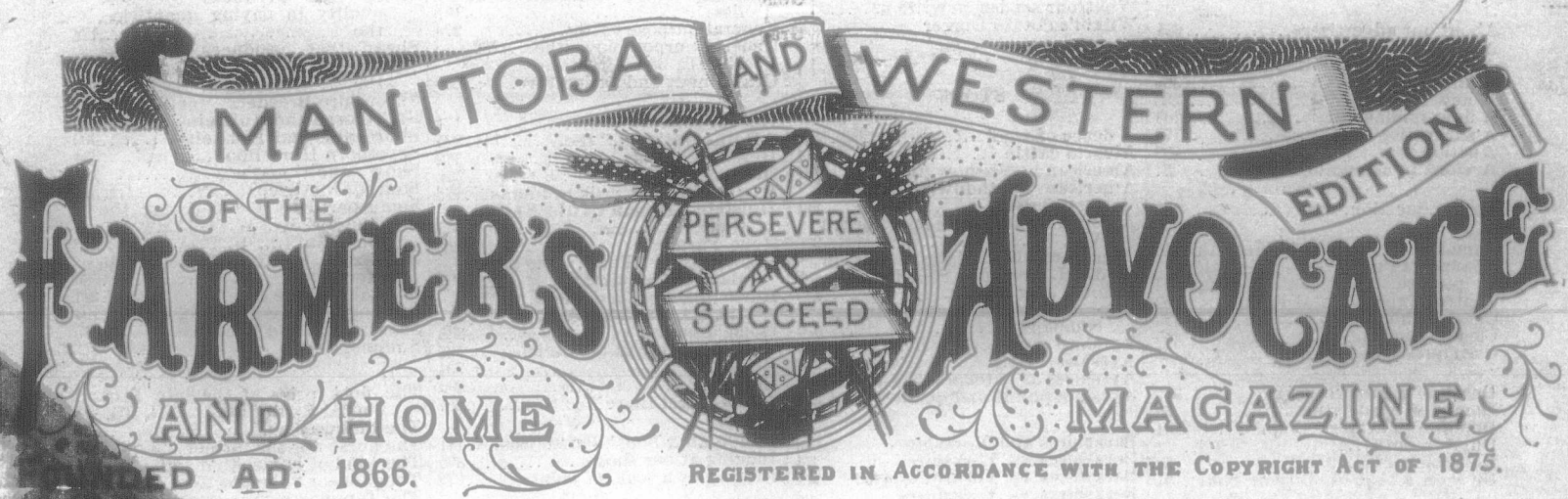


12280
5

CONTENTS

—OF—



FOR 1890.

VOLUME NO. I.

WILLIAM V. [unreadable]
PROPRIETOR.

WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA.

CONTENTS OF THE MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

—OF THE—

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

VOLUME NO. I.

EDITORIAL.		STOCK.		THE DAIRY.	
About our advertisers.....	285	What the breeders say.....	35	Sheep that produces the best quality in paying quantities, the.....	174
Agricultural papers.....	370	What our seedsmen write us.....	66	Sheep that produces the best quality in paying quantities, the.....	210
American cattle in England.....	386	Wilkin's Potato Digger.....	203	Shropshire breeders' Meeting, the.....	9
A mistaken idea.....	385			Shorthorns and Holsteins.....	209
A new fraud.....	233			Shorthorns and Holsteins.....	390
A new implement.....	268			Shorthorn Herd Book, 5th vol.....	334
A suggestion.....	170			Show conditions.....	267
Auction sale.....	385			Southdown sheep.....	174, 210
A word to agents.....	321			Some particulars concerning the stud of Mr. W. L. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill., U. S. A.....	173
Barley question, the.....	101			Specimens of the Maple Shade Herd.....	36
Canadian Velvet Chaff Wheat, the.....	110			Special purpose cow.....	241
"Canada's Pride," our subscription picture.....	203			Stallion show in Toronto, the late.....	104
Central Experimental Farm.....	169			Studs, herds and flocks.....	237
Cheshire hogs.....	386			Summer feed.....	208
Cleaning grain.....	265				
Corn question, the.....	68				
Death of a great inventor.....	327				
Dominion Associations.....	66				
Dominion Farmers' Council.....	234				
Duty on corn.....	2				
Duty on wheat vs. duty on flour.....	34				
Editorial notes.....	65				
Editorial notes.....	103				
Editorial notes.....	201				
Editorial notes.....	386				
Farmers' institutes.....	3, 103, 364				
Farmers' organizations.....	247				
Francis M. Wade.....	139				
Free corn.....	68, 102				
Hall insurance.....	389				
Henry Wade, Esq.....	356				
Holding fairs.....	103				
Hon. Robert Read.....	66				
Jersey illustration, our.....	266				
Johnson's Pure Paints.....	266				
Johnson's Pure Liquid Paints.....	203				
Knowledge that will come in time.....	101				
Manitoba notes.....	400				
Maritime correspondence.....	159				
McKinley Tariff and what will be its effects upon Canada and the United States.....	353				
Negligences.....	234				
New restrictions as they will affect live stock, the.....	355				
Notice to correspondents.....	65				
On the wing.....	321				
Ontario Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company.....	321				
Our dairy prize for 1890.....	321				
Our subscription picture for 1890.....	321				
Our subscription prize for 1890.....	321				
Our subscription prizes and terms to agents.....	321				
Our seed grain tests.....	321				
Our Maritime letter.....	321				
Our monthly prize essay.....	321				
Our circulation.....	321				
Our stock prize.....	321				
Professor James W. Robertson.....	321				
Recognizing the inevitable.....	321				
Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, the.....	321				
Something farmers should know.....	321				
The Hon. John Carling.....	321				
The past and the future.....	321				
The Portage plains.....	321				
The time for holding fairs.....	321				
Toronto Exhibition.....	321				
Too sharp, or not sharp enough.....	321				
To the farmers of the west.....	321				
Trial subscriptions.....	321				
Galloways—early Canadian families.....	107	Berkshires and Yorkshires.....	143	Well balanced rations.....	74, 105, 143
General purpose cattle.....	279	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	274	The highway bull.....	107
General purpose cow, the.....	100, 140, 142, 334	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	275	The horse for the farmer.....	107
Grayhounds and agriculture.....	239	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	206	The kind of horses that sell.....	107
Hackney horses.....	171	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	240	The pioneer Shorthorns.....	107
"Haras National," the.....	144, 275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	393	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Herds and flocks.....	172	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	240	The three-judge system.....	107
Herd and stud books.....	224	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	8	The Toronto Spring Station Show.....	107
Hog raising and pork products.....	175	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	211	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Holstein-Friesian Cattle Association.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	211	The Toronto Spring Station Show.....	107
Hope Farm.....	282	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	269	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Hope Stock Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.....	34	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Horse breeding in Canada.....	35, 73, 110, 144, 173, 205, 276, 332	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Horse breeding.....	238	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Horse breeding in Manitoba.....	138	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Horses.....	334	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Horses.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
"How to get there".....	387	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
J. Morgan & Sons' Shorthorns.....	141	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Judging at our shows.....	390	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Judging by a scale of points.....	278	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Manitoba herds, studs and flocks.....	330	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Manitoba studs, herds and flocks.....	391	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Marchmont Shorthorns.....	113	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Messrs. Shore Bros. dispersion sale.....	35	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Messrs. John Millar & Sons Short-horn bull Vice-Consul = 4132 =.....	310	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Messrs. Smith's reply to stockmen.....	310	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Morden spring show.....	172	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Mortality in foals.....	174	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Mr. Featherston's Yorkshires and Suffolks.....	362	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Mr. Kough's Galloways.....	370	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Mr. McKenzie's dispersion sale.....	370	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Mr. Plimsoil's on draught and the Canadian cattle trade.....	351	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw's recent importation.....	351	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Nelson Morris' scheme.....	331	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Non-bred cattle.....	272	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Non-bred cattle.....	66	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Non-bred cattle.....	329	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our beautiful subscription picture.....	177	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our beef cattle.....	392	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our British live stock trade.....	395	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our Clydesdale illustration.....	237	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our Clydesdale letter.....	280	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our Clydesdale letter.....	397	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our illustration.....	388	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our stock reviews.....	270	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our subscription prize.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Our Yorkshire and Tamworth illustrations.....	240	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Penkeith stock farm.....	209	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Pilot Mound spring show.....	171	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Ponies and pony breeding.....	271, 363	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Producing mutton for England.....	328	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Professor Robertson at Winnipeg.....	276	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Pure-Bred Cattle Association.....	247	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Pure-Bred Cattle Association for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.....	247	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Quantity and quality.....	106	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Quality vs. quantity.....	140	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Quantity vs. quality in sheep.....	98	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Quarantine—Pollock Angus.....	145	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Raising hogs.....	279	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
"Rays" of England and the West.....	366	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	275	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	396	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	70	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	9	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	236	Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.....	268	The Tamworth pig.....	307, 341
Shorthorn stud book.....	364				

Galloway milk..... 215
 Guenon's theory of the escutcheon..... 368

Holsteins at home, the..... 177
 How shall we improve the variety of our dairy goods..... 112, 146
 Huntingdon Dairymen's Convention..... 111

Manitoba Dairy Association..... 332
 Manitoba dairy association..... 401
 Manitoba Dairymen's Associations..... 33, 113
 Milking competition at London..... 288
 Milk test at London, the..... 83
 Milk for cheese factories..... 178
 Milk legislation and standards..... 289
 Milk of cows..... 290
 Mr. Thos. Guy replies to various correspondents..... 213, 178

Ontario Creameries Association..... 42
 Our dairy competition for 1890..... 335, 367
 Our butter interests..... 76

Pooling milk..... 113
 Practical butter making..... 47
 Prize essay—What steps must be taken to improve the quality of milk delivered at cheese factories..... 9, 40
 Professor Robertson at Winnipeg..... 327
 Professor Robertson's meetings..... 267

Shoal Lake Creamery..... 336
 Southern Manitoba and cheese-making..... 401
 Starting creameries in new districts..... 145
 Sugar beets vs. corn crop in feeding milch cows..... 365
 Sweet cream butter..... 41

Testing cows..... 75
 Testing milk..... 285
 Testing of milk..... 287
 That Glenboro meeting..... 368
 The coming dairy competition..... 242
 The future dairy cow for Canada..... 244
 The Jersey cow..... 335
 The London dairy test..... 208
 The relation of breeding to dairying..... 243

Wages and thinking..... 368
 Western Dairymen's Association meeting at Stratford..... 77
 Why grass makes yellow butter..... 330
 Why Holsteins did not compete..... 11, 41
 Why the Holsteins did not compete..... 113
 Why the Holsteins did not enter..... 40
 Why the Holsteins did not exhibit..... 11

THE FARM.

Agricultural College Experimental Farm, the..... 236
 A Letter from New Zealand..... 44
 Application of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture..... 287, 246, 370, 215, 180, 149
 Application of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture..... 400
 A movable fence..... 147, 215
 A straw binder..... 13
 A word to agents..... 371

British agricultural notes..... 399
 Building a trout pond..... 245
 Ruckwheat in groves..... 116

Canada's Great National Exhibition..... 337
 Cannington Manor and vicinity..... 247
 Can the silo be made profitable under existing conditions?..... 267
 Corn-stalk disease, the..... 115
 Cultivation after summer-fallowing..... 114
 Cultivation of the land in Manitoba and the Northwest—prize essay..... 78
 Cultivation of the soil..... 400

Dr. Barnardo's farm, Russell, Man. 153
 Dr. Barnardo's Home—One solution of the farm labor question..... 79
 Dr. Barnardo's Home, Russell, Man..... 336

Education of farmers' sons..... 148
 Ensilage..... 246
 Ensilage vs. hay..... 114
 Ertel Hay Press..... 283
 Essex dwarf rape vs. bird seed..... 286
 Experiments with fertilizers..... 45

Farming affairs in Great Britain..... 13, 43
 Fence post anchor..... 79
 Fish refuse as a manure..... 214
 Food for boys..... 180, 215
 Forestry..... 338

How to keep up the fertility of our farms by breeding cattle and sheep, and feeding for profit..... 147, 181, 213, 245
 Hungarian grass..... 69
 How to kill gophers..... 243

Indian Head Experimental Farm..... 202
 Injurious insects, notes on..... 283
 International Fair and Exposition Association, the..... 15

Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man..... 14, 277
 Manitoba Experimental Farm..... 202, 233
 Manitoba notes..... 337
 Management of agricultural exhibitions, the..... 45, 80
 Manure beneficial..... 362
 Manure problem, the..... 400
 Mixed farming..... 172
 Mixed farming..... 364
 Moving the crop..... 267
 Mr. Graham's reply..... 214
 Mr. McClure's and others experience with ensilage..... 44
 Mr. Mullen's farm, Cypress River, Manitoba..... 69

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, the..... 14
 Our seedsmen and some needed reforms..... 336

Parasitic plants—the farmers' microscopic foes..... 234, 369
 Permanent pastures vs. frequent seeding..... 245
 Plowing matches..... 139
 Potato growing..... 142
 Press drills..... 1

Seed catalogues of 1890..... 79
 Seed grain..... 68
 Soil exhaustion..... 401
 Some advantages in mixed farming..... 148
 Some things which hinder success in Canadian husbandry..... 15
 Summerfallowing..... 47
 Summerfallowing..... 285

The first silo..... 386
 The wheat tester..... 14
 The Town of Neepawa, Man., and surroundings..... 286
 The treatment and care of manure during the feeding season, to render it available for use the following spring or summer—First prize essay..... 371
 The Weeping Birch..... 337
 Two-rowed barley..... 399

Volunteer crops..... 322

Wheat returns..... 364
 Whether is July or October the better month for holding agricultural exhibitions in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories—Prize Essay..... 387

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

A cherry for Manitoba..... 116
 Blackberry culture..... 118
 Buying fruit trees..... 388

Cowbird, the..... 46

Dominion Horticultural Society..... 151

Forestry—small plantations..... 7
 Fruit rooms and storage of fruit..... 16, 17, 47

Garden culture of the rose..... 184, 152

How to grow pansies from seed..... 82
 How to grow some of the more delicate fruits in northern sections..... 151
 How to grow chrysanthemums from plants..... 183
 How to procure good forest trees for planting..... 183

Insecticides..... 217, 248, 291
 Ironclad fruit trees..... 116

Manitoba apple trees..... 172
 Manitoba fruit..... 235
 Manitoba strawberries..... 361

New varieties of fruit..... 118
 Notes on new fruits..... 182

Our new subscription prizes..... 119

Parasitic plants—the farmer's microscopic foes..... 48, 81, 150, 216, 249

Picking and keeping fruits for family use..... 290
 Poisoning from eating fungi..... 216

Raspberry and blackberry culture for profit..... 80

Small fruits..... 116, 284
 Strawberries, how to raise..... 332

The English sparrow..... 48, 82
 Trees for fences..... 118

Vegetable pathology..... 16, 49, 81, 117

POULTRY.

Among the fowls, two successful poultrymen..... 182

Different breeds, the..... 338

Egg production..... 402
 Exhibition of the Dunnville Poultry and Pet Stock Show, the..... 50
 Fattening poultry..... 371

Golden Wyandottes..... 50

Hatching eggs..... 182

Manitoba poultry association..... 208, 267

Poultry accounts..... 83
 Poultry breeding..... 153
 Poultry culture..... 152, 185
 Poultry literature..... 249
 Poultry notes..... 218, 250, 338
 Poultry notes for June..... 182
 Poultry at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa..... 285

The lay of the hen..... 83
 The Manitoba poultry association..... 402
 The score card..... 387

Winter care of poultry..... 83
 Why eggs spoil..... 402

APIARY.

Accuracy in bee keeping..... 185

Buying bees..... 403

Marketing honey..... 49

Sense and smell in bees..... 49

The bees, the weather, and the fowl brood bill..... 218

VETERINARY.

Anthrax..... 21

Diseases of pigs..... 369

"His water."..... 75

Thrush in horses..... 402

Veterinary association of Manitoba..... 267
 Veterinary questions..... 150, 214
 Veterinary questions answered..... 1, 172

STOCK GOSSIP.

Pages, 30, 31, 32, 62, 63, 64, 82, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 133, 134, 135, 136, 165, 166, 167, 168, 197, 198, 199, 229, 230, 231, 232, 261, 262, 263, 300, 301, 302, 348, 381, 382, 383, 418, 419

COMMERCIAL.

Apples..... 18
 Butter..... 50
 Clover seed..... 50

Dairy produce..... 18
 Dressed hogs..... 18

Live stock..... 18, 50

Potatoes..... 18

Wheat..... 18, 50
 Wool..... 18, 50

THE HOME MAGAZINE.

Minnie May and Uncle Tom's Departments.

THE STORY.

A strike for eight hours..... 340

fooling away his time..... 292

Her one talent..... 219, 251
 How I wrote my novel..... 154, 186

The dark horse..... 18, 51, 84, 120
 The five-dollar bill..... 372

Mrs. Brownlow's Christmas Party..... 403

Letters to the nieces..... 404

Acknowledging one's errors..... 407
 A happy family..... 405
 An ever new subject..... 253
 A country party, and how to make it pleasant—prize essay..... 53
 Architecture of the beaver..... 55
 A summer scene..... 221

Beans..... 122

Candy making recipes..... 87

Dawning genius..... 295
 Death by cold..... 88
 Death by lightning..... 89
 Disputed property..... 54

Easy and useful home-made presents suitable for Christmas—Prize Essay..... 406
 Early hours of birds..... 296
 Economy of time—prize essay..... 86
 English surnames.....

Faba baba..... 22
 Farmers enjoy your advantages..... 8
 Fashion notes..... 21, 85, 122, 155, 187, 221, 295, 373
 Fashion notes..... 405
 Flowers in winter..... 407
 For the boys..... 408
 French sofa pillow..... 373

Gardens..... 156
 Grains of gold..... 374, 405

Hair pin receiver..... 296
 Happy married life..... 85
 Here and there..... 254
 He got it..... 88
 Hot weather health hints..... 233
 How to drink milk..... 252
 How to act when in society..... 252
 How to prepare sheep skin mats..... 294
 Household hints..... 21

In the sick room..... 188

Knitted knee caps for rheumatic knees..... 294

Long silk purse..... 294

Matrimonial puzzle..... 254
 Match safe..... 373
 Minnie May's letters, 21, 53, 85, 122, 155, 187, 220, 252, 293, 341, 372
 Mistakes..... 297
 Morning dreams..... 89

Nature of sheep..... 55

Old and young should not sleep together..... 294
 Orioles, the..... 86

Practical hints..... 290
 Prize winners for 1890..... 23
 Proverbs of the sea..... 374
 Pure air..... 85
 P. T. Barnum's advice to young men..... 376
 Puzzles, 24, 55, 89, 124, 159, 190, 223, 255, 297, 342, 375, 408

Queer names..... 343

Reformed dress..... 222
 Rosa Bonheur's youth..... 187

Sachet bag.....	221			Taploca pudding.....	373	Improved Large Yorkshire boar Holywell Windsor.....	240
Satisfy your appetite.....	87			Turkey hash.....	373	Improved Large Yorkshire sow— an English prize winner.....	240
School lunches for children.....	21			Vanilla caramels.....	87	J. J. Withrow, President Toronto Industrial.....	285
See-saw.....	253			Wheat flour gems.....	222	John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont.....	287
The claims of love and lucre.....	374			Whitefish, how to bake.....	187	Lillum candidum.....	188
The greatness of London.....	88					Main building of the Great North- ern Exhibition, Collingwood, Ont.....	202
The cultivation of individual taste.....	122					Mr. Henry Wade.....	357
The child musician.....	157					Prize-winning stallion MacClaskie, the property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.....	71
The life of a girton student.....	157					Prize-winning Suffolks and York- shires, the property of Mr. Jos. Featherston, Springfield-on- the-Credit, Ont.....	270
The fashionable girls vocabulary.....	189					Percheron and French Coach Stallions, the property of The Haras National.....	280
The lily.....	188					Professor James W. Robertson.....	87
The dessert.....	296					Residence and group of Jerseys, the property of Wm. Johnston, Belmonte, Sweetsburg, P. Q.....	284
Uncle Tom's letters.....	23, 54, 88, 123, 158, 189, 222, 254, 296, 342, 374					See-saw.....	253
What to teach young women.....	252					Summer scene.....	221
Winter evening occupation.....	22					The Canadian Velvet Chaff Wheat.....	170
Woman's fathomless love.....	158					The prize-winning cow Ruby Hill 12th, the property of Messrs. Shore Bros., White Oak, Ont.....	31
Woman's love.....	407					The stock bull Sussex and three of his calves, the property of Mr. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ont.....	36
						Two styles of the Newport cart.....	271
						The Holstein cow Mink.....	329
						The young musician.....	157
						The tell-tale sister.....	23
						Three imported Hackneys, the property of Messrs. Everest and Kerr, Reaburn, Man.....	171
						Three Clydesdale stallions, the property of Messrs. Everest and Kerr, Reaburn, Man.....	237
						The prize-winning Tamworth boar Dickie 635.....	241
						Vice-Consul, the property of John Miller & Sons.....	105
						View of Thos. Bobier's farm, Moosic, N. W. T.....	204
						View of the Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., the property of Mr. Thos. Martin.....	282
						Weeping birch.....	33

RECIPES.

A nice way to serve lobster. 187

Baked rice with cheese..... 293
Baked potatoes..... 293
Baked tomatoes..... 293
Baked apple..... 156
Baked beans..... 122
Barley pudding..... 156
Bolloed beans..... 122
Butter scotch..... 87
Brown betty..... 342Chicken fried..... 342
Chocolate icing..... 293
Chocolate creams..... 87
Chocolate caramels..... 87, 187
Chocolate-cocoanut cake..... 373
Clover vinegar..... 156
Cocoanut caramels..... 87
Corn Omelette..... 293
Corn pudding..... 342
Cream Cookies..... 293
Cream pie..... 156
Cream taffy..... 87
Cucumber salad..... 293
Cup puffs..... 342

Doughnuts, good..... 187

Gingerbread..... 187

Hominy steamed..... 222

Jelly toast..... 373

Lemon pie..... 156

Nut caramels..... 87

Nursery muffins..... 373

Oatmeal gems..... 373

Omelette..... 222

Pancakes..... 222

Pickled peaches..... 342

Potato salad..... 156

Prime pudding..... 342

Pudding..... 156

Rhubarb steamed..... 222

Rice pancakes..... 222

Salmon salad..... 342

Soup..... 122

Sponge cakes..... 373

Steamed porridge..... 156

Stuffed eggs..... 373

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clubbing rates..... 233

Ensilage..... 321

Hard times in California..... 137

Our monthly prize essay..... 1, 33

Report of our dairy test, the..... 353

The Dominion Dairy and Horti-
cultural Associations..... 101

Western fair prize list..... 409

ENGRAVINGS.

A group of Shorthorns, the prop-
erty of Messrs. Morgan & Son,
Kerwood, Ont..... 141A group of Mr. Kough's prize
winning Galloways..... 5A group of Shropshire Down
sheep recently imported by
Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glan-
worth, Ont..... 205A view of Belvoir Farm, the prop-
erty of Richard Gibson, Esq.,
Delaware, Ont..... 237

Brandon summer fair..... 281

Clydesdale Stallion Show at To-
ronto..... 104

Dawning genius..... 295

Disputed property..... 54

Ertel hay press..... 283

Hon. Robt. Read..... 66

MANITOBA AND WESTERN
EDITION

OF THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME
MAGAZINE

FOUNDED AD. 1866. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER, 1890.

No. 12.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

WM. WELD, PROPRIETOR.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED
IN THE DOMINION.

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.

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; single copies, 10c. each. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payments of arrears are made as required by law.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.

The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.

Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.

All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below.

THOMAS WELD,

Manager "Farmer's Advocate,"

WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

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

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

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "The Best Varieties of Small Fruits, and Methods of Cultivating the same." Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of December.

Our prize of \$5.00 has been awarded Mr. Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie, Man., for the best essay on "Whether is July or October the better month for holding Agricultural Exhibitions in Manitoba and the Western Territories."

We want industrious, reliable, pushing men in every township in the Dominion, to canvass for us, and introduce our splendid Subscription Picture. Steady employment and good wages given to suitable men. Write for particulars.

The Past and the Future.

The present number closes the first volume of the Manitoba and Western edition of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We wish to express our sincere thanks for the liberal and substantial support accorded us during the year. We have endeavored to make the ADVOCATE all that a farmer's paper should be; and to accomplish this end we have spared neither time nor money. As a reward for our labors we have to-day a circulation of more than double the combined issues of all the other agricultural papers circulating through Manitoba and the Northwest. Thus we have been successful in our efforts through the year. For our future numbers we can promise even better things than we have already achieved. We have now on our staff a large number of able writers, all of whom are practical and successful men, and specialists in the lines in which they write, and each department will be full of the most practical information. Therefore, our paper will be of the greatest interest to the greatest number. Unlike the ordinary newspaper, that must necessarily follow in the wake of this or that political party, it will be our highest aim to become the organ of the agriculturists of the country, and will ever be found ready to criticise any act, Dominion or Provincial, that may tend to injure that greatest of industries—Agriculture. Veterinary and other questions sent us will be answered by the best authorities.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING,

Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

In our January number, which we intend to make a very large and beautiful issue, we will give a short biography of the Hon. John Carling, who, through a long and active business career, has been one of Canada's most useful and generous sons. He has served his country faithfully for upwards of forty years, and in that time he has rendered most valuable services to agriculture, which will be fully enumerated in our January number. Along with this biography we will send, safely rolled in a tube, a beautiful chromo of Mr. Carling, 18x24 inches. This picture will be finely finished and printed on the best chromo paper, and will be worthy of a good frame and a place of honor on the walls of the homes of our Canadian people. We have had this portrait specially prepared for us. We will give a copy of it to every old and new subscriber. Send in all your new names at once, that all may receive a copy.

To Each of Our Advertisers.

Let us hear from you often; tell us what you buy and what you sell, and how your business is progressing; we will tell others and keep your name before the public. We are careful not to accept advertisements from men who do not bear good characters, therefore, we can honorably push the interests of all our patrons.

Our Subscription Prizes, and Terms to Agents.

During the last two years we have awarded a large number of subscription prizes. The poultry and live stock have given good satisfaction. All our prizes are bought from reliable men; we therefore warrant them in every particular. During the coming year we will continue to give fine stock and farm implements as heretofore. For particulars see page 413. We have completed arrangements whereby we can buy guns, watches and jewellery at the best wholesale rates, and will give our canvassers the full benefit of these prices. The watches, guns and jewellery we offer are standard goods, made by the best makers. See page 413 for terms and particulars. We want good, honest canvassers in every county throughout Canada. To those who prefer to work for cash, instead of live stock, or any other goods offered, we will give the following commissions: From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each. Send in the names each week, so that the subscribers may obtain copies soon after subscribing. It is not necessary for the cash to accompany each name when sent in. The money can be sent at intervals by post-office order, or by registered letter. The amount of commission allowed the agent will be determined by the total number of names sent in during the season, not by the number on any particular list. For instance, if an agent sends in a total of 100 new names, which he forwards on ten different occasions, his commission on these will be \$40. Some of our canvassers are clearing \$60 per month, above expenses; others are doing much better than this. Our terms are \$1.00 per year. As long as our September number lasts we will send a copy of it, and following months, to all new subscribers who desire them, or we will send the ADVOCATE for one year, together with a copy of our subscription picture, "Canada's Pride," for \$1.25. Write us for agent's outfit, which we furnish free. All agents will be responsible for the full amount of their subscription, less their commission.

Stock Gossip.

From lack of space we have been compelled to leave over a long list of stock gossip. Our January number will be issued at an early date. All gossip now on hand, and all sent us before the 10th of December, will appear in that issue, which we intend to make a large and handsome number, and will issue 10,000 extra copies, all of which will be mailed to leading farmers and breeders who are not now our subscribers.

To farm to the best advantage, it is necessary to eliminate the unprofitable work, grow such crops and keep and feed such stock as will return the best profit.

Editorial Notes.

In other columns will be found an article entitled "How to Get There," by Mr. J. C. Snell. This article is full of valuable suggestions, and should not only be read, but should be put into practice by every farmer in Canada.

From a series of carefully conducted experiments, the officers of the Massachusetts State Experimental Station have concluded that the old process linseed oil cake meal, at \$27 per ton, and the new process linseed meal, at \$26 per ton, when fed to dairy stock under corresponding circumstances, that equal weights of either may be fed without affecting the financial statement; that is, one is as profitable to feed as the other. In case the new process meal is used, the net cost of the milk is somewhat less, on account of the large amount of fertilizing element the meal contains, which increases the value of the manure obtained. This advantage is, in a majority of instances, to some extent, compensated for by a somewhat more liberal yield of milk obtained when the old process meal is fed. Each of these foods may justly claim a front rank among the concentrated foods to be fed dairy stock.

Many farmers believe anything is good enough to sire a calf that is "only to be killed for veal." This is a great mistake. A really good, well-bred calf, that has been well fed, will bring from \$10 to \$15, while scrub of the same age will only sell for \$5 to \$7, and go begging at that. In 1887 one of our staff fattened four calves for "the Easter Market." One of them was nearly a pure-bred Shorthorn; he was got by an imported Cruickshank bull, noted as the sire of many thick-fleshed animals; two of the others were high-grade Shorthorns, the dams being well-bred cows; their sire was a pure-bred Shorthorn, but rather leggy and thin-fleshed; the fourth was a native calf, his dam being a "Canadian," his sire of the same sort. The last cow was bought when in calf. All the calves were steers and were of nearly the same age, and were sold the same week. The first calf sold readily for \$22.50, and won sweepstakes at an Easter fat stock show; the next two were sold for \$17.50 each, and the other, the "scrub calf," sold for \$10 to the party who bought the last two. The last calf was somewhat difficult to sell, and was only taken at the above price, in order to secure the others. The cost of feeding each of the last three was about the same. The conclusion is, the better bred a beast is, when good breeding means good quality, the more profitable in every respect.

The able article on sheep breeding, written by Mr. John Jackson, one of Canada's oldest, most experienced, successful and noted breeders, deserves the careful study of every farmer in Canada. The article is able and very interesting, yet we differ in some points from the thoughts expressed by Mr. Jackson. He claims that heavy soils will give the best returns. We think as good, if not better, can be obtained from a flock pastured on fine rolling loams. Even light sand or rolling stony land can be made very profitable if turned into sheep pastures. Hundreds of acres of such land throughout Canada is specially adapted to sheep farming, and could be made more profitable if used for that purpose than by any other system of farming. It is generally admitted that it costs somewhat less to produce a pound of beef than a pound of mutton,

yet the labor is lighter and more pleasant, and the wool when sold and placed as an offset against the cost of feed, reduces the cost of production materially. The risk in sheep breeding is also much less than in horse or cattle breeding. Sowing and feeding off rape, also soiling and feeding indoors will considerably lessen the cost of production. Mr. Jackson advises all to select the breed which suits them best, and keep on using males of that breeding. This is sound doctrine, and should be followed in all the flocks, herds and studs of Canada. Mr. Jackson might have gone further and said, after determining what breed you will keep—determining what type is most profitable—always breed and select in such a way as to establish that type. This can only be done by using caution and judgment in selecting sires. Do not be content with a sire, simply because he has the qualities you desire to stamp on his offspring, but be sure his dams and sires, for generations, had the same qualities.

American Cattle in England.

The United States authorities have not enjoyed smooth sailing in their effort to capture equal privileges with Canada for their export beeves in British ports. Tuberculosis has continued to seriously ravage herds in the east, while the northern outbreaks of Texas fever are very destructive. On the heels of these troubles came a bulletin from Dr. Paul Paguin, the celebrated State Veterinarian of Missouri, describing an outbreak of some disease pronouncing itself in sores of the mouth and feet. As far as he could learn, the symptoms corresponded with the dreaded "foot and mouth disease" of Europe, and his bulletin was headed accordingly. The publication naturally caused consternation at Washington and among the United States officials in England. Secretary Rusk ordered the bulletin to be suppressed, and a veterinary official from Washington was hurried off to the scene of the disorder. Secretary Rusk next cables to Britain that the malady is not foot and mouth disease, and is not contagious. Dr. Paguin is reported to concur in that view, which seems to have been very suddenly arrived at. The dispatch, however, contained no information as to the real nature of the malady. Dr. Paguin has been fiercely berated for his action in calling public attention to the matter as he did, by those who are trying to persuade the British authorities that the United States has a clean health bill. A recent cable from England announces that the Central Chamber of Agriculture has adopted a resolution declaring that in view of the pleuropneumonia in New Jersey, it is imperative that the regulations regarding the importation of American cattle be maintained. Readers of the *Advocate* will be pleased to learn that Canadian beeves still hold the vantage ground.

The First Silo.

As a practical solution of the ensilage question in all its bearings can only be reached by actual experiment, Mr. Wm. P. Smith, of Portage la Prairie, decided to erect a silo and ensile his enormous crop of corn. A silo was accordingly built—the first in Manitoba, so far as our knowledge goes—and filled with corn, and is now awaiting the advent of the proper season for opening and feeding. Mr. Smith's silo is eighteen feet by twenty, and fifteen feet high. This silo was filled gradually, as circumstances would admit, and from the position of the silo

and the manner in which the work was conducted, there seems to be no reason why it should not prove a success. Three sides of the silo are buildings already standing, and the fourth is well protected by boards, tar paper and sawdust. Mr. Smith does not purpose depending on this alone, however, to prevent the ensilage from freezing, but will have an opening from the stable, where the cattle are kept, into the top of it, thus allowing the warm air from the stables to pass in and prevent freezing. This looks feasible, and whether success attends the effort or not, Mr. Smith has certainly exhibited a good deal of common sense in the enterprise throughout, in departing from the methods practised elsewhere, so far as the difference in climatic conditions would be supposed to require, and it is to be hoped that success may crown his efforts.

Churning Temperature.

I see by the reports of the meetings held by Prof. Robertson, that he recommends a higher temperature for churning in winter than in summer. Is this because the milk actually requires to be warmer, or is it to counteract the colder air and prevent the milk from sinking below the minimum temperature?

SUBSCRIBER, Manitou.

Professor Robertson, doubtless, meant that it was absolutely necessary to have the cream itself at a higher temperature for churning in winter than in summer. Many people know the proper temperature for churning, but few realize why a certain temperature is necessary. The butter fat in cream is in minute particles, and the action of churning brings them in contact with each other, and if the proper temperature is maintained, these particles adhere, and the term gathering is applied. If, however, the temperature is too low, the particles of fat are too hard to adhere, and the butter "will not come." The reason of this difference in the condition of the cream is that in summer the fat globules are softer at the same temperature than in winter. Butter fat is composed of stearine and oleine, the former being the harder part, and the latter the softer, or oily portion. In winter, if cows are fed on hay, straw and grain, or all combined, stearine will be found in much greater proportion than in summer; hence the necessity for a higher temperature in churning.

Cheshire Hogs.

A subscriber asks, Do you know anything about Cheshire hogs?

We have never seen anything of this race. With one exception, none of the modern works on agriculture or live stock mention this breed. On page 57 of his work on the pig, Joseph Harris writes this of this breed:—

"We have so-called 'Cheshire' pigs in America, but there is no such breed raised or known in Cheshire, and has not been for twenty years or more. Culley, in his work entitled 'Observations on Live Stock,' published in 1807, gives a well authenticated account of a Cheshire pig which measured from the nose to the end of the tail 9 ft. 8 in., and in height 4 ft. 5½ in.; when alive it weighed 1,410 lbs., and dressed 1,215 lbs.; the age is not given. It was probably as fat as it could be made, and yet it only dressed 80½ per cent. of its live weight. The breed, if we may call it a breed, was evidently very large and coarse. It is described as remarkably long, standing very high on long, bony legs, head large, ears long and hanging, back much curved and narrow, sides flat and deep, color white, blue and white, or black and white. This breed has become extinct." If any of our readers can throw any more light on this question we would be glad to hear from em.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.**Whether is July or October the Better Month for Holding Agricultural Exhibitions in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.**

BY JAMES GLENNIE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

The question as to whether the fall is the best time to hold our exhibitions, is one well worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in their success. I think it can be shown that midsummer would be a more suitable time, particularly for those occupying more than one day, and having enclosed grounds and depending largely on gate receipts.

From the commencement of harvest until frost stops the plow, very few of the farmers of this country will leave their pressing work to attend exhibitions. They believe it to be more to their profit to stay at home and push their work, and all the arguments that may be brought forward as to the advantages and benefits to be derived will not convince them to the contrary.

It is argued by those who favor the fall shows that there could be no grain, roots or vegetables. There is no reason why even a better exhibition of grain could not be made of the previous year's growth. Of course, very few have their grain threshed, or the convenience, in the shape of buildings, to properly clean it in time for the fall shows. I cannot see what difference it can make if it is of the previous year's growth. I think, however, now that we have our experimental farms, where all the varieties of grain can be thoroughly tested and distributed pure and clean, the exhibition of grain might be dispensed with, and the country suffer no loss in consequence. As to roots and vegetables, I should say, let them go. If not as large specimens, certainly as profitable can be seen around the doors of our grocers. Those overgrown specimens that win prizes are not the best quality, nor are they generally the most profitable to the grower. This has been the experience of the writer with exhibition roots.

It is argued that foals, calves and lambs would be too young to be shown to any advantage. So they would. And they are too young in the fall. No justice can be done in judging foals or calves at five months old. Very few would care to select an animal for future use at so early an age. The proper time to bring them into competition is when they are near maturity.

Horses, in all classes, could be shown to as good advantage before, as after harvest—farm teams better, as the few weeks of light work would enable their owners to get them in good condition. There would be no necessity for holding spring stallion shows, when the farmers are busy and the roads generally bad. The special prizes offered might as well be awarded at the close, as at the beginning of the season, to the best horses that have stood in the respective districts. The summer show would be shortly after the close of the season. I believe, under this plan, a greater number of good horses would be travelled in the districts offering large prizes. Midsummer is, without doubt, the best time for the exhibition of all kinds of implements and farm machinery, and nothing adds more to the attractiveness of an agricultural exhibition. Contrast the Brandon Show, both this year and last,

with its fine display of threshing and harvesting machinery, traction and other engines in motion on the grounds, with the Portage la Prairie Show and its solitary wheelbarrow. I understand none of the implement men intended to exhibit had the weather been fine. But, perhaps, the greatest advantage of all would be the opportunity afforded the farmers, their wives and families, of attending and deriving both pleasure and profit without interfering, to any great extent, with their work at home. All the leading exhibitions in Great Britain are held in summer, and they do not need any special attractions to draw large crowds. I have no doubt, were an exhibition to be held at Winnipeg, say about the middle of July, to be followed the week after by Portage la Prairie and Brandon, not only would there be a large attendance of the people of the Province, but excursion trains would bring many visitors, both from Ontario and from amongst our neighbors to the south of us, to enjoy our long midsummer days, and delightful evening twilight.

Let the Board of Management of the proposed Provincial Show give the matter their consideration, and if they would like to have it self-sustaining, let them hold it before harvest, and it will be found that the attendance will increase from year to year, enabling larger prizes to be given, and thus encourage the importation and breeding of live stock of all kinds, and thus place Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in the position they are destined to occupy in the production of live stock.

The Score Card.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that the great New York Poultry Show will this year abandon the system of judging by scoring. The American people originated the score card, and have heretofore been very enthusiastic over that method of judging, not only on account of the greater accuracy in making awards, but from the manner in which it facilitates the buying and selling of pure-bred poultry. For instance, a bird scored by B. N. Pierce, J. K. Felch, or any one of the many known qualified judges in the country, has a standard value, and, as buying and selling this class of stock is usually done by correspondence only—the buyer seldom seeing his purchase until it arrives at his yards—a copy of the score given is much more direct information to him as to its merits, than any general description could be. It is not at all uncommon for a breeder to receive inquiries for birds scoring not less than ninety points or eighty-five points, as the case may be; neither is it uncommon for a poultry breeder to employ a judge to come to his yards and score the birds he has for sale, and then to advertise the birds and their score by this judge. But the score card is an advantage in judging, as it in no way complicates making the awards, and brings every part of the bird to the attention of the judge, while, in judging by comparison he may easily overlook some of the points, and it further compels the judge to give his reasons for the conclusions he arrives at. Just what the New York management have in view in dispensing with the score card for the coming show, is difficult to determine, but it is more than probable that the object is to have the show talked about, and thus advertised. That the score card will be permanently abandoned is not at all probable.

"How to Get There."

BY J. C. SNELL.

The uncertain and, in most cases, unsatisfactory returns received by the farmers of the older provinces of the Dominion from the growing of grain as the principal dependence, should, it seems to me, lead them to turn their attention more generally to the raising and feeding of good stock. It must be patent to all that we cannot reasonably expect to compete with the newer provinces and the Northwest in the production of wheat, which is a very uncertain crop in most sections of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. In those sections where barley has been made the principal crop, a combination of unfavorable circumstances has made it more and more unsatisfactory. In the first place, a continual cropping for many years, mainly with the same crop, has had the effect of depleting the soil of the elements necessary to the production of that variety of grain, and the result is that on very many farms where, twenty years ago, 50 to 60 bushels per acre was an average crop, probably these same counties do not now give an average of more than twenty-five bushels. The small amount of straw produced leaves but little to be returned to the land in the shape of manure. The straw is not such as can be profitably utilized for feeding purposes. The grain is almost invariably sold off the farm, and in the great majority of cases but little grain is fed to the stock kept. Such a course readily accounts for the diminished yield; but in addition to this there is the fact of considerably lower prices than formerly received. With prices ranging in the neighborhood of seventy-five cents per bushel, and the yield well up to fifty bushels, there was money in the business; but those days have evidently gone, probably never to return, and now the McKinley tariff has so completely paralyzed this branch of farming, that for the present the outlook for those who have placed their dependence on barley is gloomy indeed.

To an observing mind one of the worst features noticeable in the general system of farming in Ontario, at this season, is the very large proportion of plowed land, the consequent small proportion of grass, and the small amount of stock kept. If, to any considerable extent, clover sod were being plowed down, the state of things would not be so bad; but in too many cases it is almost entirely stubble land, and land that has been cropped continuously for years, till the wonder is, not that slim crops are reaped, but that anything like a decent crop is obtained. But the question may be asked, Is the prospect for profitable returns from stock-raising and feeding much better or surer than from grain-growing? Well, it seems to me it cannot be worse, for it is certain that unless some system is adopted whereby the fertility of the land is increased, it is folly to go on cropping. It is true that prices for cattle are low at present, especially low for ill-bred cattle. Good ones, well bred and well fed, always bring the highest prices, and are always wanted. Scrubs seldom or ever raise a boom. One thing is certain, he who raises and feeds cattle is constantly receiving a valuable return in the way of manure to enrich his farm, so that he has less need to plow and crop an undue proportion of his land, as land in good condition as to fertility will produce larger returns, while less labor is required. To my mind, no system of farming is better calculated to keep and increase the fer-

produce larger returns, while less labor is required. To my mind, no system of farming is better calculated to keep and increase the fertility of the farm than that which makes the raising and feeding of beef cattle a leading feature in its plans and purposes—feeding the bulk of the grain raised, and having it go to market on legs instead of on wheels, while a generous heap of manure is left to stimulate the growth of grain, grass and roots. The production of beef, however, is but one of many lines open to the stock-raiser, and while the circumstances of one man may be such as to make it profitable to him to make a specialty of beef, another may find it more profitable, under his circumstances, and more congenial to his tastes, to make a specialty of dairying; and, by proper attention to the most profitable production of milk, or of high-class butter products, which are always in demand, and, for which, if the quality is extra, an extra price can always be obtained. Another may find that upon his farm, and under his circumstances, sheep-raising may profitably be made a leading feature of his business; and at the present time no class of stock is in better demand, or paying better, than sheep; no kind of stock can be more cheaply kept, nor requires so little labor in its care. There is no healthier climate in the world for sheep than ours, and no country where sheep are so little liable to disease. We would not, however, advise, as a rule, "putting all one's eggs in one basket." The safest course for the average farmer is to raise and keep a few colts, a few cattle, a few sheep, and a few pigs. All kinds of stock do better in small numbers than in large lots, and it is not often that there is a depression in the markets for more than one or two classes of stock at the same time, and if any mishap should occur in one class the farmer has the others to depend on. One thing I submit is certain, that is, that to whatever line a farmer turns his attention in the matter of stock-raising, it will be found to pay best to keep good stock, and to keep it well. I would not be understood as insisting that every farmer should keep pedigreed stock. That is hardly practicable, and is not followed even in England, the home of the thoroughbreds; but I lay it down as a sound principle, that every farmer will find it profitable to improve his stock, and keep on improving it by the use of pure-bred sires of some established herd, and of good constitution and quality. I held it true that if the object be only the production of veal calves to be marketed, at six to ten weeks old, or of lambs to go to the shambles, at the same age, it will be found to pay well to secure the use of pure-bred males, as the produce would show such improved form, weight and quality, that the extra prices obtained would in a very short time repay many times over the extra cost of securing the services of such sires. If the object be to produce steers or heifers, to go off as beef animals, it goes without saying that high grade cattle not only make vastly greater improvement and better returns for the food consumed, but their well-rounded forms and symmetrical appearance invariably command the highest market prices, while the lower grades go begging for buyers. This holds true also in regard to dairy stock. I know a man in my own county, in the butter business, who has never bought or owned a pedigree cow, but by the purchase, once in three years, of a pure-bred

Jersey bull, at a moderate price, from \$50 to \$75, I believe, has so improved the working capabilities of his cows that many of them have made from 14 lbs. to 16 lbs. of butter in a week, and some as high as 18 lbs. and 21 lbs.; and he has sold cows (of his own breeding) of this class as high as \$100 each, and refused that price for others. His cows have in some years averaged him \$75 each in buttersold, besides the sales of heifer calves, in many cases, at \$25 to \$40 each. Of course, he feeds well, and keeps his cattle always in condition to do full work, or to sell to good advantage; but, while he is doing this, he is getting large dividends, not only from the prices received for butter and calves, but also in the shape of a large quantity of rich manure, which goes to keep up the productiveness of his farm. This is a system that is easily within the reach of the average farmer of moderate means. Of course, it requires close attention and regularity in feeding, and other details, but this is the price of success in any line of business.

While common lambs are being sold by many farmers to butchers and drovers at \$3 to \$4 each, I know men who have flocks of good grade sheep, who keep their lambs till winter, and sell them to the same class of buyers for \$6 to \$8 a head; and others who have sheep of higher grade, built up by the course I recommend, the steady use of pure-bred rams, have sold their ram lambs at \$8 to \$10 each for breeding purposes. In all these cases the only extra outlay has been the price of a good sire, which can often be sold at the end of his term of service for nearly as much as he cost, for it is well known that, in these times at least, good, useful pure-bred males can be bought at very moderate prices, and the profit is not all in the sale of surplus stock, but largely in the improved character of the females retained in the herd or flock. In addition to this there is the feeling of satisfaction a man experiences in his own mind in watching the growth and progress of well-bred stock, and the pride he may take in being able to show them to his neighbors or to visitors. To one who has been used to breeding and handling good stock, it seems almost incredible that in a country where the facilities for improvement are so easily available, so few, comparatively, of our farmers have taken advantage of them. In a day's drive, through almost any county in Ontario, how very few herds or flocks are seen that give evidence of any improved breeding? If it were something that was beyond the reach of the means of the people, or something that was very difficult of attainment, there would be some excuse for the state of things which exists; but, to my mind, the way is so clear that a wayfaring man, though an average farmer, ought to be able to see it and walk in it.

Buying Fruit Trees.

A great number of nursery agents are now on the move in this country, and, with enterprise characteristic of themselves, the people of Manitoba are ordering stock for future planting in fairly liberal quantities. This is as it should be, providing the buyer knows the character of the varieties he is ordering, as there are numerous varieties that will prove a profitable investment if judiciously planted and cared for. There is little doubt that the spring is the best time to plant nursery stock in any country, and especially so where the winters are long and severe. Concerning the class of nursery stock to buy for this province, there is not much room for choice. In the September number of the ADVOCATE, a Manitoba gardener, who is, in other words, the gentleman who does the horticultural work at the Brandon Experimental Farm, gives a full list of the different gooseberries, red, white and black currants and raspberries, that are adapted

to this country. Of this class of fruits it is perfectly safe to plant, but beware of the agent who has a new variety or varieties of apples, pears or other large fruits, that he is prepared to guarantee perfectly hardy.

Crabs have been a complete success this season, and it might be advisable to plant a limited number of them, although a profitable return cannot be expected every year. The Yellow Transparent Apple will possibly grow here, and perhaps give a crop often enough to be fairly profitable, but this is by no means certain. Every farmer, however, should plant gooseberries, currants and raspberries, in as great numbers as circumstances will admit, as they have in most instances proved very profitable. The nursery agent, in so far as he does a straight, honest business, is a public benefactor, as he often induces the farmer to make an investment that is decidedly in his own interests, and which he would not have done but for the agent; but in too many cases he induces him to buy what will not prove suited to the locality in which he resides. Let those who purpose planting next spring confine themselves to the varieties recommended in our September number, and they will not go astray; but outside of those varieties there are no others at present known to horticulturists that are sufficiently hardy for Manitoba.

Our Illustration.

The ADVOCATE takes much pleasure in giving, in this issue, an illustration of the magnificent yearling Shorthorn bull, Duke of Lyndale, recently purchased from Col. King, of Minneapolis, by Greig Bros., of the Kingswood Stock, Otterburn, Man. Duke of Lyndale is a "pure Duke," as will be seen by the annexed pedigree, and cost Messrs. Greig the snug sum of \$1,000:—

DAM.	SIRE.	BREEDER OF SIRE.
Duchess of Brant 3d	Got by Grand Duke of North Oaks 2d 88816.	Mr. J. Hill
10th Duchess of Hillhurst	4th Duke of Clarence (35397)	Colonel Gunter
10th Duchess of Airdrie	3rd Duke of Onedia 927	Willcott & Campbell
7th Duchess of Airdrie	Royal Oxford (18774)	Mr. S. Thorne
2nd Duchess of Airdrie	Clifton Duke (25580)	Mr. A. J. Alexander
Imp. Duchess of Athol	2nd Duke of Athol (11376)	Mr. Towneley
Duchess 54th	2nd Duke of Oxford (6046)	Mr. Bates
Duchess 49th	2nd Cleveland Lad (3408)	Mr. Bates
Duchess 30th	Short-Tail (2921)	Mr. Bates
Duchess 20th	2nd Hubback (1423)	Mr. Bates
Duchess 8th	2nd Earl (1511)	Mr. Bates
Duchess 2nd	Marske (418)	Mr. C. Colling
Duchess 1st	Ketton 1st (709)	Mr. Bates
	Comet (155)	Mr. C. Colling
	Favorite (252)	Mr. C. Colling
	Daisy Bull (186)	Mr. C. Colling
	Favorite (252)	Mr. C. Colling
	Hubback (219)	Mr. Hunter
	J. Brown's Red Kull (97)	Mr. Thompson

Duke of Lyndale, at ten months, weighed an even 1,000 lbs., but the change in food, as well as the journey from Minneapolis, retarded his growth for a time. He is evidently doing well now, and has that excellent quality of hide and flesh called "good handling," but which is so difficult to describe. He is a rich, dark roan, with a little white, as will be seen by the illustration, and is as perfect a type of Bates Shorthorn as could be desired.

Hail Insurance.

So much has been said, during the past season, in favor of the establishment of a system of municipal or government hail insurance, that it may not be out of place to take a look at the opposite side of the question.

As to the former, it appears incontrovertible that a municipality contains too few acres to satisfactorily insure itself. The area swept by a hail storm often exceeds eight or ten miles in width, by ten to twenty in length, and in a municipality eighteen miles square, such a strip, if destroyed, would call for too heavy a contribution, and the man whose crop escaped the hail would be in a worse position than the man whose crop was destroyed.

Provincial insurance also appears unnecessary, and, in some respects, would be prejudicial to permanent advancement. It would operate as

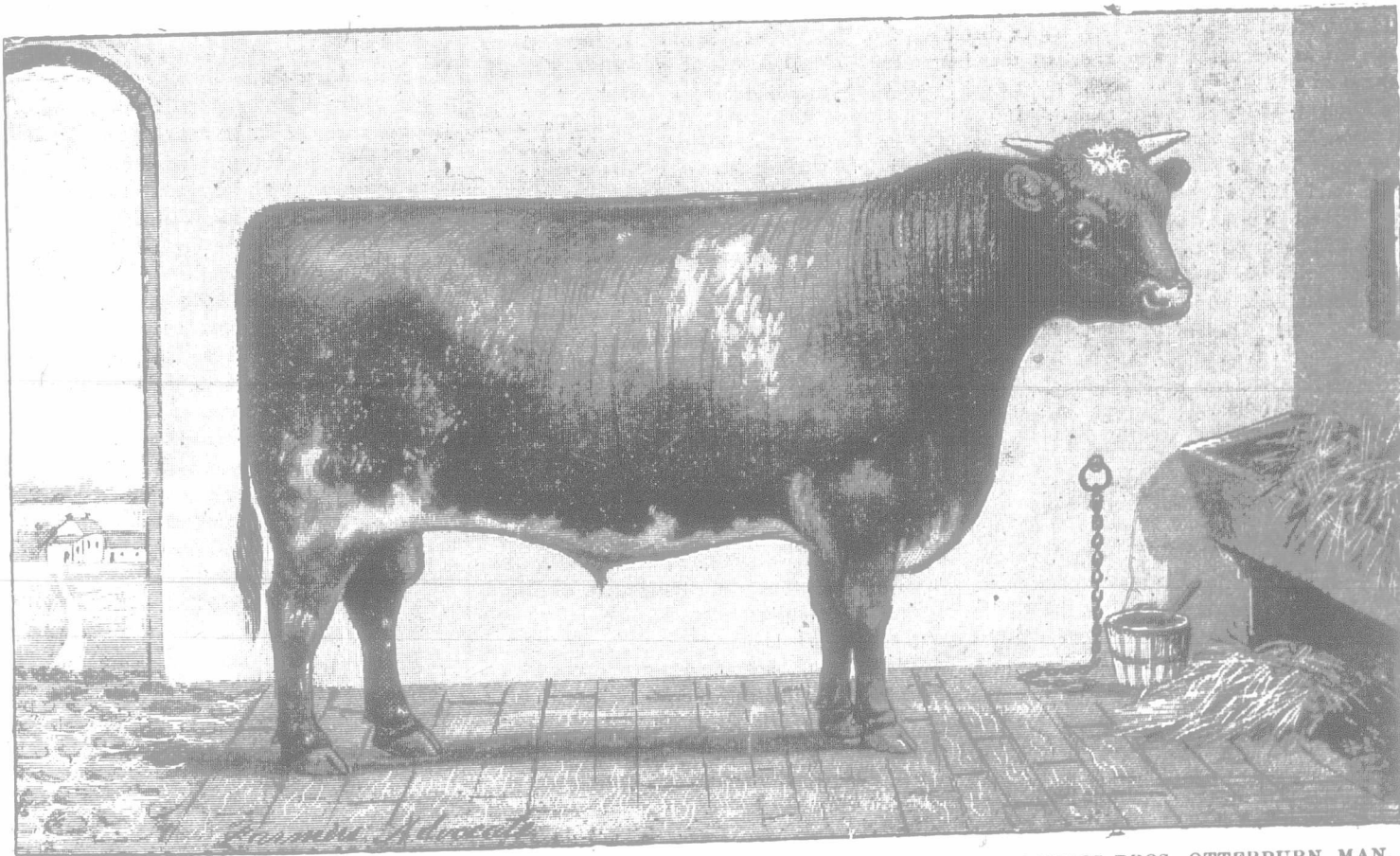
equitable that the latter should contribute to advance the price of the former, and decrease the value of his own—in other words, the levelling of values would work an injustice.

The difficulties to be surmounted would be very great in carrying out a provincial insurance. If grain is hailed out when in the shot-blade or in head, and a frost year come, who could estimate the damage? The surrounding district might be frozen so badly as not to be worth cutting, and should the hailed-out farmer receive assistance, it is evident that he would profit by the hail-storm.

The immense amount of grain being marketed this year shows that there is no necessity for such insurance. Very few, if any countries, can show the same amount of food products per head of agricultural population as Manitoba, and even in the worst hail seasons the damage has been

Why Grass Makes Yellow Butter.

At Cannington Manor, a short time ago, while awaiting the arrival of an expected lecturer on dairying, the question was asked of the associate editor of this paper, "Why does grass make the butter a bright yellow, when hay of the same grass will not do so?" As the question was an intelligent one, the answer may be of interest to others, and is reproduced here:—Butter consists chiefly of stearine (solid fat), oleine and butyrine (liquid fat), and buttermilk (caseine and whey). Of these, oleine and butyrine (the liquid fats) give the golden color and superior flavor. The proportion of the solid and liquid fats varies greatly in different cows and different foods. When cows are fed on succulent food, such as grass, ensilage, carrots, turnips or mangels, the proportion of liquid fat is increased and that of the solid fat decreased; so that, while the same



THE MAGNIFICENT YEARLING SHORTHORN BULL DUKE OF LYNDAL, THE PROPERTY OF GREIG BROS., OTTERBURN, MAN.

a premium on grain manufacture, and as a tax on stock raising and mixed farming, and the latter, being more conducive to the permanent advancement of the best agricultural interests of the province, should be encouraged rather than otherwise, and anything that would militate against it would be detrimental. Why should a wheat king have his investment secured by a government guarantee, while a mixed farmer or stock raiser has no such guarantee? And why should the capital of the latter be utilized as a security for the former?

Again, to be practicable, it would require to be equitable, and those who have resided in the province during the past decade know that hail-storms have been more prevalent in some districts than in others; and the value of land in particular localities are affected by this. And if one farmer pays \$5 per acre for land, and another \$10 per acre, the absence of hail being one factor regulating the price, it would not be

fractional, and it would be very inexpedient to terrorize an immigrant by advertising a hailed-out region, where the government required to intervene to protect him, and establish a sort of agricultural commune, based on principles of compulsory contribution.

Even if desirable, the data are not at hand on which to base an equitable system, and, if observatories were located in various parts of the province, and full returns made—not only as to damage by hail, but as to all kinds of damage to crops—sufficient data might be obtained to enable insurance companies to fix rates for any or every district, and, in a short time, a voluntary and equitable insurance could be effected, where individuals desired it, and were ready to pay a reasonable premium for the risk incurred.

Winnipeg, Nov. 20th, 1890. JUSTICE.

The Grist mill at Russell has at last started, and is proving a great convenience to that locality. So says an exchange.

quantity of milk may not produce as much butter, on account of the smaller percentage of butter fat, yet the greater proportion of liquid fat gives the butter a superior color and flavor. The question was also asked, "Is bran mash a succulent food?" It is certainly not. Succulence is a substance, if such it may be termed, to which the chemist can give no value—something that grows in the food and can be taken from it but can never be added to it. Thus succulence increases the proportion of the liquid fats in butter, and enlarges the fat globules, thereby increasing the churnability of the milk.

A lady, writing an exchange, says:—I have a method of cleansing rancid and poor butter that makes it better and more economical to use in making pastry than lard. I melt it, and then boil sliced raw potatoes in it. When the potatoes are brown, I know the butter is cleansed, and that they have absorbed the butyric acid that chiefly makes the butter rancid. I skim off the surface, and pour the pure oil in jars, to store it till time of use.

Shorthorns and Holsteins.

While it was not my intention to decry Holsteins, my letter was intended to correct certain extravagant claims made by the breeders and partisans of Holsteins, but more especially to elicit, if possible, the testimony and experience of those who were unprejudiced and who had no object in booming any particular breed. My attempt in this respect, so far, has proved unsuccessful, although it is to be hoped, in the interest of the farmer, that it will yet bear fruit. Mr. Smith, in his letter, contained in the September number of the *ADVOCATE*, is apparently annoyed because I contradicted his quotation from the Consular reports, which, he says, was founded, as to the item in question, on information furnished by Mr. James Long. Passing over the contemptuous manner in which he refers to me as "one who styles himself Observer," beyond reminding him of the old proverb, "Lookers on see most of the game," I would first of all point out to Mr. Smith that my assertions are not unsupported, but that I give chapter and verse for my authority, two of them being of a very early date indeed. In the next place, Mr. Long is a well-known authority, but he could have no personal knowledge of the matter, and his information could only be acquired through means which are open to any one. I will again restate the question: From all the information available there was from time immemorial a superior race of cattle in Yorkshire and Durham, and that this was a very ancient race, is confirmed by a sculpture of a cow on Durham Cathedral, which was erected in the tenth century. We have information that some Holsteins were imported into Yorkshire, and also to some other points on the east coast of England, which were probably crossed with some of the cattle there; but that the result of these crosses was the origin of the present Shorthorn there is not the slightest proof, any more than there is in the allegation that the present Holstein is the descendant of crosses from the Shorthorns which were introduced into Holland. But, on the other hand, we have the opinion of Culley, one of the oldest writers on live stock, that the black-fleshed cattle were the result of bad crosses from Holland, an opinion which is confirmed by the article I quoted from the *London (Eng.) L. S. Journal* of a much more recent date. Mr. Smith says I try to leave the impression that "Holstein milk is not good." He can find no such statement in my letters. The impressions I sought to convey were (1) that, as a rule, the milk was not rich, and that, although there were, as in all other breeds, some very superior animals, the rank and file, as far as dairy products were concerned, would not average above the Shorthorn grade, while in beefing qualities they are below the average; (2) that, although we were favored with test quotations of prizes won in other countries, Holstein breeders have not, so far, chosen to enlighten the public by similar opportunities of judging for themselves in Canada. Mr. S. goes on to say that every one now admits that Holsteins are the best milkers in the world, except a few such persons as myself and Stockman, yet recent occurrences would indicate that some Holstein men would have to be included in our minority, for, although there were several herds of Holsteins present at the last Industrial Exhibition, and also entered for the special silver service

offered by the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* as a competition between the dairy breeds, they were all, without exception, withdrawn from the competition. Surely the Holstein men's hearts must have failed them, and they must have lost their boasted faith in their cattle! As Mr. Smith may wish my impression as to the milking qualities of the Holstein confirmed, let me refer him to the results of the British Dairy Farmers' Association for the past ten years successively, of every animal exhibited at its annual dairy show:—119 Shorthorns averaged per diem 43.13 lbs. milk and 3.70 fat; 31 Shorthorns averaged 44.80 lbs. milk and 3.81 fat; 7 Holsteins averaged 34.26 lbs. milk and 3.26 fat. Again, the Director of the New Hampshire Experimental Station, in comparing the products from different breeds, says:—"Holsteins produced per cow 59.71 lbs. milk and 2.07 lbs. butter, the cost of milk being 85½ cts. per 100 lbs.; Shorthorns gave per cow 61.41 lbs. milk and 2.61 lbs. butter, cost of milk being 81 cts. per 100 lbs." Does this look as if the Holsteins were the best milkers in the world?

OBSERVER.

Judging at Our Shows.

Now that another season's shows are over, it may not be amiss to discuss the vexed question of the judges. This is always a very important matter to the fair committee, and much more so to the exhibitors. Seldom does any show pass without more or less grumbling at the decisions, and it must be confessed that too often there is some ground for these complaints. On the other side we have the "kicker," who never lets a show pass without being before the directors with some complaint of unfair treatment, and who, unless (by fair means or foul) he captures the bulk of the awards, roundly abuses the judges and all their connections. Directors should secure the very best judges available. They should be honest men, knowing in the ring neither friend nor foe, and experts in the classes they undertake to judge. Such men are not easily procured; directors cannot pick them up on short notice—expert men, who know what an animal should be in the class, and who know that animal when they see it—men who know the standard for the breed, and can fairly value defects and variations from that standard, and give each its true place. In some classes men who know the type are abundant, in others very scarce. There may be a great many who are well up in Shorthorns, and few who know just what a Hereford or a Holstein should be. A man may be an expert on Durhams and be quite useless as a judge of Galloways or Guernseys; and yet directors frequently err just here, and because a man is reputed as a breeder and judge of one class, put him on as judge of quite a different class. He is almost sure to be a failure and worse than a novice, because he always gauges by the standard of his favorites; there should therefore be judges for each class. A man may be an expert on standard-bred trotters, but that is no reason why he should be put to judge everything in the horse line, from ponies to Percherons. For some years past the Clydesdale Association have named a few of their members as expert judges. If the breeders in other lines would adopt this plan, it would be a guide for directors in their selection. The Shropshire breeders in England, many years ago, selected judges and kept them on year after year,

till they built up the type of sheep they were aiming at. Some favor a single judge, others think two with a referee much preferable; others, again, try three judges, two of which act together in turns or by lot. The Highland Society, of Scotland, have lately adopted a plan of nominations by the exhibitors. All the exhibitors for the three past years in each class having a vote, and the recommended judge, having the most votes, being first choice by the directors. In the past, men have been appointed judges who were very far from being experts. Men have gone into a ring, as judges of one of our beef breeds, who did not even know the name of the cattle he professed to judge, and who had never before seen an animal of the kind. Standing, some years ago, looking at a pen of Cotswold sheep at one of our large shows, the writer was asked "are them Soupsheers;" being answered in the negative, he enquired where the "critters" were, and in conversation said he was to be a judge, and he duly assisted in placing the awards. Then we have the professional expert, who is ready at anytime to judge anything or everything that can be found at a modern fair. He is always there, and always judging. One fair he is on Ayrshires, and the next on Southdowns or Leicesters. Next he will be on Apples or collies, and before a week is over will be at draught horses or hens. It is all the same to him, he is ready for anything. Many experts are no use as judges, they do not get past favorites. If an animal comes into the ring nearly related to one they have had, it is sure to be well to the front in their opinion. Some are even accused of looking more at the owner than the animal, and this when the men are trying to do right. At a recent fair, where three judges were acting, they were all agreed as to the animal to be placed first—an outstanding winner; for second place there was a scramble, and on comparing notes it was found that the one from the section to which the judge belonged was his favorite for second place. The judge in the ring should know neither friend nor foe, but that is not enough. To the exhibitors he should be known in this light—be to them above suspicion. It is unpleasant for an exhibitor to send his animals before a judge a near relative of one of his rivals, or before another who has shown special animosity in business against himself, or has accepted favors from a rival. These things are continually cropping up. Numerous instances could be given of trouble arising from these causes. This year, in an important class of cattle at a leading show where three judges were appointed, it was found that two of these, from different parts of the country, were near relatives of an exhibitor. Last year objection was made to a judge who had purchased stock from an exhibitor, never paid for it, and been sued by the seller. This year a single expert judge on a large class placed the bulk of the prizes on animals he himself had purchased for the exhibitor. It is not alleged that in any of these cases the judges were dishonest, but they were not the men the directors should have put in the ring. That judges should be honest men need not be enlarged upon. The contrary class, unfortunately, are sometimes found at a show. It is intensely irritating to an exhibitor to know or believe that his opponent has "fixed" the judges. This, of course, is the worst possible case, happily now becoming rare. Let us hope it will soon be, by the care of directors, quite a thing of the past.

D. M. C.

Manitoba Studs, Herds and Flocks.

Day by day the wisdom of making stock-raising an integral part of Manitoba farming becomes more apparent—day by day Manitoba stock is improving, and almost every day sees the advent into the country of improved stock of some kind. One of the latest, as well as the largest, acquisitions along this line, is the addition by Mr. Robert Hall, of Griswold, of seventeen females and one male, to his herd of Polled-Angus from the herd of Mr. Pope, of Cookshire, Quebec. A full review of this importation will be given at an early date. At Oak Lake, Mr. Donald McFarlane has also a herd of the same breed, and, no doubt, the introduction of this excellent class of beef animals will, in the future, prove highly beneficial to the export cattle trade from that locality. At

SPRUCEBANK FARM,

seven miles south of Oak Lake Station, and adjoining the lake, is found a small but select herd of Shorthorns. One year ago, the proprietor, Mr. Robert Lang, having found that he could keep grade cattle at a profit, decided that the maximum of profit could only be realized on the best stock. He accordingly purchased from Messrs. Sharman, of Souris, last January, two calves, both of which have done well. One, Pride of Sprucebank =18001=, the winner in the yearling class at Brandon when only seven months old, has developed almost phenomenally, as may be seen from the fact that she now, at eleven months old, has a heart girth of five feet six and a-half, and a flank girth of five feet seven and a-half inches. These two animals are red, with a little white, and look considerably alike, both having most of the points of a perfect animal. In the importation by Mr. Lang, referred to in the October number of the *ADVOCATE*, is Laurel Lustre, a beautiful roan heifer, now about twenty months old, by Venturer (imp.) =6445=, dam Lustre 24th =12341=, and bred by Donald Alexander, Bridgen, Ont. As will be seen by her breeding, Laurel Lustre is a direct cross of Campbell and Booth blood. Laurel Lustre has great quarters, an excellent back, well sprung ribs, carrying flesh clear up to the shoulders, without the slightest approach to a cavity on the fore ribs—thick and massive throughout, straight top and bottom, and with just a little more flesh will make a model animal. [The *ADVOCATE* was the direct means of this purchase.] The other animal imported is The Queen =8151=, bred by Mr. Thomas Russell, Exeter, Ont., got by Prince Royal =5763=, dam Bampton Kinneller, which makes her pretty thoroughly Scotch. The Queen is also a roan and of the same shade as Laurel Lustre, but has been in the hands of a better feeder. The Queen is twenty-two months old, and her heart girth is now six feet one and a-half inches, and her flank girth six feet six inches. She has also a perfectly level top and a straight underline, and carries her size out to both ends most beautifully. The Queen is in just right condition for an animal of her age, being hearty and strong and carrying just enough flesh to develop a tendency to fatten, and not fat enough to run any risk of barrenness. The individual merits of The Queen warrant the assertion that she is as near an approach to a model as can be found in this country. While cattle receive considerable attention at Sprucebank, wheat is not neglected, as Mr. Lang expects four thousand bushels this season, and from the

appearance of samples it should grade close to No. 1 hard.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

is said to be situated three miles south of Manitou, in Southern Manitoba; but the man who purposes doing the distance on foot had better consider it five, if he does not want to suffer disappointment. When Thorndale is reached, however, all such minor troubles are forgotten in the company of the genial proprietor, Mr. John S. Robson. At Thorndale may be seen one of the largest herds of pure-bred Shorthorns in Manitoba, numbering in all twenty-nine head. Mr. Robson is a firm believer in milking Shorthorns and breeds accordingly, selecting sires, when new blood is required, from the best milking strains available, and has recently selected a bull from the Pioneer Herd of Manitoba, of which Mr. Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, is the proprietor. Wheat has been grown rather extensively at Thorndale for the past three or four seasons, but in future "oats, and cattle to eat them," as Mr. Robson tersely put it, will be the crops grown. Several fine young bulls are to be seen in the stables, most of which will be fit for service in the spring, and which, it is needless to say, are for sale. Mr. Robson is a firm believer in co-operative dairying, being one of the promoters of the joint stock company that now owns the Manitoba cheese factory, and a constant patron of the factory.

DR. YOUNG,

three miles south of Manitou, has a small herd of Shorthorns, which he purposes augmenting as fast as possible. The doctor, too, is an ardent advocate of dairying, and is anxious to see the dairy interests of the country developed, and that industry receiving the attention it deserves. The doctor says:—"I have been sowing wheat for the last three years under protest from my better judgment, fearing all the time that a good year might go by without me receiving the benefit of it; but I shall call a halt now, twenty-five acres is all I shall sow next year." Mixed farming and dairying seems to have taken a firm hold in this instance as well.

ROSEDALE FARM,

the property of Mr. R. D. Foley, is situated immediately alongside that of Dr. Young, and is the home of some fine Shorthorns, as well as the Clydesdale Stallion The Friar [91S], but, owing to the absence of the proprietor at the time our representative called, the particulars were not available.

MR. DONALD CAMPBELL,

residing in this locality, has also a number of Shorthorns, but being engaged in threshing at the time, was not called on.

THE KINGSWOOD HERD,

the property of the Greig Bros., Otterburn, Man., now consists of fifty-three head of pure-bred Shorthorns, including the

RECENT IMPORTATIONS

from the herd of Col. King, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, which is probably the most valuable acquisition of Shorthorns Manitoba has had for some years. The following review will prove interesting to breeders of this class of animals:—Imported Oxford Siddington 3rd is a good seven-year-old cow, bred by J. H. Blundell, Woodside, Luton, Bedfordshire, England, sired by Duke of Oxford 32nd (36527), with four other Duke sires following, and going back to Duke of Northumberland (1940) and Belvedere (1706). This cow is a red, with a little white underneath; large and rangy; good in front and behind, with

a magnificent Shorthorn head and neck, with the exception of one horn drooping a little too much. A little more flesh would make this a grand animal. Siddington Duchess, of Ridgewood, bred by Mr. Attrill, of Goderich, Ont., sired by his imported bull, 5th Duke of Tregunter 45961, bred by Col. Gunter, of England, and having five Duke sires on top, is a red four-year-old of great merit, although a little coarser than some others of the breed. She has a very straight top and bottom, fair shoulders, and ribs magnificently sprung. She, too, has a fine head and neck, but her horns are a little too upright. Siddington Duchess of Ridgewood 2nd, also bred by Mr. Attrill, sired by Grand Duke of Woodburn 86825, and out of Oxford Siddington 3rd, is a solid red cow, two years old, and dropped her first calf, a red bull, April 22nd. She is a massive animal, with exceptionally fine shoulders, very level back, with a straight underline, and good quarters, and, notwithstanding her beefy appearance, has an udder that betokens a deep milker. Countess Barrington of Lyonsdale, bred at Bow Park, Ont., sired by Duke of Leicester 7th 80196, out of Lady Rosedale. Barrington 2nd is a three-year-old roan cow with an unusually good rib, excellent shoulder, fine head and neck, and other points equally good, that will make her, when in good condition a worthy representative of the Barringtons. Siddington Duchess of Lyndale, a red heifer with a little white, now eighteen months old, a daughter of Imported Oxford Siddington 3rd, sired by Grand Duke of North Oaks 2nd 86816, is a very promising heifer, and should develop into a fine cow. Kirklevington of Erie 9th, bred by Mr. Rumsey, of Buffalo, sired by Grand Duke of Oxford and Ridgewood 69964, and tracing back to Duke of Northumberland (1940) and Belvedere (1706), is a light roan cow, four years old, and now with a calf at foot. She has a good head and neck, but her horns are not as good as could be desired, and, while massive and well developed, is not as thick at the top of the shoulder as she should be, although she has excellent ribs. Kirklevington Princess 4th was bred at Bow Park, sired by Viscount Oxford 9th 95573. This is a good cow, four-year-old, color red, front good, but ribs not quite as good as some of the herd. Duchess of Barrington 16th is a red roan, four-year-old, bred at Bow Park, and sired by the imported bull, Duke of Whittlebury 3rd (49489), and out of Lady Rosedale Barrington 2nd, by Duke of Rosedale 6th (38176). This is a decidedly superior cow, large and roomy, with great depth, length of quarters, excellent crops, thick twist, and fine head and neck, and handles grandly. Lady Bates of Lakeside, bred by Luther Adams, sire 54th Duke of Oxford 5733, and out of Lady Bates of Glen Echo, is a red roan three-year-old cow, and a typical Bates in every respect. Peri Duchess 9th, bred by Luther Adams, sire 54th Duke of Oxford 5733, is a four-year-old roan cow with beautiful head and horns, with a fine level back and excellent quarters, good ribs, straight bottom line, very thick fleshed, and handles well. Darlington 34th, bred at Bow Park, and got by 54th Duke of Oxford, is a dark red five-year-old cow of great quality, having great depth and thickness, and carrying her flesh in the right places. This cow has a great length of quarters, good under and upper lines, grand ribs and full crops, with excellent head and neck, being, in our estimation, "the noblest Roman of them all," although Mr. G. H. Greig expects to see Peri Duchess 9th excel her in another year, which may be the case; but as they are now Darlington 34th is queen of the herd. From first to last they have almost, without exception, fine heads, excellent necks, good quarters, excellent ribs, and in fact, all the points of good Shorthorns. Messrs. Greig had some good cattle before, and, reinforced by this importation, they have now one of the largest and best herds in the West. Besides the animals here referred to, there are several young things from them, dropped before and after their arrival at Kingswood, all of which are very promising. The stables at Kingswood are capacious, and feed plentiful, the oats yielding sixty-five bushels per acre, and breeders who appreciate fine stock will find it a pleasure to visit the farm and inspect the herd.

Ayrshire Points and Qualities.

Mr. Buchanan gives the points of the Ayrshires as follows: The favorite color of the Ayrshire is a light brown, or brown and white; some few are found black and white (a notable bull, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, of this color won many prizes), and now and then even a pure white one is seen; but, so far as I have seen or heard, they are never roan-colored. Some years ago an Ayrshire was hardly considered pure unless it had a black nose, but a white nose is not looked upon as any drawback to a good cow at the present time. When a cow or bull is slightly brindled it is pretty sure to have a black nose, or if the prevailing color is dark brown, the nose and some other points are likely to be black; this is merely an indication that the West Highland blood is reappearing. Some people think if a cow shows a "notch" in each of the ears, it is a sign of a Pure Ayrshire, but this is a mistake; it belongs, nevertheless, to some families, and is regularly transmitted, but it is no particular advantage, and an Ayrshire cow is just as well without the notch. Nor do I attach any importance to the "escutcheon," never having observed that a cow was better or worse for having a large one.

The udder is the chief point from which we can infer the milking capabilities of a cow of any sort, and especially of an Ayrshire. Take the following description of what good judges esteem the best shape and appearance:—"It should, in form, be long from front to back, stretching well forward on the belly, broad behind, filling up well the space between the legs, but should not be too deep vertically—that is, hang too far down—space being obtained in it rather through length and breadth." I may add to this description that some cows, even with large, well-shaped "bags," are not nearly so good as they look, on account of their bags being fleshy; and it is sometimes hard to tell, from their appearance, whether they have been milked or not. A cow having a far less udder, but which can be emptied, or "milked down," as it is called, is of more value, and will probably keep on milking fairly well for a much longer time than the former will do; it is always satisfactory to see the large veins on the belly full and prominent, with a good large cavity at the upper end of each. When well-fed, a good Ayrshire cow will give milk up to within two or three weeks of calving, but she ought never to be allowed to do so, as it injures her considerably for the following season; milking once a day should be begun about ten weeks before the cow is due to calve, and she ought to be quite dry at least eight weeks before calving. There is often considerable difficulty in doing this, but the animal should be kept on straw and water until the milk leaves, if found necessary.

As young Ayrshire heifers and cows have generally very small teats, inexperienced or heedless milkers should not be employed to milk them. After they have had one or two calves, their teats get larger, and they are as easily milked as cows of any other breed. As these cows are of lively and active dispositions, it is very seldom indeed they require any help when calving, unless they have been allowed to get too fat; this sometimes happens when they have run on to midsummer before calving, and when they have had very good pasture. The best way is to turn a cow loose, when she is about to calve,

into a roomy box or yard, and leave her alone; it is very seldom that interference with her on these occasions does anything but mischief. When any unusual symptoms are observed, she may be looked to occasionally, and assisted if really necessary.

In June, 1868, I set aside the milk of a number of my best cows, in order to try how much butter they would each yield in seven days, with the following results:—The best cow produced 14 lbs. of butter, and the worst very nearly 12 lbs., in the time named; these cows were all pure Ayrshires. The pasture they had was first year's clover seeds, and they had no other food whatever; the quantity of milk required for each pound of butter was nearly twelve quarts. The experiment was made on the farm of Sackville, near Tralee, Ireland, and was conducted with great care and exactness.

In County Durham, England, there are many farmers who keep Ayrshire cows. In July, 1876, one of those farmers showed me his dairy books, from which it appeared that the gross returns from his thirty-six cows were over £25 each cow; and he assured me that he thought it a very bad year indeed when they produced less than that figure each. This gentleman had carried on his dairy for nearly thirty years in that neighborhood, and had always, up to that date, bought cows as he required them in Scotland. This seems the best plan for English farmers to follow, for whether it is due to the climate, food, or their management, it seems certain that those bred and reared in England seldom prove as good milkers as those which are brought from the north; the latter are always much hardier also, and in the midland and southern counties they thrive very well, with little or no shelter, even in winter time, if only they have a fair bite of grass on the pasture.

At a meeting of the New York Dairyman's Association, Mr. Robert McAdam read a paper, giving the results of his experience of Shorthorns and Ayrshires in the dairy. He said he began dairying in 1843, in Scotland, and followed it till 1869; that he had studied the two breeds carefully on the farm and at fairs; that he had known many large milkers among the Shorthorns. He thinks the preference given by the best Scotch dairymen to the Ayrshire over the Shorthorn, where either could be easily obtained, ought to go a good way in deciding the question between the two; that a few great milkers are not evidence of the general quality of a breed, but rather the average produced by large numbers. He purchased the milk from a neighboring Shorthorn herd, and mixed it with that of an Ayrshire herd, and found that the mixed milk was poorer than that of his own herd had been before. He made a comparative test, next season, and for the month of June found the following result:—

Ayrshires—64 cows—65,380 lbs. of milk; cheese, 6,424 lbs.—ratio, 10.17; daily average of milk per cow, 33 lbs.; cheese, 3½ lbs.

Shorthorns—64 cows—52,680 lbs. of milk; cheese, 4,797 lbs.—ratio, 10.98; daily average of milk per cow, 27 lbs.; cheese, 2 7-15 lbs.

He says both herds were pastured in adjoining fields, on land of similar quality. Both herds were esteemed first-class of their respective breeds. He for some years was an instructor in cheese-making, and made cheese in a hundred different places, and had opportunities of exam-

ining a great number of herds; took notes of the yields of various dairies, and the general results were in favor of Ayrshires. He thinks that land which will maintain nine Shorthorns will keep ten Ayrshires, and that the latter will yield more and richer milk, and are hardier and more prolific. For a period of twenty-five years the average yield of his own dairy was 500 lbs. of cheese per cow.

Our Beef Cattle.

Our export trade in beef cattle is almost exclusively with Britain, and is not affected by the McKinley Bill, now become law in the United States. The trade this year has been large, and the prices fairly good, when the quality of a large part of the shipments is taken into account. We cannot claim any improvement in the past year's shipments. In many sections our beef cattle are not as good as they were ten years ago. Bulls have been used that were no better than "scrubs," by many breeders who should have known better. Prices have been low, and instead of getting better stock in the hard times (the best and only way of making more money), many have gone back to cheap mongrels that never had any money in them for anybody. Others have used bulls of dairy breeds, and the result is a decided lowering of the standard of our beef export. This should not be so. If there is any money in feeding cattle, the largest and best returns will be received from the best animals. That there is money in feeding, those who have raised and fed animals of good quality well know. It is a far more profitable branch of farming than grain growing. It is carried on with less exacting manual labor, and is always making better the land where it is the main branch of husbandry. Good breeds can be got at reasonable prices. Get them, keep them well, and the result will be more profits and better cattle. And in selecting bulls, do not get big ones. In the days gone past there was a scramble for the largest and fattest animals. Huge tons of fatted beeves were the sight of our Christmas shows. Many good breeders are still after the same type. It is not wanted. Smaller animals, of better quality and medium weight, are more desirable; they make better beef and bring better prices. Breeders and feeders should watch this change on the market and prepare for it. Get your bulls of medium size and of good quality. Have your fat steers and heifers from 1,100 lbs. to 1,400 lbs. weight, under three years, and well covered with rich juicy meat, not overburdened with fat. At the last Fat Stock Show at Smithfield, England, animals about twelve hundred-weight brought top prices, while those about a ton weight were almost unsaleable, and went begging for buyers. This change has been gradually going on for some years in England, and has been very marked this year in the States. This month the Chicago markets stood, for first quality fully matured beeves, from sixteen to eighteen hundred pounds weight, \$4.90 to \$5.10. Second quality beeves, from thirteen to sixteen hundred-weight, \$5.15 to \$5.30. Mark this change, and get your animals ready for the top price. Let big, bony animals alone. Select the smaller and neater ones. Look out for quality, quality, quality! There is no danger of getting too much of this. Keep more cattle of better quality; feed them well, and they will pay you well. Put your surplus grain into good beef for the British market, and it will pay better than worrying over the McKinley Bill.

Feeding Hogs at Cheese Factories.

BY F. W. FEARMAN, PORK PACKER, ETC.

When driving through the country, I have often noticed the condition of hogs fed at cheese factories, and have always considered that there was great room for improvement over the mode of feeding in open yards, as is now practiced at many factories. Generally the animals are without shelter of any kind. After every heavy storm their quarters are a sea of mud. The hogs are thus in a filthy and disgusting condition; their quarters a hotbed for disease. On a recent visit to Jarvis, Ont., I called on Mr. Wm. Parkinson, who pens his hogs in a comfortable building. The following letter will explain his mode of feeding pigs, and the advantage of care, cleanliness and system in this business. His hogs were clean, healthy and free from the stench that is prevalent at many cheese factories. Here, the pipe from the whey box to the pens is put under ground (this I think an advantage), a tap is provided for each pen; a strainer covers the upper end of the pipe which prevents it from becoming choked up. Mr. Parkinson has a water-tight box on low wheels. Every other day the manure boxes are cleaned out and hauled away in this conveyance to his farm. I send you a sketch of these pens. I hope this plan of feeding hogs at cheese factories and creameries will be adopted, instead of the cheap and nasty way now so common:—

MR. PARKINSON'S METHOD, AS DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

My pen is 70 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, with passage-way up centre 3 ft. wide. The sides and ends are studded with 2x4 scantling, and boarded on the inside lengthwise; those studs are 4 ft. long. I have four pens on each side of passage 8x17 ft. I have taken four feet of one pen for chop box, which leaves me one pen only 13 ft. long. I feed about twelve hogs to each pen until they begin to look very fat, when I pick out some of the best and ship them, and reduce down to 9 or 10 in each pen. I have penned 300 this season, including those now on hand. I feed mostly cornmeal, about six bushels per day, or 850 bushels since May 15th. It cost me 48½ cents per bushel laid down at Jarvis, freight and duty paid. I tested the gain of 14 hogs for 31 days; they increased 1,220 lbs. during that time. I find a wonderful advantage in penning my hogs, over the old way of running them in a yard—so much so, that I can now feed nearly three to one, and the profit counts now in like proportion. My 300 hogs this season have cost me \$1,886.72. I have fed \$412.56 worth of corn, making total cost of hogs and feed to date of \$2,299.28. I have sold 203 hogs up to date for the sum of \$2,025.00: I have left 97. At present prices they are worth \$850.00, in all \$2,875.00. By the end of this month they will have made not less than 140 loads of manure, at 50 cents a load, \$70.00. Cost of feeding and hauling manure \$50.00, leaving the total sum for the season \$2,895.00, netting the snug profit of \$595.72.

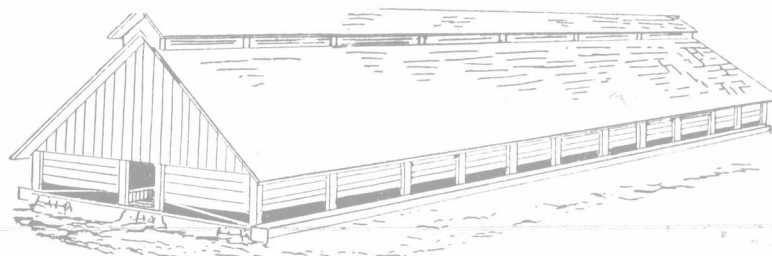
We make about 375 lbs. of cheese per day, or about 28 tons in a season. My whey box is about 500 feet from my hog pen; I use one inch gas pipe to carry the whey to the hogs; it has never stopped up at any time this season. My feed troughs are all made from planks 2x14 in., which leaves the troughs 12x12 inside; but I think 12 inch sides would be better, which would leave the trough 10 inches deep. My trough is let down below the surface of the floor about 5 inches. The manure trough is made from plank 2x14 inches; the trough is 12x12 inches inside. The floor has a fall of about 3 inches to the outside, which makes the pen easily cleaned, and the bottom board on the outside of the pen is raised up from the floor about 3 inches, through which all the manure goes into the trough outside.

Berkshires vs. Yorkshires.

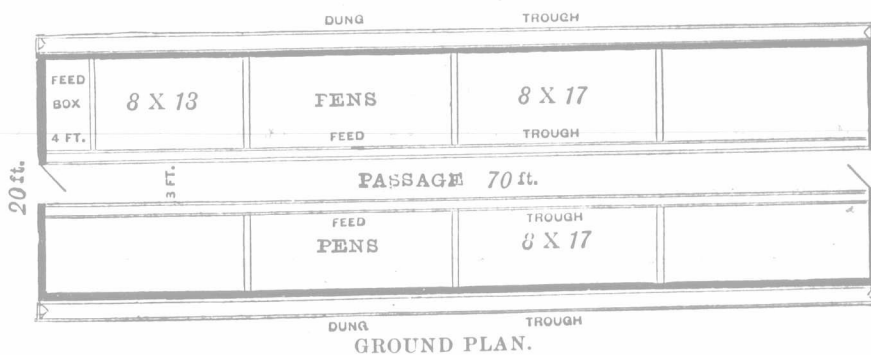
Some two or three weeks since there appeared, in the Irish Farmer's Gazette, a copy of Mr. Benjafield's letter which you published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for July. Some slight omissions were observable, but as these were partially of a personal nature, the letter of Mr. Benjafield was by no means rendered less courte-

did. The "improved" (?) Berkshire is an instance of the direct opposite. I have been advocating Large White Yorks for the improvement of Irish stock, because I believe they are the best style of animal to be had at the moment. I believe it is quite possible, nay probable, that by and by, when the grand old Berk reappears—for, surely, the old breed cannot be lost—he will be welcomed in this country as a change when the York blood has done its work. It would seem to me that the breeders of the so-called Berks have somehow, by injudicious crossing with some of the short, fat, county breeds, succeeded in destroying the finest characteristics of the Berkshire breed. That they will have to try back is certain, and those breeders who are first to do so will, I believe, find it a profitable venture. There is only one thing I can recollect as rather coming against the old Berk; he was, like all pigs having a tendency to the production of lean meat, rather a slow grower, on short legs, and did not present to the buyer's eye, or rather, indeed, to the seller's, the requisite amount of size to please him.

It was a recognized fact that the pigs of the old Berkshire breed were well known by the buyers, full of lean meat as they were, and that when put in the scale they weighed, dead weight, a great deal more than was anticipated from their appearance. The average pig-raiser seems to think that the more camel-like the animal which he takes to the market is, the more he will catch the eye of the buyer, and thereby deceive him into giving more than its dead-weight value—*avoirdupois*. I do not know whence the seller gets his knowledge of the average pig-buyer; but I do know that he will have to get up early in the morning before he can deceive the average provision curer's buyer as to the dead weight of a



END AND SIDE ELEVATION.



GROUND PLAN.

ous nor pleasant reading. In a foot note the editor appealed to Mr. A. W. Shaw, the bacon curer of Limerick, to give his opinion on the question. This he did in the Gazette of a recent issue, in the following words:—

THE BERKSHIRE PIG.

I have more than once expressed my regret that, as far as I could see, the old Berkshire seemed to be extinct; and more was the pity. If the correspondent writing in *Agriculture* could put me on the track of a few of the real old Berks, I shall be very much obliged, as I have gone to considerable trouble and expense to obtain some of these animals, but with poor success. I quite endorse nearly everything that your correspondent mentions as to the merits of the old Berk. They were, in my recollection, pigs of good length, with fine shoulders, splendid hams, and light offal. They were also hardy animals, that would thrive under the poorest conditions, and were altogether pigs of great merit. But where are they now? They are badly wanted if they could only be forthcoming. In my opinion, there is no pig which carries a greater amount of lean meat than the old Berk

pig. Imagination does a good deal; but if the seller imagines he is to be paid for long legs, as if there was greater depth of body and therefore weight, I can only liken him to the ostrich that sticks his head in the sand, and therefore imagines that nobody can see him.

May I ask again of *Agriculture's* correspondent, whether the old Berks, such as he describes, are to be had, and where?

ALEC. W. SHAW, Roxboro, Co. Limerick.

I ought, perhaps, to have added that one of our English papers, *Agriculture*, had copied these portions of the letter which were transferred with acknowledgment to the columns of the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*. I hope Messrs. Snell and Benjafield will not stoop to assert that Mr. Shaw, as well as Mr. Davies, wants to sell his pigs and his countrymen at one and the same time.

SANDERS SPENCER.

A farmer named Stanley, on Wolfe Island, says he has the largest apple tree in the Dominion. The trunk is six feet in circumference, and the highest branches are forty-five feet from the ground. The yield from the tree this year was forty bushels. If any of our readers have a larger apple tree than this one, we would like to hear from them.

The American Horse Show.

The American horse show, as our Chicago friends have been pleased to christen this now well-established institution, is, for enterprise, energy and able management, particularly hard to duplicate. The sixth annual show, recently held, was a most unexampled success, as far as the variety and quality of the exhibit was concerned. Almost every breed of known horses was represented by select specimens. The native breeding ground of each sort might have gathered together larger numbers, but it is extremely doubtful if the average quality could be surpassed, while, for the number of breeds, no other point can possibly compare. The human population of the west is made up of every nationality, and these, in turn, have vied with each other in returning to the land of their birth and bringing out live stock, the best of its kind. The United States, as the *head of all creation*, placed the American standard-bred trotter first on the programme, and there were capital specimens of the breed, which deservedly held high the reputation of the horse, its own continent's product. The now king of trotters, Nelson, was the observed of all observers in this line of equine production. The crowd took particular delight in applauding him whenever his name was announced to the audience. He certainly is as nearly a perfect specimen in appearance as he is celebrated for speed, and his owner, Mr. Nelson, banged him around the arena in his road waggon in a way that showed he had no fear of his going to pieces, and as carelessly as if his value was \$100 instead of \$110,000.

The

GERMAN COACHER,

or Hanoverian horse, which was wont at one time to draw the royal coaches of the crowned heads of Europe, was there in right good force, and the animals at once showed a finish in form that is likely to make other sorts look to their laurels. This breed, as most of our readers are aware, is no new make-up, and those that were to the front at Chicago could claim, not only good parentage, but an individual excellence, only attained by careful breeding and good handling. Many of the spectators were most favorably impressed with their good points, and that excellent judge of horses, Mr. John Hope, showed his appreciation of the class by purchasing one of the best specimens from Oltman Bros. Canadians will, therefore, have an opportunity of seeing for themselves. Oltman Bros., Wateka, Illinois, and Springer & Willard, Oskaloosa, Ia., were among the most prominent exhibitors.

In the aged class were some very large horses, weighing up to 1,500 lbs. We must give the importers of this breed credit for bringing the very best, which cannot always be said of some of the breeds imported.

FRENCH COACHERS

had the largest representation of any of the coaching breeds, which is easily accounted for when such men as W. L. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill., are interested in them. In his case we don't find anything on his part half done, and we may mention, right here, if this gentleman's Coachers and Percherons had been left at home, it would have detracted considerably from the magnificent display of horses at the show, and a tremendous falling away in the numbers of the two sorts shown in this stud.

In the ring for stallions over four a large number of splendid horses paraded before S. Thomson, whose business it was to act as expert. Intrepede, one of the Ellwood string, received the first honors. This horse displayed plenty of high action, and the quality of his make-up none could discount, but he was slightly under size and had more of the hackney type about him. The second was placed upon Gamin, imported and owned by Singmaster Bros. This was a horse of capital coaching character, a splendid mover and perfect in conformation as well as color. The third ribbon went to W. L. Ellwood, who had a number of first-class horses in the ring, several most superior animals not receiving recognition on account of this being such a remarkably strong class. The call for three-year-olds brought still larger numbers forward, and with the same excellent quality, the Ellwood stud again winning first, with Bowles & Hadden second, and Leonard Johnson third. Mares and fillies of more than ordinary merit displayed the superb action in which this sort excel, W. L. Ellwood being almost sole exhibitor in these. The mares had much to recommend them, and they would make a grand foundation for crossing with Hackney or thoroughbred sires.

CLYDESDALES.

The ball opened for the heavy classes by calling in the aged stallions, with Mr. E. W. Charlton, of Duncrief, as judge. Macqueen, heretofore unbeaten, again was the first placed on the honor list. He came to the front in much better form than last year, his front-feet having thoroughly grown out, and was otherwise in the pink of condition. Between his groom and him there is perfect understanding, as he was led into the ring with nothing but a plain rope halter. He carried himself with the air of a prince. Mackay, owned by N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn., also by Macgregor, took second place. He is a horse of much the same type as the last mentioned, but is not nearly so well finished, and not in as high condition. Galbraith Bros., of Wisconsin, took third place in the competition with Go Ahead. He is a horse of great substance, very strong, heavy bone, but wanting in finish, and a bit plain, and light in the stifle. N. P. Clark's Chastlar, Blair Bros.' (Aurora) horse Eastfield Champion, and R. Ogilvie's Marmion, all made themselves conspicuous, the ring being rather strong in merit.

The three-year section contained six stallions, in which Macara, owned by Col. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., the Plymouth Royal winner this year, was first. He has nicely recovered from his trip out, is in fine form, showed to good advantage, and fully bears out the reputation gained in England.

Galbraith Bros.' Columbia, by Duke of Hamilton, took second place, and is a thick, useful colt, of large scale; rather plain about the hocks.

N. P. Clark's Macgregor colt, Topman, more nearly fills the bill for Clydesdale character, but is in lean condition, while a colt by Knight of Ellerslee, owned by Galbraith Bros., was highly commended, and, many outsiders thought, should have been placed higher up; but he was weak and plain at the shoulder, just where a draught horse should excel. Altogether the class contained horses of great merit.

In two-year-olds, Second Choice much admired

at Toronto, was again an out standing winner. He is a wonderfully thick colt, sired by Chastlar (mentioned above), and purchased by Mr. Clark from his importers, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., as a specimen of Chastlar's "get." R. Ogilvie's McRobbie, by Macgregor, was second, and Col. Holloway's Homer third.

The yearling section was the most interesting in the show. Most of them had been bred by their owners. Col. Holloway's Prince of Quality was the first drawn, and deservedly won the first. He was sired by the Prince of Wales horse Cidric, which has been for several years at the head of this stud. As his name denotes, this colt is about right on the ground, and bares inspection well all over. R. Ogilvie's colt, by Macqueen, which was placed second, is a well-finished colt, but appeared to be somewhat overdone. He made a strong fight for first, but was wanting on the top. The third colt, by Cidric, was a bit up-standing, but had feet and legs of the wearing sort. Galbraith Bros. had a neat colt, sired by the famous Lord Ailsa, but he was not in high enough condition for this highly finished and remarkably strong ring. Brood mares had three good representatives, but as their foals were beside them, and counted a certain number of points in the contest, it was extremely difficult to judge them. N. P. Clark's Dora Macgregor was a clear outstanding first, but her foal was so thin that it detracted from the mare, which took first, with R. Ogilvie's Lugomie, with a well-fed foal, second, Col. Holloway winning third with Mary Belle, sired by Old Times. Three-year mares were a particularly good lot. The blue was placed upon Col. Holloway's St. Cuthbert's Maggie, a good mare at the ground, but with both ends weak. The second mare, N. P. Clark's Beauty, by Macneilage, has more substance and quite as good Clydesdale character, but did not seem to please the Scotch judge, Mr. Mackay, he having to take this section, Mr. Charlton objecting to judge the ring on account of the mare Queen of Meadowlawn, of his breeding, and sold to Mr. Clark, being in. This mare, by Macpherson, dam Polly Craig, was placed third, she was the heaviest mare of the lot and the best mover, but hardly so nicely finished as the last mentioned.

The ring for two-year fillies was won by Col. Holloway, the first being a beautiful imported filly named Match of Whitefield. The other two are by Cidric.

The yearling filly section was the strongest of the mare and filly classes, and the strongest competition was between the get of Macqueen and those of Cidric. A beautiful pair of brown fillies by the former seemed to take the judges and onlookers by storm, the only criticism being which of these should win, but gay carriage and neat finish prevailed in favor of the thicker, but certainly less stylish of the two, Lass O'Gowrie's.

BELGIANS.

The show in this draught class was a vast improvement over those shown last year, a number of them showing most of the requisites for hauling heavy loads in our cities; but as Canadians have started so well with Clydesdales and Shires, it is not likely they will change by crossing out with other sorts.

The same may be said of the

FRENCH DRAUGHT.

In a country of vast extent, like the west, there is, undoubtedly, room for all sorts and sizes, but

we cannot say that we have any special use for this sort. They have not the uniformity that breeders would expect from any class that had been in the hands of skillful breeders. Some exceedingly meritorious horses of the breed were brought out, but others had a lack of finish, and had not the condition that we are used to see among our draught horses in Canada.

SUFFOLK PUNCH

have also gained a strong foot hold in the west. Those shown were principally from the importation of Peter Hoply & Co., Lewis, Ia., and fully carried the characteristics of this well-known British breed, which are so popular as agricultural horses in their native land. The majority of those shown were of the low-down, blocky type, and could boast of good moving powers. They have a useful look about them that should recommend them, and their uniform color certainly counts one point in their favor, all those shown being the orthodox chestnut.

The show of

CLEVELAND HORSES

confirms the opinion that they are a right good sort. Their clean bone, beautifully shaped legs, evenness of color and uniformity of type should convince the most skeptical that they are capable of reproducing in their progeny some of their good, breedy-like qualities. Want of mettle is often the chief accusation against the Cleveland, but those shown at Chicago had plenty of fire and graceful action. Two representatives were all that turned out for the ring of aged stallions. The first prize was won by Sterica Bros., of Springfield, Ill., with the beautiful horse Lord Chief Justice, which moved both fast and gayly, George Brown, Gloster, taking second place with a horse called Gloster. A magnificent ring was that of stallions over three and under four. Some of the best ever seen were here. Sterica Bros' Highcliffe was first. He is a beautifully moulded colt, with the best of coaching action, moving both freely and well. He was closely followed by George E. Brown's Eclat, with much the same manner of going. The Door Prairie Live Stock Association, Door Village, Ind., were the fortunate possessors, as well as breeders, of the third to win honors, and they may well be proud of him. Among the younger sections the colts were rather raw and undeveloped, and did not give the idea that they would ever have the finish of the older horses. Some very fine mares were also shown, as well as breeding groups, and among those American bred were some most creditable animals.

THE ENGLISH HACKNEY.

is decidedly coming to the front, as can be seen by the sort of horses driven in the different turnouts at this Show. Many of the equipages were horsed with imported specimens of this breeding. It shows how necessary it is for the horse breeders to change their tactics and swim with the stream. The imported stallions, of which a number were on exhibition, should certainly beget an improvement in the manner of going in our horses, for the high stepping action is now required for stud work. There was also the stamp of real utility on those shown; they evinced vim and spirit that required no cracking of whips and rattling of boards to make the horse show his paces, and, although he may not stand so high, he makes amends by showing every inch that is in him. Prominent in the class was Star of the Ferry,

recently imported by Burgess Bros., of Winona, Ill. This is doubtless one of the best yet seen at American shows. He is five years old, particularly thick and strong, with a back capable of carrying up to sixteen stone, and in going kinks his hocks and bends his knees and gets over the ground in the most stylish manner possible. Sterica Bros., Springfield, Ill., and W. E. Truman, Bushell, Ill., also showed capital horses. The latter had a horse fully sixteen hands, of capital quality, with the necessary wearing kind of feet and legs. W. E. Truman also had on exhibition some capital mares, for which long prices would be paid for driving, but are much more needed on the breeding farms of the country. Moorehouse & Pepper, Toronto, had a neat pair of Canadian half-bred Hackneys that won for a pair bred on American soil.

EQUIPMENTS.

The grand display of equipments and carriages of every description added much to the interest of the show, and served to illustrate that in wealthy cities there are large numbers of persons ready to purchase, at the most liberal prices, horses of the standard of excellence required, and these horses must have high trappy action, and, as nearly all are docked, they must show good hindquarters. To win the hurdle race, some English horses had also been brought over, showing what a little emulation will do at the high leap when a little money is hung up. However, Roseberry, the Canadian bred horse, owned by Moorehouse & Pepper, Toronto, is still king of high jumpers, again beating all former records, topping 7 feet 1 3/4 inches, and receiving the usual amount of plaudits from the audience.

Our British Live Stock Trade.

Our Canadian authorities have been given credit for giving pretty close attention to our export cattle trade. When disease was reported to have been found among ship loads of our export cattle, our English representative has several times been on hand and staved off what English competitors would be only too glad to accomplish, that is, preventing our Canadian cattle from being shipped into the country or markets of Scotland and England. To insure more successful landing, Government supervision is exercised, to see that no undue crowding is allowed in loading on the vessels. This has had a good effect, and the amount of watchfulness carried out by our quarantine system has prevented the least taint of disease, or suspicion of infection, from being found in any of our herds or flocks. The ADVOCATE has ever been foremost in pointing out any necessary precaution, and has always contended that untiring vigilance is the price of our cattle having free access to the British markets. Thus far all is well; but other matters demand our attention, and are of supreme importance, in order that our Canadian cattle obtain a better foothold in the British markets. That our stock cattle have already turned out well as stall feeders, is evidenced by the demand that has arisen for them, and the price they have commanded on landing, and from a part of the country that has got a great name for feeding the best class of beef cattle. That there is still a prejudice against anything that is fed outside Britain, our stock feeders have already found to their cost. Numbers of our Canadian cattle men have been in the habit of marketing steers of their own feeding in Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, London, etc. This they have done for two reasons: First, to get all the

profit in the cattle; and secondly, to obtain an insight as to which are the most profitable cattle to feed and ship. These cattle are generally consigned to some of the commission men at the above ports, who have the control of the cattle after they leave the boat. And here comes the difficulty: satisfied with the prices obtained, too much has been left with the salesmen, and too many cases have occurred where they have not done justice to the cattle intrusted to their hands. A case occurred lately where one of a firm which has been in the habit of shipping a number of consignments each year, of their own feeding, and who always made a point of accompanying their cattle, not finding Liverpool satisfactory, shipped half of one lot of cattle to Bristol, where he overheard the salesman offering the cattle for £2 10s. less than he afterwards obtained. Other cases have occurred where Scotch feeders actually resold Canadian cattle at an advance large enough to cover most of the expense of shipping, and that the same day. In one case a Scotch feeder, immediately after selling his own batch of cattle in one sale ring, went over to where a Canadian feeder had his cattle exposed for sale, purchased them, and ran them through the second auction ring within the half hour, and obtained a profit of £4 per head. That this is ruinous to Canadian cattle interests all are aware, and many dealers complain bitterly of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Scotch dealers; but there seems no redress under the circumstances. That cattle would make an good profit by being nicely and properly fed and cared for, as well as being rested after landing, is a certainty. The difficulty lies in shippers, of all kinds, being too weak to carry over cattle when bad markets are met, and the cattle are generally consigned to these same commission men, whom the shippers generally draw upon as soon as loaded upon the ocean steamers, therefore are perforce obliged to sell, even at a loss.

Again, these large commission firms sell cattle on time to the Scotch feeders, the cattle are again sold through these firms, thus making two commissions on the same cattle. Their interests, therefore, are more with their own countrymen than with Canadian feeders. It therefore looks as if our export cattle are, through these men, not likely to obtain that justice which is required to make the trade as satisfactory as it might be.

Why cannot Canadian companies be formed, and have the cattle thoroughly rested and properly fed, so as to bring better results? It would soon make a material difference in the demand for our export cattle, and would doubtless pay well for the outlay.

If our Government could go a step further, in order to foster this grand industry and lend a watchful eye on our cattle after landing, they would add considerably to the profit. The United States Government are making every effort to assist their export trade, and have directed that all export cattle shall pass a veterinary examination, and be placed in the cars from the first shipping point, say Chicago, and then be examined at the port of export, say Boston, where they are retagged, the numbers of which are kept by the inspectors, together with where the cattle have been fed, designation of cars, etc., in which animals have been shipped. It also provides that cars must be run up to the wharfs for loading the cattle on to the vessels. All this is necessary at the United States ports, they not being altogether free from disease in the Eastern States.

Horses.

(Continued from October Number.)

Another point that buyers should pay attention to is this: If you are buying a mare with the intention of going into the business of raising breeding stock, stallions and fillies, to sell to Americans, be sure and get one that is registered in either the Shire or the Clydesdale Stud Book. Do not be satisfied with a certificate of registration in the Dominion Draught Horse Stud Book, whether it be that published in Goderich, or its confrere in Toronto, as neither of these will be accepted by the United States customs authorities as evidences of pure breeding, and so stock registered in them will not be admitted into the United States free of duty; and if the mare you are about to invest your money in is not actually registered, but, according to her owner, is eligible for registration in either of these books, take my advice, and before you complete your purchase get a copy of the pedigree and submit it to the Secretary of the Stud Book, and so ascertain for certain whether it will be accepted for registration or not. My reason for advising that this be done is not so much that I believe that farmers will wilfully misrepresent the breeding of their horses, as that my experience has taught me that not one farmer in ten is well enough posted in pedigrees to be able to distinguish a Clyde cross in a Shire pedigree, or vice versa, a Shire cross in a Clyde pedigree.

Of course, if it be intended to pay attention more especially to the raising of heavy geldings for city teaming, there is not so much need of commencing with pure-bred mares, and there is no doubt but that there are numbers of capital mares of mixed Shire and Clydesdale breeding (and I may add that I am myself inclined to think that we get rather a better horse by crossing the two breeds); still, even when commencing breeding with a mare of mixed blood, I would strongly advise "breeding in a line," i. e., using stallions of the same breed continuously, so that in the end an animal will be produced that will be eligible for registration, and my reason for such advice is simply this: Our market for draught horses is the United States, and they want pure-bred, not cross-bred, horses, and as long as they want them it is our duty, as business men, to breed them. Time and again I see farmers breeding mares with Clyde crosses to Shire stallions, and vice versa, and, on remonstrating with them, I am told that they think they will get better horses, and they are breeding horses to suit themselves, not the Americans, and so forth. It makes me tired to hear men talk so; it shows such an utter want of business principles, without which I defy any man to run a farm successfully, any more than he could run a store business or a manufactory; and I have often noticed that directly after a man has made such a remark to me as I have quoted, he will begin to abuse the hard times, and to declare that "there is no money in horses nowadays," utterly ignoring the fact that the successful man in any line of business is the one who watches his markets closely, and always tries to have on hand the class of goods that are most sought after by his customers; and let me say here that I think we find this principle of doing business even more among horsemen than among breeders of other kinds of stock. It seems to be a failing common to all horse breeders to think that they know

better than anyone else what constitutes a good horse, and of just how much value a pedigree is, and that, if they can only stick to their opinion long enough, others will be bound to see that their opinions are the right ones. Well, doubtless it's a very comforting belief, but "it won't pay." You may sit on the fence every Sunday afternoon for a year, and argue with your neighbors on the superiority of a cross-bred horse over a pure-bred one, and go to bed every night with the firm belief that you are right, and that in time people will come to see it; but, however satisfying this belief may be at the time, when it comes to selling time you will find that "it hasn't paid." In conclusion, therefore, let me urge on our farmers again the great necessity there is for conducting their horse breeding on more business-like principles, for watching the horse markets more closely, for paying less attention to what suits themselves, and more to what suits their customers, and above all, for giving up the penny wise and pound foolish doctrine that the remedy for hard times is to be found in the use of cheap stallions. BLUE BLOOD.

Chatty Letter from the States.

To feed, or not to feed? That is an important question with cattle and hog men these days. The latest advices seem to indicate that some of the larger feeders are doubling their stock of cattle for fattening, while most of the small ones are selling out and saving the corn. "Corn will be cheaper next May than it is now," said a man who had vainly tried to make contracts to have cattle fed in Missouri at 10c. a pound, with men who gladly fed last year at 7c. It is reported that some Nebraska men who took cattle to feed at 7c. and 8c. will lose \$15 to \$18 per head. The Texas cattle now coming are very trashy, but they are selling the lowest in years, if not the lowest on record,—at 75c. to \$2 for cows, \$1.65 to \$2.50 for inferior to fair steers, though good to choice steers were in good demand and sold at \$2.65 to \$3. The principal runs of range cattle from the northwest are now over, and receipts will now be scattering. The good cattle for this year's market are all in. The extreme top price was \$4.50, against \$4.10 last year, but the average of the good cattle was not over \$3.50. The depression in American fine cattle is weighing heavily upon the trade. Just as the outlook was greatly improving, the corn crop was cut short, and cattle men and farmers, who were thinking of investing more in cattle, immediately began to unload, and, of course, delayed their purchases of fine stock. With imported Herefords selling at public auction for \$65 to \$115 per head, the breeders do not feel very jubilant. The large number of, so-called, fine cattle that have nothing but ordinary pedigrees to recommend them are largely responsible for the present state of things.

A circular letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to all customs officers in reference to the importations of animals for breeding purposes. According to this circular, in all cases of importation and entry of animals claimed to be exempt from duty under this provision, the importer must produce, and the collector at the time of entry must require, in addition to the requisite invoice, duly authenticated by a United States consular officer, a certificate of the purity of breed of animals imported, given by the breeder of the animals, which must be accompanied by a certificate of identification signed and sworn to by the importer. The importer must also produce a proper pedigree of the animals, which, in case of horses, should refer to the English or American stud book, and in case of cattle to the different herd books.

Sheep Breeding as a Specialty.

BY JOHN JACKSON.

(Read before the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.)

The consumption of meat is ever increasing, and consumers are continually growing more particular as regards quality.

The necessity of sheep forming an important factor in the mixed system of farming generally practised, I believe, is admitted. Now, what we purpose to consider more particularly in this paper is the question of sheep farming as a specialty. Would it be a safe undertaking? Would it be a profitable one compared with mixed farming as practised by the best farmers? We think sheep farming as a specialty, if properly managed, would pay in this country, and pay well; that the net profits would be far above what is made by the average farmer.

The day is past when there is any necessity for a man raising nearly everything he wants on his own farm. It might have been so once, just as stage coaches were, but times are changed now; communication and transmission are so easy nowadays, and division of labor, one of the grandest ideas of the nineteenth century, can be applied to the farm as well as the factory. That it is better to do one thing and do it well is seemingly truer to-day than ever before, and especially on the farm. Can not each one of us call to mind some specialist who, by putting his whole energy toward the success of one object, has succeeded by sheer force of will? I do not recommend that all other farm stock and products be set aside altogether. No! not that—only to subordinate all others to the special object in view; one man may raise horses, another cattle, and another sheep. A specialist has the best chances of success, because he can devote his whole energy toward the object in hand. All the crack breeders of celebrated herds and flocks, and successful men generally, are specialists in their line. I know there is a proverb that "we should not have all our eggs in one basket," but it is more true that there is danger in having too many irons in the fire at once; some are sure to burn for the want of attention at the proper time. Of course specialists have reverses as well as others, but he is better able to minutely examine all his procedure and find out wherein he has erred and guard against a recurrence in future. The price of all produce fluctuates, ebbs and flows like the tide of the ocean, sometimes above, sometimes below cost of production; wool and mutton are no exception to the general rule, but the immutable force of action and reaction, so well known to all, will regulate this more easily in the products of the sheep than in other farm stock.

In this country there are perhaps few, if any, farms devoted entirely to sheep, and it is a question, open to diversity of opinion, as to how many sheep a farm will carry or produce per acre. Those who have not had experience will differ widely on this point. Some have an idea (although I think an erroneous one) that sheep, above all other animals, are particularly hard on pasture. It is true they will do well on pasture too short for cattle to thrive on, and, if run together on such, they would be hard on cattle; on the contrary, pasture grazed close by sheep is something like cropping a hedge, it will thicken up in the bottom and rather improve than otherwise, and while sheep will do better than other stock on short pasture in growthy

seasons they can be fed on long pasture with less waste than if horses or cattle were fed on it; their small feet do less damage by tramping, and anything left can be made into good clean hay. The number of sheep that could be kept or produced would depend on the kind or breed. No doubt some kinds consume very much more food than others. There are two distinct classes of sheep farmers, the prosperity of each depending largely on the other. The first of these are those who have pure-bred, or what may be termed ram-breeding flocks. In England ram breeding is a sort of profession or business of itself, and no doubt in time will become so in this country. This branch of the business is the very foundation of successful sheep husbandry, and when properly managed may and will be more profitable than breeding for wool and mutton. On the other hand, it is attended with greater risk, more chances of failure, requires more capital, more skill, and more experience to ensure success; in fact, there are comparatively only a few who are by nature or experience well fitted to succeed in this branch of the business. The man who insists that a sheep is a sheep, that so much food will just make so much wool and mutton, that the breed is all in the feed—there would be no chance of such a man making a success of pure-bred sheep, and not likely to do much good with any kind. But, fortunately, there are men fitted to still further improve the best of the pure-bred sheep of our country, and it is to them the owners of the more common flocks must look for sires to improve their sheep; nor should they be satisfied with a cull of even the best flock. A cull in the breeding flock (if only a ewe) will produce another cull, and the second cull is likely to be worse than the first. The next class of breeders, and by far the larger class, are those who breed for wool and mutton. The intrinsic value of any breed of sheep depends entirely on the amount of money they will return in wool and mutton for a given quantity of food consumed. In selecting sheep to breed from, we are too apt to be led away by the mere size of the animals, overlooking the more important point, that of quality. It takes no more food to produce a pound of wool or mutton of the finest quality than it does one of the poorest. Now, if that be the case, it needs no argument to show that there is more profit in producing the finer quality, such as will command the top price when put on the market. The question is not how much for one fleece of wool or one carcass of mutton, but rather, how much for one acre of food consumed, no matter whether it is consumed by one or two sheep.

In considering the advantage of raising sheep, as compared with other stock, the cost of fencing would be very much less; this alone would be quite an item. Moveable hurdles, sufficient to hold sheep, that can be set wherever required, can be made at a cost of about fifty cents a rod. As scavengers of noxious weeds, there is no stock to equal sheep; they scatter their droppings more evenly over the land; they require less expensive buildings; take less labor in caring for them; they will pull through a dry season better, and, I believe, a pound of mutton can be produced at as little cost as a pound of beef, and will bring as much, or more, in the market. This leaves the wool in their favor.

A sheep farm need not necessarily be an expensive one: a rather heavy soil is the best.

Farms rather far from market, and especially most promising young sires, as revealed by the showyard results, are undoubtedly Sirdar and Lord Ailsa. The progeny of the latter are the more numerous; but one at least of the progeny of Sirdar, Crosby Rose, has gone nearest the

from towns or villages where a lot of useless dogs are always kept, would be well suited for sheep farms.

Now, to estimate the probable number of sheep that could be raised per acre. I think about two to the acre would be a fair estimate, which should make an average of from five to six dollars per head; if *Merinos*, more could be raised, and if some of the larger, coarser kinds, perhaps less. If I were to say what kind I would think the most profitable, some might think I was influenced by prejudices. However, I will venture to say, if you should start with the best of the common ewes of our country, and breed them to a good ram of any one of the best mutton breeds, and continue to follow it up with one of the same breed every time, the result would be satisfactory. There is an advantage in making one breed a specialty, even in breeding for mutton purposes. In doing so, it is more easy to determine what progress is made. It is easier to become acquainted with the characteristics and good qualities of one breed than of a number, and this is very important in selecting breeding stock; a mixture of too many different breeds leads to confusion. If we are once fully convinced we have started wrong, it is better to change than to keep on.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Our Clydesdale Letter.

The later portion of the season now closing has been distinguished by a steady and growing demand for the better class of Clydesdale horses. Both to Canada and the United States superior representatives of the breed have been exported, and a notable incident has been the purchase of seventeen head of Clydesdales, of various ages, for the Stillwater Valley Stock Importing Company, Covington, Ohio, a new district in which Clydesdales have hitherto been practically unknown. An agent of the Company has been in Europe for more than twelve months, and for the greater portion of that time he was engaged in studying the comparative merits of the various European breeds of draught horses. He arrived in Europe prejudiced in favor of the English Shires, but after seeing many of the best shows, including the Royal Windsor, and studying horses of the various breeds at work in harness, he formed an opinion wholly favorable to the Clydesdale. There can be no question that this practical test of the relative breeds, if more generally engaged in, would be of much value to the Scotch breed, which never show to better advantage than when at work.

Ohio is a state into which some of the best individual specimens of the Clydesdale breed have been introduced, but there has hitherto been no such general attention paid to the breeding of heavy horses as in Illinois, the Western States and Canada, and the Stillwater Valley Company have before them a fine field of operations in which, it is to be hoped, they may be successful.

Apart from these occasional shipments, the home trade in Clydesdales is slack, and there is little or nothing doing in the way of hiring horses for 1891. The veterinary surgeon has been busier than for many years castrating unworthy stallions, as our friends across the Atlantic decline further importations of such, and, therefore, the value of really good horses was probably never so high.

Dalbeattie's Show was held recently. It

is open to the Stewartry, and is generally regarded as one of the first county shows in Scotland. This year the high average of some previous years was not quite sustained, but, all the same, the meeting was a most successful one. Mr. William Hood, Chapelton of Borgue, was first with his fine mare, Ethel 6268, in the brood mare class, and with her neighbor, Jenny Wilson, in the yeld mare class. He also gained first prize in the two year-old colt class with Prince Romeo, but found a stubborn opponent in one of those "dark horses" the Montgomery Brothers are so famous for springing upon their neighbors. The colt in question is owned by Mr. William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, and is got by the finely-bred horse Aim Well. He is well-colored, evenly balanced, and a capital mover. Bought in Wigtownshire in August last, he has not before been exhibited, but was greatly thought of by the judges. In the younger classes the progeny of Macgregor were in the ascendant. Although the best yearling on the ground, the filly Crosby Rose, owned by Mr. William Montgomery, was got by the celebrated horse Sirdar. The second, fourth and fifth, in the same class, were got by Macgregor, and the third, a very sweet, promising filly, was by the well-known prize horse Sir Everard. The first and third yearling colts were by Macgregor, and the second, owned by Mr. Wm. Crawford, Carruchan, Troqueer, was a very fine animal, by the famous Prince Lawrence. Mr. Wm. Hood was fourth with a grand colt by The Macpherson. The Macgregor youngsters were all in the hands of the Messrs. Montgomery, and the first three-year-old mare was a superior animal, got by the big prize horse Prince of Airds (4641), and owned by Mr. Wm. Bigg, High Banks, Kirkcudbright. The first two-year-old filly was a handsome, well-colored mare, bred in Cumberland, and got by Gartsherrie, a son of Darnley. She was owned by Mr. T. Campbell, Rascarrel, Auchencairn, and was bought by him at the Tarbreoch sale in April.

For the third season in succession the Strathord District Society have hired the well-known breeding horse Garnet Cross (1662) from Mr. Charles Lawson, Mun's of Cults, Aberdeen, for 1891. This horse is a half-brother to the famous Moss Rose, and when mated with short-legged, well-bred mares he leaves useful stock. One of the best of his progeny is the H. & A. S. first prize three-year-old mare Montrave Gay Lass, undoubtedly a splendid representative of the Clydesdale breed.

The result of a summing up of the awards gained at the leading shows this season is to place the Prince of Wales (673) far ahead of all other stallions as the sire of prize stock. Amongst those that come after him, the number of representatives and the number of prizes gained being considered, are:—2, Darnley; 3, Lord Erskine; 4, Macgregor; 5, Prince Lawrence; 6, St. Lawrence; 7, Top Gallant; 8, Knight Errant and Flashwood equal; 9, Ardnacray; 10, Tastes All; 11, Lord Ailsa, and 12, Castlereagh. Of these only Lord Erskine, Macgregor, Flashwood and the four that follow him are alive; and the contest for supremacy amongst them is very much a tie between the two first named. At Kilmarnock in spring the family prizes for yearlings were awarded, the first to Macgregor and the second to Lord Erskine; and at Glasgow, where Macgregor's stock were not shown, Lord Erskine was first and Lord Ailsa second. The

front, standing second at Kilmarnock to Lady Louisa, the best yearling filly of the season. The position of horse breeding in Scotland is, in the meantime, very much of an open question. The only sires whose doings can be predicted with tolerable certainty being Macgregor and Lord Erskine. Both, strange to say, are grandsons of Mr. Kean's Prince Charlie 629, the dam of the first and the sire of the second being the same season's foals. There is plenty of room for some younger sires to show what they can do, and the showyard results of the next two or three seasons will be scanned with more than ordinary interest.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Three-Judge System.

Another show season has come and gone, and the dissatisfaction arising from the chance committee of three, who are empowered to pass judgment on valuable rings of fine stock, is about on a par with other years. The present system has had its use—its life; but, surely in the interests of the fine-stock-loving public, it is near its fall. As a prominent importer and exhibitor, when asked why he selected his imported show stock as he did, replied: "We cannot tell how to purchase, for we don't know what may strike the men that may be appointed to decide upon the stock." The flagrant mistakes that occur, when the greatest pains are taken to select men who are supposed to know the points of the animals they are intrusted to pass sentence upon, is a proof that it is not always their judgment that is at fault. If any one of the three were to act alone in a case of this kind, they would take more pains, and would be exceedingly careful how they placed the awards. The criticism that would follow the abominable blunders that look as if they were made purposely—the stringent interrogation from onlookers, who are often much more capable of judging than the "committee," would prevent men from acting in the capacity of judges, unless they were posted in the class of animals they had been selected to adjudicate upon. In our present system, it is generally one man of the three that carries the most weight in making the decisions, and if he is unprincipled, as is too often the case, he shifts the blame of any glaring mistake on to the shoulders of his coadjutors. With the one-judge system all this is changed; he has no one to rest the responsibility of a wrong award upon; his own and no one else's reputation is at stake. With one judge, and he an expert, receiving the joint fees that the three now are paid at our large exhibitions, much more satisfactory work would result. The emolument thus received would be an incentive for them to be more careful how they committed themselves. The grand impetus that the healthful rivalry at our exhibitions has given to improved stock of all kinds is not the only benefit Canadians have received. Through our now long-established show system, our people have acquired a taste for, and a knowledge of

breeding, feeding and caretaking, that is of incalculable value to our country, and none know better than the exhibitors and stockmen whether the animals they have cared for and exhibited have received their just due. Nothing disgusts exhibitors like wrongly placed awards, and nothing brings fair associations into such bad repute as the bad judgment of the men they have appointed for this purpose. In the three-judge system the associations are so beholden to the judges they have appointed that they are afraid to entertain a justly placed protest. An expert judge would have to explain the why and wherefore of a decision to the committee for the class, should a mistake occur, which would make him very careful how he accepted a position he was not capable of filling.

AN EXHIBITOR.

American and Canadian Cheese.

We clip the following from the Grocers' Gazette (Eng.):—

"Probably the present has been the least eventful season for many years in the cheese trade. There have been but few 'bull and bear'

intentionally and systematically misrepresent the goods to their clients, the consignees, on this side of 'the herring pond,' but if only a few shippers would follow up their consignments and stand over the cheese and sell them here, then we fancy they would admit our contention, and would find that considerable disappointment stared them in the face; and very likely they would return home and by intercourse with the makers show them into what disrepute their present system of making is bringing their product. Buyers here ask for quality, and that does not mean moisture, but includes three prominent features which go to make fine cheese, viz., full cream, clean flavor, and solidity of make. We know that a large percentage of States cheese are not branded 'full cream,' and our argument does not for one moment infer that skimmed cheese are shipped for full cream; but there is an element in the make which introduces moisture as well as butter, and it is of this we

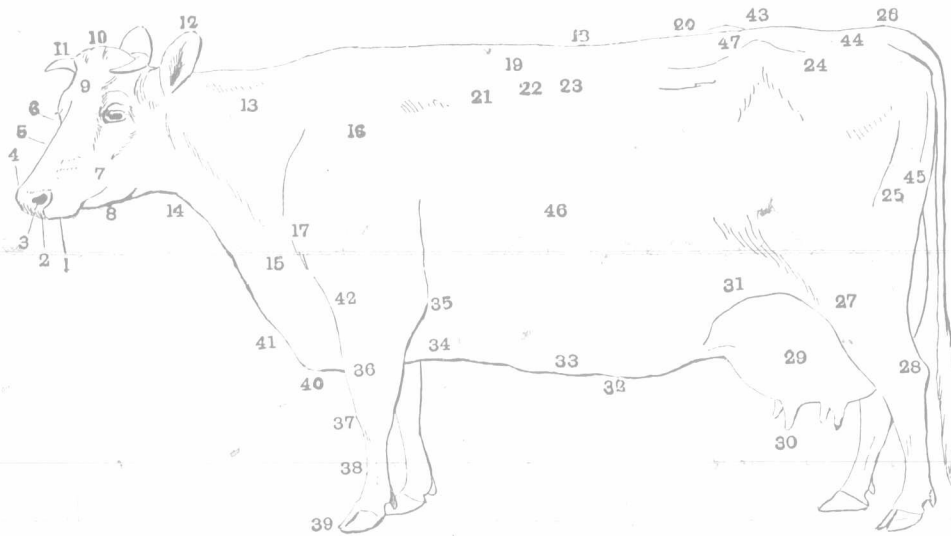
complain, and ask factorymen to adopt a remedy, or their goods will have to be sold here for 'seconds.' This season's make has systematically depreciated after arrival, and, when not disposed of immediately on landing, has caused grief to importers, even when the general markets have advanced. On the other hand, we cannot let the Canadians off scot free, for they have erred this season in a distinctly opposite direction. Their product has come 'too dry' and 'mealy,' and, as a consequence, importers have not been able to stand out for a fair margin on cost. At the same time, it is generally admitted that the quality improves with age, and on an even range of prices little, if any, loss may be feared if the cheese are held for a few weeks; indeed, we are more inclined to blame the exporters for taking the goods too green.

In conclusion, we must record our opinion as distinctly opposed to weekly 'boards.' Cheese are, thereby, rushed on here before they are properly cured, and much quicker than they can be consumed, and on an average the producer gets less for his season's make than would be the case if some discrimination were shown in marketing. The entire subject is one in which producers, as well as members of every branch of the trade, are interested, and we, therefore, place our correspondence columns at their service, and invite discussion."

Every animal has a constitutional limit, beyond which no process of feeding can force them to a greater production or usefulness; hence a cow constitutionally capable of giving a small quantity, or milk of poor quality, cannot be fed to pass her individual capability.

Mr. Snell, with many others, does not believe in putting all his eggs in one basket, but insists that each department shall be made a specialty, and that to obtain good results and fair profits all the products of the farm must be good in quality and well prepared. This is the only way to make farming pay and enjoy a comfortable home.

POINTS OF A DAIRY COW AND THEIR NAMES.
FOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE, BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON.



- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mouth. | 10. Poll. | 20. Loin. | 30. Teats. | 40. Dewlap. |
| 2. Lips. | 11. Horns. | 21. Foreribs. | 31. Flanks. | 41. Brisket. |
| 3. Nostrils. | 12. Ears. | 22. Midribs. | 32. Milk Veins. | 42. Bosom. |
| 4. Muzzle. | 13. Neck. | 23. Hinder ribs. | 33. Belly. | 43. Chest. |
| 5. Face. | 14. Throat. | 24. Rumps. | 34. Fore Flanks. | 44. Pelves. |
| 6. Eyes. | 15. Shoulder Vein. | 25. Hips. | 35. Elbows. | 45. Pinbones. |
| 7. Cheeks. | 16. Shoulders. | 26. Tailhead. | 36. Arms. | 46. Twist. |
| 8. Jaws. | 17. Shoulder Point. | 27. Thighs. | 37. Knees. | 47. Barrel. |
| 9. Forehead. | 18. Back Spine. | 28. Hocks. | 38. Shanks. | |
| | 19. Crops. | 29. Udder. | 39. Hoofs. | |

operations, the reason presumably being that they do not pay. No doubt the general body of traders in the article have every reason to be satisfied with the moderate values prevailing since June. Of course, there has been some enhancement of values during the past three or four weeks, but that is clearly a case of more money for a better article, and no one seems to grumble—in fact, the rise is legitimate, and there is still room for a further advance on the September make, which, we are led to believe, is above the average in quality. Now, touching this matter of quality, we feel bound to have a small quarrel with our friends, the Americans and Canadians. There has never been a season when 'fine' (we mean really fine) cheese has been so scarce. The States have sent us a moist article, evidently containing too much whey. This character of cheese might be very palatable if consumed, like Brittany fresh butter, within a few days of being made; but it is, and must of necessity be, a very dangerous article of commerce. We cannot believe that shippers

Two-Rowed Barley.

The following is an official reply to an enquiry made by us regarding the success of the two-rowed barley, imported by the Hon. John Carling, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and distributed throughout Canada by Prof. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms:—

It may be somewhat premature to arrive at definite conclusions respecting the two-rowed barley crop of the Dominion, as a whole, but there need be no hesitation in giving an opinion of that crop in Ontario, and sections of the Northwest. A great deal of interest attaches to this matter, and rightly so. Without speculating upon the probable effect of the McKinley tariff over a period of years, it is obvious that if our farmers can grow barley of the quality required by the British maltster, they can afford to disregard the American duty on this staple cereal. At the present time No. 1 six-rowed barley is selling in Canada at 55 cents per bushel, or thereabouts, while No. 1 malting barley of the two-rowed sort commands from 35 to 42 shillings per quarter of 448 lbs. in the English market. Allowance must be made for the fact, however, that the Imperial bushel demands 56 lbs. to the bushel, while the Canadian measure represents but 48 lbs. It is obvious, nevertheless, that barley which would command, say 40 shillings in Great Britain, would net the Canadian farmer at least \$1 per bushel, or exactly forty-five cents more than he is just now receiving here. If, however, he only received 32 shillings for his best barley, he would still realize 20 cents more per bushel than the Canadian market would just now yield him.

The first thing to be determined, however, is whether or not our farmers can successfully grow two-rowed barley of fine quality. In order that this question may be answered, it is pertinent to ascertain what the results are from the seed distributed last spring by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. It will be remembered that last year the Government imported 10,000 bushels of Carter's Prize Prolific—a strain of the famous Chevalier barley—for general distribution. The distribution was made by the Director of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Previous to this year, however, experiments had been carried on with two-rowed barley, not only at the several experimental farms, but also by private farmers who had received small sample bags from Prof. Saunders. In many cases, therefore, data of two or three seasons' experiences are available. Taking all the results into consideration, the following conclusions may be safely mentioned:—

1st. That two-rowed barley has everywhere, in Canada, done better than six-rowed.
2nd. That many samples of fine quality and heavy weight per bushel have been produced.
3rd. That there are good reasons for believing our farmers generally can grow barley which will command a high price, for malting purposes, in England.

Taking up these points in the order given, it may be remarked that the past season was a poor one for barley. The hot, dry weather of July and August, accompanied by strong winds, operated adversely in many sections, while in other parts of the country unseasonable rains did damage. In every instance, however, concerning which reliable information could be obtained, it was learned that the two-rowed barley turned out very much better than the six-rowed sort. When grown side by side, or in the same neighborhood, the two-rowed invariably yielded a greater number of bushels per acre and showed a much higher weight per bushel. It would seem that six-rowed barley is slowly but surely degenerating in Ontario. Quite recently we heard one of the oldest and most experienced brewers in the country remark that the barley now ordinarily sold on the market was very much inferior to the grain which was commonly produced twenty years ago. If this opinion is well founded—and there is no reason to doubt it—that fact affords another incentive to the cultivation of some new and promising variety.

In dealing with the second point it is impossible, at this time, to enter into details. At the Central Experimental Farm the samples grown this year in field plots showed a perceptible improvement over last year. The yield was quite up to last year, and the weights per bushel were higher. This is particularly encouraging, because there are many farmers who cherish the notion that two-rowed barley may do very well for a year or two, but is sure to degenerate. Three years' experience at the experimental farms dissipates this fear. It seems to be quite true that when imported seed is sown, the crop of the first year will show a lower weight per bushel than the seed; but under favorable circumstances there will be an improvement in subsequent years. It is observed that in Denmark the farmers had a similar experience. Until the seed became acclimatized they found that their crops showed a gradual depreciation; but after two or three years of cultivation, and by scrupulous attention to well understood laws relating to barley growing, they found a steady improvement. Danish barley now ranks with the best English grain. Our farmers can scarcely hope to do better. They cannot, at least, hope to escape from the operations of what seems to be a fixed law in the acclimatization of grain. Coming back to the weight of the barley grown this year, it may be said that a large number of samples have exceeded 52 lbs. per bushel. Scores of samples have reached 54, a considerable number show 55, and specimens going up to 56 and 57 are by no means rare. In respect of yield, 46 bushels per acre have been harvested in a number of cases, and yields of 40 bushels may be regarded as common. Considering the unfavorable character of the season, this must be regarded as satisfactory. The color of the grain, taken generally, has been good, and very little has been heard of what experts term "flintiness."

The third point rests on the experience of this year and the two years past. In the first place, it is conceded in all countries that barley requires long continued sunshine. Canada has that. Our soil also seems well adapted for this cereal. The British tenant farmers' delegates have expressed the opinion that our soil has every quality which the best barley demands. We have for many years been extensive barley growers, and there is no radical difference between the six-rowed and the two-rowed variety. The latter, however, is a higher product, a heavier feeder and calls for better attention. It may be said, as the result of all our experience in Canada thus far, and the best advice available in the Old World, that the perfecting of this crop lies wholly with our farmers. If they will heed the directions given to them, there is every assurance of gratifying and abundant success; but if, on the other hand, they are indifferent to the essential conditions of success, it would be better to discontinue the experiment of growing two-rowed barley in Canada. This variety demands the best land a farmer can give to it. It requires a large supply of rich plant food. It must be grown in a rotation of crops, and, if possible, follow roots. It demands careful harvesting, careful threshing and special attention in cleaning. To sum up the conditions on which alone this variety of barley can be successfully grown, they are:—

1st. The best and cleanest seed.
2nd. Early sowing.
3rd. Rich, thoroughly prepared and clean soil.
4th. To be grown in a rotation of crops, and to follow roots.
5th. Proper harvesting and extra careful cleaning.

To observe these conditions is to be in the way of success, while to neglect them is to bring discredit on the well-directed efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to do our farmers a most valuable service. The conditions are based, as before said, on the experience of the past three years in Canada, and very many years' experience in Great Britain.

The question of market prospects in Great Britain, is answered by the reports of British experts last year, and the success of the display of Canadian barley at the recent brewers and maltsters' exhibition in London, Eng. The opinion of experts and brewers in the United Kingdom, is of the greatest importance, as it is they who

will regulate the market price. The exhibit of barley was collected by Prof. Saunders, at the instance of Hon. Mr. Carling. It was collected on very short notice. Had there been a month of time, instead of a few days, a better collection could have been made. No doubt twenty different samples could have been had quite as good as the best sample sent over, but it was a question of sending such as were readily available, or not sending any. The press comments were invariably favorable, and the following extract from the London *Times* may be taken as expressing the general judgment on these Canadian samples:—

"In connection with the above show of barley, there were twelve bags of Canadian, entered by the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. On these the judges will make a special report to-day (Friday), but it may be stated that Mr. Stopes, in consultation with some of the other judges, has expressed the opinion that the best of the samples would most likely have taken an award. One of the samples, the Duckbill, grown by Mr. Thomas Manderson, of Myrtle, Ontario, was described as extraordinarily fine, of beautiful color, and suited for making the finest ales. The Duckbill sample will produce beer superior to home-grown barley. The great peculiarity of this is that beer can be produced which will not leave a sediment in the bottle, and brewers want the English farmer, if he can, to produce such a grain as possesses all the qualities of the Canadian barley."

Last year the British experts to whom samples of Canadian grown two-rowed barley were submitted, reported favorably. They fixed a valuation as high as 42 shillings on one of the samples, and the lowest quotation on the poorest sample was 32 shillings per quarter of 448 lbs. These figures would represent from 70 cents to 93 cents per bushel, after allowing a wide margin for transportation charges and commissions. At such prices, it is needless to say our farmers would realize handsomely on their barley. With the larger yield per acre the difference in net results, as against the six-rowed variety, would be material. It would represent an abundant return for the extra care which this crop demands.

British Agricultural Notes.

In order to grow large and profitable grain crops, the *ADVOCATE* has constantly and strenuously taught the absolute importance of thorough tillage, liberal and judicious manuring, and rigid care in seed selection. Without the vaunted virgin soil of America, Great Britain, by these methods, has been able to show grand results, such as an average yield of wheat per acre in 1854 of 34½ bushels; in 1868, 34 bushels; in 1889, 29½ bushels, of 61 lbs. per bushel, and in 1890, of about 32 bushels of 61 lbs. On Sir John B. Lawe's Experimental Wheat Field, "farm yard manure plot," which, for the thirty-eight years, 1852-89, gave an average of 34 bushels, this year (1890) yielded 50 bushels, and his unmanured plot, which, during the same long period yielded an average of 13 bushels, this season gave 19½. America may yet learn a lesson in wheat culture from the Mother Land.

Public declarations by the British Minister of Agriculture show that there is no disposition on the part of the Government to suspend the regulations requiring the slaughter of American cattle, within ten days, at the port of debarkation, because the United States suffer from pleuropneumonia. The British authorities are bound to keep out cattle disease, from which, fortunately, Canada is free.

In his introductory lecture to the agricultural class at Edinburgh University, Prof. Wallace discussed the probable effect on home breeding which a large development of the importation of store cattle would have. The number of breeding herds would be reduced, and there would be a

great likelihood of the trade in America being manipulated by "rings," to the disadvantage alike of agriculturists and consumers in the United Kingdom.

At the recent examinations in the dairy schools connected with University College, North Wales, some candidates made Cheshire, and others Cheddar cheese. The amount of butter fat allowed to run away in the whey was, in most cases, reported too large. That was due to a lack of skill. Some Canadian makers are troubled in the same way. Of course, under certain circumstances, milk may contain more butter fat than can well be worked into the cheese, but how to dispose of the excess is then a ticklish question. Hoard's Dairyman says:—"Skim off the vat a part of the cream, and make into butter."

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. James Anderson, of "Scotia," Oak River district, has this year 160 acres of wheat, and expects 5,000 bushels. He has also fifty-nine head of cattle, fifteen sheep, and thirteen horses. His neighbor, Mr. James Smith, has ten head of pure-bred Durhams. These gentlemen work to each other's hands, and have a threshing outfit in partnership, which saves them considerable every year, as they have enough help within themselves to run it. Their neighbor, Mr. R. W. Brathour, had this season a nice plot of oats and corn sown together broadcast, which gave a wonderful amount of excellent feed. He had also eight acres of hulless barley, which ripened very early and gave thirty bushels to the acre.

The Beulah Cheese Factory, owned by G. W. Marsh, and managed by Mr. Joseph Dutton, turned out 15,000 lbs. of cheese, this season, which gave a good profit to all interested in it.

Mr. T. Frame, of Sec. 18-11-24, reeve of Woodworth municipality, is from New Glasgow, Pictou, Nova Scotia, and has been located on his present farm since 1882. He had charge of men engaged in making portage roads in the Rainy River district for the C. P. R., also in putting up hay, and in contract work west of Brandon. He is well pleased with the results of his Manitoba farming, and says he has had a few bushels to spare every year. This year he has 310 acres of grain, 210 being wheat, which will yield well, and grade No. 2 all round. He believes that mixed farming is the most profitable, and says that a few head of stock to dispose of when the grain crop fails, will go a long way toward helping a farmer out of a hole. He has fourteen horses, two yoke of oxen, and sixty sheep. He finds the sheep a profitable investment, and will increase his flock. Mr. Frame is a firm believer in the ultimate success of the Manitoba farmers who stick to the plow, use common sense, and push their work in season.

I had the pleasure of a call at the home of Mr. Thomas Speers, Park Region Stock Farm, early last month, and was shown his fine stock bull, Heir Apparent. Although he has not an over-abundance of flesh, he is in fine healthy condition, and his skin is as soft as silk. Such an animal is worth a great deal to the settlement, and will show good results in years to come. Mr. Speers has several good Berkshires from Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, Ont. His sow, Jessie, gave him two litters of healthy pigs this season, which have been sold at good prices. His hog, Royal Star, now six months old, has grown well and will be a hard pig to beat at some of our future shows. Mr. Speers has a farm beautifully situated and well sheltered by poplar bluffs, which make it look more like a park than a new farm only a few years occupied.

Mr. D. A. Yeomans, of Dalton, near Alexander Station, on the C. P. R., has for the past ten

years successfully pitted his potatoes, in no case losing any of them. The plan he adopts is to dig a hole long enough and wide enough to hold his crop, sinking it about six feet. The potatoes are put in, and a roof of poles placed over them, being raised a little in the centre; on the poles is placed hay and earth two or three feet thick, an air-hole being left at the top. Before the snow falls a load of straw is thrown on the pit, and the snow gathers over it, keeping everything secure till spring.

Mr. R. K. Smith, of 5-10-23, a few miles northwest of Oak Lake, purchased a horse-power and a Waterloo Chief thresher in October, to do the threshing in his settlement, as he was satisfied they could not depend on getting machines to thresh them out in reasonable time. His neighbors appreciate his enterprise very much, and have made engagements to occupy him till after Christmas.

Harvey Bros., of Boss Hill Farm, five miles north of Oak Lake, have several fine brood mares. Kate, a blocky Clyde, five years old, gave them her first foal, by Top Gallant, early in May, which has grown to be a fine animal. The day he was five months old he measured the following: Height, 4 ft. 6 in.; girth, 5 ft. 1 in.; arm, 18½ in.; cannon bone, 9½ in. He is a neat, well-formed animal, dark bay, with small white strip in face, and one white foot. At Oak Lake fall fair he obtained first prize in his class, also first from all classes. Harvey Bros. are sons of the late Dr. Harvey, of Peterborough, Ont., and have a fine farm on the east side of the Boss Hill, which is well sheltered and well adapted for stock and grain growing.

Cultivation of the Soil.

The ground is now frozen, and plowing operations, so far as this fall is concerned, brought to a close, although but a small proportion of what was desirable has been plowed. This will retard seeding operations very much next spring, and it is worth while considering whether some satisfactory method of cultivation may not be made use of to facilitate the work, without in any way detracting from the results. It is circumstances like this that lead us to find better methods. An intelligent farmer recently remarked that the frost damaging his wheat this season had led him to do more heavy thinking than ten years of prosperity would have done; and it is quite possible this "heavy thinking" may prove sufficiently profitable to him to compensate for the damage to his wheat crop by frost. In the same manner, it may prove beneficial to some of our farmers to be compelled to do a little heavy thinking on cultivating the soil. In most parts of this country the soil is porous, thus affording natural drainage, so that, even in our wet seasons, there is little damage done by the excess of moisture. On the other hand, it is not at all uncommon for drought to affect the crops to a greater or less extent, so that any method of cultivation that will in any way tend to mitigate the effects of drought should prove beneficial. Water is the medium or vehicle employed by nature, in most instances, for transporting or carrying substances from one place to another; and in carrying food from the soil to the different parts of the plant, water is used; consequently, without water plant life would cease to exist. The chief part of the water used in this capacity comes up by capillary action from the firm soil beneath that part which has been made porous by cultivation. Capillary action is retarded greatly by loose or cultivated soil on top, and if this loose soil is very deep from deep cultivation, the roots of the plants will not go deep enough to reach the moist earth below. If, on the other hand, the cultivation has been comparatively shallow, it is equally effectual as a mulch, and the grain will have been sown nearly, or quite, at the bottom of this mulch or cultivated portion, and can throw out roots into the soil below where the moisture exists in greater quantities. It may be said, with a certain amount of truth, that the roots will go down to the moist soil below, even though the cultivation be comparatively deep; but they certainly will not take as strong a hold, and are also subject to be dried out by a short spell of

very hot weather or with hot, drying winds, such as are sometimes experienced. To secure this shallow cultivation, and at the same time thoroughly till the land, a disc harrow or a cut-away can be used advantageously, instead of the plow, in many instances. If the crop of last season was grown on summerfallow or back-setting, the disc harrow will, in all probability, give better returns than the plow, if the season be dry, and equally good in any case. This would not be advisable if the land has been long tilled and has not been summerfallowed the previous season; but on land that is in fit condition for this treatment the work may be done much more quickly and with better results than by plowing. Among the men who have found this method successful are Mr. James Elder, of Virden, Man., and Mr. Angus McKay, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, N. W. T.

Application of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture.

BY JAMES MILLER.

(Continued from November issue.)

HYDROGEN—ITS PROPERTIES AND RELATIONS TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

Hydrogen is also known to us in the state of gas, and is also, like oxygen and common air, when pure, without color, taste or smell. It is not known to occur in nature in a pure state, excepting from boiling springs and volcanoes, nor is it so abundant as carbon or oxygen. It forms but a small part of vegetable or animal substances, and is but one-ninth the weight of water, and does not enter as a constituent of any of the large mineral masses that exist in the crust of the earth, with the exception of coal.

Water, which is so plentiful in nature and so essential to animal and plant life, is a compound of the two gases—oxygen, which we last considered, and hydrogen, which is now claiming our attention. Its simple state is obtained from abstracting oxygen from water by means of agents which have no tenacity for hydrogen, and, therefore, leave it uncombined. If you dip a lighted taper into this gas it is immediately extinguished, but if in contact with the air, the gas itself takes fire, and burns with pale yellow flame. If previously mixed with air or with oxygen gas, it kindles and burns with a loud explosion. During this combustion water is formed.

If you bring metallic iron to a red heat, it rapidly decomposes water, uniting with oxygen and setting hydrogen free. This may be shown by passing steam from boiling water through a hollow iron, like a gun barrel, filled with groves and heated to bright redness. It supports neither animal nor vegetable life in its pure state; both will speedily die when introduced into it. This is the lightest substance that has ever been weighed, being fourteen and one half times lighter than common air. It is used in filling balloons. Its specific gravity, as compared with air, is 0.0687 to 1. Water absorbs it to a very small degree, 100 gallons taking up no more than about one and one-half gallons of hydrogen gas. As has already been stated, this gas does not exist in its free state in nature, and is, therefore, not necessary to the growth of plants or animals in this state—and hence its insolubility in water is in unison with the general adaptation of every property of every body, to the health and vigor of the highest order of living beings.

In the mineral world, hydrogen is scarcely to be found in much quantity, save as water. It is a constant ingredient of plants and animals, and

of nearly all other numberless substances of organic life.

Hydrogen forms, with carbon, a large number of compounds, the most common of which are the volatile oils, like oil of turpentine, oil of lemon, etc. The principal illuminating ingredient of coal gas and kerosene or rock oil, is so-called hydro-carbon.

Hydrogen was first discovered by the English chemist Cavendish, as an element, in 1766.

When hydrogen is mixed with carbon it forms the common marsh gas, and the fatal fire damp of coal mines. It is also produced by the decomposition of vegetable matter, and accompanies the fermentation of manure in heaps in the barnyard. As will be noticed further on, it forms an ingredient of starch, gum, sugar and alcohols. It is thus an important element, and offers to the studious farmer a subject for study of great interest.

Manitoba Dairy Association.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—The Secretary and Treasurer of the Manitoba Dairy Association has twice put the question to me: "What will become of the Manitoba Dairy Association? It appears that nobody takes an interest in it, and even the butter and cheesemakers do not join because they do not see any profit in it; and, as regards Mr. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, he would not draw half-a-dozen to his lecture. The population is so far spread that few will collect together, and therefore the Association is"—No, Mr. Secretary, as long as I have my life this Association will continue.

But, Mr. Editor, let me answer through your highly esteemed paper the questions as put to me.

The honorable Secretary is greatly mistaken as regards the interest taken by the farmers of this province. During my travels as Swamp Land Commissioner, I had often opportunities to speak to them; and I found that we have (and I think I was a party to the wrong) made the mistake of selecting the places of our annual meeting in towns where the farmers of the surrounding country are more in favor of wheat raising than of mixed farming. I have found numerous places where the hearts and minds of the farmers are open to receive the gospel of dairying, if properly laid before them. We must go west and try our luck along the line of the Northwestern, say to have a meeting at Neepawa or Minnedosa, just as the Executive Council may decide. As regards the butter and cheesemakers not joining, because they see no profit in it, nobody can help that, but I only wish to state here, that when, in 1886, I brought in the bill to incorporate the Manitoba Dairy Association, I never thought it an Association to particularly benefit these professional gentlemen, but I wanted it for the farmers; and I am yet of the opinion that the butter and cheesemakers are only for the accommodation of the farmer and not the farmer for butter and cheesemakers. The plea that Prof. Robertson could not draw half a dozen of an audience. I am sure my friend the honorable Secretary wished only to jest with me; since, if he would read Hoard's Dairyman, Dairy World, and the Milwaukee Agriculturist, he will find that our neighbors south of the 49th parallel appreciate Prof. Robertson's lectures very highly. Let the Executive Council of our Association put their shoulders to the wheel, and by communications to the local press work it up. *Nil desperandum* must be the watchword.

In conclusion, I would like to know from you

who are the members of the new association who wish to put five cents more duty on the pound of butter. These Manitoba McKinleyites ought to come out more publicly, so that a person could see who they are. Hoping you will forgive me for troubling you so much,

I am, respectfully,

Ossowa, Nov. 17, 1890. W. WAGNER.

Our correspondent, Mr. Wagner, Ex-M. P. P. for Woodlands, is a dairy enthusiast, and virtually the father of the Manitoba Dairy Association. We say yes; put the shoulder to the wheel and get up a meeting that will lift the Association out of this "slough of despond." We need such an association, and need it badly. There is reason to believe that the localities referred to would be pleased to have the meeting, and would turn out in goodly numbers; but, gentlemen of the Executive, boom the meeting and hold a good one. Another meeting like the last will kill the whole business most effectually, as it would be simply proving what some of the dairymen now claim, according to the Secretary, viz., that the Association is of no benefit to them. Let us have a good meeting, and remember, there is not one day to lose. Once or twice of late the local press have referred to the Red River Creamery Association endeavoring to have five cents per pound added to the present duty on butter. This is, no doubt, the "new association" to which our correspondent refers. We are not aware of any such association, and feel disposed to believe there is none, and that some one has been misunderstood, or else the local press has been slightly victimized. We, too, would like to know something of this association, if it exists.

Southern Manitoba and Cheese-making.

Some of the most advanced farmers in this district recently expressed themselves to the effect that success in farming in that locality implied much less wheat growing, and more rough grains and fodder crops, and stock to consume the same on the farm. One of these men, who patronized the cheese-factory at Manitou this season, says he realized eighty cents per hundred for his milk, and thinks that a satisfactory return. In this instance, the cheese was taken from the factory and sold by the patron himself. Owing to the facilities for selling, the returns are a trifle in advance of those made to those patrons whose cheese was sold in the regular way. Seventy-five cents was the average price of milk, it is said, and even seventy cents would be much more profitable than the wheat crop in that district has been this season. The sooner farmers learn that there are other and more profitable methods of farming than wheat growing, in localities not specially adapted to that branch of farming, the better it will be for them. In Eastern Canada, the farmers who patronized cheese factories year after year, are the ones that are in the best financial condition. Let us, then, take into consideration the fact that we can excel the east as much, and even more, in the production of milk than wheat. Our cheese has sold for as much here, at home, as it can realize; while our wheat has to be sent east at a great expense. Again, if our cheese was as carefully made and cured as Ontario cheese, we should realize considerably more for it than at present. There is no reason why it should not be—in fact, there is an excellent reason why it should be better, viz., the superiority of our milk.

Mr. John Hattle, M. P. P., who is, by the way, one of the best posted men on dairying in the province, says he made cheese in the Turtle Mountain district for the greater part of the

season, and the books showed at the close of the season a pound of cheese for every eight pounds of milk received at the factory. Numerous tests this season show us that the average milk of Manitoba contains four and a-half per cent. of butter fat, or all that rennet can be made to coagulate, which is fully one-fifth more than is contained in the average milk in the eastern provinces. But our factories are not in every instance properly equipped, nor proper curing rooms provided, neither is there as great an incentive to strain every nerve to produce the very best, and only the best, as there is no market standard here. In Ontario, the cheese must be made for the English market, and, if a luckless maker has his cheese rejected by the buyers, he has a long road to travel before he regains his lost prestige, and the second mistake of this kind almost ruins him as a cheesemaker. In view of the great possibilities of this industry, and the numerous advantages we enjoy, there seems to be no reason why cheesemaking should not be resolutely taken hold of and pushed to a successful issue in all parts of the province where the wheat crop is in any degree uncertain. Another reason, and a really potent one, although often overlooked, why cheesemaking should receive attention is, that in selling two hundred dollars worth of cheese at ten cents per pound, we sell but eighteen dollars worth of plant food from the soil, while the same value of wheat at one dollar per bushel contains forty-eight dollars worth of plant food. It seems strange to hear the different views expressed by farmers concerning the different branches of farming. One gentleman recently remarked that he must grow again, as stock farming did not pay, while his brother on an adjoining farm stated that but for his stock he would have long ago gone to the wall. The facts of the matter are, this is a young country, and there are few lines of farming sufficiently tried to be pronounced either an absolute failure or an unqualified success, and there is little reason to doubt that the cheese factory will prove profitable to the patrons where it is properly managed, and sufficient milk is furnished within a reasonable distance. In this respect, the man who helps to make a success of a cheese factory or creamery, is adding to the value of the land in the vicinity of it, as well as doing well for himself.

Soil Exhaustion.

Will you please answer, in your next issue, which cereal—wheat, oats, or barley—takes the most out of the land?

JAMES GRIERSON, Alexander, Man.

This is a question worthy of more consideration than the average farmer gives it. The contractor, in building a house; the saddler, in making a harness; the shoemaker on his bench,—in fact, every mechanic, considers the cost of the material before he begins construction; but the farmer very seldom, indeed, considers the value taken from the soil by the crop. The man that gets the greatest price for his skill is the most successful farmer; not the man who produces most, regardless of expenditure. Wheat is the most exhaustive of plant food in the soil of all the cereals; not only taking more directly from the soil, but, generally speaking, it is shipped off the farm, while a large percentage of the rough grains are fed on the farm, thus returning, with careful treatment, a part at least of the plant food taken up by them in growing. The annexed table may prove of interest to Mr. Grierson. In selling the following products of the soil, the proportion of plant food sold is:—

\$200 worth of wheat, at \$1 per bushel	48.00
" " " milk " 85c. per cwt.	22.00
" " " cheese " 19c. per lb.	18.00
" " " beef " 5½c. live-weight.	17.00
" " " pork " 5½c.	7.00
" " " butter " 25c. per lb.	25

This table is worthy of careful consideration.

Thrush in Horses.

Please give treatment of thrush in heavy horse, where there is soft white formation on soles of feet. NEW SUBSCRIBER, Davisburg, Ala.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The presence of thrush is manifested by a discharge of very fetid matter from the frog. The seat of disease is the cuticular surface of the sensitive frog. The cleft is the part usually first affected, but, when not checked, it will eventually spread over the whole organ. The causes are external and internal, and in order to prescribe proper treatment it is of much importance to know from which of these causes it is produced. The external causes are: Standing in a stable where the faeces and urine have been allowed to accumulate and decompose; this cause operates chiefly on the hind feet, because most exposed to it; grazing in wet pasture, or running in a wet and filthy straw yard; stopping the feet too frequently with cow dung or any other substance that will interfere with the healthy structure and action of the frog. The internal causes are: A plethoric state of the body, or any condition in which the blood is surcharged with vitiated material, greasy legs, &c. When originating from an external cause, a cure is usually much more easily accomplished than when it is due to a peculiar condition of the body, because, in the former case, the cause in a large majority of circumstances, can be quite easily removed, which often constitutes the principal part of the required treatment. In the treatment of thrush strict attention to cleanliness should be observed. Remove all partially detached horn from the sole and frog; apply a bran or linseed meal poultice containing carbolic acid for three days, changing it twice a day; and after this, apply calomel to the parts every alternate day until they are healed. If the case is an aggravated one, and much of the sensitive surface is denuded of its horny covering, poultice as above and apply the following powder every alternate day: Iodoform, two ounces; calomel, one ounce; starch, one ounce; mix. Keep the feet dry while under treatment. If the cause of thrush is internal, the following constitutional treatment should, in addition to the local treatment already prescribed, be adopted: Prepare the animal for a purgative dose by feeding exclusively on bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and then give barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; calomel, one drachm; ginger pulv., two drachms, made into a ball with soap or syrup. This dose is for an adult animal, but should not be given to a pregnant mare. After the physic has ceased to operate, give, morning and evening, in bran mash, for ten or twelve days, hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce. If the animal is in low flesh omit purgative medicine and give sulphate of iron, one drachm; gentian pulv., one drachm; nitrate of potass, one drachm, morning and evening, in boiled grain, for a week. When shoeing is beneficial the frog and sole should be dressed with an ointment made as follows: Burgundy pitch, half a pound; common tar, one pound; tallow, three-quarters of a pound; sulphuric acid, one ounce; melt together in a water bath. Smear a pledget of tow with this ointment; press it gently into the cleft of the frog until it reaches the bottom, and then smear more tow and cover the frog and the sole in the vicinity of the frog, keeping all in position with a leather sole, which any good horse-shoer knows how to apply.

The Manitoba Poultry Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held in the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, on Monday evening, Nov. 17th. The report of the committee to draft by-laws and constitution was adopted. A competition of birds will be held at the next meeting, to be judged by scoring. A suitable prize is offered for the winner. This should prove interesting and instructive. Persons wishing to join this Association should address the Secretary, enclosing the fee of \$1. The next meeting will be held at the same place, on December 8th.

Egg Production.

BY JAMES ANDERSON, SPRINGFIELD FARM.

Now is the time for the farmer to look out for some pure-bred roosters to improve his stock, as he will purchase them now far cheaper than he will do in spring. You can get a good male bird, of any of the pure breeds, from good reliable breeders for say \$2, quite good enough, "if not for show purposes," at least to improve his flock. One cock should be kept to every twelve hens of the large breeds. All old hens should now be culled out and killed off. Never keep hens over three years for profit. Now, when our market for eggs is likely to be Great Britain, the farmer must endeavour to get the varieties of fowls that lay good large eggs, as the exporters want such for the Old Country markets. I see the last shipment realized some 10 shillings sterling per hundred (or \$2.50); so, that, after paying all expenses of freight, &c., should leave about 25 cents per dozen to the exporter; so that, notwithstanding all the cry about eggs tumbling down to five cents per dozen through the McKinley Bill passing, there is every prospect of them being higher than ever. If our eggs can command such prices we need not fear of getting a market for all we can produce, as I learn on good authority that commission, freights, and all expenses will be covered by four cents a dozen. Britain imported over \$12,000,000 worth of eggs during the first nine months of the present year. The market is simply immense. The total cheese imports to Britain only amount to \$17,000,000 for the same period. I do not see why we cannot ship poultry to England as well as eggs; and when we have our ocean steamers fitted up with cold storage we can send them over in good condition. Turkeys can be bought here at 10 cents per pound; in England they are worth 25 to 30 cents. Geese and chickens in proportion. And our climate is far superior to the English for turkey raising—too much moisture there; I know from experience, as I had six years of a trial there, and I have had thirty in this country. I would advise every farmer in the country to purchase the best breed of turkeys, geese, chickens and ducks this fall; make a present of them to his wife and daughters; supply them with a reasonable amount of food, and they will find them the most profitable stock on the farm; but they must also provide comfortable quarters for them, as, I am sorry to say, the majority of my brother farmers are very careless in this respect, and a sketch, which I read in my poultry review some time ago, will not be out of place here.

The season is now here when the expert market poulterer reaps his harvest. As the cold weather sets in, fresh eggs become scarce and prices go up. The average farmer's chickens are

hatched too late to commence laying in the fall, and even if hatched early, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred their houses and general treatment are not such as to induce laying at this season of the year, and by the time the old hens get over their moult the weather is so cold, and everything looks so dreary, and when we add to the inclemency of the weather, the fact that she is half starved, it is no wonder that *poor Biddy* turns sulky and persistently refuses to lay. The miseries and privations endured by many farmers' fowls during winter is sufficient to call forth the sympathy of the most hard-hearted. Fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese are huddled into one miserable, draughty, leaky hovel swarming with vermin and filth; nearly frozen during cold snaps, and in mild weather half stifled at night with poisonous air; never a drop of water to drink unless they are fortunate enough to find some melted snow, and hardly enough food to keep the life in them. Such is the treatment most farmers consider good enough for poultry. Under such conditions as these it is no wonder that eggs become scarce in winter. Indeed, the only wonder is that fowls do not become scarce too. Many may think this picture overdrawn, but, I am sorry to say, it is only too true a description of thousands of farm yards. Start your early hatched pullets to lay, by feeding them some stimulating food—a few boiled potatoes, with a little chopped barley or shorts, mixed with a little pepper or cattle spice. I have found the latter excellent for chickens in winter, as it is both tonic and stimulant. I see eggs are bringing twenty-five cents a dozen in the Guelph market already for fresh laid, and it will surely pay to feed and attend to poultry at that price. In my next I will give you my experience of caring for fowls in winter. Now is the time to lay in a stock of sand to sprinkle the floor with during winter, before it freezes up, as I find there is nothing better.

Why Eggs Spoil.

One of the most prolific sources of decay in eggs is that when a fertilized egg is placed in a temperature of 91° the process of incubation at once begins, and when the temperature drops below 91° the process of incubation ceases, and after a few efforts to grow into life the embryo chick dies and the rotting process begins. It is a well-known fact that unfertilized eggs keep much better than fertilized ones. Some years ago, when we did not know any better, we used to feed hard boiled eggs to the very young chicks, and when a hen had been setting for nine days the unfertilized eggs were in a sufficiently fresh state to be used for that purpose, while fertilized eggs that had met with an accident were, at the same stage, absolutely rotten. It will, therefore, be found that eggs will keep much better where no male birds are kept, which, of itself, will prove a great saving. There is no occasion to keep more than one cock on a farm, no difference how many hens are kept. Select a dozen of the best hens and place them in a yard by themselves and a cock with them. Keep these eggs and these only for hatching purposes, and if not required for that they should be used at once. Eggs not fertilized will, if kept below 80°, keep for months absolutely fresh and fit for boiling or any other purpose. There is no gain in any respect from keeping more than one male bird in the flock, as the hens lay better without, as well as the eggs keeping better.

Buying Bees.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

So many appear to buy bees in the fall and winter of the year, who know nothing about bees, a few hints upon the subject may be of value, and save many a dollar to the country. Some may think the money will only be saved to the purchaser, but such is not the case, for an experienced bee-keeper looks forward to keeping a large percentage of his colonies of bees safely through winter, whilst it is a well-known fact that the inexperienced are frequently heavy losers, and, therefore, the colony in the hands of one might winter safely, yet, if transferred to those of another, they are lost, and so much wealth-producing property lost to the country. Never buy bees in the fall. In spring the same colony may be purchased at a very slight advance in price, and then you have a honey season before you and the dangerous season behind; you have also six months ahead of you in which you can become more intimately acquainted with the habits of the bee, and in that time the profit to be derived from a colony you may secure; and if, during the following winter, you lose your colony, you may at least have the profits of that season. In a nutshell, the reason why you can purchase bees for little more in the spring than the fall is because very many winter their colonies with little or no loss, and the less skillful and fortunate must compete with this class. Of this the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE should avail themselves, and none should, in future, be found purchasing bees in the fall or winter, unless good strong colonies are guaranteed for safe delivery in spring, say May 1st to May 15th. A medium or poor colony should not be purchased, even if it is two or three dollars cheaper than the strong. Why? Because before your inferior colony builds up and is strong enough to gather surplus, the honey season may have passed, whilst your strong colony has, in the same time, given you 50 or even 100 and more pounds of surplus honey, to say nothing about a swarm it may have cast. Would it pay you to have five men work at a load that takes eight men to move, better than to hire eight to do the work? I think not. Just as certainly it pays only to buy first-class colonies, unless you buy them for no more than the value of the hive and combs. The next thing is how much should be paid for a colony of bees delivered in May. This is a difficult question. There are so many colonies which have very poorly constructed hives, in fact, hives that are worthless, which will be shown in another article; and again, hives are sold which are mostly, or at least have a large proportion of drone comb, which is only of value to the extent of the wax which may be secured from them in melting them down. Again, it is, in the estimation of most, of more value to have an Italian or even, high-bred colony, than a black. A first-class colony in every respect, in May, full of bees and brood, having the full complement of combs filled with worker comb, also hive consisting of body, bottom board, cloth and lid, should be worth \$7.00 to \$8.00. A single colony, prepared for shipment, and taken to the express office, should be worth the latter. In the above, no reference has been made to diseased colonies. It is to be regretted that such reference should be necessary, but the fact is there is a great deal of foul brood in parts of Ontario, and the purchaser should satisfy himself that the bees are free from disease before buying. An experienced bee-keeper may be able to keep the disease under without destroying it. Such a colony in the hands of a novice would soon be destroyed by foul brood.

Family Circle.**Listen!**

Whoever you are as you read this,
Whatever your trouble or grief,
I want you to know and to heed this:
The day draweth near with relief.

No sorrow, no woe is unending,
Though heaven seems voiceless and dumb;
So sure as your cry is ascending,
So surely an answer will come.

Whatever temptation is near you,
Whose eyes on this simple verse fall,
Remember good angels will hear you
And help you to stand if you call.

Though stunned with despair, I beseech you,
Whatever your losses, your need,
Believe, when these printed words reach you,
Believe you were born to succeed.

You are stronger, I tell you, this minute,
Than any unfortunate fate!
And the coveted prize—you can win it;
While life lasts 'tis never too late!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

MRS. BROWNLOW'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

BY WILLIS BOYD ALLEN.

It was fine Christmas weather. Several light snow-storms in the early part of December had left the earth fair and white, and the sparkling, cold days that followed were enough to make the most crabbed and morose of mankind cheerful, as with a foretaste of the joyous season at hand. Down town, the Boston sidewalks were crowded with mothers and sisters, buying gifts for their sons, brothers, and husbands, who found it impossible to get anywhere by taking the ordinary course of foot-travel, and were obliged to stalk along the snowy streets beside the curbstone, in a sober but not ill-humored row.

Among those who were looking forward to the holidays with keen anticipations of pleasure, were Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow, of Shadow Street. They had quietly talked the matter over together, and decided that, as there were children in the family (not counting themselves, as they might well have done), it would be a delightful and not too expensive luxury, to give a little Christmas party.

"You see, John," said Mrs. Brownlow, "we've been asked, ourselves, to half a dozen candy-pulls and parties since we've lived here, and it seems nothin' but fair that we should do it once ourselves."

"That's so, Clarissy," replied her husband slowly; "but then—there's so many of us, and my salary's—well, it would cost considerable, little woman, wouldn't it?"

"I'll tell you what!" she exclaimed. "We needn't have a regular grown-up party, but just one for children. We can get a small tree, and a bit of a present for each of the boys and girls, with ice cream and cake, and let it go at that. The whole thing shan't cost ten dollars."

"Good!" said Mr. Brownlow heartily. "I knew you'd get some way out of it. Let's tell Bob and Sue and Polly, so they can have the fun of looking forward to it."

So it was settled, and all hands entered into the plan with such a degree of earnestness that one would have thought these people were going to have some grand gift themselves, instead of giving to others, and pinching for a month afterwards, in their own comforts, as they knew they would have to do.

The first real difficulty they met with in deciding whom to invite. John was for asking only the children of their immediate neighbors; but Mrs. Brownlow said it would be a kindness, as well as polite, to include those who were better off than themselves.

"I allus think, John," she explained, laying her hand on his shoulder, "that it's just as much despisin' to look down on your rich neighbors—as if all they'd got was money—as on your poor ones. Let's ask 'em all: Deacon Holum's folks, the Brights, and the Nortons." The Brights were Mr. Brownlow's employers.

"Anybody else?" queried her husband with his funny twinkle. "Praps you'd like to have me ask the governor's family, or Jordan & Marsh!"

"Now, John, don't you be saucy," she laughed, relieved at having gained her point. "Let's put our heads together, and see who to set down. Susie will write the notes in her nice hand, and Bob can deliver them, to save postage."

"Well, you've said three," counted Mr. Brownlow on his fingers. "Then there's Mrs. Sampson's little girl, and the four Williamses, and"—he enumerated one family after another, till nearly thirty names were on the list.

Once, Susie broke in, "O Pa, don't invite that Mary Spentfield; she's awfully stuck up and cross!" "Good!" said her father again. "This will be just the thing for her: let her be coffee and you be sugar, and see how much you can sweeten her that evening."

You see these Brownlows were such old-fashioned, unfashionable people! In the few days that intervened, before the twenty-fifth, the whole family were busy enough, Mrs. Brownlow shopping, Susie writing the notes, and the others helping wherever they got a chance.

Every evening they spread out upon the sitting-room floor such presents as they had bought during the day. They were not costly, but they were chosen lovingly, and seemed very nice indeed to Mr. Brownlow and the children, who united in praising the discriminating taste of Mrs. B., as with justifiable pride she sat in the centre of the room, bringing forth her purchases from the depths of a capacious carpet-bag.

The grand final expenditure was left until the day before Christmas. Mr. Brownlow got off from his work early, with his month's salary in his pocket, and a few kind words from his employers tucked away even more securely in his warm heart. He had taken special pains to include their children for his party, and he was quietly enjoying the thought of making them happy on the morrow.

By a preconcerted plan he met Mrs. Brownlow under the great golden eagle at the corner of Summer and Washington streets; and, having thus joined forces, the two proceeded in company toward a certain wholesale toy shop where Mr. Brownlow was acquainted, and where they expected to secure small articles as they desired, at dozen rates.

And now Mr. Brownlow realized what must have been his wife's exertions during the last fortnight. For having gallantly relieved her of her carpet-bag, and offered his unoccupied arm for her support, he was constantly engaged in a struggle to maintain his hold upon either one or the other of his charges, and rescuing them with extreme difficulty from the crowd. At one time he was simultaneously attacked at both vulnerable points, a very stout woman persisting in thrusting herself between him and his already bulging carpet-bag, on the one hand, and an equally persistent old gentleman engaged in separating Mrs. Brownlow from him, on the other. With flushed but determined face, he held on to both with all his might, when a sudden stampede, to avoid a passing team, brought such a violent pressure upon him that he found both Clarissa and bag dragged from him, while he himself was borne at least a rod before he could stem the tide. Fortunately, the stout woman immediately fell over the bag, and Mr. Brownlow, having by this means identified the spot where it lay, hewed his way figuratively speaking, to his wife and oore her off triumphantly. At last, to the relief of both, they reached the entrance of the toy-dealer's huge store. Mr. Brownlow at once hunted up his friend, and all three set about a tour of the premises.

It was beyond a doubt a wonderful place. A little retail shop, in the Christmas holidays, is of itself a marvel; but this immense establishment, at the back doors of which stood wagons constantly receiving cases on cases of goods directed to all parts of the country, was quite another thing. Such long passage-ways there were, walled in from floor to ceiling with boxes of picture-blocks labeled in German; such mysterious, gloomy alcoves, by the sides of which lurked innumerable wild animals, with glaring eyes and rigid tails; such fleets of Noah's arks, wherein were bestowed the patriarch's whole family (in tight-fitting garments of yellow and red) and specimens of all creation, so promiscuously packed together that it must have been extremely depressing to all concerned; such a delicious smell of sawdust and paint and wax; in short such a presentation of 'Toy in the abstract, and Toy in particular, and Toy overhead and underfoot, and in the very air—could never have existed outside of Coddow & Co.'s manufacturers, dealers and importers of toys.

Mrs. Brownlow was fairly at her wits' end, to choose. When she meekly enquired for tin soldiers, solid regiments of them sprang up at her bidding. At the suggestion of a doll, the world seemed suddenly and solely peopled with these little creatures, and winking, crying, walking and talking dolls crowded about the bewildered customers—dolls with flaxen hair, and dolls with no hair at all; dolls of imposing proportions when viewed in front, but of no thickness to speak of, when held sideways; dolls as rigid as mummies, and dolls who exhibited an alarming tendency to double their arms and legs up backward. To add to the confusion, the air was filled with the noise of trumpets, drums, musical boxes and other instruments, which were being tested in various parts of the building, until poor Mrs. Brownlow declared she would go distracted. At length, however, she and her husband, with the assistance of their polite friend, succeeded in selecting two or three dozen small gifts, and, when the last purchase was concluded, started for home.

After a walk of ten minutes, they reached Boylston Market, where they were at once beset by vendors of evergreen and holly wreaths, crosses and stars of every description. Mr. Brownlow bought half a dozen of the cheaper sort of wreaths, which the owner kindly threaded upon his arm, as if they were a sort of huge, fragrant beads. Then he selected a tree, and, after a short consultation with Mrs. Brownlow, decided to carry it home himself, to save a quarter. A horse-car opportunely passing, they boarded it. Mrs. Brownlow and her bag being with some difficulty squeezed in through the rear door, and Mr. Brownlow taking his stand upon the front platform, from which the tree, which had been tightly tied up, projected like a bowsprit, until they reached home.

Great was the bustle at 17 Shadow Street that night. Parcels were unwrapped; the whole house was pleasantly redolent of boiling molasses; and from the kitchen there came at the same time a scratchy and poppy sound, denoting the preparation of mounds of feathery corns. Bob and his father took upon themselves the uprearing of the tree. On being carried to the parlor it was found to be at least three feet too long, and Mr. Brownlow, in his shirt sleeves, accomplished wonders with a saw, smearing himself in the process with pitch, from

turn our attention to making the coming Christmas a little brighter than the last one. We can have our windows shining bright and our blinds snow white, our stoves polished and our floors spotless; and we can cook a little extra for a feast on that day, and we can even have a little gift made for each of the family, so pretty, yet so inexpensive. We might even go farther, and have an actual Christmas tree, and if two or three friends joined their gifts with ours and hung them all upon one tree, what a bright display they would make! And the green branches of the tree ornamented with bright-colored tissue paper flowers, strings of pop-corn and red berries, would be an attractive sight for old and young. Now, girls, just see whose home will be most attractive—the home where contentment and apathy and laziness reigns, or your home, where an effort is made to give everyone a little more happiness.

MINNIE MAY.

Fashion Notes.

Deep cuffs are a new fancy upon dress sleeves, and reach nearly to the elbow; they are always elaborately trimmed, according to the style of the gown.

Gloves with loose, unbuttoned wrists are liked for travelling and moving wear.

The wearing of top garments now becomes a necessity, and ladies turn gladly to capes, cloaks and wraps. Coats, either long or short, will be worn,—fashion does not favor one style more than another.

Furs of all sorts will be worn, from the unpretending opossum to lynx, mink, beaver, seal and sable, and they are made up in boas, tippets, jackets, circulars, mantles, cuffs, caps, hats, muffs, and even sleeves in cloth jackets; besides, bands of fur are worn, wherever they can be, on dresses for house and street wear, on cloaks and wraps of all kinds.

The ulster is still a favorite for storm or travelling. Foot trimmings have again appeared, edging skirts; they are knife pleated, ruched or box-pleated on, and rosettes are a favorite style for trimming skirts also. Many of the skirt draperies are slashed at the bottom in the form of battlements.

Cholly.—“How in the world, Gawge, do you manage to see with that single eye-glass of yours?”
Gawge.—“My deah fellah, I see with the other eye.”

A Conundrum.—Johnson—“Sam, why is this play like the guillotine during the French Revolution?”
Sam—“Give it up.”
Johnson—“Because there are very short waits between the ax.”

Tommy was at Sunday School in his first pair of trousers, and a picture of little angels was before the class. “Tommy, would you like to be a little angel?” asked the teacher. “No, ma’am,” replied Tommy, after a careful inspection of the picture. “Not be an angel, Tommy? Why?” inquired the teacher in surprise. “‘Cause, ma’am, I’d have to give up my new pants.”

Some Nice Recipes for Christmas.

PLUM CAKE.

One pound each of flour, butter, sugar, raisins and currants; cream the butter and sugar together until very light, add the well-beaten yolks of nine eggs, then the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Having stoned the raisins and washed the currants, roll them in flour; now stir the fruit and flour by handfuls into the eggs, butter and sugar. When all has been stirred in continue to stir half an hour, then add half a pound of mixed peel of lemon, orange and citron cut small, and one teaspoon each of mace, cinnamon and grated nutmeg. Pour into a well-buttered cake tin, and bake slowly with several folds of paper under it, or steam four hours, and put into a hot oven for half an hour afterwards.

ICING FOR CAKE.

Dissolve one tablespoon of gelatine in a teacup of hot water; when well dissolved, add as much pulverized sugar as it will require to make it stir very stiff. Spread this over the cake when cold,



A HAPPY FAMILY.

and keep the blade of the knife dipped in hot water occasionally, so it will not become sticky.

PLUM PUDDING.

One pound of beef suet chopped small, one pound of sugar, a tablespoon of salt, one of ground ginger, and one of nutmeg, half a pound of bread crumbs, and half a pound of flour, one pound of raisins, stoned, one pound of currants, washed and dried, half a pound of mixed peel, cut small, six eggs well beaten, and one pint of milk. Mix all these ingredients well together, tie in a well-buttered cloth, and boil four hours. It may be steamed if preferred.

SAUCE FOR PUDDING.

Stir one tablespoon of flour into one of butter, place on the stove, and add half a pint of boiling water or milk, one cup of sugar, and half a glass of wine or brandy. Give it a boil up and serve very hot.

CRANBERRY TART.

Stew one quart of cranberries, with a teacup of sugar, until tender, line a shallow plate with pastry, pour in the stewed fruit, and bake in a moderate oven. When done, cover the top with frosting, making it look very tempting.

A Happy Family.

What a pretty, cosy room in our illustration, and what a group of happy children.

Charley has just finished a boat which he has made and rigged all himself. He is asking his sister's opinion of it before he tests its sailing powers. Wee Willie, the baby, is wanting Alice to look at his toy, too, and is calling her attention to it in his own baby language. Alice is so kind and good to her brothers, and the baby loves her as well as he does his mamma, for she is patient and gentle always. Never scolds nor shakes the little darling. Mamma and papa are taking a peep at their happy family; and they must be happy, with so much love around them. A beautiful home, kind parents, lots of toys, and everything to make life happy. No doubt many of my little friends have seen the hundreds of boys and girls, no bigger than themselves, go shivering past, with no home or parents, nor not enough of clothes to keep them warm, their poor little feet and hands cold and bleeding. Should not by little friends be very thankful for all the good things they have got, that so many have not, and ask God every night to help them keep their angry passions, and be good, kind and obedient to their parents.

Grains of Gold.

An expensive gum-pot for a desk is of cut glass and silver, in the form of a flower, stems and leaves.

Take my first away; take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I?—The postman.

Commend a fool for his wit, and a knave for his honesty, and they will both take you into their bosoms.

One tablespoonful of butter is one ounce.

Do not use a sponge or linen rag on your face; use flannel instead.

Four tablespoons of liquid make one wine-glass, or two ounces.

True love knows nothing of forgiveness, for if one forgives one loves no longer.

The woman who never takes an interest in fashions needs medicine.

Keep your troubles to yourself; when you tell them you are taking up the time of the man who is waiting to tell his.

A duty of five cents per dozen on eggs tends to protect the American hen from the foreign yolk.

Seek to converse in purity with your own mind and with God. The first and highest purity is of the soul.

Lobsters can be scalloped like oysters; put into a buttered dish; spread with fine bread-crumbs; add bits of butter; a little pepper and salt.

Frankie was very inquisitive and his father, thinking it would keep him still, said to him, “My hands are full now; I cannot answer you.”
“Well, papa, if your hands are full, can't you answer me with your mouth?”

PRIZE ESSAY.

Easy and Useful Home-Made Presents Suitable for Christmas.

BY MRS. LAMBERT, JOCELYN P. O., ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ALGOMA.

Christmas is coming—time to plan now. If you have a large family, or circle of friends, to whom you would like to present holiday gifts, and but little money to spare, do not be discouraged and think that you cannot give at all. No one is so poor that she cannot give at least good wishes. Write a cheerful greeting to your friends, to show them that you have not forgotten them. The custom of giving presents at Christmas time is a very old and pleasant one, and shows no signs of dying out. That every one should wish to give of her store, be it large or small, seems to be in keeping with the kindly spirit of the season. As I am a farmer's wife, not burdened with money, and having a knack for using up scraps and odds-and-ends, with little outlay, I should like to tell about a few articles which I have made lately and which, I think, would be suitable for the above purpose.

MATS—Mats are such necessary articles of household furnishings, and so useful and comfortable, that they are always prized by the recipient. These can be made as artistic or plain as one can desire, from the pretty tufted rug to the common braided or knit rug. The tufted rug is made in this way: Take a piece of canvas or sacking the size required, and have stamped upon it a pretty pattern. If stamping is not convenient, draw, with colored chalk, a suitable pattern. Have wool of harmonious colors; take a lead pencil or round stick the same thickness, and with a darning needle draw the wool through the canvas, going over the pencil or stick each time, and as the pencil fills move it along and proceed as before until the whole surface of the canvas is covered. With a very little thought, one can arrange a rug of this kind as a handsome affair, or, if a commoner is desired, it may be made from the ravelings from old stockings, and working without a pattern, hit or miss. Braided mats look very nice, if the braid is made about the thickness of the finger. Have this sewn on canvas measuring two yards long and about one yard wide, with the canvas rounded off. I made quite a handsome one by coloring some old woollen undergarments a deep shade of green, for the centre, with a dark border all round. Begin by sewing on the braid, "over a yard long," in the centre of the mat, turn neatly, and keep sewing round and round. Both sides of the braids should be sewn. I also colored some odd pieces of sheepskin, with the wool on, to match the green in centre; this I cut in strips about half an inch wide, combed out the wool, and sewed on all round the edge. It makes a very handsome fringe. For a knitted mat, cut some rags, same as for braided mat, and sew together; take, if possible, two contrasting colors, and cast on thirty-five stitches on *very coarse* wooden needles; this will be large enough for medium sized mat; knit across plain, then knit five turns and go back again, knit ten turns and go back, knit fifteen turns and go back; continue increasing five until all have been knit, then knit all thirty-five stitches across once, tie on the other color, knit five and go back, and continue as in the previous gore. This mat is knit in gores, and shaped like a

parasol. Knit until, when laid on the floor, it will lie flat, then join together and sew up. In the centre will be a hole which fill in this way: Cast on the same needles three stitches, and increase one stitch each row till there are eight stitches on the needles, then decrease one stitch each row until there are three stitches, and cast off; sew this in the centre. Shreds and small pieces of cashmere, colored linings, silk, ribbons, stuff, cloths, etc., may be cut by little ones into strips and sewn together like carpet rags, then knitted on *large* wooden needles, in strips, and joined together to form bed or sofa quilt.

From flannel, list warm STAYS or BODICES can be made. Cut a plain shape from strong factory cotton and tack your strips of list all over it, side by side, the edges just overlapping. These are afterwards sewn, or, prettier still, herring-boned together in red working cotton, then neatly bound all round with red braid. This garment will commend itself quite as much to the wearer for its prettiness as for its substantial utility, for it is almost proof against cold.

For a gentleman a SMOKING or LOUNGING CAP is easily made. This is worked in black and gold zephyr, "or any color preferred," with a medium bone crochet hook. Of the black wool make seven chain and join in ring, first round three chain (at the beginning of this and the following seven rounds "tr." stands for a treble), sixteen trs. very closely and evenly in the ring; second round, two trs. on every stitch, taking up both loops of each stitch, thirty-two trs. in all; third round, one tr. on first tr. of previous round, two tr. on next tr. and so on alternately forty-nine trs.; fourth round, one tr. on each of first two trs. of last round, two on the next, repeat all round, sixty-six trs.; fifth round, one tr. on each of the first three stitches of last round, two trs. on the next and repeat round the circle, eighty-three trs.; sixth round, one tr. on each of the first two stitches of last round, but stop before the last time of drawing the wool through the second tr. and take the gold wool and finish the stitch with gold; work the first part of tr. with gold on next stitch and finish it with black; * two black tr. on next stitch, one tr. on next, but finish the last stitch with gold; work the first part of tr. with gold on the next stitch and finish it with black; repeat from * to end of round, twenty-eight gold trs. with three black trs. between; seventh round, no increase, work one black tr. over centre stitch of the three black trs. of last round, then three gold trs. and repeat; eighth round, all gold, one tr. on each of six trs, two trs. on next tr., repeat, 127 trs; ninth round, black wool, one d. c. (double chain) on each stitch of last round, which, working a d. c. on the chain that stands for a tr. makes 128 d. c. in the round; this will be the number till the cap is finished. Now begin the band with tenth round, black wool, d. c. taking up the horizontal back loop of the stitches; eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, black d. c. taking up both loops of stitch; fifteenth round, three d. c. black, one d. c. gold, changing the wools in the manner described in the sixth round; sixteenth round, one black d. c. in the centre of the black d. c. of the previous round, three gold d. c. and repeat, work five rounds of d. c. with gold wool; twenty-second round, one black d. c. above the black one in the sixteenth round, three gold d. c. and repeat; twenty-third round, one gold d. c. over the centre stitch of the three gold of last round, three black d. c. and repeat. Now work six

rounds of plain d. c. with black wool, and strengthen the edge with a round worked closely into the back loops of the d. c. of last round, and the cap is finished.

SHAVING TIDY—Take a pretty piece of material measuring, say, eight inches by five, cut a bit of wash-leather to line, and turn over the edges of your cover upon it, or bind with ribbon; embroider or paint a spray of flowers if desired, and trim round with cord; take three or four sheets of soft coarse linen, work them round with colored silk or wool in buttonhole stitch, fasten them with ribbon into the centre of cover, so that the whole will close like a book. The leaves are to clean the razor on and should be removable, for washing. The wash-leather is to polish the blade after drying.

A TRAVELLING COMPANION, for using when going on a visit, is a most useful article, and few of your friends but would thank you for one of them. A yard of crash will make two companions. First, you will want a piece a yard long and thirteen inches wide; this piece you must hem all round, then work a border below the hem (to hide the stitches) in coral or feather stitch, with crimson ingrain cotton. When this is finished turn up one end about a quarter of a yard, or perhaps a little more, to form a pocket. The best way to get the pocket the right size is to fold up a night-dress neatly, turn up the pocket to fit it, sew up the sides of the pocket and work with the common cotton in front of it, "Night-dress." You will find this quite easy, if you write the word in lead pencil, then work it in chain stitch, "or outline." Cut off another piece from the crash, about thirteen inches long and six inches deep, hem one side of this piece and work, as before, with the fancy stitch, turn down the ends and other side about half an inch, and hem it neatly on to the larger piece, about two inches above the pocket for the night-dress, so as to form another pocket, on which write and embroider the words "Brush and Comb." Now you must make a strap of double crash, about five inches long, and embroider at both edges; place it down the middle of the crash, above the second pocket, and stitch it about an inch, or inch and half distance. In these places thus formed you can put tooth brush, nail brush, scissors, etc. A piece will be left of the companion; this, when you fold up the companion, will form a flap to fall over the rest. With the crimson cotton work three buttonholes, at equal distance, just above the hem of the flap; fill the pockets inside that you may see how it all fits, then put three buttons where they will nicely fasten through the buttonholes in the flap. Of course, if you prefer you can make of any other material you can afford, and embroider elaborately, but what I have described is cheap and washes well.

If you want to please a young mother, make a SLEIGH SACK. This article is made like a large envelope, opening at one end, and is made of any thick material, wadded and lined. The child is popped bodily into the bag, which covers it to a little above the waist, and the flap of the envelope comes up behind it at the back of the sleigh. These sacks can be made plain, with only a colored binding, or they can be beautified with any amount of embroidery, including the monogram of the owner. They are very warm, and keep the cold air from the child better than a rug.

BEAD PURSE—an easily knitted one, that will

last longer and be as useful as more fancy ones, can be knitted with one spool of purse silk and a bunch of steel beads. Thread the beads on the silk and cast on seventy-two stitches, first row; pass down two beads, * over narrow, over narrow; pass down two beads, repeat from * to the end of the row; second row plain and keep all the beads on the same side of the work; third row, two beads, * over narrow, two beads, repeat from * to the last two stitches of row, over narrow; fourth row like the second row. Repeat from the first row this pattern until you have knitted three inches in length; then knit three inches plain, or without beads, for the middle of the purse, then with beads again, as at the beginning, and for the same length, three inches; this finishes the knitting. Sew up the edges with silk, leaving a third open in centre of purse, draw both ends together for tassels made from beads and slip on two steel rings of suitable size.

KID BAGS AND PURSES can be made from Swedish kid gloves. If the old gloves are short, two, including the hand, are required for one bag, but only the tops of long ones are necessary. They should be cut off a little before the hem, and well stitched together, the top of the glove forming the bottom of the bag. The strips of kid left are snipped finely for a fringe, which can be gilded. Buttonholed or crocheted silk loops are made on the outside to hold the drawing on top of cord, the ends of which are ornamented with gilt buttons, or tassels made of snipped kid and gilded to match fringe. A little flower or spray painted on the bags is an additional ornament. Bags may be made from pieces left over from dresses, and can be made to contain all sorts of things—newspapers, knitting, fancy work, and "what not." An appropriate decoration for cloth bags is a flower whose petals consist of velvet and leaves brought out in crewel or split zephyr. Velvet scraps of any color may be used for the flowers. Cut them out in the required shape, baste them on and button-hole stitch over the edges, fill the centre of flowers with satin stitch and French knot. When crewel and velvet are used together, press the crewel embroidery on the wrong side before applying the velvet.

PENWIPERS—Shreds of chamois skin tied up into a bunch or tassel and attached to a clipped goose quill forms a novel penwiper. Little embroidered or painted flags, on velvet or canvas, are fastened to a quill handle. The flag itself is only the top of the book of little flannel leaves opening like a needle-book. Other penwipers are roses and carnations, made like paper flowers, and provided with wire stems. Still, other penwipers are tiny felt hats filled with flannel leaves cornucopia fashion. The outside is embroidered with a dainty spray of flowers in crewel, and finished off with a band and bow of baby ribbon.

TOKENS, CARDS, NOTEBOOKS, ETC., can be made of strong white drawing paper, decorated in water colors; the designs are effective rather than delicate, and the mottoes, when used, should be comical rather than sentimental. Baby ribbon is used for fastening sheets together.

LINEN AND MUSLIN APRONS, trimmed with crocheted lace and delicate sprays of flowers outlined with wash silk or colored embroidery cotton, are pretty and always acceptable gifts.

In bestowing presents, it is well to take into consideration the tastes and circumstances of those whom we wish to receive our tokens of regard. The little keepsakes made by one's own hands are often valued as highly as more costly ones would be that had come without thought or care.

How Johnny Lost the Prize.

His family and friends were there.
His uncles, cousins, aunts;
And all were sure that for the prize
Their Johnny had best chance.



'Twas Johnny's turn to speak his piece.
He said, with outstretched hands:—
"Under the spreading blacksmith tree,
The village chestnut stands."

Woman's Love.

Grace Greenwood, writing to the New York Independent of the martyr-like devotion and loving recklessness of wrong and suffering exhibited by certain women, remarks:—

History, literature and every-day life are rich in instances of this kind of amiable insanity. We read of a gentle royal madwoman who, after watching tenderly by the death-bed of her faithless and unloving husband—the death-bed of Charles II., of England, encompassed by a cloud of mistresses—begged pardon with tears "for any offence she may unwittingly have committed." She is known as Catharine of Portugal.

Acknowledging One's Errors.

Few attributes of character are more charming than the faculty of gracefully acknowledging one's errors. The man who makes a blunder and sticks to it is a person with whom argument or controversy becomes impossible. The trouble and time spent attempting to convince him of the truth are completely wasted, for he will still believe that what he has advanced must be right, even in the face of actual demonstration that it is wrong. On the other hand, of the action of one who will admit with frank and ready courtesy that he has been mistaken, it may be said that it "blesseth him that gives and him that takes"—it covers his own retreat with gracefulness, and gives his adversary a pleasant memory of an encounter with a generous foe.

Farmer Fallow—"Hear you been havin' sickness over at your place." Farmer Wallow—"Yes, best heifer on the farm's been moppit 'round all summer. Wife was taken down yesterday." Farmer Fallow—"Any improvement?" Farmer Wallow—"Well, she's leetle better, but she never'll be the animal she was afore."

An Insulted Tramp—"She's the sassiest woman I ever asked for a bite." "How did you find that out?" "Well, she offered me cold tomato soup and stale bread, and I said I thought a little cake would do me good." "Well?" "She said if it was a cake of soap, she thought it would."

Flowers in Winter.

BY J. H. PEARSON.

It seems to me that the study of flowers is a pleasant one, and with the return of winter will come a desire to have a few flowers in the window; something cheerful to look at, while all without is cold and dreary. To help the readers of this paper in the pleasing art of window-gardening, and to guide them in selections of plants easily grown, I make these suggestions. Select an east or south window, and if these cannot be had, then a west window.

During the night the temperature should not fall below 50°, nor rise above 60° or 70° during the day.

Most rooms are too dry for plants as well as people, and it is well for the health of both to have a vessel of water boiling in the room continuously.

Plants must have air and light at every opportunity, but be careful not to let a draught of cold air strike them.

The leaves of plants need frequent washing to remove all dust, as the leaves are the lungs of the plant. A good way to do this is, after your week's wash, to immerse the plants, pots and all, in a tub of suds, and allow them to remain under water for a few minutes, then rinse with clean, tepid water. The soapy water will destroy many insects, and what is taken up by the earth will invigorate the plant to a healthy growth. The pots should be well drained. Never allow water to stand in the saucers, except in case of water plants.

Never attempt to grow too many plants—more than you have room for or time to properly attend.

There are many plants that are suitable for window-gardening, but space will allow me to name but few, with brief hints on their treatment.

Hyacinths, tulips, and crocus make beautiful plants for this purpose, grown either in pots of soil or glasses of water. They should be set, after potting for a few weeks, in a dark closet for two weeks, for the roots to grow before being placed in the window. Ivy may be grown in any part of the room. If the vines are long, set the pots on the floor and train them up the sides of the window or around picture frames. They need an abundance of water, but none must be left standing about the roots or they will rot. Madeira vine and cobeia scandens are good climbers and will bear almost any kind of treatment. There are some annuals, such as mignonette, alyssum, broualia, ageratum, petunia, balsam, and morning glory, can all be grown and bloomed in winter from seed sown now. The seed should be sown in shallow boxes filled with soil. Be careful not to keep the soil too wet or to cover the tiny seeds too deeply. One-fourth of an inch is plenty, and less will do. The growth of the seeds will be greatly hastened by placing a warm brick under the box each morning and evening. Besides these above-named plants, I would recommend geraniums, stevias, callas, fuchsias, begonias, carnations, abutilons, and a few of the cactus. I do not mean that you should try to grow all of them, but select from the list just such as your fancy dictates. Try and make your home a garden of flowers, where joy shall bloom through childhood's hours, and fill young lives with sweetness.

You may find hens in a hennery, but you don't look for bats in a battery.—Terre Haute Express.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

"Christmas bells and Christmas trees,
Christmas carols on the breeze."

Can it really be possible that one more year has circled round since we together read "The bells across the snow," and that Christmas is almost here again?

How long we have looked forward to it, and how slowly it seemed to come, but now it is almost here. Why do our hearts re-joyce so much at the thought of Christmas coming? Is it because Santa Claus comes round and fills our stockings then? Is it for all the Christmas treats and Christmas cheer? My little nieces and nephews may answer in the affirmative, but I see in the thoughtful face of my niece there, that there is something in her heart which makes Christmas glad, the requirements of which these do not fulfil; and, too, in that nephew, boy as he is, there is something nobler in his nature, which makes Christmas glad, which these do not include? Is it for the short vacation then, or is it joy over the giving of present or presents, however small, to some dear one? Is it joy because the absent ones from the home are to return again, and there is to be sweet converse, and music, and commingling of spirits which will arouse new subjects of thought through the opening year? Is it? is it? is it? But I may ask and ask again, for there are no two of us who have exactly the same reasons for loving the Christmas time.

I can only wish it may be a very happy one for each and all of my nieces and nephews. A happy day, from the exchange of greetings in the morning, till the good-night hymn is sung. "And how shall we make it so, Uncle Tom?" I hear some one ask. In the first place, just now, when you have some days to spare, get your presents ready. "Small," you say. Well, never mind; it is the heart which gives it which makes any present acceptable. In giving them, be sure and try and find some one whom others are likely to forget—some one to whom kindnesses like that come but seldom; give it from your heart, and accompany it by a prayer in His name, who at this glad Christmas time came into the world, that He may use you and it as his messengers this year; that yours may be the kindly hands to help remove the burden of grief, or pain, or sadness from some soul. Give, not hoping for anything in return. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and another spice to the happiness is to "let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth." Have you toys or books, dolls or clothes, which will make another glad, then give them; have you kind words and smiles, and earnest prayers and kind words for all about you, then give them. Have you nice presents, give them too, and you will do your part to make it a happy Christmas for others, and will be happy yourselves.

There are poor, half-clothed natives on the prairies of your Canadian land—there are poor dying little ones in heathen lands—

"Under the palms
There are voices waiting for grave, sweet psalms,"
who know nothing of Christmas, nor of the beautiful story of Him who lay, long ago, in a manger a little babe.

Make it a sweet resting-place on the road of life, to which your memory may oftentimes, when the old home is yours no more—when the dear

faces now around you are far away, or, it may be, sleeping some Christmas day under the pure snow mantle, while the Christmas joys are held in the far-off home beyond.

Now, a word about our puzzle department. I am sure you are all eager to know who are the lucky prize winners for 1890, and their names will appear in the January ADVOCATE. Whilst the puzzles have been very interesting and instructive to many—and we thank all the contributors to that department—still, I think we could use the space to better advantage if we changed it, for a time, to matters more interesting to everybody. I am now making arrangements for much greater improvement in Uncle Tom's Department, whereby it will have the spiciest columns you have ever read. Prizes will also be offered for other things; so look out for the January number.

Your loving UNCLE TOM.

For the Boys.

Would not some of our boys like to hear of the wonderful lizard-like reptiles that abound in Australia. One of them is called the gilla. It is of a very dangerous character, especially when angered. An Arizona ranchman, named Vail, was recently riding home, when he spied one of these reptiles in the road, and alighting from his horse, killed it, as he supposed. He tied the carcass to the back of his saddle and resumed his journey, but soon had occasion to place his hand in the vicinity of the animal, which instantly seized one of his fingers in a vise-like grip, that it could only be removed by having its head literally smashed to pieces, which was done by an Indian who was with him. The gentleman himself immediately cut the flesh off the finger to the bone, just above the wound, and tied a string tightly around above the wound. He then rode for life to the nearest railroad station, 25 miles distant, where he procured a locomotive and rode forty miles further, before he procured medical aid. By that time nearly the whole of his body was black, and the physician gave him no hope of being able to restore him, although he did congratulate him upon his good sense in refusing to drink whiskey at the start, as the Indian advised him to do, for that, he said, would have ended his life speedily. Hard work and the application of the best remedies at last brought the patient around, and he is probably the only living man who is able to relate his own experience in being saved from the usually fatal bite of a gilla monster.

AUNT GRACE.

The fangs, or teeth, of all venomous animals or reptiles are set in a layer of loose skin, and are hollow. When the fangs are pressed into any substance they are pressed against a small sac of poison, which lies at the root of the fang; this poison is thus forced into the wound. By extracting these fangs, as is often done when the reptiles are handled, as we have seen them at exhibitions, the sac of poison dries up and the animals are rendered harmless.

"Commuter tells me he has named all his hens Macduff." "How asinine! But why?" "In hopes that they'll 'lay on.'"—The J. ster.

Vincent (to brother who was visiting him at school)—"Why didn't you bring me something good to eat?" Harold—"I forgot all about it when I was leaving home." "Humph! when ma comes she always brings me lots of sweet things. I was sick for three or four days after her last visit."

Puzzles.

1—DECEMBER, 1890.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

ACROSS.—1. Esoteric philosophy of the Jewish doctors.

- 2. Proceeding from the side.
- 3. Time intervening.
- 4. A broad dagger.
- 5. Scarce.

DOWN.—1. A story-teller.

- 2. Plants yielding a kind of arrowroot.
- 3. Corrupt matter.
- 4. A pick-axe used by miners.
- 5. A pledge (obs.).
- 6. A layman.
- 7. Girls in Egypt who earn their living by singing and dancing.

FAIR BROTHER.

2—ANAGRAM.

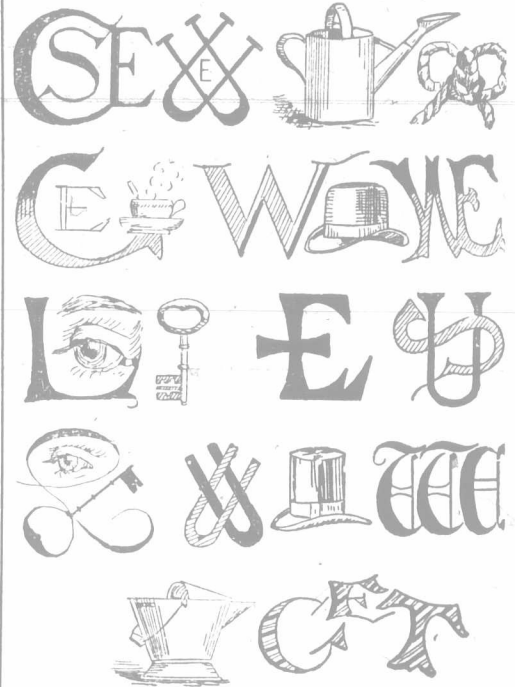
We had a party at our house;
Of girls there were a few;
Some were dressed in red and white,
And one was dressed in blue.

But of all the girls that took my eye,
It was the one in green;
I had more fun with her, you bet,
Than with a fairy queen.

But where we had the greatest fun,
Was when we came to dine,
For LO I PUT A NICE RAT where
It scared the girls just fine.

FAIR BROTHER.

3—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



4—CHARADE.

A merry Christmas, cousins,
I wish un'o you all;
Let's see, who are the faithful ones
That respond unto the call.

Miss Armand's name doth head the list,
Her puzzles LAST the cake;
Sir Henry Reeve then follows on,
Our ranks be won't forsake.

Miss Woodworth and Miss Cunningham
Contribute sometimes, too;
But it seems, alas! that Snow Bird
Is entirely lost to view.

Her sister, Snow Ball, sometimes gives
A verse or two in rhyme,
And so does Clara Rilance, too—
That is when she gets Time.

A. Howkins and A. Russel Boss
Are faithful to the end,
Accompanied by Miss E. Inor Moore,
Each month, they, answers send.

I Irving Devitt and Miss Fox,
Belong to the solving crew;
But where are the rest that started;
Have they gone to Tim uctoo?

Oh! no, they are just recruiting;
They'll begin on New Year's day,
And COMPLETE to show the Vets,
Who's PRIMAL in the fray.

FAIR BROTHER.

5-RIDDLE.
Like V in Livingstone is your nose;
I pray you tell me why?
The answer very simple is,
You'll guess if you try.
ADA ARMAND.

6--ANAGRAM.
Nay, I repent it, is the cry
Of him who for his crimes must die.
ADA ARMAND.

7--DECAPITATION.
A WHOLE in the water is made, as you'll see,
By dropping a stone in over the quay;
And when 'tis beheaded its "to" interweave
Branches in hedges, "as you will perceive:
Behad it again, alas! and Oh, dear!
It's "the stroke of a whip" over your ear:
Once more if you please, behead it again,
And "a forest tree" is made very plain.
FAIR BROTHER.

8-RIDDLE.
Ever eating, ever cloying,
Never finding a full repast.
All devouring, all destroying,
Till it eats the world at last?
A. HOWKINS.

9--CHARADE.
About the time I wrote this rhyme,
There lived near Erie's shore,
A little (?) boy, his mamma's joy,
His name you've heard before.
Alas! one day, I grieve to say,
This very little elf,
A pumpkin pie did gaily spy
Upon the pantry shelf.

But what is worst, some naughty FIRST
Must sure have prompted it,
Because he stole (oh! not the whole),
But just a little bit.
It was so good, he lingering stood,
Smacking his lips; at length—
"Upon my word," he said, "I've heard
It said that 'LAST is strength.'"

So with COMPLETE it all he eat,
Just bit by bit you see.
If folks were wise, their pumpkin pies
They'd keep 'neath lock and key.
ADA ARMAND.

10--ENIGMA AND ANAGRAM.
1. Maybe to shriek or scream,
As found in letters three;
2. Is quite often dried and smoked,
And on our tables, it we oft do see.
3. May you never have cause to be,
But always light-hearted, glad, and free.
4. This is an action we all oft do
Perchance at the present time it may be.
These four three-letter words now
I bid thee take apart:
From them a day please form, when
We ought to uplift a grateful heart.
HENRY REEVE.

11--CHARADE.
For good TOTAL enjoyment,
Give me the ADVOCATE,
With Uncle Tom's Department,
And everything good for the farmer up to date.
If you peruse each line and page,
You'll always find LAST news that good;
The "fakirs" they are all showed up
And forced to take to the woods.

The PRIME get up of this journal,
Shows superior judgment and care
On the part of the proprietors,
Gainsay this if you dare.
Just one verse more and then I'm done;
Pray take heed to what I say:
Don't let your subscription run out,
You'll find it does not pay.
HENRY REEVE.

12--GEOGRAPHICAL LETTER AND INVITATION.
Highland Creek 11/17/90.
(Lake in Canada) (Village in New York).—Another year has gone, and, as cousin (a city in Minnesota) says, "we (a river in Switzerland) a (a village in Kansas) band." Uncle (river in N. Jersey) prizes, for which we have been toiling, he (county in Illinois) soon (village in Missouri). Then these who have toiled with the most (village in Nebraska) a village in Illinois) achieve the (village in Nebraska). We all know that cousins (a cape east of U. S.) brother and Miss (city in Minnesota) 's (a village in Kentucky) are (river in Ontario) and would reflect (a village in Ontario) in any puzzle paper printed in (a large tract of land in the W. Hemisphere). Let me say to those who have worked with a (county in Illinois) a d do (village in Missouri) (a county in Louisiana) do (county in Kentucky) (a village in Nebraska) but work with a great (village in N. Jersey) river in Australia) (a village in Mississippi) and (a village in Kansas) (a village in Illinois) attend thy efforts, and let us (island in Georgian Bay) that none of the prize winners will desert the department. Let all (village in Missouri) take (a village in Arkansas) for a motto and say we will (county in Kentucky) (village in Missouri) (a village in Minnesota) we (village in Georgia) a prize. But even if we get no prize the (a village in Kansas) we have in

solving the puzzles, and the knowledge gained more than recompenses us.
In conclusion, let me extend a cordial invitation to all my cousins to come and have (a country in Europe) or (a river in P. E. I.) with me at (island in Polynesia). I promise you a (a village in Manitoba) (a town in Louisiana). And, with a view of getting better acquainted, I would like very much to open up a correspondence with any of my cousins. Wishing you a (village in Kansas) (island east of Australia) and (point in Nova Scotia) (Mountain in Australia), I am (a village in Montana) your cousin,
HENRY REEVE.

Answers to November Puzzles.
1- PARAPET 8 2-Skillful.
ACARIDA 3-Democratical.
REFINER 5-Cannot.
CREDENT 6-Pecause.
ZE 8 Pardon.
9-Sweetheart.
4 Howkins, Fox, Boss, Reeve, Fair Brother, Orchard, Woodworth, Cunningham, Uncle Tom.
7-"Learning makes a man fit company for himself."

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Nov. Puzzles.
Henry Willson, I. Irvine Devitt, James Ryerson Clarke, Elenor Moore, Frank Colville, Winnifred Maude Beer McCallum, Money T. Boss, Victoria Alberta McCallum, C. Rilance (name omitted last month), Drusilla A. Fairbrother, A. Howkins (name omitted last month), Mary Fillion, George Henderson, C. R. McQuaig, Henry Reeve, Dorothy Fox, Ed. A. Fairbrother, A. H. Boss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE refuses hundreds of dollars offered for advertisements suspected of being of a swindling character. Nevertheless, we cannot undertake to relieve our readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can, in the nature of things, be furnished for the price asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out, and charged at regular rates.
The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is the unrivalled advertising medium to reach the farmers of Canada, exceeding in circulation the combined issues of all the other agricultural publications in the Dominion. Send for an advertising circular and an estimate.
All Advertisements, to insure insertion, must be in this office by the twentieth of each month.

A. HAGGART. JAMES A. ROSS.
HAGGART & ROSS,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Dundee Block, Main St., Winnipeg.
P. O. BOX 1241. 290-y-M

W. A. DUNBAR
VETERINARY SURGEON,
15 1/2 Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.
Communications by letter, or telegraph, promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE 56. 289-y-M

J. G. ROBINSON,
293 LOGAN STREET, WINNIPEG,
MANUFACTURER OF
WOODEN
AND
IRON PUMPS,
Winner of first prize and diploma at the last Manitoba Provincial Exhibition. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and terms.
AGENTS WANTED.
300-f-M

WELDON BROS.,
33 Market St., Winnipeg,
— DEALERS IN —
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, &c., &c.
FARMERS' TRADE A SPECIALTY.
Give us a call. 297-d-M

WHITE & MANAHAN,
— THE LEADING —
CLOTHING
— AND —
Men's Furnishing House,
496 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.
Mail orders promptly filled. 291-y-M

FOR THE FINEST SELECTION OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
— IN —
Indian Northwest
— AND —
ROCKY MOUNTAINS,
— SEND TO —
Trueman & Caple
VANCOUVER, B. C.,
For one doz., size 5x8 in., selected and assorted views, price. \$4 00
For one only sample, price. 40
For one doz., size 8x10 in., selected and assorted views, price. 7 00
For one only sample, price. 65
TERMS:—By remitting the above prices by P. O. Money Order we will mail, free of charge, or, if money is not remitted, we will send C. O. D. to any express office by adding charges.
Try us. Our work speaks our worth. 300-a-M

THE MONITOR
Press Drill
— WITH OUR NEW PATENTED —
Broadcast Seeding and Spring Hoe Attachment
COMBINED,
Makes the best seeding machine in the world. We have added
MANY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS
For the coming season. We guarantee it far superior to any seeding machine in the market. Withold your orders until you see our new machine. We are also placing on the market
CLARKE'S PATENT



Cutaway Disc Harrow.
This is something entirely new, and supercedes the plow, and will beat any disc or spade harrow in the world. It makes the land in a perfect seed-bed; has a seeding attachment for sowing all kinds of grain. Send for circular with full description free. Address.
SYLVESTER BROS. MFG. CO.,
LINDSAY, - ONT. 297-f-M

HOME STUDY
Secure a Complete Business Education at Your Own Home.

Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Business Law, Letter Writing, Grammar and Shorthand. Prepare for Success in Business. Low rates. Distance no objection. Satisfaction guaranteed. Over 1000 students registered. Send for free Circulars to
BRYANT & STRATTON'S COLLEGE,
300-y-OM 24 Lafayette Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

ERTEL'S VICTOR CRIPPED ANYWHERE TO OPERATE ON RAILS AGAINST ALL OTHERS.
HAY PRESS PURCHASER TO KEEP ONE DOING MOST AND BEST WORK.

GEO. ERTEL & CO. LONDON, ONT.

KEEP YOUR EYE AND HAND ON THIS
"THE DOLLAR KNITTING MACHINE"
MANUFACTURED BY **CREELMAN BROS GEORGETOWN, ONT.**
THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS FOR YOU IT IS GOOD FOR \$2.99 SEND IT AND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR ALL PARTICULARS AND PRICE LIST. P. A. 291-0-1

ESTABLISHED 1879.

WM. BELL
MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG.
(CORNER GRAHAM.)

DRY GOODS!

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings
Always on hand. A full and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found most complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.

WM. BELL,
290-v-M 288 MAIN STREET.

The Bishop Furniture Co.
383 Main Street, Winnipeg.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE

The Largest Stock in the Province. Send for Photographs and Price Lists. Will prepay freight if desired.

Cheap Cash House,

383 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

The Bishop Furniture Co. 297-c-M

STOCK FOR SALE.

My Southdown Sheep

Are descended from the well-known flocks of Lord Walsingham, Jonas Webb and Sir William T. Mockmorton, and are thoroughly acclimatized. Prices to suit customers.

J. L. VINING,
POPLAR POINT, MANITOBA. 289-y-M

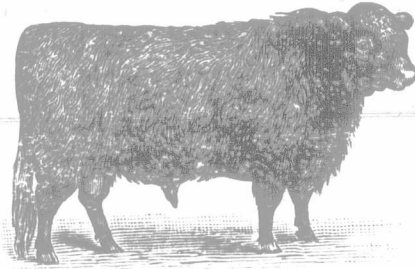
BERESFORD STOCK FARM.


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

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

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE!



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

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

Address—**J. G. BROWN, Manager,**
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Jean, N. P. & M. Ry. 4 1/2 miles. Morris, C. P. Ry. 10 miles. 289-v-M

MARCHMONT -- HERD
OF IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.

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

WANTED!

A Trusty Horse Dealer in Winnipeg

—FOR SELLING—

PERCHERON -- STALLIONS

For particulars apply to—
THE COMPANY OF THE HARAS NATIONAL,
98-b-M 30 St. James St., Montreal.

IMPORTED BOARS

I have three first-class Imp. Berkshire Boars for sale, 8 to 14 months old; also a large number of young Boars and also young Pigs, 6 to 10 weeks old. I have special rates by express. Will deliver free in Ontario and guarantee satisfaction. Come and see, or write.

J. C. SNELL, - EDMONTON, ONT.
300-a-OM

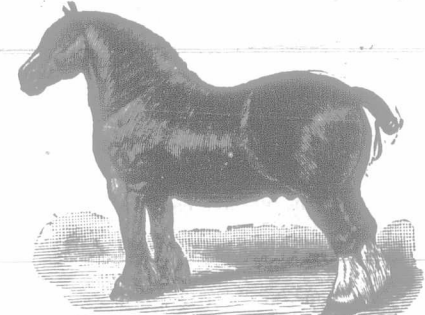
BLAIR BROS.
AURORA, ILL.,

—IMPORTERS OF—
Cleveland Bay Horses,
CLYDESDALE,
And English Shire Horses.
NEW IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.

The animals now on hand are of large size, good color, with good bone, good feet, and the best of action. We have winners at many of the greatest shows of England. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town. Mention this paper. 300

J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,

—Importers of—
ENGLISH SHIRES
Cleveland Bays and Blood Horses,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.



Our second importation of Shires, Cleveland Bays and Thoroughbreds arrived direct from England, on Friday, 7th March, and will be offered for sale at reasonable terms. Every horse guaranteed a foal getter. 292-y-M

JOHN S. ROBSON,

Thorndale Stock Farm,

MANITOU, MAN.,

Breeder and Importer of

Clydesdales

AND

Shorthorns.



Young animals for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. 300-y-M

KINGSWOOD SHORTHORNS

The Red, White and Roan.

TO REDUCE STOCK

GREIG BROS.

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

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

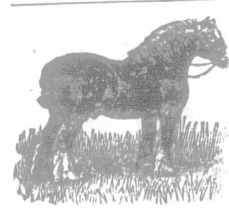
FOR SALE,

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

A. B. SCOTT & SON,
VANNECK, - - - ONTARIO,
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

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

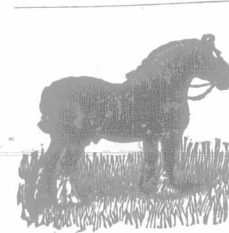


CLYDESDALES & Shetland Ponies.
A. K. TEGART,
Importer and Breeder, offers for sale choice stallions and mares of the above breeds. Address - **Tottenham, Ont.** 298-y-OM

IMPORTED --: CLYDESDALES

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

NEIL SMITH, Brampton, Ont.



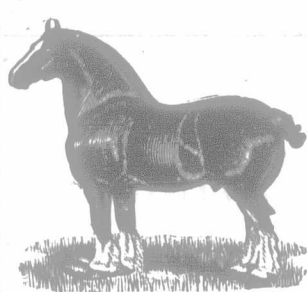
ROSEDALE FARM
HIGHFIELD P. O.,
MALTON, - ONTARIO.
Jas. Gardhouse & Son
Importers and Breeders of Shire and Clyde Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM

ROBT. NESS, Woodside Farm

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SHETLANDS, AYRSHIRE CATTLE

The eleventh yearly importation consists of some of the best specimens of the several breeds. Clydesdales from such noted sires as McGregor (1487), Crown Royal (4315), Top Gallant (1850), Macfarlane (2988), Macbeth (3817), Sir Hildebrand (4024), Golden Guinea (3990), Old Times (579), Good Hope (1679), Knight of Snowden (2212). The stock is selected by myself with great care. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect.



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

ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., Que.

Visitors always welcome. 291-y-OM

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

Breeders and Importers of

FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES



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

Pure-Bred Registered Clydesdales & Jerseys

Bred from pure imported stock. Young stock for sale at farmers' prices. 298-y-OM

JOHN PULFER, Springvalley Farm, Brampton, Ont.



Imported and Canadian bred
CLYDESDALES.

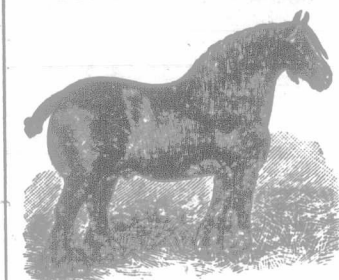
We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mares of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mares, colts and fillies of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

PROUSE & WILLIAMSON,

297-y-OM Ingersoll, Ont.

PRIZE-WINNING Clydesdale Horses & Mares

FOR SALE CHEAP. TERMS LIBERAL.



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

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

THE German Coachers VICTORIOUS!

29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois and Nebraska State Fairs this year by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by

OLTMANN BROTHERS, WATSEKA, ILL.
Farm 80 miles south of Chicago. 300

PIONEER - STOCK - FARM.

THE LARGEST IMPORTERS & BREEDERS OF

Shire and Hackney Horses

IN AMERICA.

100 Head of Registered Horses on hand 100

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A Jet Black, High Grade

PERCHERON STALLION

Rising three years old. Also Two Young Holstein Bulls. Apply to, 298-c-OM

JOHN PRINGLE, - Ayr, Ont.

LA COMPAGNIE DU HARAS NATIONAL

30 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

40—STALLIONS NOW ON HAND—40 THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

Stable, Outremont near Montreal, Médayy breeding and sale farm, Perche, France. **SPLendid PERCHERONS** (stallions and mares), French Coach Horses (Normans), all with first-class pedigrees.

Our connections in France enable us to import cheaper than any one else. For terms of sale and for our catalogue apply to the office.

HON. L. BEAUBIEN, President, Montreal, Canada.
BARON E. DE MANDAT GRANCEY, Vice-President, 5 Av. Friedland, Paris, France.

R. AUZIAS-TURENNE, Manager, 289-y

ISLAND HOME



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

A SUPERB YOUNG STALLION.

REGIE is a dark brown three-year-old, and is as stylish and as handsome as his renowned sire King Rene, the sire of fourteen in the thirty list, and the victor of eighteen herd premiums without a single defeat. Regie's dam has produced two fillies, one the dam of Shadeland Onward, record 2:20 1/4, and the other the dam of Linnie, three-year-old record 2:25. With little handling, Regie trotted in 2:43 1/4, and repeated in 2:43 1/4. He is sound, without blemish, and is the best type of the highly finished coach stallion. Price \$1,000.00 cash.

300-c-OM **J. N. BRADLEY, Georgetown, Ky.**

THE SIRES OF CHAMPIONS.

STALLIONS:

William I., sire of Axtell, three-year-old, 2.12; **Jay Bird**, sire of Allextion, four-year-old, 2.13 1/2; **Young Jim, Eagle Bird, Betterton, Etc.**

TROTTERS FOR SALE.

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

Shorthorns for Sale.

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

JAMES CRERAR,

294-y-OM **SHAKESPEARE, ONT.**

SHORTHORNS

—AND—

COTSWOLDS

FOR SALE.

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

JAMES GRAHAM,

290-v **PORT PERRY, ONT.**

ENGLISH PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK.

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

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

E. GOODWIN PREECE,

296-j-OM **Shrewsbury, Eng.** Exporter and Live Stock Agent.

MITCHELL,
The Leading Photographer.

My work shows it. The best studio work guaranteed. Children a specialty. One trial requested.
No. 566 Main Street, - WINNIPEG.
Developing and retouching done for amateurs or professionals.
297-f-M **J. F. MITCHELL.**

HARDWARE.

Farmers' and Threshers' Supplies,
Harvest Tools, Lace Leather,
Leather and Rubber Belting,
Rabbit Metal, Machine Oils,
Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns,
Rifles and Ammunition,

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

In Stoves of Every Description we Lead.
Eastlake Metallic Hinges
and -iding is the Best.

Call, or write for prices.

CAMPBELL BROS.,
297-y-M 530 Main St., WINNIPEG, Man.

F. STEELE,
Photographer.

W. E. WING,
Artist.

—THE—
STEELE AND WING
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ART ROOMS.

Portrait Pictures made in any size up
to Life, in Water Colors, India Ink,
Crayon and Pastels.

474 MAIN St., COR. BANNATYNE, WINNIPEG, MAN
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. 297-c-M

A.W. ROSS & CO

REAL ESTATE
AGENTS,

Main Street, - Winnipeg,

beg to inform the owners of property and the
public generally that they have opened an office at
the above address for the purpose of carrying on a
Real Estate Agency. 298-f-M

J. B. CAMERON & CO.,
Merchant Tailors

6 McDermott St., one door from corner of Main,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

All orders executed in first-class style.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Fine work a
specialty. 297-d-M

NAIRN'S
OATMEAL

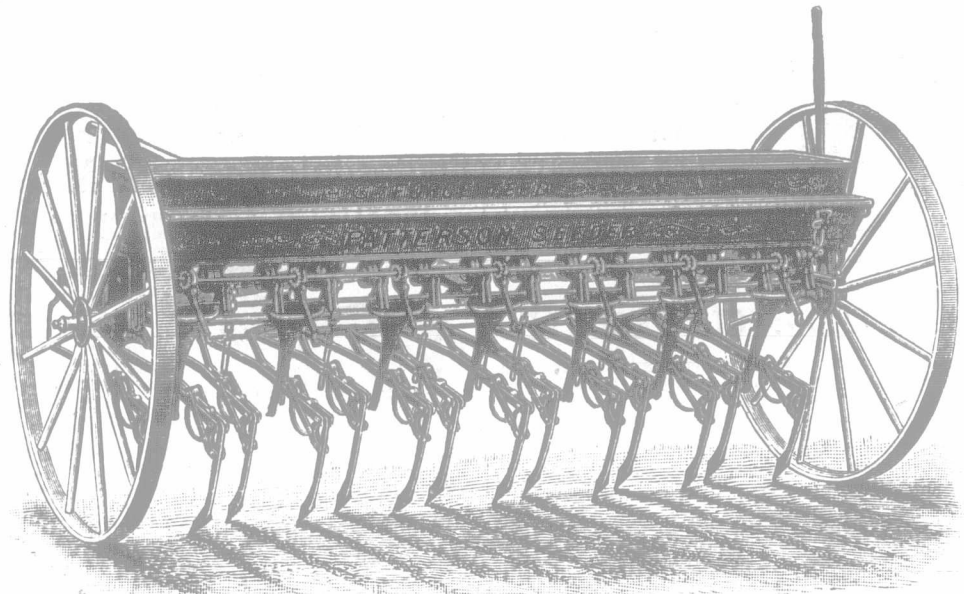
WINNIPEG.

Ask your storekeeper for it. If he does not keep
it write
STEPHEN NAIRN.
297-ff-M Oatmeal Mills, WINNIPEG, MAN

THE PATTERSON & BRO. CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BINDERS, = MOWERS,
DRILLS.



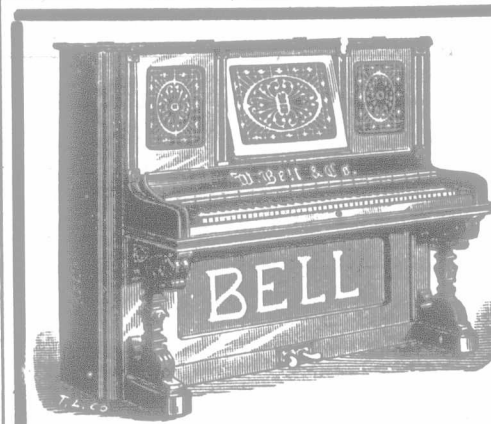
—SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED—

SNOWBALL WAGGONS. MOLINE AND AYR PLOWS.

"Pease" American Fanning Mills, Grain Crushers, Bobsleighs, Feed
Cutters, etc. Settlers completely outfitted.

Price Lists and printed matter mailed free. Thoroughly equipped agencies and offices at
all important points. Address Box 1387, Winnipeg P. O.

THE PATTERSON & BRO. CO., - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
289-y-M



THE GENUINE BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS

New Williams, White and Household
SEWING MACHINES

Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.

W. Grundy & Co.

294-y-M 431 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

—THE GREAT—

Dollar Bonanza
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1st, 1892, FOR \$1.00. A BRIGHT, ENTER-
PRISING, TWELVE-PAGE NEWSPAPER, CONTAINING ALL
THE NEWS IN A CONDENSED AND READABLE FORM.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE IS ESSENTIALLY

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER!

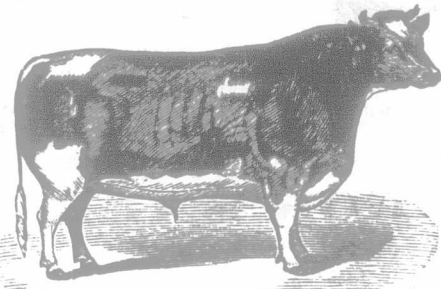
It will be found at all times the true champion of the rights of the people of Manitoba and
the Northwest, and is made specially interesting and attractive for the home and family circle.
It is issued at a popular price—\$1.00 per annum—and is within the reach of all. From now to the
1st of January, 1892, it will be forwarded for \$1.00, or a "trial trip" of three months for 25 cents.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has met with a great reception throughout Manitoba. Agents
wanted in every section, and liberal premiums offered. Address—

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS

FOR 1891

A SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE.



We have bought, to be given as a special subscription prize, a very promising young Holstein Bull of the famous Aaggie family. His dam is a very fine cow, and an extra heavy milker. The following is his pedigree:—Sir Ollard of Aaggie, thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, bred by R. Howes Crump, the Waldrons Stock Farm, Masonville, near London, Ont. Calved January 10th, 1890. Sire Sir Archibald of Aaggie (H. F. H. B., Vol. I., No. 598). Grand Sire Sir James of Aaggie, H. H. B. 1425. Dam of Sir James of Aaggie is Bles, with a record of 64 lbs. of milk in a day on grass. Dam of Sir Archibald of Aaggie is Aaggie Ida (H. H. B. 2600), with a record of 75 lbs. of milk in one day, and 20 lbs. butter in one week. Dam of Sir Ollard of Aaggie is Imported Doralice 2nd (H. F. H. B. 204), who has a milk record of 49 lbs. in one day as a two-year-old, on grass alone. Sire of Doralice 2nd is Jakob 2nd, whose dam has a milk record of 82 1-2 lbs. in one day. Grand dam of Doralice 2nd has a milk record of 92 1-2 lbs. in one day. This grand young bull will be given as a subscription prize for 100 new names. We will ship the bull at any time, and allow the canvasser six months in which to send the names.

STOCK.

For 150 new names, a Shorthorn Bull (fit for service), bred by James Graham, Port Perry, Ont.
 For 100 new names, an Ayrshire Bull (fit for service), bred by Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont.
 A Heifer of any of the above breeds will be given for from 100 to 150 names, according to quality of animal.
 For 35 new names we will give a pair (or single animal for 20) of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred from imported English stock by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.
 For 30 new names, a Shropshire Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., or Hon. Jno. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.
 For 30 new names we will give a Cotswold Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Mr. J. C. Snell, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
 For 30 new names we will give a Leicester Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.
 For 25 new names we will give a Berkshire Sow or Boar, 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., or by Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.
 We will give as subscription prizes young animals, either male or female, of any of the following breeds:—Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways, Ayrshires, Jerseys, a bull or heifer (of fair quality), purely bred, for 100 new subscribers, accompanied by \$100. We can also supply home-bred or imported stock of any desired breed, age or quality. In

all cases we will guarantee satisfaction as to the quality, breeding, and value of the animal. We will give very liberal terms to agricultural and other societies, and farmers in new sections, special inducements in sheep and poultry. Write for particulars.

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

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

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

For 110 new names a Bain Farm Truck, value \$75, manufactured by Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock, Ont.
 For 65 new names a Patent Iron Frame Section Spring Tooth Cultivator, value \$36, manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford.
 For 110 new names we will give a first-class wagon, value \$75, manufactured by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.
 For 75 new names we will give one of the celebrated Westward Ho Sulky Plows, value \$40, manufactured by Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont.
 For 125 new names we will give one of Haliday's Standard Wind Mills, value \$75, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.
 For 140 new names we will give a Hay Loader, value \$75, manufactured by Matthew Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
 For 100 new names we will give a large Straw Cutter with Carriers attached, value \$55, manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
 For 40 new names we will give a large Agricultural Furnace, value \$22, made by the Gowdy Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
 For 65 new names we will give a new Fanning Mill, value \$35, manufactured by Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

We will give Reliable Guns for New Subscribers.

GUNS.

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

Our guns are like our watches, made by a reliable firm.

RIFLES.

For 30 new names we will send a Winchester Repeating Rifle, either round or octagon barrel, of any of the following calibres:—22, 32, 38, 44. These are all first-class guns. They will be securely packed and shipped by express to the winner. Every gun is guaranteed satisfactory.

RAMSDELL'S EXTRA SEAT.



For 4 new yearly subscribers we will express one of Ramsdell's Extra Seats. This seat is used only when a third person is to ride on one seat of the conveyance. It can then be taken from under the regular seat and put in position by the loop passing around and in under the cushion, entering the cushion on the back side. Pull it forward until the bend touches the back of cushion. It is then ready for use. It can be used on all conveyances that contain a cushion, such as buggies, carriages, carts, surries, sleighs and cutters. It does not cut the cushion, and has no extra attachments whatever. The seat is 8 inches wide on top, and 10 inches long, leaving about one foot of open space behind for hips and dress. All the space that is taken up in this seat is 11 1/4 inches. It sits firmly on the cushion when in use, and the same comfort is given the occupants as though there were only two on the seat. It is manufactured by the Ideal Manufacturing Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Retail Price, \$2.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

No. 1—For 6 new yearly subscribers we will give a nickel case, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch, a good, reliable time-keeper. Guaranteed for one year. This watch retails at \$6.
 No. 2—For 10 new yearly subscribers we will give a solid coin silver, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch. Jewelled movement. Guaranteed for one year.
 No. 3—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will send No. 2 in a hunting-case.
 No. 4—For 20 new yearly subscribers we will give an open-face, screw bezel and back stem-wind and set watch, with genuine American movements. Guaranteed for 5 years.
 No. 5—For 30 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a beautiful gold-filled case. Guaranteed for 15 years.

LADIES' WATCHES.

No. 6—For 10 new subscribers we will give a lady's solid silver, open face, stem wind and set watch. Movements jewelled. Guaranteed for one year.
 No. 7—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will give a hunting case, the same as in No. 6.
 No. 8—For 24 new yearly subscribers we give a solid silver hunting case stem-wind and set watch, with fine American jewelled movements, guaranteed for five years.
 No. 9—For 34 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a filled gold case, guaranteed for 15 years.
 Our watches are all guaranteed by the makers. If any prove unsatisfactory they may be returned, and will be at once replaced by another.

OUR JEWELLED GOLD RINGS.

For 4 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with real stones and garnets.
 For 6 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with pearls and garnets.
 For 11 new names we will give a lady's 15k (yellow) gold ring set with six pearls and diamond, real stones.
 For 6 new names we will give a gentleman's ring, nicely engraved by hand, design of Noah's ark and dove, 90 dwts.

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

Address,

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE 12 head of Shorthorns, bulls and heifers; 20 Leicester and South-down Ram Lambs, and about 30 Berkshire Pigs. All bred with care. Send for prices 294-y-OM **EDWARD JEFFS, Bond Head, Ont.**



D. ALEXANDER,
Brigden, Lambton Co.,
Ontario.

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

SIMMONS & QUIRRE
IVAN, ONT.

Shorthorns, Berkshires.

Representatives of the Scotch families are MINA'S & STRATHALLEN'S. The sires in use are the Sweepstakes Silver Medal Bull **SIR CHRISTOPHER** and **RED KNIGHT**, winner of 1st prize at Toronto and London in 1888; also, prize-winning Berkshires. 297-y-OM

BOW PARK HERD
—OF—
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

We have on hand Eighteen Young Bulls, fit for service, that we offer at reasonable prices and easy terms. They are good individuals, and well bred. ADDRESS—

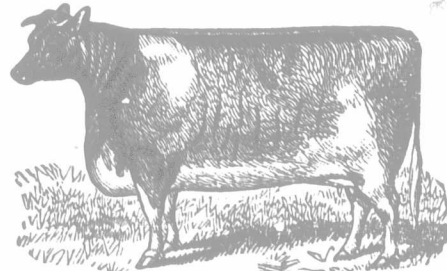
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
290-y **Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.**



JOHN MILLER & SONS
Brougham, Ont.

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.



I have for sale by far the best lot of young animals of both sex that I have ever offered. My yearlings are especially good; they are all by imported sires, and mostly out of imported dams. I have a number of excellent imported and home-bred Clydesdales of both sex for sale. New Catalogues for 1890, will be ready by January, 20, 1890. Send for one.

My motto is, "No business no harm."
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station, C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-y

TWO YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.
Fit for service season of 1891; eligible for registration in D. S. H. B.; of good milking strain. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.
J. B. LANE & SONS,
300-c-0 **Dorchester Station, Ont.**

SHORTHORN BULLS

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED
Shropshire Sheep.
The imported 2-year-old
Aberdeen Hero

And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.
SHORE BROS.,
WHITE OAK, ONT. 298-y-OM



HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.
I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses.
297-y-OM **WM. SHUNK, Sherwood, Ont.**

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggie tribe, heads the herd.
HUGH McCAUGHERTY & SON,
297-y-OM **Walnut Hill Farm, STREETSVILLE, ONT.**

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

H. & W. F. BOLLERT,
Cassel, Ont.,

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS,
Comprising Aaggie Barrington, Bonnie Queen, Jennie B. Trijntje, Glenburine and Geldertje families. Stock for sale at reasonable rates. Railroad station, Tavistock, on G. T. R. 294-y-OM



BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.
Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.

Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.
R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor,
295-y-OM **ANCASTER P. O., ONT.**

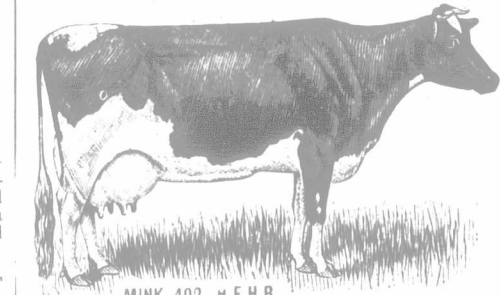
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
Stock for Sale at Reasonable Prices.

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

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

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



MINK 402, H.F.H.B.
This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIFORM HERD IN CANADA.

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

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

FOR SALE,

fifteen head of Registered **Jerseys**, consisting of Cows, Heifers and young Bulls. Some "Pure St. Lamberts."

Having leased part of my farm, I offer the above at very reasonable prices.

WILLIAM ROLPH,
300-a-OM **Markham, Ont.**

Clair House Vineyards, Cookville, Ont.

B. W. MURRAY,
—BREEDER OF—
THOROUGHBRED -- JERSEY -- CATTLE
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
Pure - Native - Wine.
Write for prices. 298-y-OM

CHOICE
Jerseys for Sale.

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

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

Riverside Farm.
PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS
—AND—
ESSEX PIGS.

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

HILLHURST HERDS

ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,

—AND—
A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

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

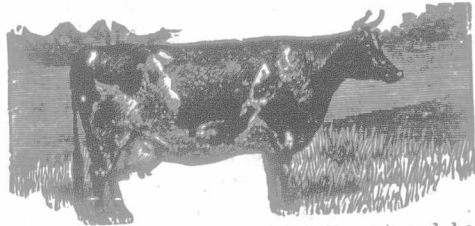
M. H. COCHRANE,
298-y **HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., O.**

PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

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

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

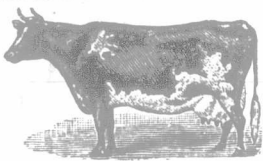
PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



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

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

Imported and Canadian-Bred



AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

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

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

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

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 26, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

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

Prize Winning Ayrshires for Sale.



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

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

HIGH-CLASS GUERNSEY HEIFERS & CALVES

For Sale,

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

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

SOUTHDOWNS.



296-y-O-M

To make room for my fresh importation, lately landed, I will sell the whole of my flock, consisting of Sixty Southdown Ewes and Lambs of my own breeding. These sheep are large and first-class quality. Prices very reasonable.

DAVID H. DALE,
Glendale, Ont.

FOR GOOD HEREFORD CATTLE

-WRITE TO-
F. A. FLEMING
Address, **WESTON P.O., ONT.,**
Or 15 Toronto-St., Toronto, Ont.
Mention this paper. 300-g-OM



Green Grove Stock Farm
Jersey Cattle of the very best butter strains. Choice South-down Sheep. Berkshire Pigs and Fancy Poultry. Young Stock for sale.
J. W. BUSSELL & SON, LISGAR P.O., ONT.
Stations - Streetsville and Lisgar, on C. P. R. 297-f-OM

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

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

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



PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS
-AND-
Shropshire Sheep
Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcasses and good fleeces. None better in the Dominion.
Write for prices. Address-
289-tf **JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRES

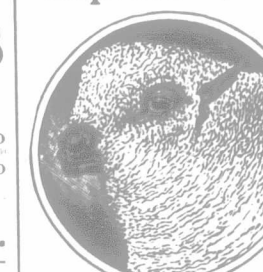


MY SPECIALTY.
I beg to lay before intending purchasers that my recent importation have proved themselves to be very prolific, fully realizing my expectations, as I have had a very heavy crop of lambs, all of which are by the most noted sires of recent years. Purchasers should inspect this stock before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

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

SHROPSHIRES

Improved Yorkshire Pigs.



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.
Yorkshire pigs from last years prize winners.



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



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
DAVID BUTTAR,
Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland
Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application.
294-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.



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

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

SHROPSHIRES



I have on hand a splendid lot of
IMPORTED EWES
from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.
S. C. MILLSON,
GLANWORTH, ONT.
295-v-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP

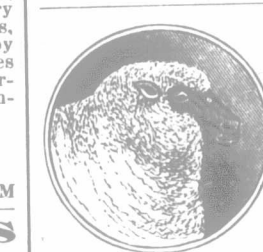


MY SPECIALTY.
These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every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

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



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



J. T. HARCOURT & SONS,
Maplewood Farm,
ST. ANNS P.O., ONT.
Breeders and Importers of
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
279-c-OM

IMPROVED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES!

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

Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs



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

IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT MODERATE PRICES. FROM
C. E. DUCKERING,
THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England,
the oldest and most successful herd in the country having gained since 1856 nearly 3000 prizes. All pig supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the herd book.
300-y-OM

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

"We lead. All others follow."

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

MESSRS. ORMSBY & CHAPMAN, the pioneer importers and breeders of these famous pigs, have a choice selection of imported and home-bred stock for sale. The kind the bacon trade calls for—lengthy, deep-sided pigs, combining size with quality. Send for catalogue. The Grange Farm, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Streetsville, on the C.P.R., and P't. Credit, on G.T.R. 297-y

THE-GLEN-STOCK-FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,

SHIRE HORSES,

Improved Large (White)

Yorkshire Pigs.

Our pigs are specially selected from the prize-winning herds of Sanders Spencer, Ashfort, Charnock and F. Walker-Jones, who won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Orders now booked for young registered pigs. Shorthorns and Shire horses for sale.

GREEN BROS.,
Inniskip, Oxford Co., Ont.

Improved Large (White)
Yorkshire Pigs and
Scotch Shorthorns.

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

Write At Once!

If you want something extra good in the line of
LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

E. M. JARVIS,
ONTARIO LODGE,
291-y-OM CLARKSONS, or OAKVILLE.

E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM, - - ONT.

Importer and Breeder of

Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

I have a choice lot of
YOUNG PIGS varying in age
from five weeks to five months;
bred by imported stock; pairs not
akin; N. C. record. Prices right.
Special rates by express. 293-y

H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,

Importers and Breeders of

Ohio Improved Chester White

SWINE.

ALSO REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SWINE

Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd
prize at the Toronto fair this fall.

Young Stock for Sale.

Single rate by express. 298-y

CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FROM PRIZE IMPORTED

STOCK FOR SALE.

Special Rates by Express.

296-11-OM R. & J. GURNETT, Ancaster, Ont.

The Great

AMERICAN HOG

Two thirds more raised
than all breeds in the
United States. Rapid
growth. Most Pork for
food consumed by actual
test. Pedigreed. 200

FOR SALE. 299-J

G. M. ANDERSON, Tyneside, Ont.

DANIEL DeCOURCEY

BORNHOLM, ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER

(WHITE) SWINE.

I have twenty choice sows to farrow this spring;

have used six imported boars, so I am now ready to

book orders for pairs or trios not akin. Pedigrees

furnished; prices moderate; single rates by express.

Mitchell Station and Telegraph Office. 293-y-OM

POLAND CHINAS

All pure-bred and registered. From the very best

strains in America. First come first served. Write

for prices. I mean business.

298-y-OM W. S. HARRIS, Homer, Michigan, U.S.

SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE PIGS

From imported stock, \$8 each, \$10 pair. Address

293-y-OM F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville, Ont.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Seventeen choice Berkshire Pigs, male and female,

from eight to ten weeks old, eligible for registra-

tion. Shipped by express, and satisfaction guar-

anteed. Write for particulars.

R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm,

293-y-OM Walkerton, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

—AND—

COTSWOLDS.

J. G. SNELL & BRO.

EDMONTON P. O.,

Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

For forty years we have led all others in these

lines, both in the show yards and breeding pens.

We now have a choice lot of young pigs, varying

in age from six weeks to six months; all are descend-

ed from fashionable bred, prize winning English

stock. We also have a grand lot of Cotswolds, a

large number of which are yearlings. Good stock

always for sale. Visitors welcome. Write for

particulars. 298-y-OM

CHESHIRE - SWINE.

This favorite breed is pushing to the front every

day. Canadian farmers, give them a trial; it will

pay you. All our stock is registered. Circulars free.

FREEMAN & BUTTON, Cottons, Madison Co., N.Y.

298-c-OM

A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange P. O.,

Ont., Cheltenham Station,

C. P. and G. T. Railways.

The Centennial-Sweep-

stakes herd of

SUFFOLK PIGS,

being the oldest, largest,

and most successful prize

winners in America. The

boar 1-am-First, at the head of this herd, is 17

months old and weighs 440 lbs.

Thoroughbred Horses.

Shorthorn Cattle

of the Cruickshank blood. Young bulls for sale,

got by Baron Camperdown = 1218 =, Imp., (473-9) and

Baron of the Grange = 10854 =. Also

Southdown Sheep

from Webb's and Coleman's stock. Young stock

of all the above for sale. All orders promptly at-

tended to. 294-y-OM

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.

Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen

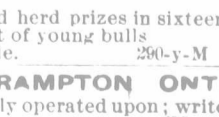
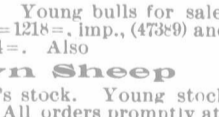
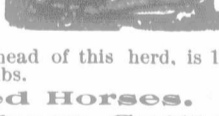
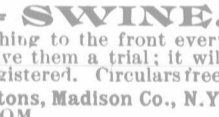
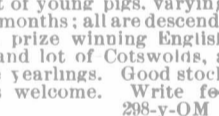
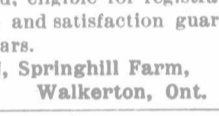
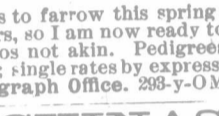
years. A choice lot of young bulls

for sale. 290-y-M

J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON ONT

Ridgling horses successfully operated upon; write

for particulars. 275-y



THOS. HARKNESS,
HORSE DEALER,
Brandon, Man.



I handle all kinds of Horses,
and make a specialty of Western
Mares and Foals, either Single
or in Bunches.

CLYDE STABLE, 9th St.,

Midway between N. P. & C. P. Depots.

CONDIMENT



For
HORSES,
CATTLE,
SHEEP,
PIGS,
DOGS
and
POULTRY.

A delicious
combination
of Tonic,
Stimulant,
Nutritious
and Fattening
Food, which
Purifies the
Blood, pre-
vents and
cures Disease,

and improves the health of all animals by its use.
One trial will prove its usefulness and economy.
Send for testimonials, prices, &c., &c. 296-y-OM

F. A. WILCOCKS

BRANDON, MAN.,

Auctioneer for Manitoba and the Territories.

LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY. 297-y-M

MANITOBA WIRE CO.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

We manufacture

Barb Wire and Plain Twisted Wire

without Barbs, and we are in a position to fill

all orders promptly. Ours is the only wire man-

ufactured in the Dominion of Canada on which

is found the GENUINE LOCK BARR. A personal

inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality

of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL. Every

pound guaranteed. Have sold during the season

over 70 carloads (1,400,000 pounds), and have not heard

an objection or complaint as to its strength or

quality. Manitoba Wire Co., Winnipeg, Man.

300-a-M

PLAYS

Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers for

School, Club & Parish. Best out. Cata-

logue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

295-y

BRASFIELD & CO.
LEXINGTON, KY.

GREAT ANNUAL BREEDERS' SALE

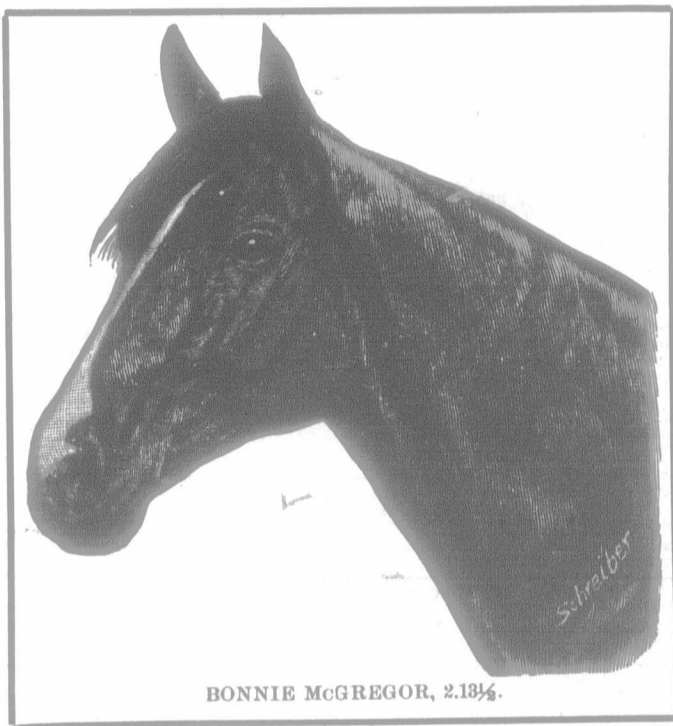
—OF—
TROTTING STOCK!

—ON—
FEB. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1891.

Parties desiring to purchase Trotting Stock of the best strains should make it a point to attend this sale. Catalogues ready by January 20, 1891. Saddlers, Roadsters and Teams (broken and handled by S. D. Hinkle & Son), always on hand. Address,

300-b-OM

ED. A. TIPTON, Secretary, Lexington, Ky.



BONNIE MCGREGOR, 2.13 1/4.

STEVENS & BURNS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Portable & Traction Engines and J. I. C. Separators,

—ALSO AGENTS FOR—

THE ERTTEL VICTOR HAY PRESS.

Repairs for our goods always in stock. For further particulars apply to local agents or Stevens & Burns,

BOX 657,

297-c-M

WINNIPEG.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Farmers' Produce Sale and Supply Agency, 45 Market Square, Winnipeg. We handle Farm Produce of all kinds on Commission, either in car lots or otherwise, and can get highest prices going. Terms for selling—five per cent. car lot, 7 1/2 small lot. We also make a specialty of supplying big farmers, ranches, lumbermen, contractors, boarding houses, hotels and all large consumers with Groceries and Provisions of all kinds at closest wholesale Prices. Write us for quotations. Address

291-y-M

E. GALBRAITH & CO.

S. LING,

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

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

**CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.**

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

GOWANS, KENT & CO

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

**FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES**

Largest Stock in Canada of Strictly Graded
GRAPE VINES.

Norway Spruce at unrivalled rates. A general line of nursery stock, guaranteed true to name by the undersigned who is responsible; has a reputation at stake and is a practical commercial fruit and plant grower. Buy direct, fellow farmers, if you would save money, risk and annoyance. Send a list of your wants for next season at once and get my prices.

Helderleigh Farms Nursery,

E. D. SMITH, Prop.

296-y-OM

Winona, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

ALEX. FLEMING, M.D.
DRUGGIST.

PERFUME AND TOILET ARTICLES,
B. Laurance's Spectacles.

BRANDON, MAN.

Permanent Canvassers Wanted in Every County

To whom paying wages will be given. Write for particulars.
FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont., or Box 214, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. C. W. Neville, of Newburgh, reports a sale of eight sheep to W. H. & C. H. McNish, of Lynn, Ont., and one to go to New York State. His show record is also very satisfactory, having taken 84 prizes at six fairs.

Shorthorn sales have proven very successful in Great Britain this season. At Lord Rathdonnell's, cows sold as high as 51 guineas, and fifty head of cattle averaged £22 10s 6d, or a total of £1,141 7s. At Wm. Duthie's sale, Collynie, Scotland, animals sold at \$300 and \$400 each, forty-two head averaging £36 15s.

Mr. J. K. MacMichael informs us that he now has a herd of nineteen head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, all registered in the American Hereford Cattle Record. He purchased, at the recent sale at the Agricultural College Farm, the promising young bull Corporal 2nd, which he intends placing at the head of the herd. See card in this issue.

In a business letter from Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, they include the information that their celebrated sweepstakes Clydesdale horse, Macneilage, that won such honors for them at the Toronto Industrial, has further added to his reputation as a great show horse by winning first in his class, also a \$100.00 cup for best draught horse of any age or breed at the recent New York show.

In this issue appears several advertisements sent us by extensive and well-known breeders in Kentucky. A full description and review of each of these studs will appear in an early issue. All parties who desire to purchase first-class stock of this breed should write these parties. Read their advertisements carefully. One of these gentlemen advertises an extensive auction sale to be held in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 9th to 14th, inclusive.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes to the following effect: "My Ohio Improved Chester White swine are going into winter quarters in excellent condition, my aged sow Annie Laurie, No. 7462, farrowed this fall thirteen pigs of individual merit, sired by Broadbrim, No. 4855. I have recently imported from the herd of S. H. Todd & Sons, Oakman, Ohio, a fine boar and sow which are a very promising pair. I have still on hand some fine pigs about three months old. Inquiries for Chesters steadily on the increase."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, writes:—"The McKinley tariff has not interfered with the trade in first-class stock. The demand for sheep has been greater from the States in the last month than for the corresponding month in many years, and we have shipped Cotswolds on orders to half a dozen different States this month. The demand for pigs has been good from all the provinces, and we have had many sales at fair prices. We have still three good imported boars for sale, and a number of grand young pigs from imported stock. See advertisement in this month."

R. Rivers & Son, of Spring-hill Farm, Walkerton, have recently made the following sales of live stock for breeding purposes:—"To John Eckert, Beechwood, Ont., two Shorthorn calves, male and female; to R. Andrews, Palmerston, the imported Southdown ram used by them for three seasons, and a pair of ewe lambs; E. A. Carver, Colpo's Bay, a ram and two shearing ewes; one shearing ram, to J. A. Mackenzie, Eskdale, Ont.; one Leicester ram lamb, to W. J. Mason, Warton; to Alex. Laycock, Meaford, one Berkshire sow; to D. Smith, Walkerton, the first prize Berkshire boar, under one year, at the Northern; to Wm. Clark, Cargill, a full brother; and to Alex. Murray, Palmerston, the hog that won first in the same class last year. A few young pigs for sale. See adv. in another column."

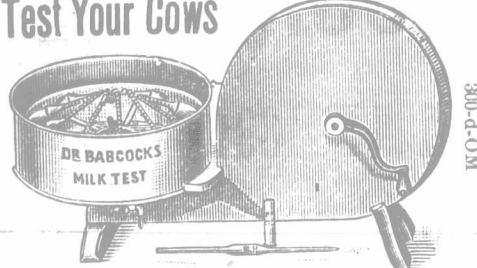
Messrs. Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., write us that their recent sales have been Slepke's Mink Mercedes, one of the most promising and best-bred bulls in their herd. He comes from Slepke, who gave 13,021 pounds of milk in a year. He is half brother to Slepke 4th, who gave 13 1/2 pounds of butter in a week, and 4,239 1/2 pounds of milk in four months as a two-year-old. He is also half brother of Slepke 3rd, who gave over 9,000 pounds in ten months. His sire is their rich-bred butter bull Mink's Mercedes Baron. With this young bull went Cornelia 2nd, a fine individual, and a very persistent milker, as well as being an excellent breeder. Mr. Allin, of Little Britain, has thus made a good beginning. They sent to Mr. D. Nichols, of Phillipsville, Hijkje 2nd's Baron, a remarkably fine individual, and from Hijkje 2nd, who gave 18 pounds of butter in a week, and 5,922 pounds of milk in four months. With him went Minna Witzjide, one of the most promising heifers in their herd, being handsome, large, and of the dairy type. Florida Ykema went to John Scott, while Jessie Church, Queen Vivian 2nd, go to James Fennell, Bradford. Jessie Church is from advanced registry stock, and from deep milking strains, and she gives promise of becoming one of the largest cows and best milkers in Ontario, and Queen Vivian 2nd is very similar to her, and has some fine ancestors in her pedigree, as well as high individual merit. These two will make a good foundation herd. They have still on hand a fine lot of heifers in calf to their Mink's Mercedes Baron, and those who know what good Holsteins are say their prices are very reasonable. They have some choice young bulls on hand now, from such cows as Baroness Clothilde, Netherland Heroine, Kramer 2nd, Tritonia's Mercedes, Harmonia, Onetta, Cornelia Lensen and others, and cows of all ages, for sale.

Pure-Bred : Berkshires
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

A number of eight weeks old pigs of desirable strains at \$10 per pair.

H. H. SPENCER,
Brooklin, Ont.

300-a-OM

FOR Greater Prosperity
Test Your Cows

Latest dairy invention of the age. Accurate tests made in less than ten minutes. For circulars, writ CORNISH, CURTIS & GREENE, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Goldust Stock,

THE HOME OF

Lexington Coldust, sire of Sir

Rodger, 2.23 1/2; Indicator,

2.23 1/2, made in a fourth

heat when 19 years old.

Booker Brook Farm,
Eminence, Shelby Co., Kentucky.

T. & J. HORNSBY,

—BREEDERS OF—

Trotting-Bred -:- Horses

OF THE BEST STRAINS.

Write for Catalogue and References of former purchasers.

300-f-OM

Silver Lake Stock Farm,
Frankfort, Ky.

S. BLACK & SON,

—BREEDERS OF—

Trotting-Bred - Road - Horses

We have a choice lot of young Stallions and Fillies sired by Pretender, Onward 1411, and others for sale at reasonable figures. We keep none but the best, and do not look for fancy prices. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices.

300-f-OM

H. CARGILL & SON,
CARGILL, ONT.,

BREEDERS OF SCOTCH-BRED

Shorthorn Cattle!

With Campbell, of Kinellar, bull, imp. Albert Victor, at the head of the herd; also several imp. Urvs, also bred at Kinellar, and a daughter, and grand daughters of the sweepstakes cow Rose of Strathallan 2nd, and other useful sorts. A nice lot now on hand for sale.

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Genuine White Threshing Engine,



LICENSED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

For wood or straw. Our Straw-burning Engine has given thorough satisfaction. It is the only straw-burner with back water space in boiler. Light and Heavy Traction Engines, Special 16, 20 and 25 H. P. Semi-Portable Engines, strong and compact for saw mill purposes, same style as our Threshing Engines. We can supply at any time Engines and Boilers, from 5 to 30 H. P., suitable for brick and tile yards, cheese factories, cider mills, saw mills, planing mills etc.

SEE OUR NEW IRON SEPARATOR

287-1f

PIG BREEDERS, LOOK HERE

I have 3 grand young Chester White Boars and 12 Sows, all six months old, which I will sell at rock-bottom prices, as I don't want to winter so many. Write me at once if you want a bargain. A. HUBBARD, Ancaster, Ontario. 300-a-O-M

SKREI COD LIVER OIL
PURE, BRILLIANT, AND ALMOST TASTELESS

A SPECIFIC IN BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, AND A VALUABLE NUTRIENT IN ALL WASTING DISEASES.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., MONTREAL

Graduated Prices.

Recently Furnished.

LELAND HOUSE,

W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., Proprietors.

The Finest Hotel in the Northwest.

Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets,

CITY HALL SQUARE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

297-y-OM

DR. CARVER 7369, Rideau Stock Farm PALM LEAF 7634,
 two-year-old record 2.40. Foaled 1887.
 KINGSTON, ONT. BY PANCOAST 1439.
 Standard-bred Trotting Horses, Sire of Patron, 2.14 1/4.
 Registered Holstein (H.F.H.B.) Dam—Augusta.
 and Jersey Cattle (A.J.C.C.) Dam of Chatter, 2.20 1/4.
 YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. Dam of Shalleross (trial) 2.23.
 2nd dam—Holly Mills.
 F. A. Folger, Box 579. Send for catalogue. Dam of Orange Girl, 2.30.
 Walkill Chief, etc.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

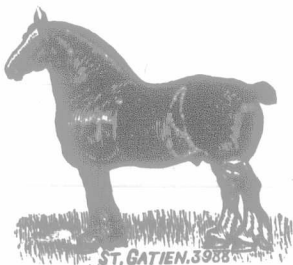
Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of Scotland and Canada,
 AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRE

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.

ROBT. BEITH & CO.
 BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal.



ST. CATIEN, 3988

IMPORTED AND REGISTERED

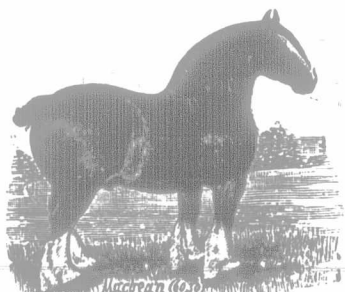
CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES

Constantly on hand, and For Sale at Reasonable Terms.

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. 289-y CLAREMONT ONT.



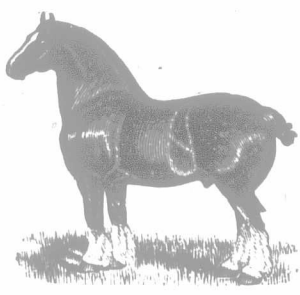
Macartur (62)

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS & MARES,
 Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.

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

A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.

T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT.
 Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto. 300-f-



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

— AND —
COLLIE DOGS.

A choice lot of Ewes bred by Mr. David Buttar, Couper, Angus, Scotland; two Shear Ewes, imported last season, and their produce. Also Collie Dogs just imported. 296-y-O-M
W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ont.



HAVING more stock than we care to carry over winter, we are prepared to make exceptional inducements to those wanting Percheron Stallions or Mares, or Jersey Cattle. We have imported only those animals whose breeding would seem to guarantee the best results, and whose individual excellence would justify our opinion. In breeding we have followed strictly the best lines, and are confident that in inspection of our stock you will find that we have succeeded more than usually well and can now show an accumulation of first class animals unexcelled by any in proportion of GOOD ones to total number. We have stallions for sale ranging from one to seven years old, but would call especial attention to those from five to seven years. A portion of them have been bred and raised on the island of Guernsey, and their importation. The latter number are of the first class, a few of them in appearance through their breeding is as good as the best, and we guarantee of the best results from their use. This is in fact the true of the market. We have a full sized bull and a number of cows of fashionable strain that we wish to dispose of. We will make prices on these animals that will secure speedy sale. The good ones at reasonable figures, much lower than we think the same quality in the home elsewhere, and those of lesser merit, but whose breeding is all right, at prices very low. We also have a few good work horses, and so low that any one having a few acres to breed and wishing to improve their stock can afford to purchase. Terms will be made to suit. The prices ought to insure cash sales but we will extend any reasonable credit to responsible parties. Address LOG CABIN STOCK FARM, 1664 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich; City Office, 4 Merrill Block.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Carefully read page 413. Valuable prizes are given for new subscribers.

Mr. R. Kerr will not take his Hackneys to Toronto, as was his intention, but will settle on his farm at Burnside, and breed that class of horses.

Messrs. Greig Bros., of the Kingswood stock farm, Otterburne, recently sold to Mr. McLeod, of Dog Lake, Man., the registered Shorthorn bull Souvenir.

Mr. Lister, of Marchmont Farm, recently sold to the Solway Stock Farm, of Shoal Lake, the following heifers:—Fame 3rd, Princess, Luan 9th, Pansy 2nd and Rosa Penketh. Mr. Lister has gone east to replenish his stock of pure-bred Shorthorns.

As previously announced in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the eighth semi-annual sale of the Wyton Stock Breeders' Association (Scotchbreds) occurred at Wyton, Middlesex Co., and proved very successful. Nine bulls and seven heifers, all stock of the Holstein breed, were sold at an average of about \$67. During 1890 the Association has sold, for breeding purposes in all over forty head, realizing good prices.

Mr. David McGregor, of this city, and his son Robert, of Rapid City, brought from Ontario recently, four fine young Clydesdale stallions from Western Ontario. Two of them, Bruce (963) and Bounding Prince (7515), from Messrs. Sorby, of Guelph, Ont., and two others, whose names and numbers were not available, from parties in Middlesex county. After a few days rest here they will be sent on to Calgary, where they have been sold.

Mr. James A. Mullen, of the Model Farm, Cypress River, writes us, that he has been at numerous shows this fall, and has seen nothing to approach the mammoth calf, Farmer's Pride, to which we have occasionally referred, either for beauty or size. This wonderful calf weighs now, November 20th, 1,100 lbs., being now about ten months old. Mr. Mullen reports all his stock doing well, and the young stock from Cairnbrogie of the Dean, as something grand. Cairnbrogie of the Dean has won two prizes and a special this fall, for the best pure-bred stallion over one year.

The herd of Guernseys, referred to in the Ottawa fair report, exhibited by Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, of Montreal, combine the blood of the best animals from the island of Guernsey, as well as choice selections from the largest importations in the United States, viz., Konyette and La Grande at a cost of \$525.00 cash, and the exceedingly good milker Rosette. Their size, general appearance and usefulness at once commend them to all lovers of model dairy cattle. Animals of this breed may be procured from Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, whose advertisement appears in another column of this issue.

The Enright Bros., of this city, recently imported from Ontario, and have now in their possession, the grand Clydesdale stallion, Lord Wilton (5180), bred by George Bean, Balquhain, Mains, Pitcairne, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lord Wilton was sired by Lord Erskine (1744), dam Pitcairne Tibble (9), by Topsman (880), is now five years old, and weighs 2,100 lbs. He is a bright bay with white stripe on face, near hind leg white up to hock, and other pasterns white, was imported by A. K. Tegart, of Tottenham, Ont., and has won many prizes, both in Ontario and in Scotland. He is the kind that is wanted in Manitoba.

In a communication from Messrs. D & O. Sorby, Guelph, we are informed that the sales from the Woodlands Stud since January to first of October of this year are made up as follows:—"The successful prize-winning yearlings of the fall exhibitions of 1889, The Granite and Homeward Bound, went to Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., Bradford; the yearling colt, Fitzmaurice, and the yearling filly, Minnie, to Messrs. J. & A. Turner, Calgary, N. W. T.; the celebrated sweepstakes horse, Macartur, to Messrs. Irwin & Ferguson, Cookstown, Ont.; the seven-year-old horse, What's the Odds, to Mr. John D. Gordon, Dakota, U. S. A.; the three-year-old, Renfrew Jock, to Messrs. J. & R. MacKenzie, Scotch Block, Halton, Ont.; the yearling, Sarmation, to Mr. James Watson, Durham, Ont.; Ellerslie went to F. S. Barnard, M. P., Victoria, B. C.; the two-year-old, Kirkland Laddie, to Messrs. Webster & Hawk, Waterloo Co., Ont.; the two-year-old stallion, Golden Prince, to Messrs. Leonard & Hugott, Waterloo Co., Ont.; the year-old, Corsack Dandy, to W. C. Heron, Whitby, North Dakota; the yearling, Moderator, sired by Boydson Boy, to Mr. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; the two-year-old stallion, Lewis Gordon, and three-year-old filly, Fair Nellie, to Mr. John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont.; Mr. N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minnesota, purchased the aged mare, Jane Eyre, the two five-year-olds, Gypsy and Gem, and the three mares, Lucy Douglas, Lady Ailsa and Lady Malcolm, the yearling filly, Mabel, and two fillies, Sonnie and Sunrise, which were so successfully shown in 1889, both in Scotland and Ontario, beginning their show career at Inverurie, where they won first in their respective classes, Sunrise being sweepstakes filly there. At the Royal Northern, at Aberdeen, they again won first in their classes, Sonnie winning silver cup as the best female on the ground.

Jerseys for Sale

Of high breeding. Registered in the A.J.C.C.
FRESH YOUNG COWS AND CALVES

— ALSO —

An Excellent Five-year-old Bull,
 Sired by Canada's John Bull, No. 8398,
 300-b-OM JOHN FENNELL, Berlin, Ont.

Christmas Presents *FREE*



Our Special
Premium Catalogue
Sent Free

to any address, gives
three ways of securing
a great variety of the
finest goods in the
market for

Christmas Presents.

1st.—These goods can be had, **WITHOUT COST**, by earning them in sending us two or more new subscribers.

2d.—They can be had for part work and a small difference in cash.

3d.—They can be bought for the lowest prices possible, if you do not care to earn them as Premiums.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

300-a-OM

A. H. VANETTEN,

— IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN —

Dry White Pine, Red Pine and Spruce Lumber,
— MOULDINGS, SHINGLES, LATH, CEDAR POSTS, Etc.

POST-OFFICE BOX 748.

OFFICE AND YARD: CORNER PRINCESS AND LOGAN STREETS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Farmers or others requiring "Cedar Posts" would do well to write us for quotations.

300-y-M

PRAIRIE FARMS OF MANITOBA.

We have an exceptional list of choice land for Sale in the best farming districts of the Province and around Winnipeg, also a few improved farms. Local Representatives throughout the country. Every facility given for viewing lands. Descriptive Catalogue with prices and map of Manitoba free. Land bought and sold on commission. Owners of property, for sale, are invited to communicate with us. **MONEY TO LEND TO SETTLERS AND FARMERS, to Purchase Stock, Pay for Land, etc., at lowest rates of interest.**

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

LAND OFFICE, 381 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

MANAGERS—North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co. (Ltd.) AGENTS—Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co. (Ltd.) LAND DEPARTMENT—The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. R. & S. S. Co., Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

297-y-OM