoba and the Northwest, but, unfortunately, very few have so far met with success. Many have failed through the want of the main factor required for their existence, that is, milk or cream. A number of cheese factories have met with the same fate. It is easy to trace the cause of such failures. In some cases the factories are over-burdened with municipal taxes and insurance rates, the population is too scattered—milk transportation is, therefore, too burdensome and too costly, the herds are too small, and a goodly portion of our farming community is adverse to the milking of cows. Under the present circumstances we are looking to the establishment of well regulated and properly equipped private dairies, and also of minor creameries, as the only possible means of securing improvements in dairy work. The centrifugal cream separator, driven either by hand or horse-power, will no doubt play a great part in the accomplishment of our purpose. A number of these separators are now being successfully operated in Manitoba and the Territories. Although some kinds of these separators are very easily driven by hand-power, the saving of labor being so desirable on most of our farms, manufacturers and dealers are aiming at the use of horse, ox and even bull power to drive the separators, by placing before the public small creaming outfits, consisting of cream separators friction gears and horse gears or powers, and others of such appliance required in dairy farm-

ing. We are glad to state that we have so far succeeded in securing for the trade such outfits at comparatively low prices—that is, one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) for a separator, friction gear and horse gear or power. If the above-named figures are still beyond the means of the average dairy farmer, nothing could prevent two or three farmers from clubbing together and sharing the expense, as well as the advantages, of such improved machinery. Any farmer keeping a goodly number of cows could well afford to secure even a still larger outfit, buy the milk from his neighbors, and thus start the foundation of a minor creamery. Hence, nothing can prevent our dairy farmers from securing, through well equipped and properly managed private dairies, nearly the advantage and profits of a creamery. Wherever small separators are used the creamery operations begin with the milking of cows, and by the time the cows are milked your dairy work is nearly done. In this way the largest quantity of best quality of cream is obtained, and the sweet, warm skim milk is ready for your calves and swine. You have no cans nor pans to wash, no milk to set, no great quantity of water to pump, and a good supply of fine butter is obtained, which when shipped weekly to market brings lots of money in your pocket.

S. M. BARRE.

#### Winter Dairying.

The Dominion government are endeavoring to show in Ontario how cheese factories may be fitted up with comparatively little expense for winter butter making, and for this purpose have placed the necessary machinery in a few factories. As there generally is an engine in the building, very little change is necessary, save a little paper and sheeting to make the room comfortable. The same vats are used, the only change being that they should be raised to such a height from the floor that the milk would run readily into the separator. The separator generally approved is a No. 1 power Alexandra, with a capacity of 300 gallons per hour. Between the milk vat and the separator is placed a heater; the milk in passing through this is warmed by steam. A jetometer, a small steam pump, is used to force the skimmed milk from the separator up into the vat, ready to be re-distributed to the patrons according to their share of the whole milk.

The following is a list of the most expensive apparatus required:

1 300-gallon Alexandra Separator	\$400
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	55
1 Watson Power Butter Worker	55
1 Heating or Tempering Vat	25
1 20-bottle Babcock Tester	20
	\$555

These, with shafting, belts, butter ladles, salt dippers, etc., will be all that is necessary, so that \$600 will cover all expenses in changing from a cheese factory to a creamery. With these arrangements the milk of a thousand cows can be worked up, and the creamery will doubtless become popular, as soon as its advantages are realized, and sufficient milk will be supplied to run it to its utmost capacity. Samples of each patron's milk can be taken and tested by the Babcock tester, and the pay based upon the number of pounds of butter fat which is supplied by each patron.

Prof. Robertson, recently speaking from an Ontario standpoint of the importance of winter dairying and the great success they are having with their butter factories, stated that in 1890 there were but two, now there are thirteen, an increase of nine. He had prevented twelve from starting because he thought that they were not ready. He thinks that within two years there will be one hundred in operation. For the winter process they make an advance payment for the season, and the balance at the end of the season. Continuing, the Professor said that there was no reason why 200 should not be realized clear of all expenses, while by using the

centrifugal separator more butter could be obtained than by the ordinary way of setting in deep cans, besides having the skim milk to raise more calves on, or it could be profitably used in fattening pigs in connection with the coarse grains. They had carried on at Ottawa a very successful experiment in feeding frozen wheat to hogs. For each bushel of wheat fed they got an increase of 15 lbs., which would be equal to 73c. for the wheat. They also had an increase of 1 lb. for every 4½ lbs. of coarse grain fed.

Some people say that this feed will make the flesh too soft, but he had asked the opinion of a noted pork packer and extensive shipper, who said that it was of good quality and much superior to pea-fed pork. The English bacon eater likes the softer barley and oat-fed hogs better than the harder pea fed pork.

While winter dairying will be of great service to the farmer, yet it will be of no particular advantage to the man who is too shiftless to help himself. By its help the enterprising farmer will not only be able to keep more cows, but he also can keep them better.

At the Experimental Farm they had kept 23 cows for 12 months with the produce off 40 acres, and this by ordinary farm work. The farmer should feed cheap feed, and as a cheap feed he recommends the ensilage which they were experimenting with at Ottawa.

Good cows are as necessary for success in dairying as is cheap feed. They need not necessarily be pure-bred, but must be capable of producing a good yield of butter or cheese. To be successful the farmer must attend to all the small details, for the little things often make the difference between success and failure. Look after your cows' comfort, feed regularly, give them plenty of salt, be sure to keep the milk clean and free from all bad odors.

The Professor closed by saying that he was on his way to England to make better arrangements for the sale of dairy products from Canada.

Mr. J. S. Pearce, in speaking of the importance of winter dairying, said it was a success across the border, and he saw no reason why it should not be successful in Canada, for in many respects we are better situated and have advantages over the farmers in the neighboring republic. He then gave an exhaustive series of statistics on the increase of the dairying industry, but we can only quote a few of them. In 1891 there were 838 cheese factories in Ontario, and last year they exported cheese to the value of \$9,580,000, as compared with \$920,000 in 1888. This splendid increase is a most gratifying showing, and he knew no reason, if we made good butter, why the value of it should not increase in the same ratio as the value of the cheese has. The average price received by creameries last year for their butter was 20½ cents.

England imported, in 1891, 238,120,000 lbs. of butter; of this we exported 3,768,000 lbs., or not much more than one per cent. This is not as it should be, and could be remedied if the patrons and leaders of dairy interests would keep it before the public, and see that the quality of butter was brought up to the same standard, and its name kept up, as that of our cheese has been.

#### Dressing Ducks.

A fair day's work for an expert, says Jas. Rankin, the noted duck breeder of South Easton, Mass., is 40 ducks per day, though I have men who could pick 60, and do it well. The process is very simple. All that is necessary is a chair, a box 2 x 3 feet and 2 feet high for the feathers, a few knives and a smart man to handle them. Have a double-edged, sharp pointed knife for bleeding. Hold the fowl between the knees, open bill with left hand and cut across the roof of the mouth just below the eyes. Then stun by striking its head against a post or some hard substance. The picker sits in a chair, with the fowl in his lap, its head firmly held between one knee and the box. The sooner the better, as it is best to have the fowl well plucked by the time life is extinct. Carefully sort the feathers while picking: the wing and tail feathers and pins, throw away, and the body feathers and down throw into the box. Exercise care in doing this, as the feathers are a large source of income.

#### Family Circle.

### ESTHER GODWIN'S GEESE.

BY BESSIE CHANDLER.

Esther Godwin stood at her side door counting her geese. They had just been fed and were on their way to the goose pond, waddling along with that peculiar air of bumptiousness and importance which always makes their name seem so appropriate.

"There's seventeen of 'em," said Miss Esther; "seventeen at eight pounds a piece and a shilling a pound, that's—let me see—eight shillings is a dollar, that's—whv, that's seventeen dollars!"

"She seemed surprised at the simplicity with which her problem worked itself out.

"I don't suppose I'll really get more than fourteen or fifteen dollars for the lot," she went on, "but that'll get a splendid Thanksgiving dinner, and have some to spare. Fifteen dollars is a lot of money."

She was a plump little woman, with rosy cheeks and black hair, which was just beginning to turn gray. She would have been pretty but for the look of anxiety and apprehension which had become habitual. It gave one the impression that she had had many troubles, and was waiting nervously for the next, which she felt sure was on the way.

Her little farm, which stretched away toward the creek, behind the low, white farmhouse, had the tired, discouraged look which farms sometimes wear. The barns were shabby and wanted painting, the fences were poor, and any farmer could have told you, at a glance, that the whole place needed ditching and draining. Around the house itself everything was neat and clean. Marigolds and China asters were blooming in the little garden, and some late sweet peas having climbed far above their supporting brush were nodding triumphantly at every breeze. The milk pans that were sunning themselves on a little bench were dazzling bright, and there were no chips or litter of any kind around the kitchen door.

As far as one pair of hands could do it, the work had been well done, but it is hard for a woman to run a farm alone, especially if it is encumbered with a mortgage to start with. Besides the farm Miss Esther had an invalid mother to take care of when Richard Godwin died and left her at the head of his somewhat involved affairs.

She had nursed her mother patiently and tenderly until she died, and since then she had done the best she could with her poor little farm, but the mortgage had hung over it like a heavy thunder cloud, and life had been more of a struggle than a frolic to Esther Godwin.

However, this was to be her last year in the old home. She was going to sell everything, pay all the old debts, and then with a snug little balance in her favor she hoped to go to live with her brother in the city.

She was a sensible woman to mourn deeply over the impending change in her affairs. She regretted it, but she accepted it cheerfully. She said to herself in a practical sort of way:—

"I can't keep the farm, and it's no use pretending I can. I ain't a-going to stay in one room and shut up the rest of the house, and half starve, living on a flake or two of mackerel and a little dab of quince jelly. That's the way old Miss Pierson does. She may call it being independent if she chooses, but I saw it's just indecent, and she with a son that's ready to take her and do for her, out in Colorado! Of course, if things was different—"

and here Miss Esther's eyes were apt to grow a little sad as they wandered over her pasture lot to the rail fence that separated her little farm from Simon Bushnell's well-tilled acres.

The apple trees in his orchard hung over her rail fence, and many an apple in the autumn dropped down on her side.

But Miss Esther never picked them up now. There was a time when they might all have been her apples, but that was long ago. Miss Esther never spoke of her old-time lover,—in fact she had never spoken but once of her unhappy love affair.

That was when her mother died and her brother James had exercised his right, as head of the family, to question her.

"Whatever was the trouble 'tween you and Simon Bushnell, Esther?" he asked.

Miss Esther bit her lip and turned very white.

"There wasn't no trouble, James," she answered, "he you see you see—he's a sort of quick-tempered man and terrible sot in his ways. We'd been engaged about two months when his mother died and he came a pracin' over one evening and wanted I should marry him right away. He said he was awful lonely and getting terrible tired of Miss Sanders' cooking. I found out afterward she hadn't given him nothing but batter cakes for dinner that day and Simon never could abide batter cakes. I think myself they set like lead in your stomach. Well, I told him it wasn't no time 'o be marryin' with my mother flat or her back, and his mother just laid in her grave. The truth was I wasn't ready. I hadn't made but two flannel petticoats, and hemmed some towels, and I wasn't going to marry no man without a decent setting out."

She stopped a little and sighed.

"What'd he say, Esther?" asked her brother.

"He said he guessed that was as good a time as any, but I wouldn't hear to it. Then he flared up and said, 'Well it's now or never, and then I flared up too, and said, 'Well, Simon, it may be never for all of us.' Then he walk'd off, holding his head high and top-pin, and I kept thinking he'd turn back and come back, but he didn't, and James, he's never so much as spoke to me since nor even looked this way."

"Well," said her brother, thoughtfully, "he must have been awful mad."

"He was, James, he was, but that ain't no reason why he should drive by every day, a-looking straight ahead as if he was afraid my lilac bushes and apple trees would sort of poison him if he happened to get sight of 'em. I don't want to marry him, goodness knows—I've had trouble enough as 'tis—but I do like to live friendly-like with all my neighbors."

"Pra'ps he'll come 'round yet," suggested James.

"O, no he won't," said Miss Esther with earnestness. "I know Simon Bushnell through and through. If there should be an earthquake, or some such thing, and I should be shot up into the air, and land in his front yard, then mebbe he'd speak,—'cos he'd be so astonished he'd forget he was mad. But nothin' that happened just ordinary like, would make him budge an inch. I believe he'd drive right by a-looking between his horse's ears, if it was my own funeral, and I was being carried out the door."

"You haven't ever spoken to him, Esther?"

Miss Esther's lip curled. "Speak to him! Well, I should say not, and never will till the crack o' doom. I told him it might be 'never for all o' me,' and so it may. Not but what 't would have been convenient, with the farms joining the way they do and all, but it will never happen now, never."

"Well," said her brother kindly, "I've got a home for you, Esther, whenever you're a mind to come. If you want to stay here a while longer in the old place why you can, but don't never get to feeling that you are homeless or friendless, 'cos you ain't."

Miss Esther was silent, but she looked at him gratefully. That was four years ago, and she had struggled on alone, but the time had come now when she must accept her brother's offer. She did rebel against her fate, but she had one aspiration, one keen desire, which it seemed to her that she must gratify. She wanted once, just once, before the property passed out of her hands forever, to have a family party at the old home—to end her solitary life, as it were, in a blaze of glory.

She decided to have it a Thanksgiving party, and she invited her brother and his wife, and their four children, her Uncle Josiah and his wife and her father's cousin who taught school in the neighboring village.

"There'll be ten of us," she said over and over, "and it's lucky there's just ten left of them blue chinny plates."

Her unconscious geese were to provide the feast, not in *propria persona*, but fattened and sold and converted into turkey, cranberry sauce, mince pie, and all other kinds of good Thanksgiving fare.

Miss Esther took a great deal of pride in this her last appearance as a land holder and a hostess. "I want to let 'em see," she said, "that I ain't coming to them 'cos I'm driv' to it, and clean at the end of my rope. I want 'em all to come here once, and see the planner and the Brussels carpet in the parlor and the new tidies and all, and I'll give 'em such a dinner as they can't get, no—not in New York, for all its style."

So for weeks the thought of her Thanksgiving dinner was uppermost in Miss Esther's mind. She planned for it by day and dreamed of it by night. Every inch of the little farm-house was thoroughly cleaned. She mended whatever a woman's hands could mend, and painted the worn woodwork with careful touch. She had a crock of June butter packed down in the cellar, and an extra fine ham hanging in the coolest corner. Meantime the seventeen geese, which represented the biggest part of the Thanksgiving dinner, grew daily fatter and fatter.

It was about the first week in November when Miss Esther determined one bright sunny morning to go down into her cellar and look over her preserve closet. It was a light, cheerful cellar, kept in spotless order. Miss Esther lifted down all the jars and tumblers, while she wiped off the shelves. Then she wiped off each jar, and as she put it back in its place she commented upon its contents and state of preservation.

"Them strawberries are as lovely as the day they was put up," she said admiringly; "and I never did see such color to raspberry jam, and I declare if here ain't a jar of them o' d' brandy cherries. I didn't know there was any of 'em left, it's—why it's three years ago since that old ox-heart tree bore so unexpected. My! They're all mouldy on top! I wonder what's the matter."

She unscrewed the top and smelt of the contents critically.

"Land sakes," she ejaculated, "if they ain't worked! Well I never knew my brandy cherries act like that before, no matter how long they was kept! Well I should think as much! If here ain't a great whole in the cover. Now how did that come? I don't believe there's any use scalding 'em over, they're too far gone for that. I'll just have to throw 'em away."

So she put the jar upon the cellar stairs to be carried up when she went, and resumed her work.

"I'll have some peaches for tea Thanksgiving night," she said, "with whipped cream and sponge cake. They won't want anything very hearty after all that dinner."

It was quite late before she finished, and leaving everything in immaculate order went upstairs to cook her solitary dinner.

She used to lie down for a little while each day after dinner, and then take her work and sit in the west window of her little sitting-room where the afternoon sun was coming in.

Today she was finishing a pillow sham, which was designed as a last crushing piece of elegance for her Thanksgiving guests. But she had hardly threaded her needle when glancing out across the

yard she saw a sight that startled her. There were her geese—her seventeen Thanksgiving geese acting in the strangest manner. Some of them were dead, others were dying, and a few were staggering around helplessly, as if it were only a question of seconds when their end should come too.

She threw a shawl over her head and hurried out to them full of anxiety and alarm.

Some of them rose to their feet at her approach and took a few tottering steps, only to fall again in white, unconscious heaps. Others stretched out their necks and squawked dimly, and they all looked at her with keen reproach.

Miss Esther almost cried. "Oh!" she gasped, "what ails you, you poor feeble-minded creatures? What's come to you—have you been poisoned, or what?"

But the geese made no answer, though one old gander squawked incoherently as he tried to walk away in his usual stately manner. The effort was too much for him; he sank down helpless and expiring.

Miss Esther could hardly suppress a scream. Her Thanksgiving dinner seemed to be vanishing before her eyes.

"What shall I do?" she cried, "oh, what shall I do! They've all been poisoned. Oh, what shall I do?"

Just then a bright thought shot across the dark despair that filled her mind. Her geese were dying; it was too late to help them now. But the feathers—she might yet save the feathers and so prevent them from being a total loss. But if they were to be live geese feathers, and that was the only kind Miss Esther considered of any value, they must be secured at once.

She did not hesitate. She seized two of the dying geese and bore them into her little kitchen.

Hastily spreading down a clean sheet upon her spotless floor she began to pluck them hurriedly.

The first goose gave no sign of life, but the second squawked resentfully all through the operation. The tears stood in Miss Esther's eyes.

"Oh, it seems dreadful," she said, "to pluck them in their dying moments! not even to let them die in peace! Poor things, poor things! But it's got to be done—it's got to be done."

She worked away with nervous, despairing energy, until the entire seventeen denuded corpses were stretched upon the kitchen-floor. The sheet was piled with a great snowy mound of fluffy feathers. She gathered it up, by the four corners, and took it up into the wood-house chamber, where she spread the feathers to dry.

Then she came down and looked at the seventeen prostrate geese, wondering what disposition she had better make of them.

Suddenly one of them rose to its feet, gazed at her mournfully, and then staggered with weak, unsteady legs towards the closed door.

Miss Esther watched the supposed corpse with horror. Its breast was quite bare, and it presented the singular appearance that a man would make whose toilet was complete, but for the absence of his shirt.

Miss Esther rushed to the door and opened it, and gazed after the goose, as it slipped weakly forth.

"Land's sake," she said hoarsely, "ain't you dead!"

The goose didn't answer. It walked on, as if it were shaking the dust of her inhospitable house forever from its feet.

Miss Esther turned around, weary and perplexed, only to find that two more of the stricken creatures had arisen, and were feebly moving about.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she cried, "What is the matter with you? It's worse having you come to life, than it was having you die. What shall I do with you all?"

But these geese, too, walked out in dignified silence. One of them stopped at the door, and putting his head on one side, looked at Miss Esther in a peculiarly silly manner, at the same time uttering a most unseemly squawk.

She threw her apron over her head. "Oh, my," she cried, "the creature winked at me! I never saw such goings on in all my born days!"

All the flock but two finally recovered their power of motion, and went out into the yard. These two stretched their necks now and then in a comfortable, rustling sort of way, and then settled back into repose. They seemed to say—settled back into repose. They seemed to say—do not wake me, let me dream again, and so Miss Esther left them and followed the other fifteen out, anxious to see what new antics they were performing. They eagerly began to eat, and were performing. They eagerly began to eat, and were performing. They eagerly began to eat, and were performing.

"It's those brandy cherries!" she exclaimed, "whoever would have thought you'd go to gobbling them up! Well, well, so that's what's been the matter with you! Well, I am ashamed of you, I truly am!"

She locked at them severely, but the geese seemed to show no repentance for their recent spree, and continued to eat eagerly all that were left of the cherries.

you'll have to come into the woodshed and sleep to-night. It's a most monstropolous performance, the whole thing."

"Monstropolous" was a word she rarely used, and only to express some unprecedented and really dreadful affair.

She had an uncomfortable feeling of responsibility for their condition. She had plucked them herself, in what she believed were their death agonies. She could not let them suffer now, for her act of cruelty. She thought about them all night, and in the morning a brilliant idea came to her.

"What they need is chest protectors," she said to herself, "and I don't see why I shouldn't make 'em some. There's all that battin' left from the quilts, and that ball of green string, I got for the morning glories to run on. I'll just make 'em some comfortable little pads, and tie 'em on."

And so she did—she cut and fitted seventeen chest protectors and tied them on to her denuded geese. Then she opened her kitchen door, and her little flock stalked forth. She was quite excited with the success of her experiment, and stood in the doorway watching them, a bright spot of color glowing on either cheek.

At just that moment Simon Bushnell drove by, but Miss Esther did not see him. If she had she would have noticed how the expression of his face changed from indifference to surprise and then amazement and consternation. He had driven by for many years, his eyes apparently fixed upon the headstall. He had passed her coldly by in her little pleasures, and greater sorrows. But now the unexpected had happened. The sight of seventeen geese in cotton batting chest protectors, tied on with green strings, broke down the reserve of years.

He stopped his horse and looked and looked again. "Esther," he cried, "Why, Esther, what is the matter?"

She saw him there. "It's nothing, Simon," she answered, "you needn't stop."

Then she went into the house without giving him another glance, but she left the door open behind her.

He hesitated a moment, then he drove up to the old hitching post, which so many horses had chewed that it seemed to be all frayed out. He tied his horse, and passing by the strange looking geese he followed Miss Esther into her little kitchen.

She stood in the middle of the room, as if she was waiting for him. Her heart was fluttering wildly, but her face was firm and fixed.

"Why, Esther," he said again, "what is the matter? What have you got on those geese?"

"Chest protectors," she answered shyly. "Chest protectors!" he stammered after her. Then he looked at her keenly. Was she going insane?

"I plucked them yesterday," she exclaimed, "'cos I thought they was dying. They acted so queer and flapped over on their sides so. But they'd eaten some brandy cherries that I threw out, and they were just intoxicated. And I felt so bad when they came to life, with their chests all exposed, that I just made those little coats and tied them on."

Simon Bushnell looked at her, and then he glanced out of the window, at the flock of erring geese. Then he began to laugh—great haw-haws of honest laughter, that convulsed his face and shook his frame.

Miss Esther watched him silently—then a lump came in her throat, and the tears rose in her eyes. "I guess you wouldn't have laughed," she said indignantly, "if those geese was all you had for your Thanksgiving party, and you thought they'd gone and died!"

He stopped laughing quickly. "Your Thanksgiving party?" he said inquiringly.

"Yes," she answered. She was still indignant, and the tears in her eyes were beginning to glisten upon her cheeks.

"They was all I had to buy my party fixin's with. I've asked John, and his wife and children, and Uncle Josiah and Aunt Ruth, and Ellen Martin, to dinner, and I calculated to get about fifteen dollars from these geese to buy things with. You see it's my last Thanksgiving here, I'm going to sell the farm, and then I'm going away."

Simon Bushnell was silent for a moment. "You're going away?" he finally repeated.

"Yes," she answered doggedly. "I am."

He drew a little nearer. "Esther," he said slowly, "have you felt real bad and lonely and miserable all these years?"

"Yes," she answered honestly, "I have."

"Well, so have I," he confessed, "I've been a big-headed fool. But it isn't too late. 'Spouse you keep your farm, Esther, and mine too. 'Spouse you let me have the folks to dinner, and let it be my Thanksgiving party. 'Spouse you marry me now, Esther?"

She was silent, crying softly.

"Esther," he said gravely, "don't take on so. It's now or never, Esther, for sure this time."

THE HOUSEWIFE.

### Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

"Oh, the spring hath less of brightness  
Every year,  
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness  
Every year;  
Nor do Summer blossoms quicken,  
Nor do Autumn's fruitage thicken  
As it did—the seasons sicken  
Every year."

We are emphatically a retrospective race. As time rolls rapidly ever onwards, we look back to the long years that are gone. Childhood's innocent, happy days, the best, bright days of school, the first dawn of manhood and womanhood, when life began to seem stern reality, and we took our stand among our fellows; all these hold dear. But perhaps if there is one thing that stands out in bold relief, it is the long, cheerful winter evenings that passed so pleasantly away.

I can remember it all so plainly, even now—the days a duties over, we all gathered together to forget our petty troubles and trials in pleasant talk and merry games, and there is no place so suggestive of cosy comfort as the spacious farm sitting-room, with father, mother and children gathered round the cheerful wood fire. It is a rare thing in the city to find all gathered by the home fireside in the evening. Business, amusements, dissipation—something, I am sorry to say, to break up those home pleasures which farmers' families only know.

But it is of the approaching Christmas I wish to speak to my nieces. I hope each and every one of you will try in some way to make somebody else happy on that day. Remember all you can, and especially those who have no parents nor home, and whose lot in life seems less blessed than yours, for if we look around we can see many who have little to cheer them, and to whom a kind word, a "Merry Christmas," and a little useful present or a toy for their children would do much towards making them happy. Wherever possible I would recommend having a Christmas tree in the home. It always is an attraction, and when the process of disrobing the gorgeously attired tree commences, who has not heard the shouts of joy as Johnny receives the coveted knife and Fanny the longed-for book, and when the spring skates that Bobby prayed and hoped for all last winter actually go plump into his arms, such a howl of ecstasy is set up which fairly makes our own hearts bound with delight; and if we have succeeded in making even one happy on Christmas day, do we not feel much better ourselves?

I must now conclude in wishing all my nieces a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, trusting that our pleasant intercourse shall be continued during 1893. The *ADVOCATE* is to be much improved and enlarged, and to be issued hereafter every fortnight, giving us an opportunity of much closer communication.

MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "Punctuality," an essay to be in our office by the 20th December. Also a prize of \$2.00 for the best original New Year's story, not to exceed four columns in length of our ordinary type; must be in our office by the 1st January.

The cries of none of the animals approach more closely that of the human voice than those of seals when lamenting the loss or capture of their young. The cry of a wounded hare resembles that of a child in distress. Its piercing shriek can be heard on a still night at a distance of more than a mile.

### Prize Knitted Mitts.

WON BY MISS NELLIE COWAN, MOSBORO', ONT.  
DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.

Cast on your needles fifty-five stitches and knit the first round plain.

2nd Round—p 1, k 1, p 1, k 6, p 1, k 1, p 1, k 7, throwing the thread over between each stitch, p 2, k 7, and, as before, throw your thread over between each stitch, p 2; repeat this until the end of the round.

3rd Round—p 1, k 1, p 1, k 6, p 1, k 1, p 1, n, k 9, n, p 2, n, k 9, n, p 2, n, k 9, n, p 2, n, k 9, n.

4th Round—p 1, k 1, p 1, k 6, p 1, k 1, p 1, n, k 7, n, p 2, n, k 7, n.

5th Round—p 1, k 1, p 1, k 6, p 1, k 1, p 1, n, k 5, n, p 2, n, k 5, n.

6th Round—p 1, k 1, p 1; remove three stitches to an extra needle, knit the next three, and replace the three lifted and knit them; p 1, k 1, p 1. Repeat from the second round until long enough for a cuff. Knit the front of the mitt plain, for the back the cable stripe with fern stripe on either side, and two purled stitches between the fern stripe and the plain front.

### Simple Christmas Gifts.

BY EVELYN L.

Once more dear old Father Christmas is near at hand, and, at the thought of his coming, we bestir ourselves to be ready with the little gifts which we wish to send in loving greeting, as expressions of good will, to those united with us in the ties of love and friendship. A few suggestions as to new and pretty fancy work may be found useful.

Ring-work being still fashionable, many useful as well as attractive articles are made of the brass rings crocheted with knitting silk. Needle-books are novel and effective when made in this way: Take seven rings for one side of the cover and crochet them with silk. If a ring sufficiently large be used, a spider's web may be worked in the centre. Sew the rings together—one in the centre and the other six surrounding it—forming a circle; then cut two or three pieces of flannel the same shape, but a size smaller, and button-hole the edges with silk; join the covers and flannel together with two tiny bows of baby ribbon the same shade as the silk, and, on the opposite side of each cover, sew a piece of the ribbon, about five inches long, to tie together when the needlebook is not in use. Yellow, pale blue, pink or crimson are the favorite shades. Pen-wipers may be made in a somewhat similar manner, the rings being joined in triangular form and chamois skin being used instead of flannel.

How many times, when sewing, are we annoyed by the scissors slipping down to the floor or disappearing into unthought of corners. A good way to obviate this difficulty is to make a pretty ribbon and ring attachment and pin it to one's side. The materials required are:—Fifteen rings, one inch in diameter, two yards of ribbon, an inch and a-half wide, and a pair of scissors. Crochet the rings with knitting silk the same color as the ribbon, yellow being very effective but red more durable. Fasten one end of the ribbon around a ring, then run the other end through one of the handles of the scissors, leaving a loop about four inches long. Make a similar loop through the other handle, passing the ribbon through the same ring, slightly lapping one ring over the other, weave the ribbon in and out, leaving a plain piece at the top six inches long, and finish with a pretty bow, which is pinned to the side of the wearer, and the scissors hang ready for use.

Many are the devices and designs used for making photograph frames, but the prettiest one I have seen was made from the following directions:—Take three quarters of a yard of ribbon, four and three-quarter inches wide. (Five inch ribbon will answer, but the former is preferable.) Fringe it on each end to the depth of five and a quarter inches; then crochet twenty-six rings, join them together in this way

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o o      o o
o         o
o         o
o         o
o o      o o
o o      o o
o o o o o o
o o o o o o

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and sew them to the ribbon so that a cabinet photograph will fit the frame thus constructed. The lowest row of rings should come above the fringe. Join three rings in triangular form and draw the ribbon together some distance above the top of the photograph where the rings are secured, the top one being used to hang it up, and the other fringed end of the ribbon hanging gracefully at one side.

One of the most unique articles is that used for hat and stick pins in place of the old-fashioned cushion. Buy a pretty bisque doll's head with flowing hair; it must not be too large, say about seven inches around the shoulders. Take a piece of sheet wadding nine inches long and sixteen inches wide; fold it up so that will be about four inches wide, then put a thick coating of mucilage inside the doll's shoulders and crowd one end of the batting into the neck in order that the shoulders may fit neatly down upon it and let it dry. When this is ready, take a piece of satin about nine inches square; double it and make a case to cover the batting; gather it at the top, and secure it tightly around the doll's neck. Then, with soft lace about an inch and a-half wide, make a deep frill around the neck, putting a stitch here and there to keep it in place. The lower edge of the case may be finished with loops of baby ribbon an inch long, or crocheted rings, fringe, or in any pretty way which one's taste may suggest. A crocheted ring is securely sewn at the back of the neck and drawn through the hair, by which to hang it up, and, when finished and filled with pins, it will be found useful as well as ornamental.

Dainty hairpin-holders may be made of the small, round Japanese baskets so common in our city stores. Select one about twelve inches in circumference, and take out the bottom. Knit or crochet, in some delicate shade of wool, round, tufted pieces to fill the apertures and sew them in securely. Chenille balls of the same color sewn around the basket are a great improvement; about ten will be needed. Finish with a pretty bow and strings of ribbon.

To make a neck-tie case, a very suitable gift for a gentleman:—Take two pieces of pasteboard fifteen inches long and six inches wide, covering each with three sheets of wadding on one side and one sheet on the other; scatter a little sachet powder between the wadding and cover them with pale blue satin. Across the sides more thickly wadded put two rows of fancy elastic or pale pink ribbon; join the covered pasteboard together in book form with two bows of pink ribbon, and sew a piece of ribbon on each cover on the other side with which to tie them together. The neck-ties are slipped under the elastic and are easily kept in place. Any colors which combine well may be used. A pretty idea for one of the covers is to stretch a piece of ribbon across diagonally from one corner to the other, upon which may be painted or embroidered the name or initials of the one for whom the case is intended, or, if preferred, a spray of flowers or a conventional design.

Tatting is now so fashionable that many dainty and useful articles may readily be made by those who are handy with the shuttle, doilies being particularly popular.

Large wooden spoons are utilized for the purpose of making pin-cushions. The spoon is gilded or bronzed, as taste may dictate, and a small satin cushion glued into the bowl, while a ribbon bow and loops finish the handle.

**\* Swiss Legends of Santa Claus.**

There are endless legends and stories about him; some are most quaint. He is supposed to have been an extraordinary child from his birth, and to have spoken the first day he was born. He grew up with a remarkable love for Holy things. His father and mother died when he was very young, and left him great riches which he bestowed in charity. Hearing that a nobleman in the city where he lived was very poor indeed, and had three daughters who were nearly starving, he one night tied up some gold in a handkerchief and took it to the house. The door was open, and looking in he could see the three poor girls asleep in one bed, at the foot of which their father was sitting weeping. St. Nicholas did not wish to be seen, and at the same time was puzzled how to leave the money without this happening. Suddenly, however, the moon came out from behind a cloud and showed him an open window, through which he could throw the handkerchief unseen. It fell at the father's feet, who was overjoyed at the sight of the gold. By its aid, so says the story, he was enabled soon afterwards to marry off his eldest daughter. St. Nicholas came a second time to the house and threw in more gold, with which the second daughter was portioned. When the Saint came the third time the father was on the watch and discovered him. St. Nicholas, however, desired him to tell no one what had occurred, and the father with many thanks and blessings promised to obey.

\*Santa Claus is the patron Saint of the children of Switzerland and Germany, and it is customary at Christmas to hang the stockings at the foot of the bed for Santa to fill.

**† ANOTHER LEGEND.**

According to this story Santa Claus was Bishop of Myra, where a dreadful famine was raging, and a great many ships laden with wheat having entered the port, St. Nicholas went to the captains of the vessels demanding a hundred hogsheads of wheat from each. This they refused, saying that the wheat had been measured at Alexandria, and must be put untouched into the Emperor's granary. The Saint, however, persuaded them with the assurance that when they should discharge their cargo no loss would be felt. They believed him, and found, on arriving at Constantinople, that he had told them truly. It was during this same famine that the greatest miracle is said to have been performed. As he was travelling through his Diocese visiting the

people, he chanced to lodge with a man, who in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, was wicked enough to steal little children, whom he murdered, cut to pieces, and served up as meat to his guests. St. Nicholas, however, had no sooner cast his eyes on the dish than he discovered the arch fraud. There was a tub in the room containing the remains of three of these unfortunate children. He approached it and had no sooner made the sign of the cross over it than up they sprang whole and well.

\*A picture represents St. Nicholas with his crozier and mitre, standing over a tub in which are the three restored boys, while a man, most likely the host, is shrinking out of an open door at the back.

**Making an Impression.**

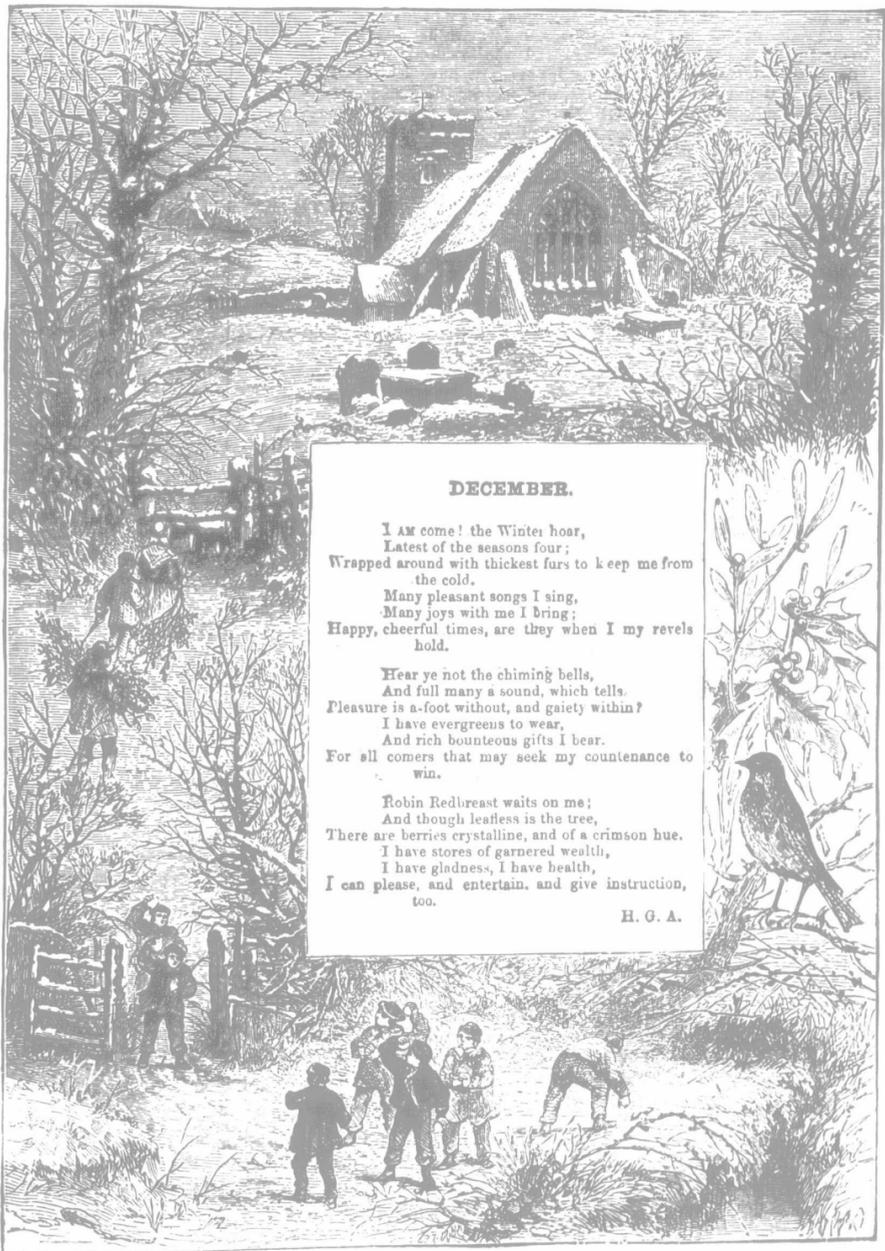
BEHAVIOR OF THE GIRL WHO DISCOVERS THAT SHE IS BEAUTIFUL.

The girl is unlucky who finds out suddenly that she has something nice the matter with her. I know one, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, who learned that she had lovely hair. She took to doing it up with the hair-pin, and she used to look like a mop on the third day of a house-cleaning. She took to jerking her head, too, so that her hair would come down, and then she did look lovely, especially if it happened at the theatre, at luncheon, or in the cars. She would wiggle her head so that her words would come out scalloped, and her nose got all spread around. A girl with a neat foot is the worst nuisance I know. She always has it stuck out in the car. Her shoe-string is always coming undone. She is forever lifting her dress and making you nervous. It just about spoils a girl if she finds out that she has fine eyes and pretty teeth. Good-bye to quiet expression at once. Her eyes roll, droop, snap, shut, open, dance, and sparkle all over the place, till you wonder why they don't get sprained. Meanwhile her teeth are working just as hard. She smiles twice a minute, and often her eyes are getting in some fine touches that don't go with a smile at all. The effect is awful. I got so tired looking at a girl the other day that I wondered why the man with her didn't marry her just for the sake of tying her eyes fast to her nose and knocking her teeth out. As for me, give me a girl who knows she is homely, or one who is so good-looking that she doesn't care.

**Henry IV. and His Children.**

Henry IV. of France always insisted upon his children calling him papa, as he did not wish them to

address him by the titles of sire and majesty, according to the ceremonial adopted at foreign courts. He was in the habit of taking part in the childish amusements of his little ones. One day as he was going round a room on all fours with the Dauphin, his first-born, on his back, an ambassador unexpectedly entered his apartments. The King, without changing his posture, said to him:—  
"Sir, have you children of your own?"  
"Yes, sire," was the reply.  
"Ah, well, in that case I will finish my ride round the room."—[L'Illustrazione.



**DECEMBER.**

I AM come! the Winter hoar,  
Latest of the seasons four;  
Wrapped around with thickest furs to keep me from the cold.

Many pleasant songs I sing,  
Many joys with me I bring;  
Happy, cheerful times, are they when I my revels hold.

Hear ye not the chiming bells,  
And full many a sound, which tells,  
Pleasure is a-foot without, and gaiety within?  
I have evergreens to wear,  
And rich bounteous gifts I bear.  
For all comers that may seek my countenance to win.

Robin Redbreast waits on me;  
And though leafless is the tree,  
There are berries crystalline, and of a crimson hue.  
I have stores of garnered wealth,  
I have gladness, I have health,  
I can please, and entertain, and give instruction, too.

H. G. A.

**Not Up to the Standard.**

"No, miss," said the school trustee of district No. 13, Cornstalk Township, shaking his head slowly, "I don't think you're quite the person we want for teacher in our school."

"May I ask in what particular I fail to meet your requirements?" enquired the young woman timidly.

"I've been listening to your talk," rejoined the official reluctantly, yet firmly, "and if I must tell you the truth, you don't seem to have no idea of grammar."—[Chicago Tribune.

## Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

Our sorrow for the loss of John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, has not subsided when we are again called on to lose a friend whose lines each one of us have enjoyed, and whom we have claimed as partly our own. The Poet Laureate, Alfred Tennyson, lies to-day in the poet's corner of Westminster Abbey, quietly resting amid England's great ones. We can but wait for a glance at the last of this greatest poet of England's present time. "He lay," we are told "through the last night silent, the autumn moonlight all across his bed, the wind whistling in his manor oaks, and his left hand, that blameless hand, resting upon the open pages of 'Cymbeline.'" For sixty years, for it was then he wrote 'The Lady of Shallot,' 'Oenone' and 'The Palace of Art,' he has been writing for us, and in the fulness of his fame, in a ripe old age, he has passed quietly away. His coffin was covered with the flag of his country, whose true son he was and ever wrote for, and whose honor he ever upheld. Upon the flag lay a wreath of laurel leaves sent by the Queen. During the service the choir sang 'Crossing the Bar' and 'The Silent Voices,' a poem he dedicated to his wife only ten days before his death. Among the contributions of poetry sent in for my nieces and nephews, I shall expect to find these beautiful ones. The greatest living Englishmen laid him to rest—a fitting tribute to his greatness; but one which he himself would value far more, and in this we can include Whittier also, can be rendered by us all, the tribute to a pure, kindly, benevolent life, righteous in thought, word and deed. The face of each, from pictures of them, has long been familiar, so are many of their lines to you, my nieces and nephews. Who does not know 'Maude Muller' and 'Snow Bound?' Who of you do not know the ballad of the 'Revenge,' 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' and 'Ode on the Death of Wellington?' even if you have not yet read 'Enoch Arden,' 'Locksley Hall,' or 'In Memoriam,' than which, perhaps in the language is no better interpretation of the real sorrow of a true friend.

There is much to look forward to with pleasure during the coming winter if you undertake to read what either of these poets have written, a winter's reading which will widen your knowledge, give you grand scope for thought, and which will open for you fresh interests in the "primrose path of literature."

Were Uncle Tom around the latter end of this month, and able to suggest to fathers and mothers something about Christmas presents, I rather think a copy of these books would grace the little library of each of my young relatives. You will think my letter sad, I fear, beginning with two who "have crossed the Bar," and ending up with this being the last letter of this year. Yes, the very last. Some, whose faces I saw in thought as I wrote the first letters, are missing, and some wee faces, who a year ago took no interest, are peeping in. The years come and the years go, and we grow from babyhood to be old men and women. The friends you have now in a few years will be changed, and each of you will fill a niche being made ready for you somewhere.

"The work of the world is done by few,  
God asks that a part be done by you."

Each of us can say, as we bid dear old '92 adieu:

"I see not a step before me,  
As I tread on another year;  
But the past is in God's keeping,  
The future His merry shall cheer;  
And what looks dark in the distance,  
May brighten as I draw near."

"I go on, not knowing;  
I could not if I might;  
I could rather walk in the dark with God,  
Than go alone in the light.  
I would rather walk with Him by faith  
Than walk alone by sight."

Or in Whittier's words:—

"I know not where His islets lift  
The fringed palms in air,  
I only know I cannot drift  
Beyond His love and care."

Let us read the last night of this year, in addition to the "May Queen," Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year," and may your Christmas, my children, be a very happy one, and a glad entering on the new year of 1893.

UNCLE TOM.

P.S.—Our Poets' Corner still proves a source of interest, but I am sure there are still a great number of my nieces and nephews who have not sent in their favorite poems. Let me have as many as possible for next month. Make your selection from the writings of any poet you choose, and let me have them not later than the 20th December.

P.S.—This month closes our puzzle competition for 1892, but I cannot give names of all the prize-winners before the 1st January, or until I have received the answers to the December puzzles. I hope you have all enjoyed this department, and will continue to assist me during 1893. New rules, new prizes and new attractions will be given in our next issue.

## Arthur's Christmas Letter.

ANNIE J. HOLLAND IN HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY.

Arthur seated himself upon the floor, in a corner of the room farthest from his mother; he wrinkled his eye-brows, puckered his mouth, and cramping his little fingers around a stubby lead pencil began to write; and this is what he wrote:—

Dear santy claus: Please dont for Get to Fill my stockin. An Id like A Sled an a par of skaTes. An please giv MOThEr the vEry nicEst thinG you gOT. We Live on French strett, First Chimbly down 2 FLIGHTs.

ARTHUR HILL.

He stretched out his little numb fingers, with a sigh of relief; for printing was hard work for Arthur's chubby fist. Then he glanced furtively over his shoulder, to make sure his mother was not looking—but no; stitch, stitch, stitch her needle went through the heavy coat, and she did not once look up. So he folded the precious letter in a painstaking manner, and sealed it in the envelope addressed:

MR. SANTY CLAUS,

and stuffing it into his little pocket—regardless of opposition on the part of letter or pocket—went softly out of the room; but his quiet movements ended on the landing just outside, and he tore down the stairs and through the streets to the post office.

Perhaps the thought that there were but two days before Christmas, and the consequent fear that the gentle reminder might not reach Santa Claus in time, gave the deer-like fleetness to his sturdy little feet.

There was no one in the office, so he walked boldly up and dropped the letter through the slot, and watched it sliding down the inclined plane into the receiving box. Then, with a fear of being detected he ran out of the office, and with his hands in his pockets, scampered home.

Arthur's letter lay among the others for a half hour or so, and then a clerk began assorting them for the mails.

"Here's a good one!" and he laughed heartily as he held up the crumpled envelope.

"Mr. Santa Claus!" and he laughed again, in company with two or three clerks who had gathered around him.

Just then the door opened and the postmaster came in.

The clerk held up the letter, "Mr. Santa Claus—address not given! Are you acquainted with the gentleman's residence?"

Mr. Morris took the envelope and laughed also, as he glanced at it, and was about to throw it down, when a sudden vision of four little maids, with an unquestioning faith in Santa Claus, rose before him.

"Perhaps I can find the gentleman," he said, with a twinkle in his kind blue eyes; and putting the envelope into his pocket he walked away.

It was Christmas Eve. There had been a heavy snow storm the day before, and it had cleared off very cold. The people were muffled in furs to their eyes—if they had the furs—and hurried along over the crisp snow, which sang

sharp little songs under their feet. The rude wind wrestled with them at the street corners, making the gentlemen catch wildly at their hats, and fluttering ribbons and veils in the faces of the ladies.

Jack Frost played coarse practical jokes upon everybody and everything within his reach, so that the market boys felt obliged to run with the turkeys and turnips, blowing the while upon their aching fingers, or rubbing their smarting ears.

The newsboys, with ear muffers, and caps pulled closely down, held their papers under their arms and their hands in their pockets, and thrashed one foot against the other, while they called in cold voices to the passer-by, "Paper, sir! paper!"

The heavens were studded with gleaming stars, which blinked merrily down upon the hurrying throng; and through uncurtained windows were glimpses of gay Christmas trees with happy children dancing around them, and smiling fathers and mothers looking on.

Holly wreaths hung in profusion, and festoons of evergreen and mistletoe adorned the walls; and over these happy scenes played the flickering light of the "yule" log's glow.

The church bells rang merrily, and the organ's deep note peeled forth upon the night winds; lights streamed from the windows and through the doors as they swung to and fro, while softly on the listening ear stole the sound of voices singing of "Peace on earth, good-will toward men."

But the peace and warmth and glow had not reached "French street, first chimney, two flights down."

There was a little fire—just enough to give it the name—but its name seemed an empty title.

The curtain was not drawn—what need of that? since the frost had worked so thick a screen that not even a loving star could peep in with a happy Christmas greeting. Mrs. Hill, with an old shawl over her shoulders, sat close to the table, with a dim kerosene lamp beside her.

She was blue with the cold, and her fingers so stiff that the needle went laboriously through the heavy seam. Her tired eyes filled with tears now and again, but she dashed them away—every minute was precious; for if the coat was not finished to-night, and taken back—there was a sorry outlook for to-morrow. And the thought of the empty larder and coal-hod nerved her to frantic efforts at faster working; and when the clock outside told the hour of eight, it sent a colder thrill through her frame.

Arthur, in spite of the cold, had pulled off one of his stockings, and was looking ruefully at a large hole in the toe.

"Look!" he said, holding it up before his mother, with a comical expression on his little mottled face.

"O Arthur, how you do wear your stockings out! I mended them all up last Saturday night."

"But it comed right through again!" and Arthur glanced from the yawning stocking toe to his mother's tired face, then back again to the stocking.

"Do you s'pose the presents will come through?"

"No, I am afraid they won't," she said, half-bitterly.

"But I don't want 'em to!" and he looked with a perplexed expression at his mother, who was afraid his presents wouldn't come through.

He examined the hole again, taking its dimensions by thrusting three fingers through it and stretching them apart.

Yes, there was no doubt a good-sized toy could squeeze through that hole.

"Can you mend it, mother?"

"O Arthur, don't ask me to do anything!" she answered fretfully, and Arthur moved away a little; for never in his life before had he heard his mother speak like that.

But the next instant she reached out her arm, and snatched him passionately to her heart.

"Arthur, dear, mother is sorry that she spoke like that to you," and she kissed the little cold face, while her tears—so near the surface—rained over her own face and his. "I am tired, but that is no reason for my speaking crossly to you!"

and mother will mend the stocking before she goes to bed."

Arthur put his arms around her neck. "You'll have a happy Christmas," he said, looking up into her face with beaming eyes; and her tears started afresh as she looked at his hopeful face and thought of the gloomy prospect.

"I wish I could make a fire and warm you before you go to bed," she said, rubbing his blue cheeks with her cold fingers; "and give you something to eat."

"I ain't much hungry," he answered, with a brave smile.

"If I finish this coat in time I shall get something to eat, and I will wake you up and give you some," and kissing him, she turned back to her work and began that weary stitch, stitch.

Arthur hung up his stocking, and going back to his mother pulled the shawl away a little and kissed her on the neck—a form of caress which did not interfere with the needle—and with a bright face opened the bed-room door and shut himself in. How cold it was! for the door had been shut all day, that what heat there was might be kept in the kitchen. He would like to have opened it, for a ray of light from his mother's dim lamp, but it would make her colder; so he kicked off his shoes, not parting with very much else, for it was too cold to undress, and jumped into bed, and in a few minutes was fast asleep, dreaming, perhaps, of Christmas feasting and Santa Claus.

Arthur had not been dreaming long when a low knock startled Mrs. Hill.

What could it mean? And she trembled a little as she walked to the door and opened it.

A kind-faced man with merry blue eyes was standing there; he had very fat pockets, and a sled in one hand and a parcel in the other; and Mrs. Hill trembled more than ever, but from quite another emotion than fear.

Mr. Morris explained his errand; and as he stepped into the room there was a sound of other footsteps in the little entry, but he shut the door and unloaded his pockets and laid his parcels down.

"My children sent these things to Arthur," he said, laughing, as bags of candy, nuts, and raisins came out, in company with "jumping-jacks" and picture-books. "I hope Arthur won't be offended," and he drew a little doll from the depths of one pocket.

"My children are all girls, and the youngest one looked so disappointed when I suggested that a doll was not just the thing for a boy that I concluded to bring it along."

Mrs. Hill had hardly spoken; her eyes required a great deal of attention, and her lips had an over-mastering tendency to tremble; Mr. Morris, to relieve her, looked as little as possible in her direction.

But finally there was an end to apples and oranges, toys, strings of pop-corn and candy, and the rest of his errand must be accomplished; so clearing his throat, and looking hard at the ceiling, he said:—

"My wife thought the nicest thing for the mother would be a ton of coal and a barrel of flour."

Poor Mrs. Hill—poor Mr. Morris! for it was almost as trying for one as the other; he walked to the window and examined the frost work; it was so thick and fine that he glanced at the stove next, and then at the empty wood-box and scuttle. The table, with its dim light, row of spools, and scissors, with the unfinished coat in the chair, told the story plainly.

Mrs. Hill looked up at last, and tried to thank him; and Mr. Morris said how happy they had all been in answering Arthur's letter; and he looked so happy as he said it, that no one could have doubted him. Then he opened the door and a man sat a large basket inside and went away directly.

"I shall see you again, Mrs. Hill; and I hope you and Arthur will both have a very merry Christmas. Good-night," and he had gone before Mrs. Hill could speak. He went directly to a coal dealer and ordered a bag of coal and a basket of wood sent at once; and did not leave the place until he had seen them on their way.

Mrs. Hill was still sitting in the chair where

Mr. Morris had left her when the heavy step of the men with the coal and wood, and their loud knock at the door, roused her from her reverie.

The first thing she did after they had gone was to make a rousing fire. How it crackled and snapped! and she bent over the stove and rubbed her stiff fingers in the genial warmth. Then she took Arthur's stocking, with the yawning toe, and quickly mended the big hole and put the toys in. The candy-bags and strings of popcorn she hung around it; and piled the apples and oranges in a plate on the shelf above; and stood the shining new sled beneath, with the skates, mittens, and woolen scarf hanging over it.

What a fine show it made! and how she longed to catch Arthur out of bed to see it! but she wanted the room to get warmer first; and then there was the basket to be unpacked.

She folded away the coat—not finished, but that did not matter now—and smiled brightly as she picked up her spools and scissors, and thought of the day of rest before her.

There was everything in that basket—at least so thought Mrs. Hill. Two pies; a loaf of cake; another of bread; little heart-shaped cakes, sugared in pink and white; a plum pudding; butter; tea; coffee; sugar; cranberries; a bag of sweet potatoes; a squash; a turnip; two glasses of jelly; and a turkey. The little table was loaded; it had never groaned beneath such a weight before.

Mrs. Hill hung the holly wreath, which had lain on the top of the basket, in the window; then opened the bedroom door.

"Arthur," she said softly, bending over him; but Arthur did not move. She kissed him on the lips; he puckered up his mouth, opened it, and closed it again, with a deep breath, and was as fast asleep as ever.

"Arthur, do you want to hear about Santa Claus?" The sleepy eyes opened and he rubbed them with his little fists.

"W-h-a-t!"

"I thought you would like to hear about Santa Claus; your presents have come."

Arthur was wide awake—as what boy would not have been—and sprang out of bed.

"Didn't he come quick?" and he stood in the bedroom door, his eyes still blinking, looking from the chimney to the table, and from the table back to the chimney, and then up to his mother's face.

She drew him to the stove, and sitting down took him on her lap.

"I didn't 'spect so much!" he exclaimed, finding his tongue at last; "but ain't it jolly—jolly!" and clapping his hands together he threw his arms so tightly around his mother's neck that he nearly stopped her breath, and gave her a sounding kiss.

"The stockin's full—an' you mended the hole!" and he got down on the floor and peered up under it. "It's all sewed tight!" Then he pulled down the sled and skates, tried on the mittens, wound the scarf around his neck, scraped acquaintance with the candy, and took a bite out of a shining apple.

Words! words were weak for the expression of his satisfaction; so he danced up and down the room, and clapped his hands, and laughed and whistled, and finally turned a somersault, in the intensity of his joy.

Then he and his mother had their Christmas supper in the warm room, with the firelight shining through the cracks of the usually grim old stove. And they talked of this glad evening—for somehow the bitterness of its beginning had passed from the mother's mind, and the old carol which sings that "night is past," most fitly expressed the thought of her thankful heart.

"I can see a star!" Arthur cried, and sure enough, the frost had melted a little, and a star was peeping in; oh, more than one! two, three—yes, several shining down on the poor little home, as they had shone, long years before, on lonely Judaea, and telling again the old yet ever new story, of the Christ-child's birth, and of love and peace on earth.

When ammonia is used to remove stains on colored fabrics, if the color is dulled, a little weak oxalic acid will restore it.

## POETS' CORNER.

### First Prize for Selected Poetry.

ADA ARMAND, PAKENHAM, ONT.

Lord Alfred Tennyson, the late Poet Laureate of England, born 1809, died on Oct. 6, 1892, having for many years successfully filled that position. The Bishop of Winchester, speaking of him, says: "In his completeness he seems to far surpass Wordsworth, and to almost match Shakespeare. He was strong as Byron, without Byron's cynical and arrogant disdain." Two of his own poems were sung at his funeral, viz.: "The Silent Voices" and "Crossing the Bar." The "Charge of the Light Brigade" was written in commemoration of the Battle of Balaklava (1854). Among his other works are:—"Idylls of the King," "May Queen," "Maude," "The Echoes" and "Funeral of Wellington."

#### The Light of Other Days.

TENNYSON.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean!  
Tears from the depth of some divine despair  
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,  
In looking on the happy autumn fields,  
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail  
That brings our friends up from the under world,  
Sad as the last which reddens over one  
That sinks, with all we love below the verge,  
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah! sad and strange as in dark summer dawns  
The earliest pipe of half-awaken'd birds  
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes  
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square,  
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remember'd kisses after death,  
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned  
On lips that are for others; deep as love,  
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret,  
O, Death in Life! the days that are no more.

#### Lullaby.

Sweet and low, sweet and low,  
Wind of the western sea,  
Low, low, breathe and blow,  
Wind of the western sea!  
Over the rolling waters go,  
Come from the dying moon and blow,  
Blow him again to me;  
While my little one, while my pretty one sleeps.  
Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,  
Father will come to thee soon,  
Rest, rest on mother's breast,  
Father will come to thee soon:  
Father will come to this babe in its nest,  
Silver sails out of the west,  
Under the silver moon;  
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one, sleep.

#### Life and Death.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

Adelaide A. Proctor was born in Bedford Square, London, on the 30th of October, 1825. Her love of poetry was displayed in her childhood, and before she was able to write she had a little album with her favorite verses copied in it, and this she carried around as other girls did dolls. The proceeds derived from her poems were spent in helping the needy, but her life was cut off at the early age of 39, in the year 1864. Among her poems are:—"The Sailor Boy," "The Story of the Faithful Soul," "A Legend of Provence," "The Last Chord" and "A Tomb in Ghent."

#### Life and Death.

"What is Life, father?"  
"A battle, my child,  
Where the strongest lance may fall,  
Where the wariest eyes may be beguiled,  
And the stoutest heart may quail.  
Where the foes are gathered on every hand,  
And rest not day or night,  
And the feeble little ones must stand  
In the thickest of the fight."  
"What is Death, father?"  
"The rest, my child,  
When the strife and toil are o'er;  
The angel of God, who, calm and mild,  
Says we need fight no more;  
Who, driving away the demon band,  
Bids the din of battle cease;  
Takes the banner and spear from our failing hand,  
And proclaims an eternal peace."  
"Let me die, father! I tremble and fear  
To yield in that terrible strife!"  
"The crown must be won for Heaven, dear,  
In the battle-field of life;  
My child, though thy foes are strong and tried,  
He loveth the weak and small:  
The angels of Heaven are on thy side,  
And God is over all!"

**Is Might Right?**

BY GOLDSMITH

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;  
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;  
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

A time there was, ere England's grief began,  
When every rood of ground man tair'd its man;  
For him light labor spread her wholesome store,  
Just gave what life required, but no more;  
His best companions, innocence and health,  
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

But times are altered; trade's impeding train  
Usurps the land, and dispossesses the swain;  
Along the lawn, where scattered hamlets rose,  
Unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose;  
And every want to luxury allied,  
And every pang that folly pays to pride.

Those gentle hours that plenty bade to bloom,  
Those calm desires that asked but little room,  
Those healthful sports that graced the peaceful  
scenes,  
Lived in each look, and brightened all the green,  
These, far departing, seek a kinder shore,  
And rural mirth and manners are no more.

**Second Prize.**

MISS RHODA COSGRAVE, WHITEWOOD, N.W.T.

Thomas Moore, the well-known Irish poet, was the only son of Mr. John Moore, a citizen of Dublin, Ireland, where the poet was born on the 28th of May, 1780. His home was essentially a home of love. His tastes and friendships formed almost in boyhood have tinged his principles and feelings throughout life, and his love of independence, enlarged by modern philosophy, did not limit all his hopes to the deliverance of Ireland. He celebrates liberty as the right of all men, as the charm of all countries. When ages will have passed away one will stand out in the page of Ireland's history—the greatest poet of the nineteenth century, Thos. Moore.

**The Meeting of the Waters.**

There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet,  
As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;  
Oh, the last rays of feeling and life must depart  
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene  
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;  
'Twas not the soft magic of streamlet or hill;  
Oh, no—it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near,  
Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear,  
And who felt how the best charms of nature improve  
When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

Sweet vale of Eosa! how calm could I rest  
In thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best,  
Where the storms that we feel in this cold world  
should cease,  
And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace.

**Remember Thee.**

Remember thee! Yes, while there's life in this heart,  
I shall never forget thee, all low as thou art.  
More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom and thy showers,  
Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours.

Wert thou all that I wish thee—great, glorious and free,  
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea—  
I might hail thee with prouder and happier brow,  
But, oh, could I love thee more deeply than now?

No! Thy chains as they rankle, thy blood as it runs,  
But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons;  
Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's nest,  
Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy breast.

**Third Prize.**

FRANK POLLOCK, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

**Night.**

Percy Bysshe Shelley, the author of the following poem, was born in England in 1792, and was drowned from his yacht in the Mediterranean in 1822. His verse is characterized by an ethereal beauty and melody that has won for him the name of the "Poets' poet."

Swiftly walk over the western wave,  
Spirit of Night!  
Out of the misty eastern cave,  
Where all the long and lone daylight,  
Thou movest dreams of joy and fear,  
That make thee terrible and dear,—  
Swift be thy flight.

Wrap Thy form in a mantle gray,  
Star inwrought!  
Blind with thine hair the eyes of day,  
Kiss her until she is wearied out,  
Then wander o'er city and sea and land,  
Touching all with thine opiate wand—  
Come, long sought!

When I arose and saw the dawn,  
I sighed for thee;  
When light rode high, and the dew was gone,  
And noon lay heavy on flower and tree,  
And the weary Day had turned to his rest,  
Lingering like an unloved guest,  
I sighed for Thee!

Thy brother Death came and cried,  
"Wouldst Thou me?"  
Thy sweet child, Sleep, the flimy-eyed,  
Murmured like a noon-tide lee:  
"Shall I nestle near thy side,  
Wouldst thou me?" and I replied  
"No, not Thee!"

Death will come when thou art dead;  
Soon, too soon.  
Sleep will come when thou art fled,  
Of neither would I ask the boon  
I ask of thee, beloved Night,  
Swift be thy approaching flight,  
Come soon, soon!

**Puzzles.**

**1—CHARADE.**

If any day you go away  
From home, you will agree  
To go with speed you will only need  
To take a 1, 2, 3.

When to a bill, or e'en your will,  
Your name you would affix,  
You can't deny that you'll rely  
Upon a 4, 5, 6.

Now, if this "con" you work upon,  
Its answer to define,  
You'll get it pat, provided that  
You only 7, 8, 9.

Three times three above you see;  
Just place them in a line,  
A simple part of mechanic's art  
Is the answer, 1 to 9.

GEORGE W. BLYTH.

**2—CHARADE.**

To Cousins all; "Xmas Greetings,"  
Just one year ago,  
I did make a farewell bow;  
But my love I could not sever,  
So I'm back again forever.

'Twas in the May ADVOCATE  
That my "obit." from E. B. I read;  
And the kind remarks from Miss Ada since  
Have almost turned my head.

To FINAL off any danger ever ready,  
I am PRIME again, dear mate;  
"Never TOTAL, always forward,"  
For my motto now I take.

May we then go on forever,  
Ever cheering Uncle Tom;  
Loving, helping one another,  
Thus we'll have a grand "dom."

HY. REEVE.

**3—CHARADE.**

We were out hunting one day last month,  
That is, my cousin and I;  
When, tired of wandering through the woods,  
We thought for FIRST ducks we'd try.  
And so we borrowed a nice light boat,  
Made to suit me—the rower,  
And headed for the opposite isle,  
About a mile from the shore.

On arriving at the other side  
What should we behold  
But a notice, standing stiff and straight,  
In letters firm and bold.

And this is how the notice read:  
"Any person or persons found  
Trespassing on this property,  
Or camping on this ground,  
Shall be prosecuted according to law."

But we only laughed at it  
And said, "just let them catch us."  
Oh, we were not afraid a bit,  
We landed where we thought we had  
Seen COMPLETE like a milk:

We went across, and were coming back,  
But what stopped us, do you think?  
Why the watchman himself,  
No SECOND more or less,  
And we were forced to give him  
Our names and address.

And then we went, But when  
Out of sight we got,  
We had a good laugh at  
Being so nicely caught.

CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

**4—DECAPITATION.**

To Charlie Edwards and Lily Day

There is a motto which tells us,  
"Self-praise no honor is."  
But one would scarcely think so  
When reading the "ads." of "1892"

Well, perhaps there's some truth in it,  
But what I meant to say  
Is, that self-depreciation  
Is not a thing to pay.  
And you have done exceeding well—  
Being novices at the game,  
You really make us veterans  
Feel a little touch of shame.  
Your efforts will LAST rewarded be  
By our dear Uncle Tom;  
Your names he'll place at the head of the list  
Of winners for this year's "dom."  
So hold your heads up boldly,  
Your merits do not ignore;  
But make others recognize them now,  
If they PRIMAL did before.

ADA ARMAND.

**5—ANAGRAM.**

Why had I no puzzles in last month?  
Did anyone ask, I wonder?  
The TOTAL was (don't blame me, pray.)  
My naughty brother's blunder.  
I gave him in time my letter to mail;  
Then picture my dismay!  
As he returned it unto me,  
When he came home to-day,  
But our column did not suffer,  
As the puzzles there I see  
Are as good, and many are better,  
Than any sent by me.  
And I must thank my cousins,  
H. A. W. and Lily Day,  
For all the many words of cheer  
They've scattered o'er my way.  
And I hope, now Harry's here again,  
He'll not do as before,  
Just stay a while, and leave us then,  
His absence to deplore.  
And now, as Christmas is SO NEAR,  
My greetings here I'll send,  
May its very choicest blessings  
On all of you descend.

ADA ARMAND.

**6—LOGOGRIPH.**

In a noun, composed of five letters, may be found  
eight verbs:—A color, a beverage, an animal, a  
fruit, an adjective, three other nouns, and a pre-  
position.

LILY DAY.

**Answers to November Puzzles.**

4—MUSIC  
U L E M A  
S E D A N  
I M A G E  
C A N E S

1—Pastime.  
2—Ashamed.  
3—Am-i-able.  
5—Never, nerve.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Nov. Puzzles.**

George W. Blyth, Ada Armand, I. Irvine Devitt,  
Addison and Oliver Snider, T. L. Simpson, George  
Rogers Alice Dawson, Frances G. Somerville,  
Jessie Cumberland, Frank Milling, Charlie S.  
Edwards, Lily Day, A. R. Borrowman.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Real Estate, etc.—W. H. Hooper, Brandon.  
Druggists—Fleming & Sons, Brandon.  
Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.—J. A. Montgomery,  
Brandon.  
Chemists and Druggists—Rose & Co., Brandon.  
Auction Sale—Wilcocks & Currie, Brandon.  
Plymouth Rocks For Sale—J. B. Lokier, Dugald.  
Dairy Salt—Jes. Ward & Co., Montreal, Que.  
Veterinary Surgeon—J. S. Roe, V.S., Neepawa.  
Pork Packers and Provision Merchants—J. Y.  
Griffin & Co., Winnipeg.  
Ventilated Closet—Manitoba Ventilated Closet Co.  
Box 437, Winnipeg.  
Ayrshires and Berkshires—G. C. We'd, Winnipeg.  
Queen's Hotel—Jas. Barr, Glenboro.  
For Sale, Black Langshan Chickens—W. S. Foster,  
Wawanesa.  
Northern Pacific R. R. Time Card.  
Boot Manufacturers—Morton, Alexander & Mor-  
ton, Winnipeg.  
Cheap Excursions—Northern Pacific R. R.  
For Sale, "McNab's Hero" (1500), J. G. Brown, St.  
Jean Baptiste, Man.; or W. Martin, Winnipeg.  
Manitoba Dairy Association—Richard Waugh.  
Plymouth Rocks—C. W. Eckardt, Ridgewill, Ont.  
Groceries Wholesale—Wright & Wright, Winnipeg.  
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto.  
Fencing Rough Ground—Page Wire Fence Co.,  
Walkerton, Ont.  
Holstein Friesians—A. C. Hallman & Co., New  
Dundee, Ont.  
Guns, Rifles and Watches—Stanley Mills & Co.,  
Hamilton, Ont.  
Jerseys—J. D. Stewart, Russeldale, Ont.  
Berkshire Hogs—S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont.  
Manitoba Washing Machine—McCrossan & Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Shoemakers—W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont.  
Galloways—D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.  
Annual Live Stock Sale—O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.  
Ayrshires—R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont.  
Incubator—Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.  
Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Etc.—David Birrell,  
Greenwood, Ont.

## AUCTION SALE

**WILCOCKS AND CURRIE,**  
AUCTIONEERS, OF BRANDON,  
Advertise for sale on **THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th**, the farm stock, implements, etc., of—

**MR. J. W. EMPEY, Brandon Hills.**  
The stock includes the thoroughbred Holstein Bull "Kalbfleish," H. F. H. B., No. 11031, and a number of other thoroughbred and high grade cattle. "Kalbfleish" took the sweepstake at Brandon Summer Fair against all comers, including the bull which took the sweepstake at Winnipeg Summer Exhibition. The sale is by public auction. Ten months' credit. 35 a-m

## FOR SALE.

—THE FINE THREE-YEAR-OLD—

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION**  
**"McNab's Hero" (1590.)**

Winner of Second Prize at Winnipeg Show, 1892, and First at Elgin, Scotland, when a Yearling.

McNab's Heir is got by McNab (3824), by McGregor (1487), by Darnley (222), both too well known as famous Clydesdales to require further explanation.

Owing to dispersion of Mr. Martin's stock of horses in spring, this most excellent young stallion is offered for sale by private bargain.

Mr. Martin will also sell by public auction, early in spring, his whole stock of brood mares, horses, grade cattle, etc., also a full line of farm implements, of which particulars will be given later.

There will also be a few choice, young, pure-bred Galloway Bulls and Heifers for sale by private bargain. Particulars from

**J. G. BROWN,**  
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.  
or **Wm. Martin,**  
36-a-m Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg.

**Standard - Bred Stallions**  
AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.

Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1138, sire of Egthorne 2.12½; Temple Bar 2.17¾, and forty-three others in thirty list. Other standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement. 315-y-OM **CORNWELL & COOKE, Proprietors.**

**NINTH ANNUAL**  
Ontario Provincial  
**FAT--STOCK--SHOW**

—TO BE HELD IN THE—  
**CITY OF GUELPH,**  
—ON—  
**December 14th & 15th, '92**

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE—  
Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario,  
the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and the Sheep  
and Swine Breeders' Association.

Cattle to be in the building by 10 a. m. of Dec. 14  
Prize Lists can be obtained from the Secretary.

**HENRY WADE,**  
323-b-om Toronto.

**ADVERTISE**  
— IN THE —  
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

## ANNUAL SALE OF LIVE STOCK —OF THE— ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM

The Hon. JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture, has instructed J. D. HEFFERMAN to conduct the Fourteenth Annual Sale of Pure-bred Stock, the property of the Ontario Government, in the Victoria Rink, Guelph, on Thursday, 15th Dec., 1892, when the following Pure-bred Animals will be sold by Auction, viz:—5 Shorthorns, 3 Herefords, 1 Galloway, 1 Sussex, 1 Red Poll, 1 Devon, 2 Holsteins, 4 Ayrshires, 20 Improved Yorkshire Pigs, 15 Tamworths and 3 Berkshires.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$20.00 and under, cash; over \$20.00, twelve months' credit on approved notes without interest, or discount for cash at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The Provincial Fat Stock Show will also be held at Guelph, on the 14th and 15th December, and parties coming to the sale and show may secure reduced rates by getting a certificate from the railway station agent at the starting point and having the same endorsed by the secretary at Guelph.

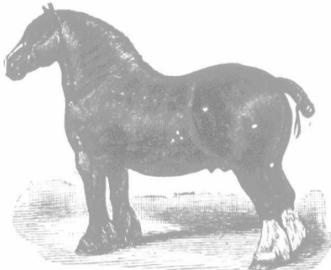
Catalogues may be obtained by applying to THOS. SHAW, Prof. of Agriculture. Sale to commence at one p.m.

**JAMES MILLS,**  
324-a-o-m. PRESIDENT

Imported Clydesdales and Holstein Cattle.  
**S. L. HEAD, RAPID CITY.**

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

Oct., 1892. Oct., 1892.  
**J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,**  
Box 183, Brandon, Man.,  
Have just imported their annual shipment of  
**STALLIONS**



—COMPRISING—

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

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

**"RED CROSS STOCK FARM"**



**STANDARD-BRED :- TROTTERS**

**ACACIA 11522**, chestnut, 15¾ hands, weighs 1,150 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853 (Trial 2.24); by Onward; by Geo. Wilkes; by Hambletonian 10. Balaklava's dam, Kate Tarlton, by Kentucky Clay; by Cassus M. Clay, Jr. Acacia's dam, Zoe K. 2.30, by Egmont; by Belmont; by Blue Abdallah; her dam, Flaay, by Fastail; by Blue Bull. \$35.00 to insure. Remains at home and is being trained. Is sure to beat 30 this fall, barring accidents.

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



**THOS. HARKNESS**  
CLYDE STABLE,  
BRANDON, MANITOBA

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

**FOR SALE.**

**Four Choice Stallions.**

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

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

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



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

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

**PURE-BRED PERCHERONS**  
SUPERIOR YOUNG STALLIONS NOW  
**FOR SALE.**

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

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

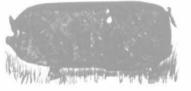
**FOR SALE.**

Choice Young Improved

**White Yorkshire**

Boars, pedigreed from imported stock, \$10 each.  
32-c-m **E. WINKLER, Greta**

Improved Large  
White Yorkshires



— AND —  
**English Berkshire**  
**PIGS.**

All bred from imported stock and registered. Orders booked any time for Pigs.

Pairs Supplied not Akin.

**E. J. DARROCH,**  
27-y-M Minnedosa, Manitoba.

**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.**  
SPRING LITTERS

for sale from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited.

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

**JAMES GLENNIE,**  
Portage la Prairie, Man.

BREEDER OF  
**Holstein Cattle**

and  
**IMPROVED LARGE :- YORKSHIRE SWINE.**  
23-y-M

—OUR—  
**SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES**  
**FOR 1893**

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

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

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

**ONE NEW NAME.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR 30 NEW NAMES WE WILL SEND A RAM OR EWELAMB**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Older animals of any description on equally favorable terms. All stock sent out by us will be registered in their respective records, and be of good quality. We guarantee satisfaction in all respects. We want good, honest agents in every county in Canada, and will give permanent employment and good wages to suitable persons. Our regular agents are earning from \$600 to \$1,200 and expenses per annum.

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



**"BIRTLESIDE" FARM.**

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

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

**AYRSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.**



I have a fine lot of Cows and Heifers in calf, also several good Bulls now ready for service. My cattle are richly bred, being descended from such famous families as ORANGE BLOSSOMS and PERFECTIONS. All the females tested are good milkers.

**MY BERKSHIRES**

are good in quality and FINELY BRED.

WRITE for PRICES

and particulars, or come and see my stock.

**G. C. WELD,**

36-f-M

Box 211, WINNIPEG, MAN.



**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.**

This month I offer a plum in the shape of my richly-bred, prize-winning Holstein Bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, No. 17430, calved July 15, 1890, winning first at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891 as yearling, and '92 as two-year-old. In size he is large but of very symmetrical form, well-marked skin, mellow, and of rich color; has four large, well-placed teats; is very gentle and well broke. This bull is a direct descendant of a long line of great record cows, such as Echo, Crown Princess, Regis, Dowager, etc. Price low. 28-y-m Address **W. J. YOUNG, EMERSON.**

**Fairview Stock Farm.**



A choice lot of good milking

**SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by "Barrington Waterloo." A few young females now for sale. Also pure BERKSHIRES bred from stock from J. C. Snell.

**JOHN G. BARRON,**  
Carberry, Man. 28-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 13-f-M



**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

**JOHNE SMITH**

Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.



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

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

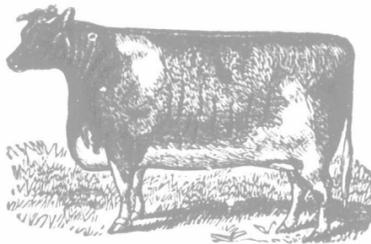
21-y-M **J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.**

**"ROSEDALE" : STOCK : FARM,**

**MANITOU,**  
**R. D. FOLEY, - Proprietor,**

BREEDER OF  
**Clydesdale Horses,**  
**Shorthorn Cattle, &c.**

35-y-m Banner Oats for Sale. Correspondence solicited.



**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. 29-y-M



**DR. BARNARDO'S INDUSTRIAL FARM,**

General Live Stock Breeders.

Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

30-y-m **E. A. STRUTHERS, Manager,**  
RUSSELL, MANITOBA.

**KINGSWOOD STOCK FARM**

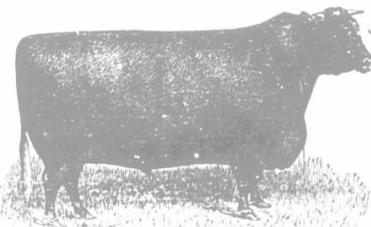
**PURE-BRED**

**SHORTHORNS!**

Duke of Lyndale = 13660 = and 18th Duke of Kirklivington = 3077 = at head of the herd.

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

**GREIG BROTHERS,**  
Kingswood Farm, OTTERBURNE, MAN. 24-y-M



**SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY, MAN.**

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

**R. J. PHIN, SHORTHORN BREEDER**

A few choice young Bulls for sale.

**MOOSOMIN, 33-y-M ASSINIBOIA SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES.**

Imported and Canadian-Bred Shropshires.

**TEN RAM LAMBS!**

FOR SALE FROM IMPORTED SIRE AND DAM.

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

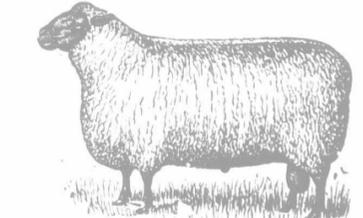
26-y-M **E. J. REID,**  
Souris P. O. and Station, Manitoba.

**JNO. OUGHTEN,**

Willow Brook Stock Farm, CRYSTAL CITY, Man.

BREEDER OF—Pure-bred Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshires, Ohio Improved Chester Whites. Fresh importation just arrived. 80 Ewes and Rams. Also Bronze Turkeys and White Wyandotte Fowls. 30 Pedigreed Ram Lambs for sale. Clydesdale Stallions for Sale. 34-y-m

**MENZIES BROS., SHOAL LAKE, MAN.**



Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford-down Sheep and Berkshire Pigs, all from imported stock. Twenty Oxford Rams now for sale, sired by Duke of Gloucester. WRITE FOR PRICES. 25

**FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS**

won at Winnipeg Industrial, 1892, on Wyandottes, 4 first, 2 second and 1 third; Rocks, 2 first, 2 second and 2 third; Brahmas 2 third; Langshans, 1 second; M. B. Turkeys, 3rd. For sale—A few choice breeding birds cheap till Dec. 1st, to make room for winter. Can supply Myers' Poultry Spice, 40c. per packet. Write

30-y-m **S. LING,**  
Winnipeg, Man.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

A Grand Trio for \$5. Choice cockerel and 2 extra fine pullets (usual price \$9), all early hatch, large bone, finely marked, not related, mated for best results—a great bargain. Shipped in light coop at lowest Express rates. Send cash with order.

Address: **C. W. ECKARDT,**  
Hazleton Fruit and Poultry Farm, RIDGEVILLE, ONT. -a-m



**REID'S POULTRY YARDS.**

Breeder of Black Minorcas, Black Breasted Red Games, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas. Also for sale cheap, some good Pekin Drakes, Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and good Singing Canaries.

**Thomas Reid,**  
293 LIZZIE STREET,  
27-y-m Winnipeg.

WHITE AND SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES,  
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
BRONZE TURKEYS AND PEKIN DUCKS.

At Provincial Exhibition I won 1 and 2 old pair, 2 and 3 young pair Wyandottes; 1 and 2 Bronze Turkeys. Birds exhibited from my stock won numerous prizes. Wyandottes are the best adapted to our climate (193 eggs from 11 pullets in January), being hardy, quick to mature, good winter layers, and a large, delicate flavored table fowl. A grand lot of each variety now ready for sale. Write for what you want.  
**M. MAW,**  
32-y-m Main St. North, Winnipeg.



**I ALWAYS BREED THE BEST!**

Thirty years' experience. B. B. R. Games a specialty. First at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891; eight firsts and special for best collection at Treburn, 1892. Have also choice Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, etc. Now ready—Choice young birds.

**JAS. A. MULLEN,**  
Box 37, Cypress River, Man.  
25-y-m



**J. LEMON.**  
BREEDER  
WINNIPEG  
MAN.

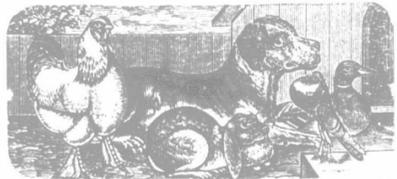
**Exhibition Games.**

**Black-Breasted Red and Indian Games**

that won first and special premiums at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1891 and 1892. Eggs (carefully packed) at \$3 per setting. Old and young prize-winning stock for sale. Also a few pair of superior Homing Pigeons, bred from the best imported Belgium stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

30-y-m **J. LEMON,** Winnipeg, Man.

**H. A. CHADWICK, St. James, Man.**



Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guiner, Fowls and Black African Bantams. A few Fowls for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 16 entries in 1891, and 10 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third in 1892, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Send stamp for catalogue and price list.  
34-y-m

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

"The Fowl for the Farmer."

I have them! Young birds for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season. Write for what you want. Prices right.  
**DR. WATSON,**  
24-y-m YORKTON, ASSA., N.W.T.

**FOR THIS MONTH ONLY!**

I will sell four Cornish Indian Game Cockerels, \$2.50 each; six pullets, \$1.50 each; one trio of Brown Leghorns, \$3.00; one trio of Black Minorcas, \$4.50. This is a bargain for anyone. Send stamp for reply.

**H. K. ZAVITZ,** Lock Box 143,  
33-y-m CARBERRY.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

**Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.**

**S. A. COXE, Veterinarian,**  
**DENTISTRY & SURGERY SPECIALTIES.**  
Office and Infirmary:  
34-y-m BEAUBIEN STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.

**W. A. DUNBAR**  
**VETERINARY SURGEON,**  
15½ **Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.**  
Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to.  
**TELEPHONE 56.** 25-y-M

**W. S. HENDERSON, V. S.**  
**VETERINARIAN**  
**DISTRICT NO. 9,**  
**CARBERRY, 27-y-M MANITOBA.**

**W. J. HINMAN, Veterinarian.**  
**OFFICE, 277 James. RESIDENCE, 420 4th Ave. N.**  
Telephone 262. Telephone 42.  
**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**  
Wallace's Register complete. Dentistry a specialty.  
27-y-M

**CHARLES LITTLE, V. S.,**  
**- DISTRICT VETERINARIAN. -**  
Office and Infirmary  
**175 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST.**  
27-y-M

**D. H. McFADDEN, V. S.,**  
**Dominion Government Quarantine Officer,**  
28-y-m **EMERSON, - - - MAN.**

**D. McNAUGHT,**  
**VETERINARY SURGEON,**  
**Rapid City.**

**DR. W. R. TAYLOR,**  
**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
Special Attention to Dentistry.  
**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA**  
27-y-M **Sass. Ave., near Rosin House.**

**The Veterinary Association of Manitoba**

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

- Alton, Wm. W. .... Glenboro.
- Atkinson, John C. .... Carman.
- Barr, John W. .... Neepawa.
- Coxe, Samuel A. .... Brandon.
- Dunbar, W. A. .... Winnipeg.
- Dunn, Joseph ..... Deloraine.
- Fisher, John Frederick .... Brandon.
- Fisher, Peter M. .... Brandon.
- Green, Enoch ..... Birtle.
- Henderson, Walter Scott .... Carberry.
- Hinman, Willet J. .... Winnipeg.
- Hopkins, Arthur George .... Hartney.
- Irwin, John James. .... Stonewall.
- Karn, Leslie C. .... Gladstone.
- Little, Charles ..... Winnipeg.
- Little, William ..... Pilot Mound.
- Little, Michael ..... Pilot Mound.
- Livingston, Arch'd M. .... Melita.
- McFadden, D. H. .... Emerson.
- McMillan, Adam ..... Oak Lake.
- McNaught David ..... Rapid City.
- Morrison, Wm. McLeod. .... Glenboro.
- Murray, George P. .... Morden.
- Poole, John Wesley. .... Carman.
- Riddell, William ..... Morden.
- Roe, James S. .... Neepawa.
- Rutherford, John Gunion. .... Portage la Prairie.
- Shoultz, Wm. A. .... Portage la Prairie.
- Smith, Henry D. .... Winnipeg.
- Spiers, John ..... Virden.
- Taylor, William Ralph. .... Portage la Prairie.
- Thompson, S. J. .... Carberry.
- Torrance, Frederick. .... Brandon.
- Walker, J. St. Clair. .... Boissevain.
- Young, Matthew ..... Mandon.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable to prosecution.  
**J. C. RUTHERFORD,**  
34-y-m REGISTRAR.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CHEAP EXCURSIONS**

**MANITOBA**  
-TO-  
**All-Points-in-Ontario**  
**\$40.**

And to all points east of Montreal in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,

By the addition of one fare from Montreal for the round trip to the above rate.

Tickets on sale from  
**Nov. 28th to Dec. 31st (Inclusive),**  
**GOOD FOR NINETY DAYS.**

An extension beyond the 90-day limit can be obtained on payment of an additional amount. And see that your tickets read by the N. P. R. R. via St. Paul and Chicago, where an opportunity will be given you to view the WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS and other attractions in connection therewith.

The equipment of the road is first-class, consisting of Pullman Palace sleeping cars, dining cars, and comfortable day coaches. All baggage checked through to destination without examination. For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or to

**CHAS. S. FEE,**  
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.  
**H. SWINFORD,**  
General Agent, Winnipeg.  
**H. J. BELCH,**  
Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

**PATENT VENTILATED CLOSET**

The best Bedroom Commode in the World!

Awarded Diploma at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

You can have all the comfort and convenience of the most elaborate water closet, without the steady sewer gas. Price brings it within the reach of all. Can be placed in any room having stovepipe passing through it, or an ordinary chimney hole, perfectly healthy, and ABSOLUTELY INODOROUS; endorsed by medical profession; a boon to women and children. Manufactured of hard wood, paneled and beautifully finished in antique, with galvanized iron buckets which do not corrode, piping, elbows and thimble all ready to set up. Shipped to any address in Manitoba or Territories on receipt of \$12. No charge for crating or packing. EVERY CLOSET GUARANTEED.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.  
**MANITOBA VENTILATED CLOSET CO.,**  
BOX 437, WINNIPEG.

**J. Y. Griffin & Co.**  
**PORK PACKERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**

Highest market prices paid for Hogs throughout the season—either live or dead.

137 Second Ave., North,  
36-y-m **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

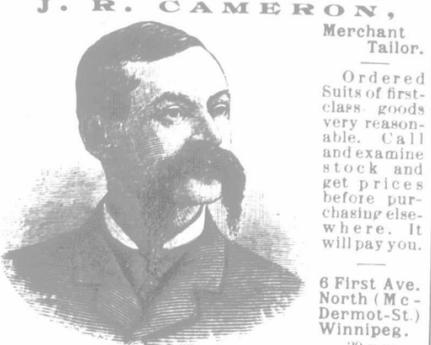
**BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS POULTRY.**  
**STOCK FOR SALE.**  
**H. W. DAYTON, Virden.**  
39-y-m

**DO YOU KNOW A GOOD THING WHEN YOU SEE IT?**



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

**SCOTT & LESLIE,**  
276 MAIN STREET, WINNIEG,  
THE BIG FURNITURE HOUSE. 35-y-m



**- R. D. RORISON, -**  
P.O. Drawer, 1331. - Office, 375 Main St.  
Telephone 571.

**GRAIN DEALER,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**  
OPENING OF  
**LAKE ROUTE.**

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

**FORT WILLIAM**  
EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY

for Owen Sound, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all points East.  
Connecting train leaves Winnipeg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:45 a.m.

LOWEST RATES. QUICKEST TIME.  
Passengers ticketed through to all points in the East and in the Old Country.

Direct Route to St. Paul, Chicago and all Southern Points.  
Rates to Pacific Coast \$10 and \$5 lower than by any other route.

For full particulars as to rates, times, etc., apply to  
**W. M. McLEOD, City Ticket Agent,**  
41 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**J. S. CARTER, Depot Agent,** or to  
**ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent,**  
26 y m C. P. R., Winnipeg.



**GRIEVE & PHIPPEN**  
Taxidermists,  
251 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
Highest Cash Price paid for  
**WHITE OWLS, ELK & MOOSE HEADS, Etc.**  
31-y-M

**GRAIN DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!**  
All Kinds of Grain Bought and Sold.  
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING SMUTTY WHEAT.  
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.

**STEWART & HOARE,**  
435 Main St., Winnipeg. 33-y-M

**HIGHEST PRICES**

FOR  
Hides and Skins or Tanned for Robes and Furs.

**Morton, Alexander & Morton,**  
Tanners and Boot Manufacturers,  
171 & 173 KING-ST.,  
Winnipeg. 36-a-m



Boots Wholesale and Retail.

**MANITOBA DYE WORKS,**  
250 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Gentlemen's suits cleaned and dyed equal to new. Also ladies' silks, velvets, laces, gloves, etc. Dresses and mantles dyed and cleaned without unmaking. Skins tanned, carpets, skin mats and rugs cleaned or dyed. All work guaranteed.

**W. C. KING, Prop.**  
24-y-m

**MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION.**

The Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 18th January, 1893, at 2:30 p.m. A public meeting at 7:30 will follow. All parties interested in improved dairying are requested to be present. First-rate dairymen will take part in the speeches and discussion. **Richard Waugh,** Secretary-Treasurer. 36-a-m

**Groceries Wholesale.**  
SEE THESE PRICES.

We prepay the freight in Manitoba.  
Raisins, 28 lb. boxes, 1891, pack in good order \$1.75  
Raisins, 28-lb. boxes, new 2.25  
Currants, 50 or 100-lb. lots, per 100 lbs 7.50  
Sugar, light brown, 100 lbs. or barrel, at 4.50  
Sugar, Royal Crown, 60-lb. bars in box 5.50  
Soap, Electric, 60 3/4-lb. bars 4.50  
Rice, 50 or 100-lb. lots, per 100 lbs 3.00  
Pepper, pure ground, 5-lb. tins 6.00  
Syrup, pure sugar, 2-gallon pails 1.40  
Sugar, 3 1.00

**TEAS, FRESH AND FRAGRANT.**  
Put up in air-tight cans, two sizes, 25 and 50 lbs. Any kind at specially low prices. Our No. 1 Hard Grade, extra fine, at 40c. per lb. Our No. 2 Hard Grade, very choice, at 35c. per lb. 36-a-m

Make us up a trial order for Xmas.  
Address all orders per registered letter to  
**WRIGHT & WRIGHT,**  
549, Main St., (ESTABLISHED 1882) Winnipeg, Man.

**Clements ::**

Makes Clothing to Order.

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

Suits for \$20!! Suits for \$25!!! Our work is as only Custom Tailoring can make it.

**GEO. CLEMENTS, Merchant Tailor,**  
190 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**GOLD HAWK RESTAURANT**  
555 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

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

**MRS. R. FOWLER, Proprietress.**  
32 y-m

**M. CONWAY,**  
AUCTIONEER

OF PURE-BRED AND OTHER STOCK

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

**REGULAR SALES.**

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

262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.

P.S.—Write for dates of country sales. 33-y-m

**FARMERS' AGENCY.**

ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

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

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

REFERENCES:  
**JAMES PENROSE,**  
Commercial Bank, Cor. Market Square and William Street.  
**HON. D. H. McMILLAN,**  
MUNROE, WEST & MATHERS, Solicitors. 35-y-m

**BOYCE'S**

**Carriage Works**

James-St. West, - Winnipeg,

MANUFACTURER OF

**FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES**

of all kinds.

We carry the largest assortment in Manitoba Call and examine before buying. Send for catalogue. 33-y-m

**JOHN McARTHUR,** Horse, Shoeing & Carriage Works, 307 Jemima Street, Winnipeg



Shoeing and Diseases of the Feet successfully attended to. Carriages painted and repaired. General Blacksmithing and Woodwork done neatly and promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. 35-y-m

**R. R. KEITH,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
Cor. William and Market Sts., Winnipeg.  
**Live Stock Salesman.**  
Sales conducted in city or country. Register kept of stock for private sale. Prompt settlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 32-y-M

**Climax Grocery** Farmers' Trade a Specialty  
Choice Groceries, Provisions, Canned Goods, Fruits, &c., at bottom prices.  
ALSO DEALER IN **Butter and Eggs.**  
Extra Fine New Stock of Currants and Raisins. Now is your chance for Cheap Christmas Goods. Recent drop in Prices.

**T. E. WILLIAMS,** 273 MARKET ST. WINNIPEG. 35-y-m

**DRUGS.—THE MARKET DRUG STORE**  
Opposite Meat Market, WINNIPEG.



Everything in the Drug Line. Careful attention to Farmers' Trade. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Sole agent in Manitoba and the Northwest for **SANATIVO**, the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc.

**THE INVINCIBLE CONDITION POWDERS.**  
One trial will convince. Price, 25c. and 50c. Post-paid to any address.

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

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

All money refunded for Specialties mentioned that fail to do

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

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

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

**"Fire Protection."**  
The trouble has been where to get the information and apparatus, but it is a pleasure to know that that difficulty has been overcome by

**CAPTAIN W. O. McROBIE,** formerly of the Montreal and Winnipeg Fire Brigades, who devotes his entire time to organizing and equipping town and village fire brigades. Information and practical experience given in person by addressing **CAPT. W. O. McROBIE, Winnipeg.** 25-y-M

**ELECTRICITY is LIFE**  
Health, Wealth.

**ELECTRIC APPLIANCES** for all parts of the body. **CURES** Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sore Eyes, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, Weak Lungs, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Headache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Colds, etc., etc.

General Agent, **R. B. THOMPSON,** WINNIPEG. 25-y-M

**J. B. RUTTER,**  
Auctioneer,

**LIVE STOCK, Appraiser, &c.**  
REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGE, HOUSEHOLD, FURNITURE, SALES and TRADE

Conducted in city or country. Write for dates. Telephone 173. Office: 246 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-y-m

**ROSE & CO.,**  
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
ROSSER AVE., BRANDON.  
Orders by Mail promptly attended to. 28-y-M

**Fleming & Sons,**  
DRUGGISTS,  
Proprietors of

Fleming's No. 9 Tonic.  
Fleming's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for Colds.  
Fleming's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.  
Fleming's Pills.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
**FLEMING & SONS,**  
DRUGGISTS, 30-y-M BRANDON.

**Xmas! Xmas!!**

**JNO. A. MONTGOMERY'S**

FAMOUS STORES  
are full of the CHOICEST NEW GOODS for the  
**Holiday Trade**  
Christmas Fruits, Fancy Groceries, Fancy China, Crockery, and Lamp Goods,  
**BRANDON, MAN.** 36-a-M

**Brandon Horse Exchange.**

**TROTTER & TROTTER,**  
GENERAL DEALERS IN  
**LIVE STOCK.**

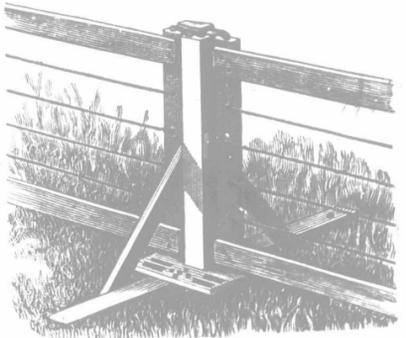
Outfits Bought and Sold.  
A constant supply of  
**HORSES—ALWAYS—ON—HAND.**

Correspondence invited with all desiring to buy or sell horses. The stables are new and fitted with every convenience, and situated on Sixth Street, having large and well ventilated stalls and boxes capable of holding over 100 horses.  
**A. TROTTER.** **B. TROTTER.**  
**BRANDON.** 27-y-M

**SIFTON & PHILP,**  
BARRISTERS, &c.,  
BRANDON, MAN.

Will furnish prices and terms for Manitoba Farm Lands in any part of the Province on application by letter or in person. 28-y-m

**C. E. HARRIS' PORTABLE FENCE.**



Every farmer will find this to be the handiest and safest fence for yards, corrals, stacks, gardens, &c., that has ever been put on the market. Easily made and operated; cheap, strong and reliable, handy and safe. Can be opened and used as a gate at any time. You can have a clean corral in a few minutes, with very little work. The only complete and perfect portable attached fence in the market. A few good live agents wanted. Full instructions given with every right sold.—**C. E. HARRIS,** Patentee and Proprietor, BRANDON, MAN. 26-y-m

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

Mr. W. S. Foster, of Wawanesa, is offering for sale a few choice pairs of those popular fowls—the Langshans. See advertisement.

Mr. C. W. Eckardt, poultry breeder, of Ridgeville, Ont., writes that his advertisement in the ADVOCATE brings him large numbers of answers, and he has shipped breeding pens as far west as Victoria, B. C.

Just as our last forms were going to press, we received the following list of the names of officers for the ensuing year elected by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association:—President, W. A. McHenry, of Iowa; Vice-Pres., H. N. Elliott of Missouri; Sec.-Treas., Thos. McFarlane, Illinois. Directors elected for three years—Wallace Estill, Mo.; M. J. Evans, Iowa; M. A. Judy, Indiana.

Mr. David McCrae will offer for sale twelve head of Galloway cattle during the Fat Stock show at Guelph. We understand that among those offered are a number that were successful at the late shows. This should afford an excellent opportunity to intended purchasers, as both events may be taken advantage of, and for which special railway rates are arranged for.

The attention of our readers is directed to an important announcement which appears in the "Hope Farm" advertisement in this issue. Mr. Wm. Martin, the proprietor, is reducing his stock, and foremost among the offerings is that justly celebrated Clydesdale stallion, McNab's Heir (1590), a horse whose breeding and strong individual merits will undoubtedly make him keenly sought for. There will also be offered by private bargain a few of those choice young Galloway bulls for which "Hope Farm" is renowned all over Manitoba and the Northwest. Other live stock and farm implements will be sold by public auction in the spring, of which announcement will be made later.

The Haras National report the following prizes at the Quebec Provincial Exhibition: 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes in the Percheron aged class; Boston (18863) 8; July (18168) 2; Bonne Chance (32170) 5. 2nd prize in the Roadster class: Holopeme. The Percheron class was as large as the Clydesdale class this year, and brilliantly represented by specimens from the following stables: Trappist Fathers, Oka.; Deaf and Dumb Institute, Mr. Wm. Martin, Louis; Beaubien, Montreal; Haras National, Montreal; Frank H. Black, Amherst, N.S.; O. Milet, St. Marc; A. Burel, Veil Diel; F. Marcotte, St. Antoine; T. Archambault, St. Marc. The French Coach horses were in such large numbers that a special class will be made for them next year. They took 1st and 2nd prizes in Carriage and Roadster class. The Haras National has received of late some splendid Percheron and Clydesdale stallions.

John Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont., reports his flock of Leicesters to have been established about fifty years ago by his father, recently deceased, and it has always been kept up to a high standard by the use of the best rams obtainable, and now numbers sixteen registered sheep, besides a number of others which, though practically pure-bred, he does not intend to apply for entry. The first importation was made in 1850, by bringing out an exceedingly good ram, bred by Mr. T. Ferguson, Cooper, Angus, Scotland, and also a pair of ewes from the same flock. These ewes have done remarkably well, and have already produced a pair of shearing ewes and four ewe lambs. One ewe dropped six lambs within two years. Recently he purchased two shear ewes, four shearing ewes and two ewe lambs from Messrs. Geo. Harding & Sons, Waukesha Wisconsin. These sheep were purchased to go the rounds of the shows in the West, and won on every occasion, except in one or two instances, where they came in contact with the imported flock of Lincoln, owned by Mr. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont. Among the State fairs, at which they were shown were Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, and a number of others. These sheep were from the well-known flock of Mr. John Kelly, of Shakespear, Ont., and were fitted purposely for Mr. Harding. The four shearing ewes above mentioned were sired by the ram imported by Mr. Kelly in 1850, from the well-known Mertoun flock of Lord Palworth, St. Boswell, Scotland.

**NOTICES.**

Mr. John McArthur, 307 Jemima street, Winnipeg, has now one of the best equipped horseshoeing shop and carriage works in the province. Call on him and get your work done promptly and well.

We are pleased to announce that Messrs. Wright & Wright, of 549 Main street, Winnipeg, are making an effort to supply the farmers of Manitoba and the West with groceries and family requirements at cheapest possible rates, having regard to values, by sending goods directly to their houses. That their effort in this direction are being crowned with success, and their patrons are well pleased with the goods they sell, is manifest from the many letters received by them, of which the following is a sample:—

SHADELAND, MAN., Nov. 12, 1892.  
Messrs. Wright & Wright, Winnipeg:  
Dear Sirs, Received goods in good condition. Am well pleased. Yours, H. G. ELLIOTT.

WHITEWATER, Nov. 16, 1892.  
Wright & Wright:  
Dear Sirs, I received your tea all right and was well pleased with it. Enclosed find the amount, ten dollars (\$10). Yours, SIMPSON LAMPMAN.

## NOTICES.

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

The advertisement of Mr. W. P. Johnstone's machine works, Neepawa elsewhere is one to which we have pleasure in directing the attention of our readers. Read it, and then communicate with him.

Winnipeg's monthly illustrated magazine, The Manitoban, for November, contained a good list of interesting features, literary and otherwise, and a special Christmas number is promised. Those who wish to secure it should order early.

The Tribune newspaper, of Winnipeg, treated itself recently to a new set of type, making both its daily and weekly editions more than ever attractive. The popularity of the Weekly Tribune, through all the agricultural communities of the province, is steadily increasing. The enterprising publishers have every reason to be encouraged.

Judging from the testimonials of physicians and others who have thoroughly tested it, there seems to be no doubt about the utility and desirability of the article manufactured by the Manitoba Ventilated Closet Co., Winnipeg. Note their advertisement, and write for particulars regarding this boon for the home.

A new line of foot wear that will at once recommend itself to all who desire a light, warm, durable and exceedingly comfortable article, is now being manufactured by Morton, Alexander & Morton, Winnipeg, tanners and boot manufacturers. Calf skin dressed expressly for the purpose is used with the hairs on, which makes a choice lining for the boots. They are made in different colors, so that all fancies may be suited, either brown, buff, or black. They are aptly named, the "Manitoba," being specially adapted to this climate, and put at a very low price directly to consumers.

Farmers and others residing in the vicinity of Manitou and surrounding district should call and see Fullerton & Ross' stock, which is, perhaps, one of the most complete west of Winnipeg. Their fall and winter goods are all in the leading fashions of Eastern cities, and the quality is of the best, as they buy direct from Montreal and save the middleman's profit. In another column will be found their advertisement, where farmers will see where to take their produce or get a good return for their cash over the counter.

Mr. G. L. Dodds, of Melita, has sold his team of beautiful bays, Stocking and Greenway, to the Massey-Harris people, at a good figure. Mr. Dodds made another fine sale, the past week, of a trio of his prize-winning Berkshires to Mr. E. C. Thompson, who is taking them to Victoria, B. C. Should Mr. Thompson have as good luck with Lord Melgund, the Pride of Okanagan and Brunette as Mr. Dodds has had with the same stock, he will find them a profitable investment. Mr. Dodds has added another fine Ayrshire, Comet (a yearling), to his herd.

A representative of the ADVOCATE recently witnessed the washing of a lot of exceedingly dirty overalls belonging to railway employees, and takes pleasure in saying that the Manitoba Washer, made by Mr. Thomas McCrossan, of Winnipeg, is a most useful invention, and did its work in a complete manner. It has several important features which commend it to those desiring the comfort of such a useful article. It is capable of thoroughly washing a good many articles at once, and is easily operated, which, with the short time required to do a large washing, makes it a great time and labor-saver. Below we give a sample of many letters received from those who have used it:

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Aug. 9th, 1892.

Dear Sir, - We have been using one of your Washing Machines now for more than six months. It gives us perfect satisfaction, is a great saving of both time and labor. We would not be without it for any consideration we know of, so long as we have any washing to do. Yours, very truly,

A. W. ROSS,  
Chairman Portage la Prairie District Methodist Conference.

WINNIPEG, June 3rd, 1892.

I have used your Manitoba Washer now nine months, and am very much pleased with it. I wash every kind of article with it, and it does first-class work. For cleaning blankets it is the best machine I ever saw.

D. FRASER,  
Pulman Palace Laundry.

## THE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In reply to a letter of enquiry from the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, the Massey-Harris Co. write us that the report of a cut in their prices of from 10 to 15 per cent. is correct. Mowing machines heretofore sold at \$70 will now be sold at \$60. Horse rakes, which were formerly sold at \$35, will be listed at \$30. The Massey-Harris Binder, with sled carriers, will be listed at \$155 in two payments, \$145 one payment, and \$10 cash; closed back binders \$10 lower. There has also been a reduction on harrows and other goods manufactured by the Company, and they claim that they are marking prices very close, and avow their determination that in the matter of quality also their customers shall have no excuse for buying others. The Company are delighted with the service given by the Massey-Harris Binder during the past season in Manitoba. In the matter of prices, the Company write that they are not living up to their privileges as regards taking advantage of the duty, their prices being the full duty lower.

## GEORGE V. FRASER

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

City and Farm Properties Bought and Sold.

PROPERTIES HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,  
Rosser Avenue, BRANDON, MAN.  
Box 160. 28-y-m

## BRANDON PUMP WORKS

I. M. RIESBERRY,  
PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of all kinds of wood pumps. Porcelain lined pumps, polished iron cylinder and pumpmakers' supplies shipped to any point in Manitoba and the Territories. Will supply pumps in car lots to dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Send for Price List.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Cor. Eighth St. and Victoria Avenue

BRANDON. 28-y-m



Try the

KOHINOOR TEA

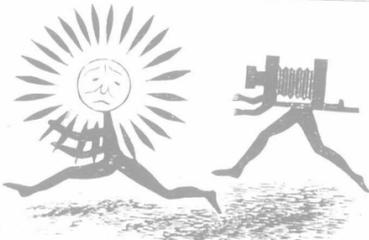
Warranted purest and best.

MAGEE &amp; Co.

GROCERS,  
34-y-m Brandon.W. H. HOOPER,  
Auctioneer, Real Estate & Commission Agent

Cor. Rosser Ave. and 12th St., Brandon,

Buy and sell Real Estate. Liberal advances made on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs. Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as to values in Real Estate. Animals taken for sale and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates. 36-y-m



TO AVOID BEING OVERTAKEN GO TO  
Brock & Co.'s Photo Studio, Brandon,  
and have your PICTURES well taken. 31-y-m

CONBOY,  
THE JEWELLER,

For Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silverware.  
All kinds of first-class goods kept in stock and sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.  
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.  
Between 9th and 10th Streets, Rosser Ave., Brandon.  
32-y-m

## SAMUEL SMOOT'S

-:- RESTAURANT, -:-

Corner 10th Street and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON.  
(Immediately opposite C.P.R. Station.)

Meals at all hours. All kinds of canned meats kept in stock for the convenience of the travelling public. Call in and get what you want. 32-y-m

PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
FOR SALEA few more Choice Birds Cheap.  
WRITE FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

J. B. LOKIER,

36-c-m Dugald, Man.

## Queen's Hotel,

GLENBORO, MAN.

JAS. BARR, Proprietor.

Newly Furnished and Re-fitted. Good sample rooms and accommodation for Commercial Men. Livery in connection. Terms Moderate.

HORSES FOR SALE & EXCHANGE.  
36-y-m

FOR

## CASH OR PRODUCE!

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO GIVE YOU  
THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN

WHEN IN WANT

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

FULLERTON & ROSS,  
34-y-m Manitou, Man.JOHN C. GIBBARD,  
RAPID CITY and OAK RIVER.

SPECIAL LINES IN

MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

## KELLY HOUSE.

Quiet and comfortable, good accommodation, all trains met, rigs furnished at reasonable rates. Terms \$1 per day.

JOHN KELLY, PROP.,  
RAPID CITY, MAN.  
28-y-m

## GRAND UNION HOTEL

G. F. WEIR, Proprietor, MELITA, MAN.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Good Commercial rooms, Stable and Livery. 34-y-m

W. H. TRELEAVEN,

Real Estate, Commission Agent,  
SACK AVENUE, - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN

Farms and town property bought, sold or exchanged, rents collected, money to loan, money invested, land inspected and appraised, letters of enquiry promptly attended to in every detail. Portage Plains Farms - Good water, convenient to wood, no failures. Improved farms for sale from \$10 to \$27 per acre; unimproved from \$2.50 to \$12. Easy terms of payment. Information cheerfully given by calling on or writing W. H. Treleaven. 34-y-m



THE PALACE

LIVERY STABLE

Geo. Currie,

Proprietor,  
NEEPAWA, MAN.

Good outfits at reasonable rates. Feed &amp; sale stable in connection.

Give us a Call.  
31-y-m

**J. S. ROE, V.S.**

NEEPAWA,  
DISTRICT VETERINARIAN FOR NEEPAWA AND  
DAUPHIN DISTRICT.

Treats all Diseases of Domesticated Animals.  
36-y-m Office: HARRISON'S DRUG STORE.

**Neepawa  
Machine  
Works.**

NEEPAWA,  
MAN.

**W. P. JOHNSTONE,**  
ENGINEER AND MILLWRIGHT.

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

Estimates furnished for Mill and Elevator Work.  
Steam Threshers and Separators. Bicycles  
and Lawn Mowers. Steam Fitting in all  
its branches. Machine Oil and Belting.  
General Blacksmithing.

**Charges Reasonable and all work  
Guaranteed.**  
35-c-m

**CRADLE CHURN  
JUST OUT.**

Will revolutionize the  
**CHURN --  
-- TRADE.**

**PERFECT  
-- IN --  
CONSTRUCTION**

**EASE OF OPERATION**

Churns with half the  
labor required with  
any Barrel Churn.

**B. R. HAMILTON & CO.,**  
Patentees and Sole Proprietors,  
31-y-m **Neepawa, Man.**



**P-U-M-P-S**

Give Them a Trial! The Best  
in the Market.

Printed instructions with every  
pump.

**ALSO THE BEST CLOTHES REEL  
IN THE MARKET.**

Liberal discount for cash. Freight  
to points within a radius of 150 miles  
deducted from price of pump.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.

**J. W. FERRIE & Co.**  
33-y-m Portage la Prairie, Man.



**NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL,**

JOHN C. McKAY, Proprietor,  
**NEEPAWA, - MAN.**

Convenient to Railway Station.  
31-y-m **Terms \$1 Per Day.**

**ALEX. STEWART,**  
MINNEDOSA, - - MANITOBA.

Agent for sale of C. P. R. and Canada Northwest  
Land Company's lands, and of thousands of acres  
of other lands in the neighborhood of above town  
and along the little Saskatchewan River, where  
there is abundance of hay and first-class water.  
No better part for mixed farming. Improved lands  
among the above. Enquiries promptly answered,  
and any information required will be cheerfully  
given. 318-y-om

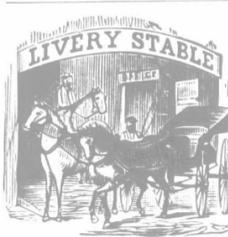
**LIVERY SALE AND FEED STABLE,**



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

**Moosomin Harness  
Emporium.**

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



**MOOSOMIN  
Livery & Feed  
Stable**  
**DAVID HART,**  
Proprietor.  
Prompt attention,  
careful drivers and  
good outfits at rea-  
sonable rates. Cor.  
Main & Broadway  
Sts., Moosomin, Man  
32-f-m

**ESTABLISHED 1860.  
KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,  
Commission Merchants,  
MONTREAL.**

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

**THE NEW FODDER PLANT  
Lathyrus -:- Sylvestris.**

When once planted will last without renewal 50  
years. Yields eighteen tons per acre. Successfully  
grown in India, Africa, America, Russia, etc.  
For further particulars address  
**F. E. CLOTTEN,**  
316-y-om 58 High Holborn, London, Eng.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

The Agricultural Gazette, of London, Eng., in its  
report of the great annual British Dairy Show,  
makes the following note:—"The Aberdeen-Anous,  
or black cattle of the Northeast of Scotland, are  
not usually reckoned among the dairy breeds of  
this country, and there is no special class for them  
at this show, yet there is one shown in the miscel-  
laneous group here which gains the grand total of  
140 8 points; this is not only the highest award this  
year, but is, so far as we are aware, the highest re-  
sult gained at this show since the milking trials  
began."

**WALTER JAMES, OF ROSSER, FOUNDS A PURE-BRED  
SHORTHORN HERD.**

Mr. Walter James, a well-known farmer and  
breeder of high grade cattle, has taken a step in the  
forward march and purchased from J. E. Smith, of  
the Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon, a herd of  
pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, consisting of a bull  
and four females. Their pedigrees are as follows:  
1st.—Sir Walter of Beresford = 15880 =, which heads  
the herd, is a very handsome roan, calved Oct.,  
1891; sired by Sunrise = 6093 =, dam Rose May  
= 10673 =, by the veteran bull king of America,  
Barmpton Hero = 324 =, who has been awarded  
more first prizes, medals and diplomas than any  
other bull ever bred in Canada, and has sired more  
first prize stock. Barmpton Hero is still kept as a  
stock bull, but the wrinkles of time have marred his  
beauty as a show bull. Sir Walter of Beresford is  
the *fac simile* of Barmpton Hero, his invincible  
grand sire, and we could not even wish for more re-  
nown for this young bull than was enjoyed by his  
grand sire in the past. 2nd.—Lady Aikens = 15201 =,  
a rich roan, four years old, sired by Lord Lans-  
downe (imp.) = 2712 = (61601), bred by E. Cruick-  
shanks, Lethenty, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; im-  
ported by the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.,  
Minister of Agriculture, and when a year old sold  
to Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., for  
\$475.00; after standing at the head of their herd for  
two years, was brought to the Beresford Stock  
Farm, and Lady Aikens, together with many of  
the other good animals sired by Lord Lansdowne  
and sold from Beresford, demonstrates the wisdom  
of placing a good animal at the head of a herd,  
even if the first expense may seem extravagant.  
Lady Aikens is now carrying calf to Windsor (imp.)  
= 6450 = (5671). 3rd.—Priscilla 2nd = 12871 = was  
bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst,  
Quebec; sired by Lord Adrian = 7272 =, dam Pris-  
cilla = 7598 =, by the Duke of Oxford 35th (imp.)  
= 88 = (36530); grand-dam Princess Adelaide (imp.)  
= 2229 =. Hon. Cochrane was one of the noted  
Shorthorn breeders until recently, when he disposed  
of his entire herd by auction. One fact in con-  
nection with his career is worthy of mention, he being  
the first Canadian breeder who shipped pure-bred  
Shorthorns to Great Britain, the home of Short-  
horns, sold them by auction, and realized profitable  
prices, thus establishing the standard of Cana-  
dian-bred Shorthorns. Priscilla 2nd has been bred to  
Windsor (imp.) = 6450 = (5671). 4th.—Nonpareil  
48th = 17815 =, bred by Messrs. J. & W. Russell,  
Richmond Hill, Ont., whose reputation as breeders  
has been almost without a parallel since 1876, when  
at the Centennial they were awarded gold medal  
for best Shorthorn cow, also best Shorthorn herd,  
open to the world. Nonpareil 48th was sired by  
Windsor (imp.), who is not only a grand show bull,  
but also a stock bull with a Dominion reputation.  
When owned by the Messrs. Russell in 1889, as a  
two-year-old, he was awarded 1st prize at the  
London Provincial, also at the Toronto Industrial.  
Then again, in 1890, he was awarded 1st prize at  
Toronto, and 1st at Ottawa, and stood at the head  
of the herd awarded gold medal and diploma at  
Ottawa. Though leaving Ontario, March, 1891, to  
head the Beresford herd, he left behind him a noble  
son, Prince Royal, awarded 1st prizes at Toronto  
Industrial, 1891, also 1892, and 1st at the great  
Montreal fair, 1892. He is retained for exhibi-  
tion at the Columbian Exhibition, Chicago,  
1893. This Prince Royal is the brother of  
Nonpareil 48th, and can claim being among the  
most distinguished yearling bulls in Canada. 5th.—  
Lucy of Beresford 2nd, the young red heifer, is pro-  
bably as sweet a Shorthorn as in the Dominion;  
sired by the noted Windsor, also sister of Prince  
Royal; her dam is Lucy Grey = 3744 =. We predict  
that this heifer will make her mark in the show  
ring, as so many of her relations have done. Mr.  
James has a herd of the best strains of Shorthorn  
cattle on record, and though paying what might  
seem fancy prices, will doubtless eventually prove  
a profitable investment, and exhibited good judg-  
ment in procuring animals of such individual excel-  
lence regardless of cost. Inferior breeding animals  
are dear at any price.

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321-y-QM





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A. K. TEGART, IMPORTER AND BREEDER, TOTTENHAM, ONT. 313-y-OM

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FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES Give Us a Call.

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Young stock of all ages at farmers' prices.

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**D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO, 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 squares dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.

BOLD BOY (4257) (1143) is at the head of our stud. 314-y-OM

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Oldest Stud in America and largest in the Dominion. All stock full registered and bred from the most fashionable and purest blood, direct from breeders in the heart of the Yorkshire Hackney breeding district.

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ROSEDALE FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT. Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught Colts and Fillies, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also Shorthorns and Leicesters of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegrams: MALTON on G. T. R. 313-y-OM

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—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry and G. T. R. on the farm. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P. O., P. Q. 315-y-OM



**H. I. ELLIOTT, BREEDER OF RIVERVIEW FARM, Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires.**

320-y-om Danville P. Q. WARMINSTER AT HEAD OF HERD

**Shorthorns, Coach Horses & Berkshires.**

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

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PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS—Pilgrim strain; choice cockerels and pullets at moderate prices. Also registered Berkshires. W. T. WAIRD, 321-y-om Birchton Farm, Birchton P. O., P. Q.

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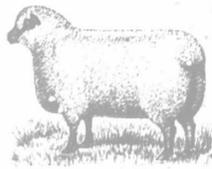
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I have for sale six females, ages from eight months to two years, color red and rich roan. Also three bull calves of extra merit. Also some young cows. All choice animals from choice imported stock at reasonable prices

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Young Stock from the above For Sale.

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**Improved Large Yorkshires**

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**SEVERAL** choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service.**WM. COWAN, V. S.,**

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Three reds, sired by Barmpton Chief—14380—, a worthy son of the noted Barmpton Hero, and one roan, grandson of (Imp.) Toftills, winner of 1st at Toronto this year. All grand calves and good pedigrees. Also a few choice Berks just fit to wean. Prices reasonable.

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I offer at right prices six promising Scotch-bred bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, sired by pure Scotch bulls. Among the lot are calves that were winners at Guelph and other local and county shows. Colors red and roans. Also some grand Shropshire ewes in lamb to (imp.) Braithourne. Come and see them. Corwin Station, C. P. R., two miles, and seven miles east of Guelph. Write or wire me when to meet you.

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

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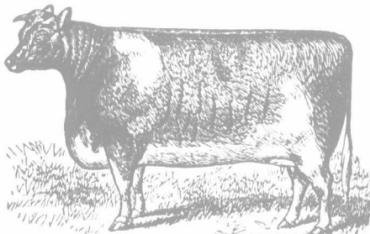
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First prize Toronto Exhibition, 1892. Bred at Kinellar. Reasons for selling, his heifers coming in to breed. Come and see, or address—

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I have also seven exceedingly good young bulls of my own breeding for sale. Send for Catalogue, Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 321-y-OM

**SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE****6 Choice Young Bulls**

And the Imported

Cruikshank Bull

**ABERDEEN HERO,**

Their sire. Also some

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**Young Heifers**

From one year old up.

Prices to suit the times.

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I offer a few head of choice stock. One 5-year-old cow, due to calve Feb. 1st. One 2-year-old cow, fresh in milk. Also two heifer calves and one bull calf. All healthy, fine stock. Registered in the A. J. C. C. 324-a-om

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Canada's John Bull. Allie of St. Lambert, 20 1/2 lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily.

Hugo Chief of St. Amos, Pure St. Lambert.

**Massena's Son**—Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,000 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 9 1/2 lbs. 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days.

Sir Signal.

**Signal of Belvedere**—Miss Satanella (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.

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

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

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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 well come. Address

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of Registered Three yearling bulls  
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12 HEAD OF IMPORTED GALLOWAYS

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GOOD ANIMALS. GOOD PEDIGREES.

Several of them Prize Winners at recent shows.

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Special railway rates. Terms and pedigrees on application.

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Herefords, Standard-Breds and Yorkshires.  
Headquarters for the famous Tushingham blood.  
Tushingham (19450) sold for \$5,000. Also standard-  
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The home of pure-bred Hereford Cattle.  
Heifers and bulls (get of Cecil, Commodore and  
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My herd won both the 1st and 2nd herd prizes  
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equalled record. Over forty head of the choicest  
breed. Write me for prices, and mention this  
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breed on earth. **F. A. FLEMING,** The Park,  
Weston, Ont., or 51 Wellington street, Toronto.  
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Herefords, Leicesters, Imp. Yorkshires and  
Poland-Chinas.

Send in your orders now for Ram Lambs for fall  
delivery. Three really good Yorkshires Boars and  
one Sow, 7 months old, registered pedigrees, \$15  
each if taken soon. **DAN. REED,** The Spruces,  
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The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls  
and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of  
both sexes. Prices dead right—**JOS. CAIENS,**  
CAMLACHIE, ONT., 14 miles from Sarnia. 313-y-OM

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

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock  
at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced  
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**Holstein-Friesians**  
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.  
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.  
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**INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.**

Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young  
Tushingham 2nd (#2398). All stock registered and  
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Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at  
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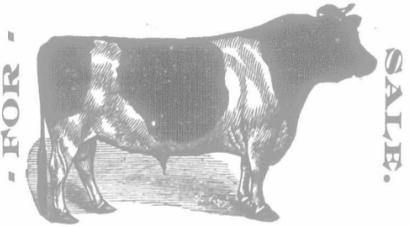
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Price of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle  
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two miles, G.T.R. Ingleside Farm,  
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**HOLSTEINS at WALNUT HILL FARM**

Messrs. H. McCaugherty & Son, Streetsville,  
Ont., offer for sale, at low figures, choice young  
Bulls and Heifers of the best dairy strains. Write  
for prices, or, better still, come and see us. Visitors  
welcome. No trouble to show stock. Streetsville  
Station ¼ mile. 318-y-om



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

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**

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

**ONLY-HOLSTEINS-ONLY**

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

**THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

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



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

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

I have several choice young  
Bulls of the Aaggie and Barrington  
strains, which I will sell cheap  
to quick purchasers. Also sev-  
eral choice Cows and Heifers, of  
Bonnie Queen and Aaggie breed-  
ing, will be sold at greatly re-  
duced prices, if taken soon. Write  
for prices & breeding.  
**H. BOLLERT,** Cassel, Ont. 318-y-om

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

Owing to an important change  
in business between now and  
spring, our herd will be reduced  
one-half. Stock the choicest.  
Breeding the highest, and prices  
the lowest. All young stock bred  
from Silver Medal and First Prize-  
winning stock. See us at once.  
New Dundee P.O., Waterloo Co.,  
318-y-OM Ontario.



**A. C. HALLMAN & CO.**

**RIDEAU STOCK FARM**

KINGSTON, ONT.,

AND GET PRICES ON

**Holstein Bull Calves**

Calved since January 1st, 1892.

**F. A. FOLGER,**

315-y-om Proprietor,  
Box 579

**SHROPSHIRE & SHORTHORN**

For sale at reasonable  
prices. A choice lot  
of ram lambs & year-  
lings sired by my imp.  
Thomas ram from imp.  
and home-bred ewes;  
also five young bulls  
from 6 to 18 months old



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Imported and Home-bred  
**EWES, LAMBS**

— AND —  
**SHEARLING EWES**  
of best quality and lowest prices.

ALSO  
**YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS.**



Come and see me before  
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**MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE**  
HAVE—  
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ORDERS WILL NOW BE  
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**CHOICE -:- LAMBS**

Of both sexes. Over one hundred to select from.  
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My flock is one of the oldest in Canada, my first  
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Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty  
choice Shropshire rams and ewes of all ages. Prices  
reasonable. Write quick. All registered. **JAS.**  
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Cotswold and Leicester sheep, also Improved  
Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties.  
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



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

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Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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

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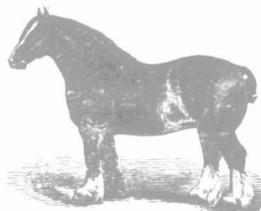


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Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

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



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CHOICE YOUNG  
**HEIFERS AND BULLS**  
by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

**NORTHERN - LIGHT**

—AND—  
**VICE - CONSUL.**



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

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**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.**

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

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

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

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

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

**GLENHYRST.**  
50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

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Shropshire Sheep.

Shetland Ponies.

Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.

Registered Stock, all ages, for sale.

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**OAKWOOD FARM.**  
100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

**GEORGE WALTER, SUPT.**  
Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo, Capacity 250 tons. Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aargie family). Advance Register. Chester White Pigs.

Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

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**CEDARS FARM.**  
175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.

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Oxford-down Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

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**CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY**  
STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

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

**GRAHAM BROTHERS**  
Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

**LINCOLN SHEEP.**



LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS of both sexes always for sale.

Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Gre. G. Gilmby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head.

If you want a run of a few ewes send us your order.

**J. T. GIBSON, Benfield, Ont.**

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319-y-om

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



**Cotswold Sheep!**

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

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(7 miles south of London.) **GLANWORTH P. O.** 315-tf-OM



**Cotswold Sheep.** The gold medal flock established in 1854. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported Rams in use. Young stock for sale.

**Berkshires.** Herd established in 1865. Imported

and bred from in p. stock. Sows in farrow

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**Jersey Cows,** Heifers and Calves; registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock. 315-y-om

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**ST. VINCENT 187**

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.

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

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



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

Apply to **J. DIXON,**  
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SHROPSHIRE.

**John W. Edwards,**  
"The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng.  
Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-y-om

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We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

**JOHN THONGER,**  
Wolf's Head Farm, Nesseliff, Salop, Eng.  
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**WM. THOMAS**  
offers for sale  
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from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address—

**WM. THOMAS,**  
Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop,  
316-y-om England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.

SHROPSHIRE, :- SHORTHORNS

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



Young Stock always for sale at reasonable figures.

**GEO. THOMPSON,** Wroxall, Warwick,  
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Trains met by appointment. 316-y-om

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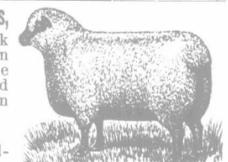
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**DAVID BUTTAR,**  
Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland  
Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred: every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 318-y-OM

Astwood Hill Shropshires,

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



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Shropshires, Shorthorns, Shire Horses and Yorkshires.

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

Easy distance from Liverpool. Meet trains at Baschurch. G.W.R., by appointment. Address  
Telegrams: **RICHARD BROWN,**  
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**CULVERWELL BROS.,** Durligh Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record for price, etc., in Canada and U.S.A., apply to— 315-y-OM

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LINCOLN :- SHEEP



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

WHITE :- YORKSHIRE :- PIGS

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**HENRY DUDDING,**  
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Prof. McCall invites inspection of his Stud of Clydesdales, by American and Canadian buyers. Among the many good ones bred at Blairtummock may be mentioned Col. Holloway's renowned Cedric, acknowledged the greatest breeding horse in America. Address—

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Walter Park, Halton, Bishopton, Scotland, the breeder of the world-renowned "Lord Erskine," has always for sale a choice lot of Clydesdale Colts and Fillies; also pure-bred Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Visitors welcome. 317-y-om

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Duncan Jenkins, The Cross, Govan, Scotland, offers for sale Stallions and Fillies, the get of such sires as Danegelt, Anconus, Sir Gibbie, etc.; all registered, and of the very choicest quality. All American and Canadian buyers should visit this stud. 317-y-om

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Clydesdale dealers when in Scotland should not fail to visit Messrs. R. & J. Findlay's Stud, Breeders and owners, amongst others, of the famous H. A. S. winner, Chrystal 5387. Address—Springhill, Balilistone, Glasgow. 317-y-om

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Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, Scotland, calls the attention of American and Canadian buyers to the fact that his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys is one of the best in Scotland. Inspection solicited. No trouble to show horses. 317-y-om

W. G. BUTCHER,

The Chestnuts, Needingworth, Hunts, England offers for sale a grand selection of **HACKNEY AND SHIRE-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES** of the choicest breeding, and good individually. All registered. Visitors welcome. Station: St. Ives, Hunts. 317-y-om

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Parties visiting Scotland to purchase the above should call on the undersigned, who always has a choice selection bred from the best strains of blood. **ROBT. WILSON,** Manswraes, Bridge o' Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. 317-y-om

2250 SHROPSHIRE

Including most of the greatest winners, also Horses, Ponies, Cattle, Pigs and Sheep

Of other breeds, exported during 1891, by

**E. GOODWIN PREECE,**

Live Stock Exporter, - SHREWSBURY, ENG.

Who has personal knowledge of the best flocks, herds and studs, experience in shipping, and the privilege of selecting the choicest specimens of any breed, either for exhibition or breeding. American buyers supplied at lowest rates, and those visiting England conducted round the best stocks, so as to compare merits and prices before buying, and assisted in buying and shipping, FREE OF CHARGE. All necessary documents furnished. Highest references. Information free. All importers should communicate. 318-y-om

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**  
**NON-POISONOUS**  
**SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.**

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.  
BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 315-y-OM

BERKSHIRES AND SOUTH DOWNS.

Choice lot of young boars and sows (registered) for sale at reasonable prices.

**E. E. MARTIN,**  
322-d-om Paris Station, Canning P. O.

FOR SALE

A choice lot of young Berkshire pigs, from two to three months old, from imp. and prize-winning stock; also a few choice boars fit for service. I have also some Yorkshire pigs fit for show purposes, boars and sows from six weeks to six months old. Prices reasonable. Address **H. J. DAVIS, Breeder of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Shorthorns,** box 290, Woodstock. 318-y-OM

**NOTICES.**

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

**THERE'S MANY A SLIP.**

Now that winter has come, many horses and cattle will be injured by slipping. A strain causes a lameness, which if properly attended to from the start will soon be cured, but if left, a hard substance often forms over a joint, and a serious blemish results. Dick's Liniment should be applied as soon as any lameness is shown, while if Spavin, Curb or Ringbone has already formed it, it can be cured with Dick's Blister. Get Dick's, it costs only 50cts.

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

S. Ling writes: "Sold a neighbor, in April last, a setting of Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs. One of the pullets from this setting commenced to lay on Sept. 29th last."

In 1884 the first certificate of membership in the American Shropshire Sheep Association was issued to Mortimer Levering, of LaFayette, Ind., who was the organizer of the Society. During the past week membership certificate 1,000 was made out to Mr. Levering's little son, Richard Mortimer Levering. The Shropshire Association now numbers over 1,000 active members. Its growth has been largely due to Mr. Levering's zeal and management.

A. C. Hallman & Co., of Spring Brook Farm, New Dundee, write as follows: "We just received a very flattering letter and also a fine photo, of Holsteins from D. McNaught, V.S. and M.P.P., Rapid City, Man. Mr. McNaught bought some young stock from us four years ago, and has with them developed a herd that has swept the Province. He states that with strong competition at the Provincial, Winnipeg, he beat the Avshires, Alderneys and Jerseys for the best milk herd, winning \$125 in money and a solid silver cup, valued at \$50. He also beat the Shorthorns in straight competition, and his prize money amounts to \$350. We are greatly pleased with results at the exhibitions, and again sustaining our past record in winning a large share of highest honors. Our herd numbers nearly 60 head, and for individual merit and choice breeding cannot be surpassed. We were never in better shape to turn out just such herds as Mr. McNaught's, and even surpass them. We purpose making important changes in our business between now and spring, and will offer special inducements until herd is reduced to half its size.

A note from Mr. Sanders Spencer, of Holywell Manor, near St. Ives, Hants, England, gives some very satisfactory information concerning his really wonderful herd of Improved Large Yorkshire pigs, which has now representatives in thirty different foreign countries, in many of which pigs exported by Mr. Spencer, or others bred from them, have again this year won prizes. He has recently shipped the first pigs of the breed sent direct to Finland, to Orange Free State, and to Durban—the two last in South Africa. Besides these pigs lately imported into Canada for Mr. Greensfield's herd, and selected by Dr. Ormsby, a pair and two yelts were at the same time sent to Mr. J. G. Mair, the boar, Holywell Sol, is reported to be a very superior pig, and likely to make a mark for himself at the fairs next fall. The Holywell Manor herd is now so large, containing, as it does, nearly 500 head, that it is quite possible to sell from it what some buyers might consider a few of the best animals, and yet the best, because not fattened for show, be left behind. There must be something intrinsically good in a herd which has a prize winning record over a quarter of a century.

J. E. Smith, of the Beresford Stock Farm, reports the following sales: To Mr. H. J. Hansen, of Cannington Manor, the Clydesdale stallion, Lord Randy (imp.) [1011] (5174). Lord Randy has proved a successful streak-getter, having stood at the head of the Beresford stud for four seasons. His colts were exhibited at Brandon summer show, 1892, with the following results: 1st for two-year-old Clydesdale filly; 1st for yearling Clydesdale filly; 2nd for foal, 1892. In the heavy draught gelding, Out of the large number of stallions on the ground there was not another whose stock took as many first prizes. The only object in parting with Lord Randy was that his stock was returning to him. Mr. Hansen also purchased the Clydesdale stallion Beresford Monarch [1929], rising two years old, sire Lord Randy; dam Beresford Flower [831]. This is the making of one of the best Clyde horses in the province. To Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Fairfax, Man., the Shorthorn bull Robin Beresford [1648]; sire Windsor (imp.); dam Beresford Flower [15199]; by Lord Lansdowne (imp.) = 212 = (51401); dam Lovely 20th [12301]; by Butterfly's Duke [390]; dam Lovely 19th (imp.) = 306 = by Millionaire [33917]. This is the second bull that Mr. Taylor has purchased from the Beresford herd. To Mr. Walter James, of Rosser, a herd of five pure-bred Shorthorns, one bull and four females, which would be hard to beat as individual animals, or as regards their pedigrees.

**FOR SALE COTSWOLDS**

**—AND— BERKSHIRES.**

We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.

**J. G. SNELL & BRO., EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.**

Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 321-y-OM

**S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,**

**Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs.**

Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. Stock won at leading shows in 1892—18 first, 11 second, 7 third, including Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Station and Telegraph Office.—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 316-y-OM

**Large White Improved**

Yorkshires—The undersigned has for sale a number of pigs of the above breed, ranging in age from four weeks old up to eight months. A few young sows in pig to first-class boars. The above stock are bred from imported stock selected from the noted herds of Sanders Spencer, F. Walker Jones and George Charnock, England. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.** 318-y-OM

**FIRST SWEEPSTAKES HERD**

**—OF— IMPROVED YORKSHIRES IN CANADA,**

selected from the well known herds of the Earl of Ellesmere, Prescott Union, and C. E. Duckering, England, by James Main, who is considered one of the best judges of pigs in America; also one imported sow and several other Canadian bred sows and boars of the well-known herds of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker Jones, England.

Registered Sows and Boars mated not akin.

**JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE,**

P. O. and Telegraph. PINE GROVE FARM, 321-1-OM STREETSVILLE.

**THE MARKHAM HERD, Locust Hill, Ont.**

(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C. P. R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont.** 320-y-OM

**Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.**

Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.

**J. E. BRETHER, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.** 314-y-OM

**FARMERS, READ THIS!**

We will pay extra for fat pigs bred from Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire boars, as they are worth more money to us. We have imported a large stock of these pigs, and have on hand a choice selection of imported and home-bred boars and sows. Write us for prices, which are as low as they can be made, this being a business entirely of a secondary consideration with us, our first object being to supply the trade with an A1 article in bacon, and we are satisfied that these are the breeds that pay both the feeder and the packer. Send in your orders quick and get a good in-pig sow, or a boar to use on grade sows.

**JAS. L. GRANT & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.** 320-y-OM

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**IMPROVED PEDIGREED LARGE YORKSHIRES!**

A few very choice young boars, between 3 and 4 months old, at \$10 each.—**J. H. S. BARBOUR, KING P. O., Ont.** 318-y-om

**J. M. HURLEY & SON, Kingston Road Stock Farm, 321-y-om Belleville, - Ont.**

Offer for sale pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs of both sexes. Herd founded in 1887. Our aim is to make our pigs advertise us.

**R. H. HARDING, THORDALE, ONT.**

Importer and breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine and Dorset Horned Sheep. Breeding stock recorded; young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write or particulars. 322-y-om

**E. D. GEORGE PUTNAM - - ONT.,**

Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 317-y

Registered Poland-Chinas—Canadian Black Bess Herd.—Stock strictly of the Corwin, King, Butler and Black Bess blood. Choice stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Imported Normines at head of herd, assisted by Imported Boars Condit, Luck and Moorish King. Farm two miles south of G. T. R., C. P. R. and E. & H. R. stations. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited. Reduced rates on shipment by express.—**J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont.** 314-y-OM

**PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES**

**JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm, Amber P.O. Ontario.**

Young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. I have several pair unrelated. Some A1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies. 317-y-om

**CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWNS.**

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

**ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

**THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.**

The name of this line is a guarantee of safety, speed and comfort. Every steamer of this popular company is of the highest class, and every passenger advertises the line.

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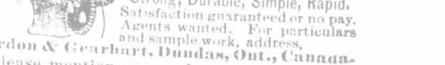
By SS. Sardinian or Circassian. \$50, \$55 and \$60 Single. \$95, \$105 and \$115 Return.

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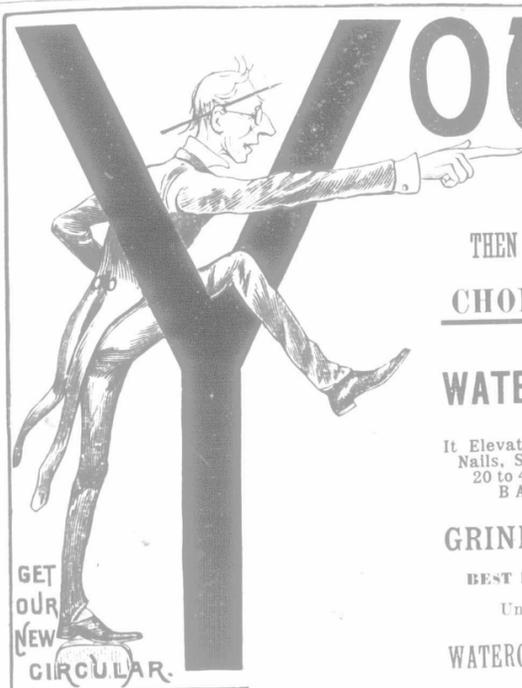
For full information as to rates of passage, etc., apply to **H. BOWELIER, Toronto.** **ROBT. KERR, Winnipeg.** Or, **H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.** 320-y-om

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Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory. Coarse or fine yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, **Cardon & Gearhart, Dundas, Ont., Canada.** Please mention name of paper. 321-y-om



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**CHOP YOUR GRAIN**  
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**WATEROUS CHOPPER**

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

**GRINDING SURFACES,**  
BEST FRENCH BIHR STONES.  
Unequaled for Durability.

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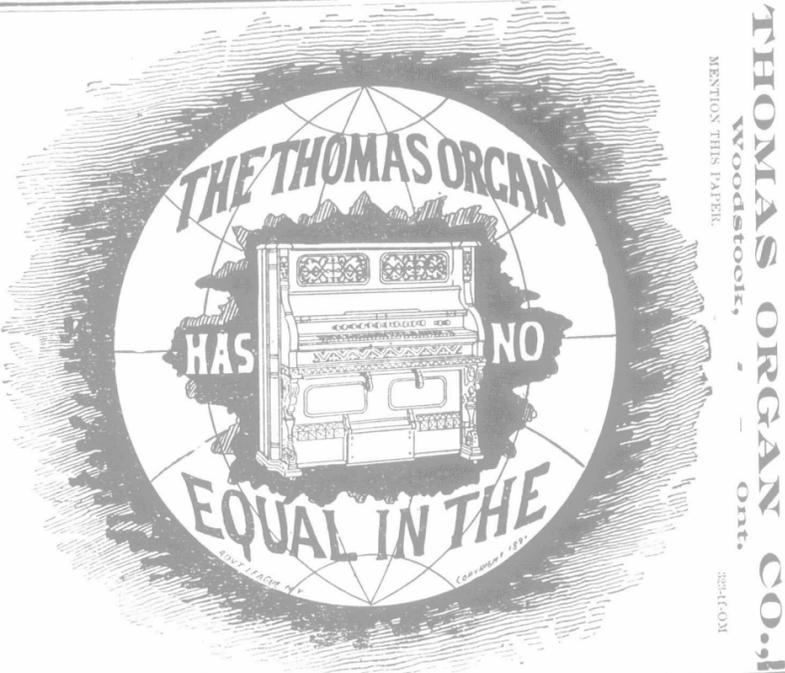
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**UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.**  
USED IN TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.  
Cannot be Excelled. Superior to all other Canadian Pianos.  
**KARN ORGAN**  
Still the Favorite.  
Send for Catalogues and Prices.  
**D. W. KARN & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS,  
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**THE THOMAS ORGAN**



**HAS NO EQUAL IN THE**

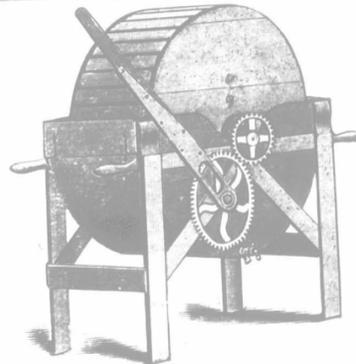
THOMAS ORGAN CO. LTD.  
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**MANITOBA WASHER**  
Has now been in use over a year, and a half in Winnipeg and has proved a great success. It is used in private families, hotels and laundries—a special size being made for the laundry. It cleans every article from a shirt collar to a pair of blankets, greasy overalls or lace curtains. We want live agents in every county. Write for terms. See what Toronto people say —

TORONTO, Sept. 1, 1892.  
We can say we saw Mr. McCrossan do a washing with his machine to our satisfaction. The clothes, including some very soiled linen, were put into the machine with some warm soap suds and worked for ten minutes. They were then put through again with boiling water and worked six minutes. The stains were all removed perfectly, and the clothes were a good color.  
Signed:  
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Cleaning Al-ike Clover and Black Eye and Marrowfat Peas a special feature.

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Over 7,000 Bagging Attachments now in use.

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The Mill is fitted with screens and riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and seed, and is sold with or without a bagger.

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**Guns, Rifles and Watches.**

Our space is limited, so that we will only talk to you of our leaders. Take guns first.

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**\$15 Double-barrel, Breech-loading, No. 12 Bore Gun** is probably the best value at that price in Canada. It has pistol grip, rubber butt, rebounding hammer, top action and very best barrels. It is a beauty, and in finish and quality is first-class. This gun, to buy in regular retail stores would cost from \$20 to \$24. Our price, to spot cash buyers only, is \$15.

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**SPARROW RIFLES.**

We have cheaper ones, but our \$5 article is the one we most strongly recommend. It shoots B. B. caps, 22 short or 22 long cartridges, and with very little practice anyone will hit a five cent piece at 100 feet nearly every time.

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our British Bull-dog pattern is our greatest seller. Price, \$2.50 each. This Revolver shoots a 32 Central Fire cartridge, and has double action. As a special Xmas bargain we will express you the above three articles, viz:—**Breech-loading Gun \$15, Sparrow Rifle \$5, and Revolver \$2.50**, when bought at one time for an even \$20. This is a bargain, and if you are not satisfied with your purchase when you get them we will refund your money. That is as good as we know how to offer.

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Terms, cash with the order, or by express, C.O.D. Our 24-page Catalogue of Hardware, Harness, Fur Coats, Robes, Blankets and Winter Mitts, is free to all who ask for it.

**STANLEY MILLS & CO.**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
319-y-om HAMILTON, ONT.

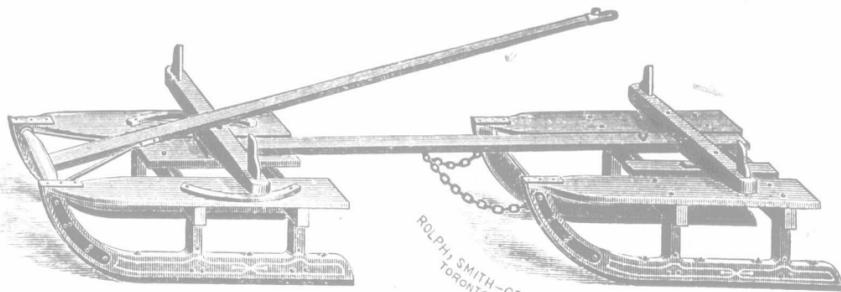
**The Best INVESTMENT!**

AND WHERE TO GET IT.

The man aged 30 who invests, say \$216 per annum for seven years in a building association, which is honestly managed, which meets with no losses, will in case of death, say after seven years, have provided for his estate to the extent of possibly \$4,000. The man who invests \$216 in the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE will in case of death, the moment the premium upon his policy is paid, have provided for his estate to the extent of nearly \$15,000, if insured on the ten-twenty plan, and the same sum invested in a twenty year endowment will add \$5,000 to his estate at death, and if he lives to complete the payment of his twenty yearly premiums he will then have in hand very nearly as much money, IN ADDITION TO HIS POLICY OF \$5,000, as if he had taken the building association stock.

**THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts., Toronto, Ont.  
307-y-om

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— WE ARE MAKING OUR STOCK OF —

**SLEIGHS FOR THE SEASON OF 1892-93,**

and are prepared to book orders. Write for prices.

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On all your Buildings.

It is Cheaper than Shingles.

Water Proof and Fire Proof.

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To Repair Leaky Roofs.

Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

**RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.**

Is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and costs 2 1/2c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

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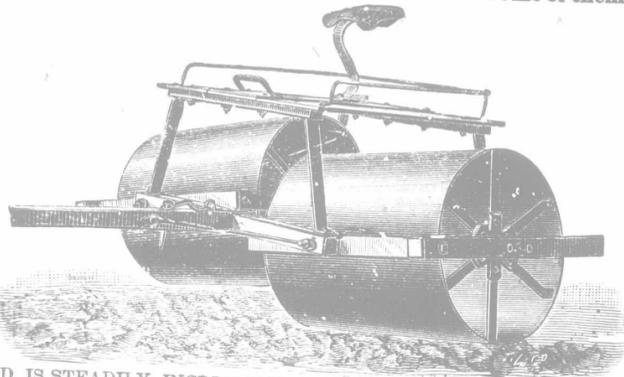
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(Patented.)  
A STEEL ROLLER, THE DRUMS OF WHICH OSCILLATE ON PIVOTS AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE UNEVENNESS OF THE GROUND.

Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:



The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost.

It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily rolled between the drums.

THE DEMAND IS STEADILY INCREASING. IT IS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THOSE FARMERS WHO HAVE USED IT. Orders are now being booked for the fall trade. Description and price furnished on application to.

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