

J.G. Rutherford, V.S.

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



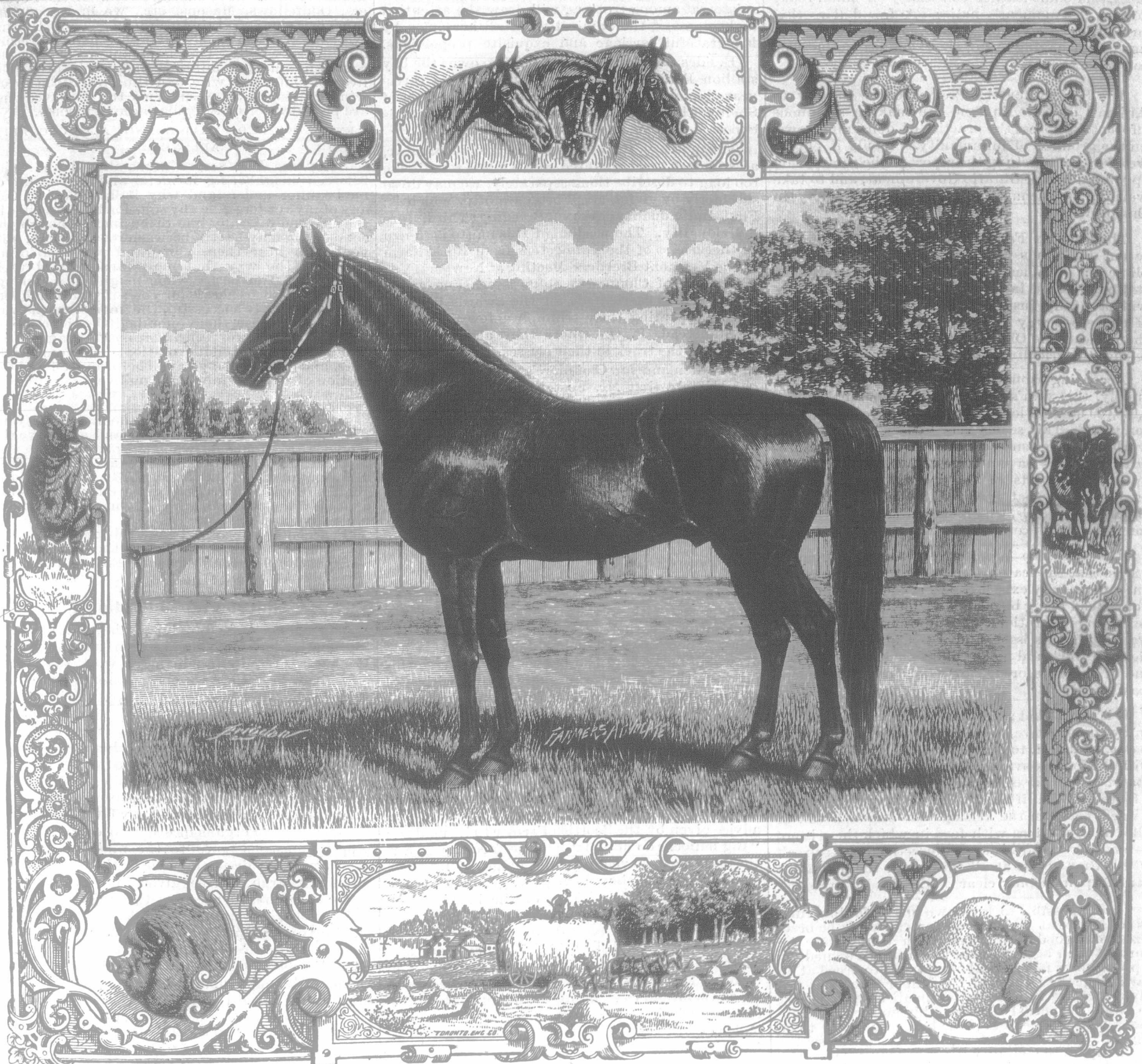
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. IV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

No. 54.



STANDARD-BRED STALLION, CLONMORE, 2:21,
THE PROPERTY OF G. K. FOSTER, ESQ., DANVILLE, P. Q.

Do not allow the potato vines to lie around after the crop is dug. They should be burned off, and the fungus spores will be destroyed that would give trouble next year.

Put your harvesting machinery under shelter. Any machine that is worth buying is worth taking care of. It is a needless waste to allow it to stand out in the weather, when a little cheap lumber will cover it.

This is a good time to look after the farm fences. They probably have had little attention since spring work began. It is much less trouble to make fences which will turn your stock, if you do so before they have once gone through them.

Farmers, and especially the younger members, who are not already able to detect the age of a horse by his mouth, should study carefully our series of articles by Dr. Mole, M.R.C.V.S., Toronto, on dentition, which commenced in the September 1st issue.

That was a very high compliment indeed paid to Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Greenwood, Ont., in being unanimously chosen by the Shorthorn men to award the \$1,000 premium or purse, put up by the breeders, for the best ten animals of the beefing breeds at the World's Fair bred and owned by the exhibitor.

Keep your harness in good repair. It is well to have a supply of rivets and buckles of assorted sizes, and some leather constantly on hand, ready for use at a moment's notice. A few dollars thus invested will save much time, money and annoyance from having to go several miles to the shop for trifling repairs.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New England are making strenuous efforts to suppress the practice of dehorning cows, on the grounds of inhumanity. Would it not be well for them to study the report of the commission appointed by the Ontario Government, and to take warning by the mistakes of the sister society in this province?

The Scottish Farmer, in giving an account of a recent bulletin issued in America, pays this compliment: "When our agricultural experiment stations succeed in turning out work like this they will have fully justified their existence, and there is no reason why the United States and Canada should lead the Old Country in the application of science to agricultural practice."

According to official reports of the world's wheat supply, this year's estimated production is about 1,000,000 bushels less than the average for the last ten years. This seems very little when the whole world's production is considered. Nearly all European countries have a large deficit, which is made up in other parts of the world. The estimated quantity of wheat required to be transported is 370,000,000 bushels, which should certainly cause a somewhat brisk competition and rise in price.

It seems like needless repetition to remind people that the season for PRAIRIE FIRES is again on, but we fully expect to see accounts of many a homestead being burned down on account of there being no preparations made in time. See Invicta's warning in this issue, and if not already done, go right to work and make things secure, and don't be one of those unfortunates who "did not know it was loaded!"

It is a fact that sheep pasturing on the sea coast enjoy comparative immunity from parasites. This is due, no doubt, to the regular taking of salt along with the food, conveyed to the herbage by the ocean spray. By it parasites are repelled and never get a foothold. But if sheep get salt once or even twice a week, between the saltings the stomach will be filled several times with feed in which there is not a remote trace of this useful insecticide. Keep salt within easy access at all times, and thereby assist the sheep in keeping clear of the deadly parasites.

It is impossible to lay down any infallible rules as to the age at which young stock should be bred, size and a good thrifty condition being more important than age. So that the animals owned by a progressive farmer will often be fit to breed at an earlier age than those of a neighbor who does not give them the same care, but in all cases it is best to await the period of reasonably mature development before breeding, if the best results are to be secured. Breeding at too young an age is such a drain upon the vitality that in many cases the animal never fully recovers from the effect. Generally the dam suffers from too early breeding more than the sire.

Clonmore, Record 2:21.

The magnificent standard-bred stallion Clonmore, No. 5288, record 2:21, whose cut appears on our front page, stands at the head of the stud of standard bred trotters owned by G. K. Foster, Esq., Rock Farm, Danville, P. Q.

Mr. Foster, who devotes his whole time and energy to promoting the breeding of standard-bred horses, is noted in his neighborhood for doing anything he undertakes well, and he certainly showed wonderfully sound judgment when he placed Clonmore at the head of his stud, for, recognizing the need of something else besides mere pedigree, he secured in Clonmore a horse who combines with the most fashionable breeding grand individuality, while his record of 2:21, made during a hotly-contested race, proves him to be a stout and game performer; his sire, Connaught, 2:24, a son of the famous Wedgewood, 2:19, having several other sons in the .20 list, while his dam, Hopeless, is by the famous Hermes, 2:27½, sire of so many fast and game performers. In appearance Clonmore is a rich mahogany bay, standing almost sixteen hands and weighing 1,100 pounds, showing a beautifully proportioned body, supported by such a set of legs as one does not meet with every day, and set off by a graceful yet muscular neck, set well into a pair of grand sloping shoulders, and surmounted by an exquisitely moulded head, with an expressive countenance. In short, in our opinion Mr. Foster has secured in Clonmore a horse who, while his superb breeding and fast record proclaim him an aristocrat among trotters, will draw the attention and command the admiration of all horsemen by his graceful carriage and exquisite proportions.

Besides Clonmore, Mr. Foster also owns the bay stallion Petruccio 17427, a very handsome three-year-old, by Patron, 2:14½, and out of a daughter of Shelby Chief. This colt is very speedy, and is expected next year to enter the .20 list.

The mares at Rock Farm are eight in number, all standard and registered, and while it would take too long to describe them separately, we may do so succinctly by giving Mr. Foster's motto, which is: First, Individuality; Second, Breeding; Third, More individuality. The wisdom of this motto is shown by the success of the youngsters from Rock Farm at the Vermont Breeders' Meeting at Newport, Vt., where two of Clonmore's colts, a yearling and a two-year-old, carried off all the awards in their classes, repeating their triumph a few days later at Stanstead, P. Q., where they also took first money on the track in their classes.

The demand for Clonmore's colts has been so great lately that Mr. Foster finds it almost impossible to keep them till they mature. His stock at present consists of eleven head of foals, yearlings and two-year-olds. And to one and any who are interested in light horses, we would say: Be sure to pay a visit to Mr. Foster's establishment, which is easy of access, being within the limits of Danville village, and barely ten minutes walk from the G. T. R. station, and where the proprietor is only too glad to receive visitors and show them his favorites.

To Clean a Churn.

If the churn is first scalded with hot water and then rinsed with cold water, the cream will not pack into the corners or crevices nor adhere to the sides. Then after the churning and the withdrawal of butter and the butter milk, reverse this process—that is, first thoroughly rinse with cold water and then scald with hot water, and the operation is complete. Keep brushes and cloths and soap of every description out of the churn. A little sal-soda in the last scalding water may be occasionally used with good results.

The farmers who are feeding steers for the British market will do well to note the following advice given by the Scottish Farmer to its readers: "Big bullocks do not now pay the farmer. This is the doctrine believed in by the judges of fat stock at Brechin, and they have good grounds for the faith that is in them. Two of the heaviest and biggest bullocks we ever remember having seen were placed second to a pair of compact, closely coupled, well-fleshed crosses, and there is no doubt that the fashion is wholly in favor of this class. No gentleman now desires to see the same old roast doing the honors of his table for several days. The farmer who feeds big bullocks loses on both sides. They consume more food than the smaller ones, and in the second place they are far more difficult to dispose of to the butcher. What pays the farmer is the medium-sized, richly-fleshed animal."

Timely Notes for September—No. 2.

FIRE GUARDS.

Every prudent man will make some provision against loss from prairie fires, and this season, on account of the extremely long grass in most sections, the fires will be very dangerous. Plow the furrows *outwards* all around your farm if possible, and also an inner guard a short distance away from your stacks and buildings. Two plowed strips are better than one, and the space between should be burnt on a calm evening. Another good plan, if not the best that can be devised, is to have a potato patch on the other side of your buildings, which should be kept free from weeds and regularly cropped with potatoes and vegetables. Again, even with fire guards kept in good order, it is advisable to insure your buildings and stock just as soon as they become valuable enough to insure. Where only a simple fire guard is plowed, be sure to turn the furrows *outwards* on both strips, not less than ten furrows on each. Even with the advent of spring the danger from prairie fires is not over, for some of the most disastrous fires come from the old dry grass that has been well bleached by the winter's snow and cold, and then is set on fire some windy day in early spring, to clear the way for the breaking plow.

LIFE INSURANCE.

As we become better fixed financially, and we feel age and responsibilities creeping upon us, it behooves us before it is too late to insure our lives, so that those dependent on us be not left unprovided for in case of accident or sudden death. In the Foresters, Oddfellows, Masons, etc., we find good and safe systems of Life Insurance. The Tontine systems are also good—giving a man a return during his own life. The plan I fancy most is the one common amongst military men of insuring the lives of child and wife, and thus when the breadwinner is taken away suddenly the bereaved ones are provided for by a regular annual income.

"ENVY, HATRED, MALICE AND ALL UNCHARITABLENESS."

Sorry am I to see so much ill-will and spite between neighboring farmers, and for the life of me I cannot understand why it should exist. Can any of my readers give any solution? Go and live in the city and take any line of business—though the competition may be stiff between its members, still you never hear them vilify and run each other down in the way that most farmers will their neighbors. The better your neighbors get along, the more chance there is for you; if your neighbors are particularly successful, the more reason why you should praise them—not belittle their work. Let us have more "*esprit de corps*"—stand up for your own calling and its votaries; help your neighbors, and by doing so you will help yourself and the section of country in which you live.

GENERAL.

See to it that the threshers do not waste your grain; make them thresh clean, and also have the money ready for them when they are done.

Clean up well around the straw stacks before allowing cattle to get at it. Also fence off the chaff, throwing over a little every day—thus saving a lot of valuable food, which is usually trampled under foot and wasted.

Fence off your oat straw and keep it for the colder weather, when it will save the hay. Start the plow for your next year's crop.

"INVICTA."

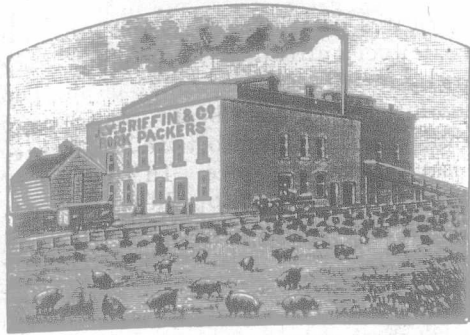
Hints on Horse Feeding.

The manner of feeding horses is a very important matter, but one which is often sadly neglected. If a horse is required to do more work than usual on a given day, it is a common custom to give him more food. This is a great mistake. Owing to the fatigue consequent to the increased exertion, the animal is less able to digest a large feed, and therefore should be fed less rather than more. Again, it is decidedly improper to give a horse a large feed just before undergoing any severe strain; for, if a large feed be given immediately before active exercise, the blood which is required by the digestive organs in order to carry on their proper functions goes to the muscular system, digestion is impaired, and colic is the probable result. If a large feed be given immediately after active or prolonged exercise, the animal is weak and the blood is drawn upon largely for the rebuilding of the muscular waste, and the digestive organs suffer accordingly. A change of food should be made with caution. If a change should be made, a smaller quantity of the new food should be given for several days, and the amount gradually increased. In no case should a change of food and work be made at the same time. A good rule is: Never give a horse a full feed on a change of work, nor full work on a change of food. With regard to watering, the consensus of practical experience is in favor of giving the horse drink before the feed of grain.

Manitoba Pork Industry.

The Manitoba hog has now an opportunity to make for itself a name, to transform Winnipeg into a Chicago, and to lift the mortgage from the farm. May his contented grunt forever banish the dissatisfied squeal of the exclusive wheat grower.

On the east bank of the Red River, near the Louise Bridge, Messrs. J. Y. Griffin & Co. have erected a large pork packing establishment, with a capacity of about 1,000 per week, or between 25,000



or 30,000 during the killing season, with facilities for adding to the building whenever the supply of hogs warrant it. The building is 120x60 feet, three stories and a basement; the basement walls are of stone and the floor concrete, while the superstructure is solid brick. There is also a brick smoke-house, twenty feet square, three stories in height, attached. The upper stories are divided into the following departments:—On the first floor, boiler and engine-room, shipping-room, tank, lard and cold storage rooms, with doors into the smoke-room and stairways leading to the floors above and below. On the second floor are the slaughter rooms, modelled after the most approved systems in use in the great packing houses of Chicago. The hogs are driven up a chute from the yards below, and as they pass into the building they are shackled, strung up, stuck, dumped into the scalding tanks; then onto the scraping tables, gambrel sticks put in, and they are then hung on a track, opened, cleaned and washed, passed along on the track and switched off into the chill rooms, which are situated in the centre of this flat; after becoming thoroughly dried and chilled, they are run along the chopping blocks, here cut up and run into the salting rooms, and the trimmings, heads, feet, etc., are conveyed into the large rendering vats, the grease run off for the soap works, and the refuse disposed of.

In rendering the lard quite an elaborate process of drying, purifying and cooling is gone through, and a first-class article is produced. The cold storage system is most perfect, and every floor is thoroughly drained and the best systems of ventilation provided. A capital idea of the building can be had by reference to our illustration of the factory in this issue, the building to the left being the large ice-house. The property comprises about five acres of land, and the C. P. R. have built a switch to the factory.

This great Western country, from Lake Superior to the Pacific, presents an almost unlimited market for pork. We have now a factory ready to handle a large number of hogs, and it remains for the farmer to supply the raw material. We are now importing large quantities of bacon and hams from the East—bacon retailing at twenty-two cents a pound in Winnipeg to-day. One bushel of wheat will make fifteen pounds of pork. We pay the railroads twenty-five or thirty cents per bushel to draw our wheat to market, and pay them two cents a pound for bringing the bacon and hams back to us, besides paying the Eastern farmers for feeding the hog, and all the long string of commission men. But just take your pencil and figure the hog business out.

The Ontario Fat Stock Show.

The above exhibition, to be held in Guelph on Wednesday and Thursday, December 6th and 7th next, promises to be the best winter show ever conducted on this continent. It will be under the combined auspices of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, the Provincial Agriculture and Arts Association, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club. All the foremost breeders of Canada are expected to attend. The prizes for the cattle classes are exceedingly liberal, and \$1,750 cash is offered in prizes in the sheep and swine department alone, besides valuable "specials." There is ample time after the Columbian and Canadian Exhibitions to prepare for the show at Guelph, and our breeders will put their "best foot" forward on that occasion. For prize lists and entry blanks, apply to Henry Wade, corner Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto; Jas. Russell, President Sheep Breeders' Association, Richmond Hill, Ont.; J. C. Snell, President Swine Breeders' Association, Edmonton, Ont., or F. W. Hodson, Secretary Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, London.

Brandon Experimental Farm.

From the Brandon Experimental Farm we receive reports of a wonderfully good season in all experimental lines. Harvesting was finished about August 23rd, and some barley that was threshed early yielded from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, but the sample, though bright in color, is light in weight. No damage from frost, but the hot winds of August 7th shriveled the wheat in many cases.

Horticultural Exhibition Wanted.

BY B. B., ELM CREEK.

I am sure every one who visited the agricultural hall and the building which contained the few exhibits of flowers and fruit in the exhibition grounds last month, must have come to a very speedy conclusion that July is certainly not the month to ensure a successful exhibition of either vegetables (field or garden) or flowers (garden or house plants) in this province, or in that of its sister, the N. W. T. It must be admitted on all sides that many of the exhibits looked more like the thinnings from carrot or parsnip beds, than anything else. Such a display of horticultural and floricultural subjects as was witnessed by thousands of people last month at the great Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition simply ruins the cause, and brings discredit to our country generally, and growers in particular. A large number of the classes mentioned in the catalogue were not and naturally could not be filled, while others were filled only in a way, and were totally unfit for exhibition, the judging of which was only a mere farce. I do not blame either the judge or the exhibitors; in fact, if anyone was at fault the directors are the party in offering premiums for material which could not be had even in a half-grown state. The scarcity of exhibits and the miserable samples in most of the classes ought surely to make true lovers of their country, and of the useful and beautiful too, bestir themselves and consider carefully how to improve this state of things, and see what is the best thing to be done in the event of the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition continuing to hold their annual exhibition in midsummer; and from all I can hear, I understand that is their intention, and, of course, it may be best for such a meeting as the last, which savored a great deal more of a variety show and race meeting than anything agricultural, and was taken advantage of by storekeepers and professional men, and farmers were conspicuous by their absence. Now, Mr. Editor, what is to be done? I would propose that an association be got up, entitled the Winnipeg Horticultural and Floricultural Society; that there be four exhibiting sections in it, viz., nurserymen, market gardeners, farmers and amateurs, having classes for the various vegetables, house plants and cut flowers in each. This would virtually include both town and country folks, and by this division every one has a fair chance for an honest and straight competition—the artisan and the farmer, as well as the professional nurseryman and market gardener. Of course, I would say let the amateur compete if he chooses with the professional, and enter the classes accordingly, but on no account *vice versa*, as this would effectually scare those from exhibiting who, in all probability, would make good working members all round. As to the best date for holding an annual show it is difficult to say; of course, every person cannot be suited, and the seasons differ in each year, but after taking everything into consideration I am inclined to favor the middle of September, as there are more vegetables and flowers in their full vigor and at maturity than at any other time of the year, but of course I would leave this matter to the judgment of the society's committee. The principal matter is to have an exhibition when it will be of some service, and not a mere farce and laughing stock. By having a show in the fall you stimulate the work throughout the entire season, and give everyone a fair opportunity of exerting himself or herself with a prospective view of a successful issue, and at least gaining a greater amount of knowledge and information, and thereby spreading an influence throughout our land that will tell for good upon many a home and family, both for the present and for time to come. While attending the exhibition I mentioned the matter to a large number of the visitors of the various sections, and all seemed well pleased with the scheme, and I now ask you, Mr. Editor, if you will kindly lend a helping hand by calling a meeting of those interested upon an early date, and let us hear their views regarding it, as I am satisfied that we would have twenty entries in most of the classes in the fall for every one in midsummer, and the country would have a fair chance of showing really what it could produce, while the people would see with pleasure the true effect of their labors.

Autumn Care of Stock.

Owing to the drouth that has so adversely affected the pasture over the greater part of our country during the last few months supplemental feeding of stock is necessary. It is very poor economy to allow animals to enter the winter in low condition, as in all probability, if they are allowed to lose their grass flesh, they will continue to be poor all winter, as a pound of flesh saved during the autumn counts for more than a pound put on during the cold weather. With changeable weather, stock requires more attention. Chilly nights will demand an increase of grain food, especially for young animals. Exposure to cold rains is detrimental to the healthfulness of all stock. The fall colts and calves, with their dams, require more care, and can not, as a rule, be fed too liberally. It is better that young colts and calves be kept off the pasture, from evening milking time till nine or ten a.m., when frosty nights arrive.

Suggestions for the Winnipeg Industrial Board to Consider.

BY EXHIBITOR.

It has, I believe, been contemplated holding next year's exhibition in the fall, though I can hardly think seriously so, for, to say the least, it would be a step backwards. If there is to be an agricultural exhibition, it must be held when the breeders of stock have time to make an exhibit, and if it is to be an educational institution, it should be held when the ordinary farmer has time to attend it—and that time is certainly not the fall, which, in Manitoba, is the farmer's busiest season. Those from the west who attended the Industrial in the fall of 1891 will remember that the wheat was in the shock at the time, and that from the train in crossing the Portage Plains the country was covered with shocks as far as the eye could see. How could farmers attend an exhibition under such circumstances? It is true there was a very good exhibit of stock and other agricultural products that year, but it must be remembered that it was the first Industrial Exhibition, and that having exhibits carried free was a new thing, and farmers and stockmen made an extra effort to get there, which they would not do if the show was continuously held in the fall. It may also be said of the exhibition of 1891 that there were no farmers there except those who were exhibiting.

It is not to be supposed that the government will help to support an institution whose main object is horse racing and circus performances, for that is what it will come to if held in the fall, and I am sure it is not the best season of the year for these kinds of things. Each year a few more of the agricultural societies fall into line and hold their shows in the summer, and the time will come when in Manitoba and the Territories there will not be such a thing as a fall show. Brandon, which led the way, has held its fifth summer fair, and they there who have the most experience with summer shows would be the last to go back to the old rut, if a rut it is.

The present horse and cattle rings are larger than there is any need of, and it would be much better if there were two small cattle rings instead of as it has been—two classes of cattle being judged in the same ring at the same time. It was the same with horses this last show, there being but one ring, while there were three judges at work, two of them having no enclosures to work in.

The sheep and pig men have very serious cause for complaint—the sheds for these animals being open in front and facing the east, they are quite unfit for their tenants during the forenoon, and they are also very inconvenient for getting the animals in or out of. Nor are these sheds, which are simply rough lean-to's against the fence, at all in keeping with the Industrial of the province. There is a good opportunity to right two grievances at the same time by turning the present unsatisfactory cattle sheds into sheep and pig-pens, and building new cattle stables on the plan of the last one built. The present stables would be most suitable for sheep and pigs, for, by taking out the internal arrangements, they are wide enough for good, roomy pens, with a good passage down the centre, which would be wide enough to judge in, or, if the judge preferred it, they could be judged outside by taking them through the present side-doors—the half-doors also being just what is needed to give plenty of air to sheep and pigs, should there be that intense heat to which we are so liable during July.

The sheep exhibitors think that some of the prizes are a trifle small—take the third prizes for instance, they are very small figures to offer for what may be a valuable imported sheep that is probably but slightly inferior to the first-prize animal. Sheep have always been considered the poorest live stock exhibit in the province, but a good stride was made in this department this year, and from the way the sheep men talk, a still greater one will be made next year, therefore they should be encouraged as much as possible.

Manitoba Wool.

An eastern man, while attending the Manitoba summer fairs, found great fault with the fleeces of the sheep that he had occasion to examine, as lacking in "yolk"; this referred alike to all breeds, and from all localities. We visited John Hallam's large hide and wool establishment in Winnipeg recently, and were shown by the manager samples of wool from all parts of the province and territories. The wool from the different localities varied greatly, much of it was deficient in yolk and of poor texture. It was also quite evident what the nature of the soil was on which the sheep were raised by the color of the wool, that from black, heavy soil being very dark, as though the fine, black dust had penetrated to the very roots, while that from the lighter soils was white and clean looking. The manager pointed out some well-yolked wool of extra quality from the flock of Jas. Riddle, of Lintrathen, Man., and gave it as his opinion that wherever sheep were well wintered on suitable feed sufficient yolk would be found in the wool. We should not consider wool such a very important factor in this country where it only fetches eight or ten cents a pound, but as yolk is an indication of the general thrift, its absence shows something lacking in the feed, management or climate. We would like to hear what our sheep breeders have to say on this subject.

Canada's Horticultural Exhibit.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, the well-known horticultural authority of Cornell University, and other American writers of note, have paid high tributes of praise to the display of Canadian vegetables at the World's Fair. A general idea of our exhibit may be obtained from the accompanying illustration from the Canadian Horticulturist. It has certainly attracted a great deal of attention, as also have our fruits. People from all parts of the world have been astonished at the evidences of Canada's fertile soil and its adaptability in producing such an immense variety of foods for human supply and the support of animals. A particularly fine feature of the exhibits were the collections from the Dominion Experimental Stations. That immediate practical good is to be the result of the efforts Canada has made in the World's Fair is indicated by such letters as the following from the "other side of the world":—

Malvern College, Victoria, Australia,
July 27, 1893.

N. AWREY, M. P. P., Commissioner for the Province
of Ontario:

Dear Sir:—I have read some reports of the

Why is Wheat Cheap?

There is, perhaps, no one fact of more serious financial import in Canada to-day than that wheat is cheap. Better farming may increase the yield, but economize as he may the wheat grower finds that the cost of production is not to be reduced at will. Platform orators, with a flourish of the hand, tell the farmer that he cannot control prices, and that he must cut down the cost. This is all very fine, but it affords poor satisfaction to the farmer who sees the price per bushel being squeezed lower and lower, to keep pace with which his most desperate efforts at "reducing the cost of production" are entirely futile. Inevitably, there comes a day when the farmer on high-priced lands, or with other high-priced conditions, finds that he cannot sell wheat and live as the markets have been running. Having realized this, he will then stop growing wheat, except as a stock food, and devote his attention to other lines of husbandry.

To satisfactorily answer the question "Why is Wheat Cheap?" is not easy, and to forecast prices is just as difficult, because of the many unknown factors that enter into the problem. A few years ago a Kansas statistician made an elaborate and exhaustive study of this subject, by which he con-

matizes these speculators (gamblers) as no better than highway robbers. Millions of bushels are sold daily for future delivery by men who do not own a pound of wheat, nor do they expect to deliver, but to settle for the margin at a future date. This class of dealers simply gain or lose, according to the fluctuations of the market a few cents up or down. Such sales and purchases are fictitious, but they have their effect on the market.

The United States crop of 1893 is probably all sold for future delivery already, the options being largely bought by foreign agents, and to be shipped on foreign account. That the "bears" of Chicago should put forth superhuman efforts to still batter down prices is a natural sequence. In the face of what is conceded to be a short crop the world over, the patient American farmer is thus being robbed of some \$150,000,000, prices being some thirty per cent. under the values of previous years. That he should resignedly sit down and submit without a murmur is in effect what he is told to do by those who say "grow wheat cheaper," the other end of the transaction is "none of your business." He will yet awaken and make it manifest that it is a vital part of "his business."



CANADA'S VEGETABLE EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

excellent display of fruit shown at the exhibition by your province, and am anxious to obtain the names of the choicest kinds of plums, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries and pears, together with the addresses of reliable growers from whom I can purchase the plants, and who can be depended upon to pack carefully. Any information you can furnish me with on the most approved methods of preserving and packing fruit, together with the particulars of improved machinery for manufacturing strawberry and fruit baskets, boxes and crates, etc., would be greatly appreciated by me. If the firms exhibiting would send me their printed pamphlets, giving varieties and prices, it would greatly assist me. Please excuse my troubling you so much, but my great desire is to obtain the latest and best information on the above subjects, in which your province appears to occupy such an honorable position at the World's Fair. Awaiting anxiously the favor of a reply,

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM REID.

Kindly address reply, care of C. T. Alexander,
Esq., Centre Road, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia.

vinced himself and many other people that consumption had overtaken production. An era of high prices (over \$1 per bushel for wheat) was about to set in, with good times for the farmer! Instead of going up prices have steadily tumbled down, despite all his optimistic calculations. His figures lied, even though he had faith enough in them to hold his own immense crop of wheat and corn over a season for the expected boom. The farmer in Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada has lately been dismayed at "sixty-cent wheat," and a buyer the other day cheered the Northwestern farmer by announcing that No. 1 Hard would open in Brandon, Man., at forty-five cents. For the general crop that would make the outlook ruinous.

A good many shrewd men have come to the conclusion that the natural law of "supply and demand" has not all to do with this business. The modest return that the wheat grower should get is whittled down smaller and smaller by endless commissions, exorbitant freight rates, and the like. Grain gambling, for that is what it is and nothing else, on the so-called Boards of Trade in Chicago and New York, is doubtless another factor in the present depression. A writer in the Country Gentleman regards it as the cause, and he stig-

Shrinkage of Stored Grain.

In these days of cheap wheat farmers are at a loss to decide whether to sell or hold their stock for a raise. While the present prices cannot be expected to fall much lower, we need not look for what is considered a remunerative figure for this cereal for some time. Before deciding to hold wheat for a chance of a raise, it would be well to consider the certain loss by so doing.

According to reliable experiments which have been conducted, we learn the following facts:—In August, of a previous year, twenty varieties of wheat were stored in small boxes, the two sides and ends of which were made of half-inch pine, thoroughly seasoned, the bottom of window-screen wire, and the top of glass. The full boxes were numbered, weighed, and buried for a year in a bin of wheat, after which they were left in one corner of the bin without any covering until the end of the third year, when it was found that six, or nearly one-third of the twenty boxes, were badly injured by insects. The other fourteen boxes were weighed in August, and showed a loss in weight from three years' storage of nearly one-fourth, or two and one-third per cent. The loss varied from nothing in the Hungarian wheat to nearly five per cent. in some other varieties.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and Twentieth 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.
2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
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Dairy Exhibits for Chicago.

The exhibits of cheese and butter from Canada at the World's Fair, in October, are likely to be very large, and we trust excellent. The magnificent success which attended the exhibition in June has stirred up the factorymen and private dairymen throughout the whole Dominion to take a more active interest in the closing competition. Applications for address labels and entry forms are coming in to the Dairy Commissioner and his representatives in large numbers every day.

Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairying for Profit or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the author, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal) and that of one new yearly subscriber accompanied by two dollars.

The Live Stock Show at Chicago.

The live stock show at Chicago is over. It was one of the best in all departments ever seen on this continent. In the horse department the Clydesdale class was very large and good; many animals of unusual merit were on the grounds. The Shire class was small, but some fine animals were shown. The Coachers were a very numerous class. French, German and English breeds were well represented. The Hackneys were not so plentiful, but the quality of many of those shown was excellent. The Percherons were out in large numbers. The Suffolk Punch breeders showed a number of large, fleshy animals—good specimens of the breed. The Kentucky saddle horses were the attraction of the horse ring to many visitors. Among them were superbly trained animals, many of which were of good quality—possessing useful qualities, and were of handsome appearance. The show of Morgan horses was disappointing. This once useful, handsome and vigorous horse has been bred for speed until it has been almost ruined as a class, if we are to judge by those shown at Chicago. The Russian Government made a display of horses, among which were some fine animals; all were light, some trotters, others used for saddle purposes or the race course. The ponies were a large class, but few really fine animals were shown; many were very small, some not larger than yearling Cotswold sheep. In type they were mixed; some were typical Shetlands, others were Welsh in appearance. The decisions of the judge in this class was often astray, several very bad blunders were made.

Cattle were out in large numbers. The quality of the animals was very even. Shorthorns were a fair class. An absence of real prime females in the aged sections was noticeable. In this section there were no outstanding winners. The heifers and heifer calves—the latter particularly—were a good class. In bulls the breed appeared at its best. Herefords were a fine class, thick-fleshed and finely finished. The white faces never appeared to better advantage. The Dodies (Angus) were likewise very good. The best aged females on the ground were to be found here. The heifers and calves were good, smooth and thick-fleshed. A bull-calf of unusual merit was also shown. The dairy breeds were out in full force. The Holsteins were a good class; some remarkable cows were shown. The Ayrshires were very good; by far the finest animals came from Canada. The American Ayrshires are very much inferior to those shown by Canadians. Jerseys were a wonderfully good class, certainly the best ever seen in America, if not in the world. The appearance of these cows in the dairy barn was an eye-opener even to the initiated. Large, handsome, smooth beasts, hearty and vigorous, they were a sight to be remembered and appreciated. The Guernseys were not a good class. The Brown Swiss cows were a novelty to many; they somewhat resemble the Jerseys in color, but are very strong in the bone, short in the legs, and thicker fleshed. They are a peculiar sort, for which their admirers claim much. The Belted Dutch are also a novelty, with nothing to recommend them over the Holsteins, which they resemble somewhat in form and color, but are not as vigorous looking.

Canadian Stock at the World's Fair.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Ten or twelve thousand people had a chance on Wednesday, September 6th, to form an idea of the resources of the Province of Ontario as a horse and cattle breeding-country, when our stables were emptied, and all the prize-winners and those which did not get prizes—though that was no disgrace in the distinguished company in which they have found themselves for the past three weeks—paraded in the live stock pavilion. There were the massive Shorthorns and Herefords, with great promise of steaks and roasts in the future; the curly Galloways and Polled-Angus, their black hides glistening in the sunlight; the rich red Devons, the pie-ball Holsteins, and the sleek little Ayrshires decked out with the many colored badges of victory. And the horses—the proud, high-stepping American Arabs, showing their pride of birth in every movement; the trim, neat Hackneys, easy winners among the pick of the continent; and contrasted with them the heavy Clydes, Suffolks and Shires, with bones of steel and muscles of brass—the very embodiment of strength and endurance. How they pranced and curveted in the ring, and how they were cheered, each class having its admirers. It was a sight long to be remembered, and no Ontario man but felt his blood leap quicker as he realized how nobly the banner province of the Dominion had sustained her reputation in her battle with the world.

As a usual thing at cattle shows, and for that matter at public functions of every kind, one meets many a pessimistic raker-up of old memories, who recalls the performance of a quarter or half a cen-

tury ago—the Royal Cattle Show in England in such a year, the acting of the Elder Booth, or the singing of Jenny Lind, it may be, but individuals of such a kidney had no solid ground to stand upon in the White City these August and September days. Col. J. H. Pickrell, of Chicago, one of the best known old-time Shorthorn men on the continent, Secretary of the Shorthorn Association and judge in that class, is authority for the statement that never in any country has such an assemblage of horses and cattle been gotten together, nor was it ever attempted on the same scale. Those who were there say that the present exhibition of Shorthorns is fully equal, if it does not surpass, that at the Royal Agricultural at Warwick, England, last year.

The hero of this show was undoubtedly Young Abbottsburn, 11,069, 3,000 lbs. in weight, and the most massive Shorthorn that ever graced an American prize ring. Three years ago he was purchased by Col. Moberley, of Kentucky, from J. & W. Watt, of Salem, Ontario, and since then he has downed everything in sight, rounding off his career by being declared the best on the continent. It was hardly expected that he would so long remain the victor, but that he has done so proves how grand an animal he is.

Another beauty is Nonparell Chief, 113,024, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ontario, a son of old Indian Chief, and also owned by Col. Moberley. He was awarded third prize, while fourth honors went to Earl Fane VIII., 107,685, bred by John Hope, of Bow Park, Ontario, and owned by Col. H. F. Brown, of Minnesota. To follow further down the prize list would take more space than I can afford, but after a careful scrutiny of the herd book, I find that Ontario blood is strong in many of the other prize-winners now in American herds. When we came to the younger cattle, our breeders showed what stuff they were made of, and established beyond a doubt that Ontario is still the nursery for Shorthorns.

Leaving the beef breeds, we find first the black-and-white Hollanders, Holstein-Friesians, as they are generally known. Though not large in numbers, the contingent was select and of high class. Ontario was represented by one herd only—that of J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona, who had no reason to feel ashamed of the position taken among their competitors. Their aged bull was a picture, with his soft hide, silky hair and rich quality and color, and ranked a good second.

Who that has read Blackmore and Kingsley does not have ever present before him the green lush meadows of Devonshire, and keep a soft spot in his heart for the rich dark-red cattle which take their name from the loveliest county in all England—large of frame, sleek of hide, soft of eye, and just the picture of an honest cow that can fill a big pail with milk while she lives, and is a good mark for the butcher when his time comes. Uniform in color and size, the Devon ring was particularly attractive, and the honor of our province was kept up by W. J. Rudd, of Eden Mills, who was a frequent prize taker.

It is hard to find a farmer in Canada who has not a kind word for the Ayrshires. Neat, clean, kindly disposed, grand pail fillers and fair beefers, especially with a Shorthorn cross, it is no wonder they have so many admirers. And in this class was where we distanced all comers, leaving but two or three money prizes to breeders outside of Canada—grander herds than those of Stewart, of Menie, Yuill, of Carleton Place, Guy, of Oshawa, and Smith, of Fairfield Plains, have never been led into the arena, and right well did they fulfil the expectations of their friends, The Quebec Ayrshires, too, were well up in the competition.

In the Jersey class Ontario was represented only by one bull, which, however, did not rank high among the winners.

Turning now to horses. The largest class in which Ontario breeders were interested was the Clydes, in which some twenty exhibitors came forward, and most of them were prize takers, though hardly so far up in the list as their friends expected. But it was a grand show altogether, in number and quality, and one which is not likely soon to be repeated. In Shires but one Ontario man, Mr. John Carr, of Trout River, came to the front, with a well-shaped stallion, War Boy's Fashion. Only two Suffolk Punch stallions were shown, by Joseph Beck, Thorndale, and Boyd Mossom & Co., Bobcaygeon.

The high-stepping Hackneys—gentlemen of the horse family, and fully aware of the fact—were very much in evidence, and included some animals of high rank. Not so large in size, but of grand fashion of body, strong in rib, coupling and quarter, with good thighs and stifles, and a beautifully arched neck, a good Hackney is the kind of horse everybody admires, and they showed it very plainly when Mr. Robert Beith's (Bowmanville) Jubilee Chief was put through his paces at the end of a halter. How his black hide did shine and his four white feet did twinkle, and he seemed to appreciate the salvos of applause from fair hands which greeted him on every appearance. Another of Mr. Beith's stallions, Ottawa, is also a beauty; dark chestnut in color, rich in all that goes to make a good Hackney, he is very near perfection, and had no rival but his black stable-mate, Winnifred and Lady Aberdeen, also from Mr. Beith's stables, make a beautiful team, and there is no disputing the decision that gave them first and second places, and the sweepstakes to the former. Mr. H. N.

Crossley, of Muskoka, sent two elegant mares, Lady Cocking and Lady Bird, into the ring, of the real nag type, such as Londoners delight in, both of which were winners. Fireworks, also owned by Mr. Crossley, is a likely colt, and will be "a good un to go" hereafter surely. Mr. George Hastings, of Toronto, took third prize with his two-year-old, Star of Maple 2nd, as handsome a light bay as ever stood in a ring, that needs only a little more training to make him as good as any of them.

The great success of Dr. J. B. Hall, of Toronto, in winning five prizes with his three American Arabs, Fez, Aldebaran and Keturah, is still a general topic of conversation among horsemen.

In the sweepstakes for beef breeds (young herds), Ontario again came to the front and finished off nicely her long list of triumphs. A finer lot of beef cattle it would be hard to find than the eight young herds (Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus and Galloways), that were ranged along the north side of the pavilion to await the decision of the judges on the second best prize of the show—\$600 in cold cash. Right at the head stood J. & W. Russell's familiar quintette—Lord Stanley, Centennial Isabella 27th and 30th, Nonpareil 50th and Ruby Prince—three of them pure white. Round and round went the judges, looking before and behind and from the side, comparing notes and shifting the herds from time to time, but never offering to move the Russell herd from their position. To the hundreds of Canadians who were waiting for the verdict it was an anxious time, and when at last the decision was given by the Marshal, congratulations were showered on Mr. Russell for his splendid victory. Mr. Russell also won sweepstake prizes with his yearling bull and heifer calf, and was third among two-year-old heifers. W. B. Cockburn, of Aberfoyle, won first with his roan bull calf, beating out of sight, with another set of judges, the little red bull that outranked him in the earlier days of the competition.

With this week close the cattle and horse exhibits for the present. The fat stock and fast horses will come on in October, and the sheep and swine towards the end of the present month. In both these latter it is expected that Ontario will be well represented.

Among the visitors of note during the present week have been Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. John Dryden, who called in to see the wonders of the White City on their return from the region north of Lake Superior. The veteran Premier did a good deal of sight-seeing and was delighted with the show as a whole, and expressed himself as more than pleased with the exhibits of Ontario in all the departments. Mr. Dryden was especially interested in the live stock, and was a frequent visitor to the barns and the stock pavilion.

On Thursday afternoon the owners of the Canadian stock, and as many of the attendants as could get away, were entertained at the Canadian pavilion by Honorary Commissioner Cockburn, and spent an hour or two very pleasantly, fighting the battles over again, and congratulating each other on their success.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

The live stock trade is in much healthier condition than it has been for quite awhile. The panicky feeling in financial circles having been quieted, the live stock trade, which suffered considerably, has been among the first branches of business to recover. "The people must eat," they may do without finery and bric-a-brac in "hard times," but they must have meat, and the meat trade being on a cash basis, is one of the best. Profits need not be large, as capital is often turned. The embargo on eastern commercial paper has been raised, and now exporters and live stock shippers are doing a good business. Recently, Jos. Lunness, of Toronto, and M. Green, of Montreal, took out 200 and 175 head of export cattle respectively. They were shipped via New York. The gentlemen came expecting to get good export cattle at \$4@ \$4.25, but they found they had to pay \$4.50@ \$4.70. They returned to Canada. Exporters have paid, lately, as high as \$5.15 for fancy cattle, but are getting good ones around \$4.75. Armour & Co. continue to export live cattle. They evidently like that branch of the business, which is new to them. Best fat 1700-lb. steers lately sold at \$4.90, while some fancy 1,200-lb. Angus steers sold at \$5.25. Blood and quality still count for more than weight. "Baby beef" is as much in favor as ever. Early maturity is the aim of progressive breeders and feeders.

There is increased activity among the Chicago packing houses. They are making good money, and do not find capital as hard to get as a few weeks ago. The whole financial horizon appears to be rapidly clearing. There is a decidedly improved demand for stock cattle and feeders. Iowa and Missouri men are buying a good many here now, and with what are being sent east, there is a fair trade being established. Most of the feeding sections are too dry. The number of young cattle in the country seems to be unusually light. There is quite a demand for cattle to put on slop feed. Louis Morris bought nearly 100 native feeding bulls, 1000@1200 lbs., at \$2.00@2.25. He says he wants over 1,000 to send to Indiana to put on slop. Slop feeders did not make much money last winter, but they hope for better things this season.

Hogs are selling well again, not, of course, up to the prices of last spring, but around and above \$6, and many expect them to go \$1 higher before a month is out.

The range cattle are still poor in quality, as they were thin in the spring. Winter prospects for range are bright; Maj. W. A. Towers, the well-known range cattle man, reports the range from New Mexico north as being generally good, with the exception of Wyoming.

The World's Fair live stock show was a good one, though many thought not as good as it ought to have been. There is good reason to believe that a Christmas fat stock show will be held in the new pavilion at the stock yards in December.

The sheep market continues in a demoralized condition. A lot of 67-lb. sheep sold to an Illinois feeder at \$1.00 per 100 lbs. It looks as if the feeder would not be taking many chances of loss at 67 cts. apiece. Western range sheep are selling at \$2.00@3.30 per 100 lbs., and native muttons at \$2.50 @ \$4.00, with lambs at \$3.00@5.50. The sheep men have evidently become disheartened and intend to "clean up." The result ought to be satisfactory to those who remain in the business.

Some eight cars of cattle, all the way from the State of Washington, were lately marketed at \$3, averaging about 1,350 lbs.

Onion Culture in Manitoba.

To the Editor of FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

By the time these few remarks reach you the onion crop will be about ripe, and the general saying with many will be: It's a pity there are so many "thick-necks"—which is the name for onions that do not bulb. If amateur gardeners want to make onion growing a success, they must not find fault with thick-necks, but preserve them; they are the best paying onion they have got. I wish to show you where the profit comes in. By the end of September I dig up all thick-necks—I do not pull them, for that would injure the roots. I then take them to the most sheltered part of the garden, where the soil is deep, and with the spade I make a trench eight or nine inches deep; in this I place them as close as possible in single file, then with the spade I put the next spading up against those in the trench, and with the foot I press the soil firm; then more onions, and so on, leaving only a few inches of the stalks out of the ground for air. I then cover them over to the depth of seven or eight inches with hay or short straw, and leave them undisturbed until May. In the beginning of that month I take the fork and raise the covering up so as to let air and heat in, but not remove the covering, as the hot sun would be too strong and the change too sudden. I then get my bed ready for them—I prefer manure that is twelve months old, and plenty of it, which I dig in to the depth of four inches; by that time the thick-necks will be fit to move. I set them out sixteen inches between the rows, and six inches apart in the drills. If the weather is not very dry they will need nothing more for three weeks, when I give them a good sprinkling of wood ashes and then a good hoeing; the hoeing cannot be too often repeated. By the end of the season I have got some fine seed—seed that you can depend on to grow the following spring. As soon as the husks begin to crack so that you can see the seed, I cut the whole head off and put them on a sheet to dry; when dry place them in a bag, and clean during the winter for sowing the following spring. Now for the sowing. Onions should always be sown in the same bed, the bed should be well manured as soon as you remove the present crop and dug well under, leaving the surface rough; then in the spring, as soon as the snow is gone off rake the surface level and sow your seed, but do not dig in the spring; do not sow too thin—it is easier to pull out than to put in; roll well, or beat hard with the spade; when up three inches hoe. By digging your bed in the fall it leaves it solid, and you will not be troubled with many grubs. I save all my own seed, and I have onions when all other gardens are a failure. I have onions at the present time from my own seed at the rate of 700 bushels to the acre.

S. F., Bonnie Doon, Man.

A Slight Reduction in Freight Rates on Wheat.

The following table of rates for moving the crop of 1893 is enclosed with President Van Horne's letter, in reply to the memorial presented him by the Portage la Prairie Board of Trade and the Patrons of Industry last spring, showing the reductions made from the 1892 or present rate between the following points and Port Arthur:—

	CENTS PER 100 LBS.	
	1893	1892
Winnipeg.....	17	21
Portage.....	18	21
Brandon.....	19	22
Viriden.....	21	25
Moosomin.....	21	27
Qu'Appelle.....	22	29
Moosaw.....	25	29
Medicine Hat.....	27	30
Calgary.....	29	30
Edmonton.....	33	33

This represents a reduction of 2.4 cents per bushel to Winnipeg, 1.8 cents to Portage, 1.8 cents to Brandon, 2.4 cents to Viriden, 3.6 cents to Moosomin, 4.2 to Qu'Appelle.

The annual agricultural and live stock returns, issued by the Board of Agriculture, indicate that in Great Britain farming is becoming less and less a national industry.

Isaleigh Grange Farm.

In our present number we give a full-page illustration of Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q., the property of the well-known Q. C., Mr. J. N. Green-shields, of Montreal. This farm, which was placed under the management of Mr. J. Y. Ormsby just twelve months ago, is already making rapid strides to the front as a breeding establishment, and the stock sent out from the farm; from what we learn, is becoming more popular every day with the breeders of the province, and, indeed, not only in the Province of Quebec, for in a recent letter Mr. Ormsby writes us that their sales in the past six months have extended from Nova Scotia to the far West, and as far south as Tennessee.

The home farm, which comprises about 800 acres, is devoted to dairy cattle, principally Guernseys, Shropshire sheep, and improved Large Yorkshire hogs, while on the two outlying farms, which contain about 600 acres, principally in grass, a large flock of mutton sheep are kept, in addition to which a number of cattle are fed off the grass. But our readers will be most interested in the pedigree stock, and as we write this we learn, by the last reports from Montreal and Sherbrooke, that the Isaleigh Grange herd of Guernseys have added to their rapidly increasing reputation by winning the silver medal at Montreal, and the diploma at Sherbrooke, for the best Guernsey herd, Adventurer 526, the bull at the head of the Montreal herd, also winning the silver medal for the best bull of any age. This grand young bull, whose cut appears in our engraving, has just come out of quarantine, and has commenced his career in Canada worthily, having left a record of no less than fourteen first and second prizes behind him in England and Guernsey. He is a beautiful fawn in color, and shows the characteristic dairy points of the breed in a very marked degree, being pronounced by the well-known expert, Mr. F. S. Peer, of New York State, the judge at Montreal, one of the best Guernseys he has ever seen. Besides Adventurer, the well-known bull Ontario's Pride 1929, whose cut also appears in our engraving, is in use at Isaleigh Grange, and is the sire of the 3rd prize calf at the Columbian Exposition, which was bred at Isaleigh Grange, his dam, Eliza-C. 2nd, by Sir George, being still in the herd. Ontario's Pride 1929, we may add, won 1st prize and sweepstakes last year at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke. The herd of Improved Large Yorkshires, of which breed Mr. Ormsby is recognized as a pioneer importer and breeder, is headed by the two imported boars Holywell Miner 2687 and Holywell Prince 2689, the former being the champion boar last year at the Royal Show in England, while the latter headed the herd that has just won the sweepstakes in Montreal, both boars winning 1st place in their classes. The sows, of which there are some twenty-five, are a beautifully even lot. Among them we especially noticed a beautiful young sow from the herd of Mr. D. Gibson, Edgebaston, Birmingham, England; this sow, we were told, won 1st at the Royal, and 1st in her class and sweepstakes against all breeds at Lincoln and Stafford last year. Last spring she raised her first litter of twelve pigs, by Holywell Prince, and the three young sows that are being kept out of this litter as breeders are certainly a most beautiful lot. Owing to an unfortunate mistake, representatives of this herd will not be exhibited at Chicago, but will compete at Toronto, London and Ottawa, where large exhibits will be made, and orders will be taken for young pigs, of which a good supply is expected this fall.

Last, but far from least, come the Shropshires at Isaleigh Grange, and no sheep fancier need ask a greater treat than a stroll through the pastures, where the bonny black faces are feeding, up to their bodies in clover aftermath. The sires in use last fall were from the flocks of Messrs. R. Brown and Geo. Thompson, the two principally used having won, respectively, 1st at the Royal as a lamb, and R. No. at the S. & W. M. as a shearing, while this year there has been imported a capital shearing ram from the flock of Mr. Wm. Thomas; this ram won 1st at Montreal, and is sired by that famous old sheep "Blue Blood."

The ewes, which are a very even lot of the good old-fashioned kind, are from such breeders as Messrs. Brown, R. Thomas, Wm. Thomas, Meares, Thompson, Thonger, Darby and Bowen-Jones; and, as may be expected from such strains of blood, the lambs are exceptionally well woolled and of the truest Shropshire type.

It would take too long here to give a detailed description of the buildings, which are very extensive. We might mention, however, that all the machinery is run by a twenty-five horse-power engine, the engine house being placed at the end of the main barn, and the steam carried underground some distance from the boiler, which is placed in one end of the pig pen, the surplus steam being carried round the pen in two pipes, thus rendering it almost entirely frost-proof. Adjoining the engine house is the dairy, where the milk is separated daily with a De Laval separator, the skim milk being carried by a pipe underground to the piggery, it being the intention to develop this branch of the farm until at least fifty or sixty breeding sows are kept, as the demand for pigs from the Isaleigh Grange herd is every day increasing.

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SALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM, DANVILLE, QUE., THE PROPERTY OF J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q. C.



Tariff Reform.

(Paper read by Rev. Geo. Roddick, before the Farmers' Meeting, in the City Hall, Brandon.)

A mass meeting of representative farmers was held in the city in March last, and declared unanimously in favor of a reduction on certain articles, and an unanimously signed petition forwarded to Ottawa, praying for said reduction. Very little attention was given to that and many other petitions on the same subject from other portions of the Dominion. However, it was announced that the government contemplated a general revision of the tariff, and that during recess an investigation would be held. That investigation is now in progress, and as far as it has gone the manufacturers have had the inside track.

As the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, has intimated his intention of visiting this province in the month of September, your committee felt it necessary to call this meeting in order to formulate a memorial for presentation on his arrival.

As in the former resolutions, we ask for a reduction on five articles:—implements, lumber, coal oil, barbed wire and binder twine.

Many of you will be of opinion that we have not gone sufficiently far in our demands, but we wish to keep in line with the former resolutions, believing that half a loaf is better than no bread, and that upon these resolutions all can unite without any compromise of political principles. To go farther would be to defeat the ends which we have in view.

I need scarcely press upon your attention the importance of harmonious and united action. On such occasions manufacturers and others sink their petty differences out of sight, and present a united front in pressing their demands. Let the farmers do likewise, and we need have no fears as to the result. Politicians will find that they cannot afford to ignore the demands of 80 per cent. of the voting power of the Dominion.

Manitoba is essentially an agricultural country. Upon the produce of the soil are not only the farmers dependent, but all other classes of the community. We have no manufacturing interests of any consequence, and not likely to have for many years to come. We derive no benefit whatever arising from the increase of consumption produced by eastern manufactures. From one to two thousand miles intervene and shut out all profitable intercourse.

Again, the arrangement known as the National Policy was never intended by its founders to be permanent. Its design was to foster industries while in their infancy, and no longer. After fourteen years of this fostering care, is it not time to enquire: Has the National Policy been a failure, or has it been successful in placing our manufacturers upon their feet, so that they no longer require the aid of government leading strings? To one or other of these conclusions we must come. From the influence which these manufactures exercise over the government, from the army of agents that swarm over the country, and the manner in which they are piling up mortgages against the struggling farmers of Manitoba, we are forced to the latter conclusion, and feel that they are perfectly able to stand upon their own feet.

Manitoba is an inland country. It is situated near the centre of the continent of North America. Both the eastern and western seaboard are thousands of miles distant. To compel the farmers of this province to meet not only the enormous export and import charges, but in addition, pay a tariff of 35% on their implements and other articles necessary for the successful operation of agriculture, is to debar our produce from the markets of the world. I affirm that under existing circumstances, agriculture in Manitoba must prove a failure. In making this statement I do not disparage the country. I came here to stay, and my faith in the country has never wavered. It is true we have natural drawbacks, like every other land. We have our frosts, our hail and our drought, over which man has little or no control, and to which it becomes us to submit with due resignation. These are not more serious than the disadvantages against which other countries have to contend. But as the Brandon Times very properly puts it, in an editorial of July 20th: "Last year, to deliver a bushel of wheat in Montreal cost about the price of another bushel here, while it cost to deliver a bushel of oats about the price of two bushels; and to deliver barley, about one and a-half." To continue such state of matters is simply impossible, for the sufficient reason that farmers can afford it.

In the interests of immigration relief is imperative. It cannot be denied that this Northwest country presents many advantages as a field for industrious settlers. Here millions may find comfortable homes. But until the present settlers obtain relief by the removal of the burden of taxation imposed by means of the existing tariff, the tide of immigration must remain very limited. In vain will the most vigorous immigration policy be adopted, with its expenditure of immense government funds, until the present grievances are fairly met.

The correspondence between settlers and their distant friends will do more for or against immigration than any other agency that can be employed.

At present living is too expensive, and the price of the farmers' outfit out of all reason, to enable the settlers to exist. Compare the cost of the same implements (American make) in Manitoba with those in Dakota:—

	Dako- ta.	Mani- toba.
Deering breaker plow.....	\$ 16.00	\$ 25.00
Waggon.....	60.00	90.00
McCormick binder.....	130.00	180.00
Mower.....	45.00	70.00
Rake.....	25.00	35.00
Lumber.....	16.00	25.00
Coal oil.....	16c.	50c.

Under such circumstances can the farmers of Manitoba compete with those in Dakota, or is there any inducement for additional settlement?

The lumber combine which at present exists in this province is as tyrannical and oppressive as a Ukase of the Czar of all the Russias. As lumber is so essential for the protection of man and beast in this severe climate, the high price will continue to operate against the best immigration policy that can be adopted.

In conclusion, we may add that this movement is not of a local character. It is widespread and deep-rooted, and like a similar movement across the line, will prove a "landslide" in the removal of all barriers. Our demands are moderate, reasonable and just. We ask for nothing more; we will not accept anything less. The Toronto Empire may falsify and belittle our action and cowardly refuse to open its columns for reply. Party heeled and those who fatten at the government crib may oppose our efforts, but let the farmers drop old party lines, be true to themselves, to each other, and to their adopted country, and their voices will be heard above the din of all party clamor.

The Farmers and the Tariff.

BY D. F. WILSON.

(Continued from Page 225.)

It has been said that the farmers had themselves to blame for the very heavy burden which they have been carrying in the shape of heavily taxed necessities, and this is true, for are not farmers in the majority, and therefore able to control such things? But owing to being blinded by partyism, it has required the present depression to open their eyes and let them see that other people's interests are not always their interests, although the farmer's interests are indirectly the interests of all other men. Partyism is one of the great banes of the Canadian farmer; his own interests are but secondary, his party's platform being all important; he can only see what is right in that which his party leaders say is necessary for the country's good; he does not see that the farmer's interests, as a rule, are not made of paramount importance by either party, although agriculture is the principal industry of Canada. Why is it that farmers are thus blinded by partyism? There is a natural disposition in men to enjoy the strife which continually exists between the parties, especially at election time, and farmers generally allow this to get the better of their judgment with regard to their own requirements, which makes them the tools of the professional politicians. We find strong party supporters among business men, and they have the same party feelings as the farmer, but they seldom allow these to get the better of their common sense; and it is much more common for such men to change their political party than for farmers to do so. The business man who is a red-hot party man has very often some axe to grind. When before an election the contending party leaders (how many farmers are there amongst them?) meet to lay down their platform for the coming contest, with what views do they do so? It is not how can we best advance our agricultural interests, which, being our principal interests, will therefore benefit the country to the greatest extent; but by what means can we keep or obtain power, and what course shall we adopt to pull the wool over the eyes of the farmers so that we may gain their votes? Side issues, such as religion, etc., are made use of; but the agricultural interests never, for the simple reason that the farmers never stand together and say, We want so-and-so, and will have it. The business and professional men do so, and get what they want, simply because they stick together, for they have not the advantage of being in the majority, like the farmers. It has been quite common lately to hear farmers say, "If the farmers would stick together they could do as they liked, but they won't." It is the men who talk like this that are the cause of the trouble; they see the remedy, but take no steps to improve matters, and instead of working to rectify what is wrong, they lay the blame on their brother farmers as an excuse for voting for their party. It is for reasons of this kind that the present strong feeling which exists among farmers, regarding the modification of the tariff, has not the weight with the government that it should have, for these professional politicians knew that many of the farmers who talk so determinedly now would, if it came to the test of an election, vote for their party, whether the government acceded to their request or not. Where men will do such things as this, they are most convenient stepping stones for the use of these professional politicians; but what is worse, they are the means of keeping the intelligent, go-ahead farmer in the same fix as themselves.

Then there are some farmers who are not party men; they are often caught, as I said before, by some side issue. For instance, a farmer may be an Orangeman, and as he belongs to this organization his vote goes to the party they support, and this not being an organization of farmers, his vote may be in direct opposition to his interests.

Take up a list of the members of parliament and see of what vocations our representatives are, and you will find that lawyers predominate, doctors come next, and so on, with those of other vocations down to farmers, who are fewest of all. Now, eighty per cent. of Canada's population are engaged in agriculture, and the farmers pay something like seventy-five per cent. of the taxes; is it right that they should have such a small representation? But they have themselves to blame for it. If farmers would have their interests looked after, they must elect farmers to represent them. It is all very well to say that lawyers and others know what the farmers want, but they do not, for they lack the fellow-feeling which exists between those of the same vocation. We get an instance of this in the lawyers themselves—see how very well their interests are looked after. Then it is often claimed that the farmers have not men among them fit to go to parliament. This is all nonsense; there are in all districts good, level-headed farmers who know just what the farmers need, and though they may not be orators they are thinkers, and know on which side their bread is buttered, and cannot be carried away by any glib-tongued lawyer, for it is their tongues that put lawyers into parliament in such numbers. These level-headed farmers are the men who ought to represent all rural constituencies, and though they may not be orators many of them can express their views pretty clearly, and they can vote for their own and their neighbours' pockets. I know of one farmer who says his politics are dollars and cents; it would be well if more farmers looked on it in this light, and were not bound to their party, but to their own welfare. Is there no other platform but the two laid down by the two political parties? Is it not possible that there is a third platform? One which would just suit the farmer? If farmers were represented by farmers they could do this, and such a policy would be found most beneficial for the country.

Agricultural Libraries.

As winter approaches and the evenings lengthen out, it is well to prepare a profitable means of spending this long season of comparative rest from the ordinary operations of the farm. We know of no better employment than reading and seeking fuller knowledge of our own business—farming.

Several of the institutes have wisely invested in some of the standard agricultural works, forming small circulating libraries open to all members of the institute. Wherever adopted, this plan has proved satisfactory, and the example might be followed with advantage by others. Many who are not fortunate enough to have an institute in their district would like to have the latest standard works on their own shelves. The following list of works will be found helpful in making selections for this purpose:

Practical Poultry Keeper.....	Wright.
Poultry Culture.....	Felch.
How Crops Grow.....	Johnson; latest edition.
How Crops Feed.....	Johnson; latest edition.
Chemistry in the Farm.....	Warrington.
Science in Farming.....	Thompson.
Feeding Animals.....	Stewart.
Cattle Breeding.....	Warfield.
Horse Breeding.....	Sanders.
Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of Great Britain.....	Coleman.
Practical Shepherd.....	Randall.
The Hog in America.....	Shepherd.
Swine Husbandry.....	Coburn.
Harris on the Pig.....	Harris.
Veterinary Adviser.....	Law.
Cattle and Their Diseases.....	Murray.
Barn Building.....	Sanders.
Insects Injurious to Vegetation.....	Harris.
Insects Injurious to Fruit.....	Saunders.
Farm Drainage.....	French.
Grasses of North America.....	Beal.
Gardening for Profit.....	Henderson.
Fruit Gardening.....	Barry.
Manual of Apiary.....	Cook.
Practical Farm Chemistry.....	Greiner.
The Dairyman Manual.....	Stuart.
First Principles of Agriculture.....	Mills & Shaw.
How to Make the Garden Pay.....	Greiner.
Sheep, Breeds, Management and Diseases.....	Yonatt.

Many others might be mentioned, but these will suffice for the present. All or any can be obtained at publisher's price by addressing this office.

World's Fair Butter Contest.

The following table gives a summary of the completed ninety days' butter contest at the Worlds Fair, twenty-five cows of each of the three breeds competing:—

Breeds.	Lbs. milk.	Per cent. solids.	Per cent. fat.	Lbs. fat.	Lbs. butter.
Guernsey	61,781.7	13.78	4.61	2784.56	3360.43
Jersey	73,478.8	13.82	4.86	3515.47	4273.95
Shorthorn	66,242.6	12.21	3.38	2469.98	2890.75

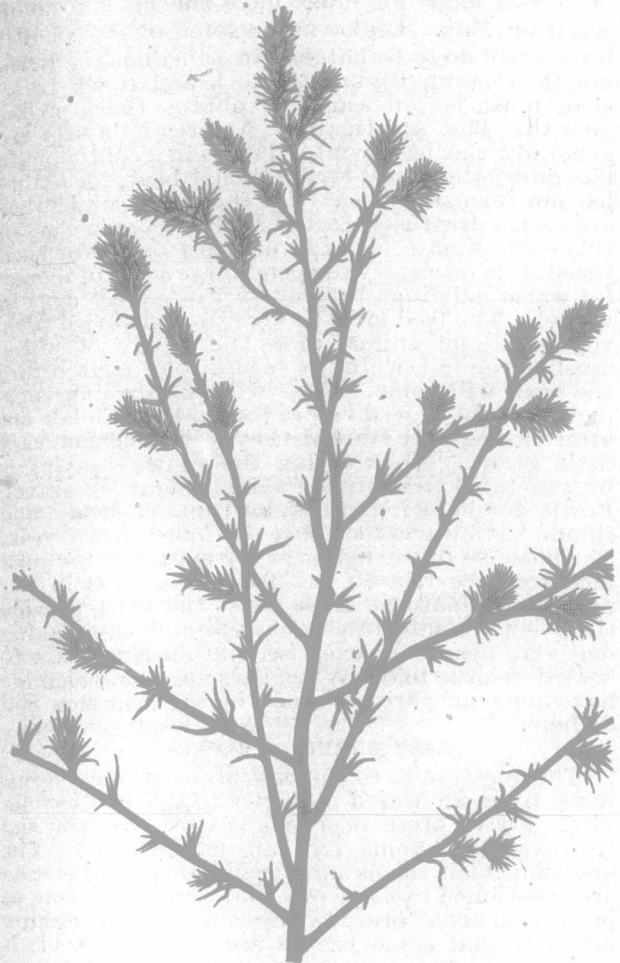
At this writing the cost of food consumed had not been announced, so that the comparative profits do not appear in the above.

The Russian Thistle.

In many parts of Dakota and Minnesota, the above-named weed seems to be causing considerable trouble; we do not know of its existence on this side of the line, although its near relative, the tumbleweed, is very bad in some parts of the West. We recommend a careful perusal of the following quotations from Bulletin No. 10., U.S. Department of Agriculture; all should be on the lookout for it in their fields or elsewhere.

NAME.

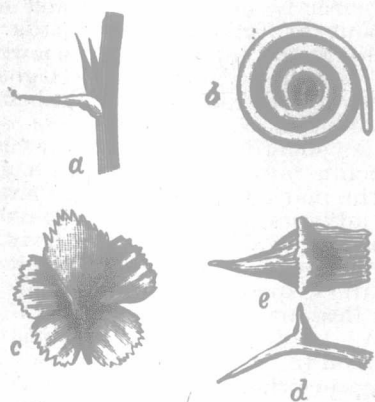
"The Russian thistle or Russian cactus is really neither a thistle nor a cactus. It is a saltwort, closely related to the tumbleweed, goosefoot, lamb's-quarters, and pigweed. Under any name, however, it is one of the worst weeds ever introduced into the wheat-fields of America. To the botanist it is known as Salsola Kali L. var. Tragus D. C. In some parts of Russia it is known as Tartar weed and Hector weed. Saltwort is its true English name, but to the farmers of the Northwest, who are best acquainted with the troublesome plant, it will probably continue to be known as the Russian thistle until finally exterminated."



RUSSIAN THISTLE BEFORE FLOWERING.

DESCRIPTION.

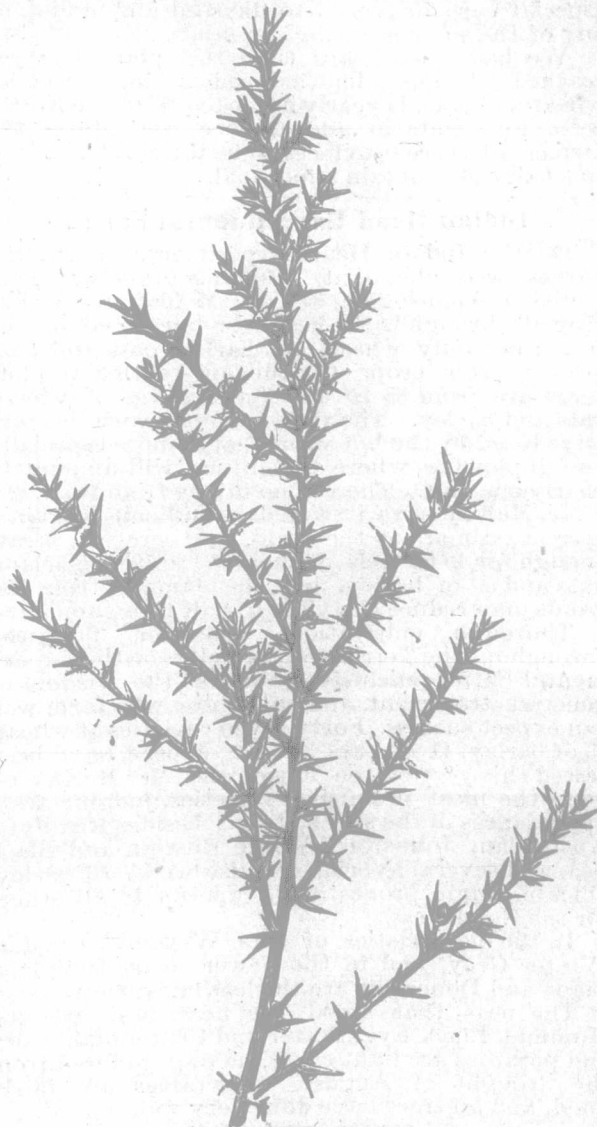
The Russian thistle is an annual, coming each year from the seed. It grows from a single small light-colored root less than half an inch in diameter and 6 to 12 inches long to a height of 6 inches to 3 feet, branching profusely, and when not crowded forms a dense bush-like plant 2 to 6 feet in diameter and one-half to two-thirds as high. When young it is a very innocent-looking plant, tender and juicy throughout, with small, narrow, downy, green leaves. When the dry weather comes in August



this innocent disguise disappears, the tender downy leaves wither and fall, and the plant increases rapidly in size, sending out hard, stiff branches. Instead of leaves these branches bear at intervals of half an inch or less three sharp spines, which harden but do not grow dull as the plant increases in age and ugliness. The spines are one-fourth to one-half inch long. At the base of each cluster of spines is a papery flower about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. If this be taken out and carefully pulled to pieces a small, pulpy, green body, coiled up and appearing like a minute green snail shell, will be found. This is the seed. As it ripens it becomes hard and of a rather dull gray color. At the earliest frosts the plants change in color from dark green to crimson or almost magenta, especially on the more exposed parts. When the ground becomes frozen and the November winds blow across the prairie the small root is broken or loosened and

pulled out. The dense yet light growth and circular or hemispherical form of the plant fits it most perfectly to be carried by the wind. It goes rolling across the country at racing speed, scattering seeds at every bound; and stopping only when the wind goes down or when torn to pieces, for there are few fences or forests to stop its course in the Dakotas.

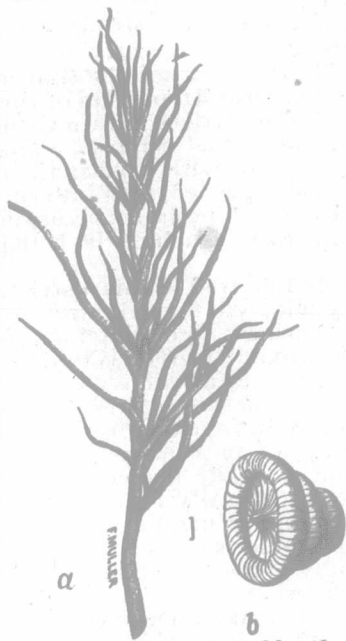
The saltwort or Russian thistle appears more like the common "tumbleweed" (*Amarantus albus* L.) than any other plant in the Northwest. It may be readily distinguished from the tumbleweed by the sharp spines in clusters of three each, the absence of flat leaves, denser growth, darker color, and by the red color in the fall.



MATURE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

TROUBLESOMENESS.

A weed is only a plant out of place or a useless plant taking the place of something useful. The Russian thistle, although rather pretty when reddened in the fall, and useful for forage when young, is always a weed. It will take possession of a field to the exclusion of everything else, and it draws from the land a large amount of nourishment that might otherwise go to make useful plants. In these respects it merely partakes of the properties of all weeds, except that it spreads and multiplies more rapidly, and hence takes more space and more nourishment.



Some of its special characteristics render this thistle much more troublesome than other weeds. It is armed with spines quite as sharp and much stronger than those of common thistles. Because of these it is difficult to drive horses through a field where the plants are abundant. In some sections the farmers find it necessary to bind leathers about the horses' legs while at work. Horses running in the pasture are often injured by having the skin on their legs badly lacerated. The spines breaking off under the skin cause festering sores. These sores are caused by the irritation, however, not by any poisonous property as is frequently supposed. Hunters find difficulty in getting their dogs to work well for prairie chickens in the stubble, and the dogs are sometimes injured by the sharp spines. Threshers find it almost impossible to get gloves thick enough to keep the spines out of their fingers, yet thin enough to work with.

The Russian thistle is the worst rolling tumbleweed on the prairie, and in time of prairie fires is easily blown across a fire-break of any width, carrying fire to stacks and buildings. The weeds bank

up against wire fences, causing them to be blown over by the force of the wind, and are sometimes carried into the groves on tree claims, making it impossible to cultivate. In this way, by forming a mulch, often several feet deep, they may do some good. When large and well developed they are bulky and stiff, making it very difficult to run harvesting machinery or even a plow. On railroad grades they prevent the growth of grass and other plants that would keep the banks from washing.

ORIGIN.

The Russian thistle originated in eastern Europe or western Asia. It has been known in Russia many years, and has quite as bad a reputation in the wheat regions there as it has in the Dakotas. It was introduced in Bonhomme County, S. Dak., about fifteen years ago. Reports differ as to the method of its introduction. There is little doubt, however, that it was first brought there in very small quantities in flaxseed which was imported from Europe. There is evidently no foundation whatever for the theory, which is too often related as a fact, that it was first sown in South Dakota by immigrants either for forage or to inflict an injury on an enemy. The few plants grown from the foreign seed grew, produced seed, and increased slowly and almost unnoticed until about seven years ago (1886). They were then thoroughly acclimated and naturalized, and seem to have partaken of the conquering spirit of the West.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE TO GROWTH.

Russian thistles grow best on high and dry land, where they are not too much crowded by other plants. They are seldom seen in sloughs or low land, and make no progress in the native prairie, except where the sod has been broken by badger burrows, or by overfeeding and tramping of cattle on some of the ranges. They are less numerous and robust in wet seasons than in dry ones, not so much because they can not stand wet weather, but because they are more crowded by other plants. Some Russian thistles growing on the bank of an irrigating ditch, with their roots almost in the water, made a larger and more vigorous growth in the dry season of 1891 than others about them in dry soil. At Minneapolis, in 1892, the rainfall was 45 inches before the end of September, yet the few thistles there were growing well.

The thistles appear to grow equally well in alkaline soil and in soil that is not alkaline at all. So far as the amount of rainfall or alkaline quality of the soil is concerned the Russian thistle may grow anywhere in the temperate zone.

The absence of trees and fences, the strong winds, and the methods of farming are particularly favorable to its distribution and growth in the Northwest. Wheat after wheat, with an occasional barren (or weedy) fallow, but no cultivated or hoed crops, gives but little opportunity to clear the land of troublesome plants. A few very profitable crops have induced the farmers to break up more land than they can work well. Wheat is sown over a large number of acres, sometimes merely drilled in on the furrow, or even in unplowed stubble land, and very frequently sown with insufficient cultivation of the soil. Where whole sections or even townships are one continuous wheat field, an acre here and there grown up to weeds, so as to be not worth the harvesting, does not seem to cut much figure in the total amount, and the weeds are allowed to grow and ripen seed to cover a larger area the next year. The thistles begin to grow large and coarse and to ripen seed soon after the harvest; but at this time, when they most need attention, the farmer finds it difficult to get help enough to secure his wheat crop, and the weeds are left to take care of themselves, which they do to perfection.

Plowing in the spring or early summer is especially favorable to the growth of the Russian thistles, since they can get a good start in July, and, being able to stand dry weather better than other plants, they take complete possession of the soil. Land broken up in spring or early summer is liable to be covered with the plants in August, for the seed is everywhere in the prairie grass and only waits for the sod to be broken that it may grow.

A hard frost early in the fall kills many Russian thistles before the seeds are ripened and therefore reduces the number of plants the following season. The comparative decrease in the number of plants during the present season is doubtless due to an early frost in the fall of 1891. The small size and less vigorous growth is due to the excessive rains early in the season.

WILL NOT RUSSIAN THISTLES DIE OUT OF THEMSELVES?

This question is frequently asked, and there really seems to be some grounds for the hope. In every locality the plant is less troublesome in 1892 than it was the year before. Causes for this have just been given. In many instances it has been noticed that in small patches, where the ground has become thoroughly seeded with the pests, they come up too thick to grow in their ordinary spreading habit, and, becoming slender and spindling, are quite unfit to roll about as tumbleweeds. There is no record, however, of their becoming so thick over any large area that some plants did not find room to develop into very good tumbleweeds. What is true of small patches is only partially true of large areas.

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Table with 2 columns: Lbs. butter. Values: 394.56, 4273.95, 2890.75

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There are a few examples known where foreign weeds have been introduced into this country and have spread so rapidly as to cause considerable alarm for a few years, and afterwards have died out of themselves, or at least have ceased to cause trouble. There are numerous instances where weeds have been troublesome for many years and are still causing trouble in all infested regions, except where the farmers, by combined action and determined effort, have exterminated them. There is indeed a possibility that the Russian thistle may die out of itself, but there is a greater probability that it will not only continue to grow, if allowed to do so, and to cause much damage in its present area, but that it will spread elsewhere. There is a certainty that if thorough measures be taken to stamp it out of existence, it may be killed and will cease to be troublesome anywhere.

REMEDIES.

Plow in August or early September, before the Russian thistles have grown large and stiff and before they have gone to seed, using care that all weeds are well turned under. If the season be long and weeds come through the furrow it may be necessary to harrow the land before winter. Burn over stubble fields as soon as possible after harvest. Cut the stubble with a mowing machine, if the fire does not burn everything clean without cutting.

Cutting the stubble and thistles before the latter have gone to seed will help, but is not thoroughly effective without fire, as the thistles will send out branches below where the mowing machine cuts them.

If the weeds have been neglected and have grown large and rigid, as they do by the middle of September, especially on neglected barren fallow or spring-plowed breaking, they may be raked into windrows and burned. The old-fashioned revolving hayrake or any rake made especially strong so as to pull the weeds, and especially good at clearing itself in dumping, will answer the purpose. An ordinary wheel hayrake with a set of strong teeth has been used successfully. This method is to be recommended only as a last resort, for by the last of September some of the weeds will be ripe enough to shell out and will escape being burned with the plants. If left until October, when many of the plants are certain to be fully ripe and dry, the land where they are growing will be well seeded anyway; but raking together and burning the weeds will prevent their being blown across neighboring fields during the winter. Of course care should be taken to do this work when there is little wind, for a burning Russian thistle before the wind will jump any fire-break and carry both seeds and fire.

Barren fallowing does very well if kept barren by thorough cultivation. It gives but little benefit to the land, however. A much better method is to sow clover, millet, or rye, pasture it and plow it under green. This will be beneficial to the land, especially if a comparatively large proportion of clover is used, and the weeds will be choked out. Millet and oats combined may be grown and cut for hay. This crop will choke out nearly all the weeds, and the few that do grow will be too slender to cut any figure as tumbleweeds.

Corn, potatoes, beets, or any cultivated crop, well taken care of, will in two years rid the land of not only the Russian thistles, but nearly all other weeds.

Sheep are very fond of the Russian thistle until it becomes too coarse and woody. By pasturing the sheep on the young plants they may be kept down, and the only valuable quality the plant has may be utilized.

In fields where the weeds are thick drag with an iron harrow, hitching the team on by a long chain. As soon as the harrow is full of weeds set fire to them and keep dragging and burning. This scheme, although apparently somewhat chimerical, has actually been tried with success.

If the Russian thistle is to be kept out of the cultivated fields it must be exterminated along roadsides, railroad grades, fire-breaks, waste land where the sod has been broken, and, in fact, in all accidental places where it may have obtained a foothold.

The ordinary road machines may be used to advantage along the roadsides, the scraper being set so as to take as thin a layer of earth as possible and throw weeds and all to the middle of the track. A single trip each way with the road machine would be sufficient in nearly all places to take the weeds between the beaten track and the prairie grass, so that 15 to 20 miles a day could be easily cleaned. If this work be done in August, before the Russian thistles become too large and stiff, the work of the road scraper will be sufficient. Going over with a heavy roller, however, would not only improve the road, but would crush the weeds so that no occasional mature plant would be blown away. If the work is put off until September the weeds should be raked together and burned.

On fire-breaks, railroad grades, and odd places, these and other noxious weeds may be killed by a judicious use of the mowing machine, scythe, hoe, rake, and fire.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Place a Russian thistle in each school-house, so that the pupils may become familiar with it, and teach them to kill it wherever they find it as they would kill a rattlesnake.

Permit no Russian thistle to go to seed. The plant is an annual; the seeds are evidently short-

lived; hence if no plants are permitted to go to seed for two years the weed will in all probability be exterminated.

Let no one break up more land than he can take care of, or more than he can properly cultivate.

Let each farmer first keep down all the weeds on his own farm, and then insist that his neighbor do likewise.

A little careful legislation that will touch up the careless farmer, the non-resident landowner, and the railroad companies, would aid considerably in the solution of the question.

Be careful that all seed sown be as pure and clean as the modern fanning-mill can make it. Use especial care in regard to flaxseed and millet, or any of the smaller and lighter seeds.

We have not heard that this plant has yet reached the East, but as seed grain, especially wheat and oats, is yearly imported from the Northwest into Ontario and Quebec, we advise the farmers of these provinces to be watchful so as not to let this pest obtain a foothold.

Indian Head Experimental Farm.

On the Indian Head Experimental Farm the harvest was abundant. Cutting grain was completed on August 25th, and Mr. McKay says: "The crop all through is the best ever harvested on the farm; not only wheat, but barley, oats and peas are an extra crop. On the one-tenth-acre plots there are from 85 to 96 large sheaves of wheat, oats and barley. The yield in most varieties will be reduced by the hot winds, and more especially on fall plowing, where the injury will amount to nearly one-half. There is no injury from frost.

Mr. McKay says it would be difficult to give a correct estimate of the yield, as there was straw enough for 40 bushels of wheat, 80 to 100 bushels of oats and 50 of barley, but the damage from hot winds may reduce the yield to half those amounts.

Thorough cultivation, wherever practiced throughout the Territories, as well as on the Experimental Farm, conclusively proves the wisdom of generous treatment, and only those who farm well can expect success. Forty-seven varieties of wheat, 25 of barley, 41 of oats and 12 of peas have been tested this year on the Farm, and Mr. McKay reports the most promising varieties, judging from appearances in the shock, to be, besides Red Fyfe, Australian, Johnston's White Russian and Black Sea, and several hybrids promise well. In barley, Duckbill again proves itself superior to all others for the Northwest.

In the old varieties of oats, Welcome, Cluster, Winter Grey, and in the newer sorts, Improved Ligoo and Doncaster are the leading varieties.

The peas that stood the heat best are the Mummie, Black Eye, Potter and Centennial. Corn and potatoes are light crops, having suffered from the drought of August. Vegetables are fairly good, and all trees have done very well indeed.

Around Winnipeg.

East and north-east of Winnipeg for a distance of twenty or thirty miles lies a remarkably fine stretch of country, particularly well adapted to mixed farming, comprising the municipality of Springfield. The soil, though somewhat heavy to work, and in some parts a little flat in wet seasons, produces year after year abundant crops of wheat, oats and barley of good quality. Whenever thorough methods of farming are adopted; there is plenty of meadow land which supplies immense quantities of excellent hay. The district is well sheltered by occasional bluffs of poplar, and by the shelter belts of native maples surrounding the dwellings of the most enterprising settlers.

Bird's Hill, which skirts along the north-eastern portion of the municipality, adds greatly to the beauty of the district. To the east lies the timber belt, which covers the whole eastern portion of the province, and from which the settlers obtain their building material and their fuel supply. The municipality is well provided with roads; their main roads, well drained and graded, lead into the city, and cross roads are being built as occasion requires. An American road machine is being used to good purpose.

Dairying is extensively followed in this district, which appears specially adapted for this purpose, the best quality of pure spring water being obtainable in very part, and the proximity to the Winnipeg market, where good butter is at all seasons in demand at very remunerative prices. A cheese factory was started a few years ago at Dugald, but had to be closed for want of patronage, farmers finding it more profitable to make butter in their home dairies. A creamery centrally located, with separator stations at outlying points, might be successfully operated, and would save an immense amount of labor, not only in making and handling the butter, but in delivering, each farmer now having to deliver his own make once or twice a week, whereas from a factory it could be delivered by the wagon load, and a more uniform article turned out. The following are amongst the most extensive butter-makers:—Geo. Gunn, Sam Corbett, John Smith and Ed. Anderson, of Dugald; Donald Munroe, Robt. Gunn, R. J. Henderson, Ed. Harvey, of Montavista; Alf. Inglehart and Allen McRae, of Suthwyn—several of whose places we have lately had the pleasure of visiting, and judging from the substantial appearance of the buildings and home improvements, the present much-talked-of financial stringency does not figure largely in their calculations.

Eggs in Winter.

READ AT M. C. T. INSTITUTE CONVENTION, BY H. A. CHADWICK, ST. JAMES.

Never have eggs been as high in price in Winnipeg as during this last winter, excepting in the days when we had to depend on the State of Minnesota for them. I am speaking strictly of fresh eggs, which sold readily at 50 cents a dozen. Winter is the time for the farmer and poultryman who has plenty of laying fowls. We must strive to find out which breed or breeds lay best in winter, when eggs are highest in prices, in order that we may have a good production of fresh eggs. The business must be arranged beforehand. There is a difference in breeds, some laying better than others at any time of the year, and others again giving more eggs in winter. There is little difficulty in obtaining a supply of eggs in summer, but the winter eggs must be worked, for the fowl must be managed beforehand. Hens that have layed well all summer cannot be depended upon for fall or early winter, even if well fed, but will generally commence in February or March, and give a good supply of eggs if not too cold. To obtain a supply of winter eggs we must have the chicks out in April or May. Leghorns or some of the smaller breeds will do to be hatched in June, but the Brahma, the Cochin, Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan must be off early to obtain their proper growth. The Asiatic and American breeds are generally the best winter layers in a cold climate like ours; they need less artificial heat, for nature has not furnished them with the large combs that are such a drawback to the Mediterranean class in this cold climate by exposure to frost. For such breeds it is necessary to spend large sums of money for warm buildings before you can expect eggs in winter. The feed must be kept up and varied with vegetable and animal diet, the supply of water must never fail, we must feed a long time before the eggs will come. Hens will consume an enormous amount of feed before commencing to lay, but after having once started they will need but very little grain. When laying their great craving is for vegetable and animal food and plenty of gravel. Fowls should be fed at regular times each day, and should have warm food three or four times a week. The business of the hen is to lay eggs, and we must feed to have her do it. To obtain eggs in our northern climate we must assist the hens, provide them with comfortable quarters and egg-making material, means for exercise, and dusting place to keep down the lice. When these are provided we have done our part, and may be sure the hen will do hers.

BEST BREED OF FOWLS.

The question as to the best breed of fowls seems never to be answered correctly to the poultry novice. I have often been asked this question, and to answer it seems like an impossibility. The question itself seems simple enough, but when you are questioned by some one who wants the acme of perfection in one breed, we are sure to leave the impression that some breeds are very lame. It is very curious to hear a group of farmers talk about the relative value of varieties—some one will claim he would not have a Light Brahma on the place, while his nearest neighbor would say, as many others do, that they are the grandest fowl on earth. Thus there are those that believe the same of the Leghorns, keeping in view only their merit as egg producers. I might mention numerous varieties that have admirers and believers in the perfection of their choice, but this does not prove them, so I believe the proper way to answer this question to the satisfaction of most people, but not always the proper way, is to recommend the preference, or favor it, of the enquirer. I have answered this question many times and had it disputed by the enquirer, when really he confessed ignorance by contradicting an answer he acknowledged not to know anything about by asking the question. There are several things to keep in mind when we want to breed for usefulness alone. The Light Brahma is the heaviest of all chickens, and the best egg producer in proper hands of any heavy breeds—a good market fowl if not sold too young, better by far than any of the Cochin family; yet I am willing to confess that for the market the Plymouth Rock will show to better advantage at four months old than the Light Brahma. Taking weight of body, number of eggs laid in the year, size of eggs, color, general appearance and disposition, I am well satisfied with the Light Brahma in preference to the Plymouth Rock. We know that Light Brahmas cannot be recommended for all purposes and above all others. When eggs are the only object, I would recommend the Leghorns, and only the rose comb, in this climate. Warm, indeed, must be the house that prevents the single comb from being frosted during zero weather, so I recommend the rose comb over single. I would place the breeds in three classes—Light Brahmas for heavy general purpose fowl, Plymouth rocks and Wyandottes for best market fowl, and Rose Comb Leghorn for eggs. I am aware that every fancier believes his own breed the best. By careful observation, I am sure all will find the three classes nearest perfection as named for this climate. If, however, you have a choice that you think above all others, stick to them, for they are all good with proper care.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V.S., WINNIPEG, SURGERY NECESSARY.

A. H. R., Gladstone, Man.:—"I had a one-year-old colt castrated last spring; about a week after something like a cord appeared hanging from the wound; it was about an inch long, and remained for ten days; then a small swelling came in the back part of the sheath just in front of the wounds, it continued swelling until now it is as large as one's fist; swelling is quite hard, one of the wounds is not yet healed, colt seems healthy and is thriving well. Please advise."

Your colt was probably castrated by the clamping method, which, by prolonged tension of the cords, is frequently productive of the trouble you have mentioned. The ends of the cords, having to remain so long in contact with the tissues of the scrotum, become attached thereto, causing extra irritation, inflammation and consequent tumefaction. The proper remedy is to remove the tumor by surgical means; but the operation should be undertaken only by a qualified person.

WORMS IN HORSE.

HARRY DELF, Indian Ford, Man.:—"I have a seven-year-old horse that is run down in flesh and seems weak; when walking he crosses one leg over the other; he is full of worms, both long and short. I gave a physic of one pint linseed oil, and one ounce of aloes, which brought away a good many worms. He feeds well now and has a sleek coat. What can I give to strengthen him?"

Give, morning and evening, in mash, for one week; Nux vomica and sulphate of iron, of each one drachm; areca nut pulv., four drachms. Give a moderate ration of dry grain (oats) at noon.

MARE SUFFERING FROM GENERAL DEBILITY.

"VERITAS VINCI," Reaburn, Man.:—"I have a mare which foaled about two months ago all right. She was allowed to run with her foal on the prairie, but gradually fell off in flesh until she became very thin, and not coming home at night, was found, next day, lying unable to get up. Getting assistance, we got her home and thought it better to keep her in the hay yard instead of in the stable. Have had her only since 1st June; looked all right when she came, but have since learned that she was poorly fed and hard worked to within two days of foaling. Since I got her she has been regularly fed oats, and, since finding her lying on the prairie, her feed has been chiefly bran-mash, with boiled barley or oats scalded mixed in it. There is a discharge from her nostrils, which may have resulted from getting cold, being kept out, as when she lies down she is yet unable to raise herself, and seems powerless to do so, and we were afraid she might injure herself in the stable. When on her legs she seems all right, and walks around, although rather timidly. Of course we took the foal off her. Aged 13. Seems to want power in the hind legs, or weakness over the loins. Has improved in flesh somewhat since taking care of her and feeds well. What is the best treatment in this case?"

The symptoms you have mentioned are indicative of general debility, arising, probably, from an insufficient supply of nutritive food. It is also quite possible that the animal, being in a weak condition, may have, in attempting to rise, injured the muscles of the loins. Put the mare in a large box stall (one with an earthen floor preferred), where she will be protected from the hot rays of the sun and the cold atmosphere of night. Keep the stall clean, well ventilated, and give plenty of dry bedding. Carefully examine the teeth and see that there is nothing to prevent the proper mastication of food. Give, every morning for two weeks, in boiled grain: Bi-carbonate of potassium, two drachms; and, for the same period, give at night, in a bran mash made by boiling, a tea cupful of flax-seed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran, powdered nux vomica, sulphate of iron and capsicum, of each half a drachm; powdered cinchona, two drachms. Rub over the loins once a day, until the skin becomes quite sore, the following liniment: Sweet oil, four ounces; turpentine and strong ammonia, of each two ounces.

Miscellaneous.

COW STABLE CONSTRUCTION.

G. M.:—"How many cubic feet of air should be allotted to a cow in a properly ventilated winter stable?"

2. "What is the best method of ventilating cow stables?"

3. "How to build a cow stable that the walls may be dry in the coldest weather?"

1. From 450 to 500 feet.

2. For perfect ventilation the flues should be built in pairs, one for egress of foul hot air, the other for ingress of cool fresh air: the former from a point immediately underneath the joists up to the cross. Thence the latter from a point just above the floor of the barn above, should reach

nearly down to the level of the basement floor in the feed passages. Thus a perfect current will be created. As the cold air is heaviest it will all come down the latter, while the hotter and lighter air will all ascend through the former.

3. Moisture on the inside of walls of any kind in very cold weather is often due to lack of proper ventilation, in order to keep the stable warm enough. Precautions may be taken, however, to good effect. Proper drainage and eavestroughing has a marked effect in keeping the stable walls and surroundings dry. If stone is used in building, care should be taken not to have single stones to reach through the entire thickness, as in such a case frost would have a good conductor. If bricks are used, and built into a hollow wall, moisture will give very little trouble at any time when properly ventilated. Wooden walls having air spaces seldom become damp. The outside of studs should be boarded and battened; the inside boarded, then a layer of tar paper, fastened on by nailing on laths in perpendicular lines from top to bottom; then a lining of boards, which will give an air space from top to bottom.

FEEDING FROZEN TURNIPS.

M. LESSER, Dog Creek, asks if frozen turnips are injurious to cattle.

Frozen food of any kind is very unsafe to feed to any animal. It is almost certain to produce scour, and is liable to induce colic and inflammation of the bowels.]

Legal.

A. G., Yorkton, N. W. T.:—"B has crop well fenced against cattle, but not against pigs. As pigs go through the fence and damage B's crop, what recompense can B claim?"

[B can recover from A in an action the value of whatever damage he suffers in such a case, unless he is under some special obligation to fence so as to keep the pigs out.]

Poultry on the Farm.

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

The fall, when yards are full of young stock, is a good time to buy fowls; if a beginner, choose a standard but not fancy breed, and buy as near home as possible, until time and experience determine whether you can fly higher and farther. Last fall I paid \$1.75 expressage on two chickens from the southern part of my state, coming in an admirable "A"-shaped cage which was composed of canvas, aside from its light, bottom and frame. If you send any distance for fowls, and would avoid all surprise and disappointment at transportation rates, it may be well that you should inquire the expense in advance, and also charge your shipper not to use unnecessary weight about his cage. For the sake of those who wish to improve their stock, it is hoped the present agitation will cause a helpful reduction in express charges. If there arises any disappointment at appearance of fowls when they arrive, remember fright and confinement may have put them a little "off condition," and suspend your judgment till they recuperate, unless you see a gross fraud has been committed, which I believe seldom occurs. I remember once buying some Wyandotte eggs that hatched chickens with almost every shade of leg color and style of plumage. I named these, "Ringed," "Streaked," "Speckled," "Shaded," "Barred," "None-such" and "Seek-no-further," but when they grew up, dark legs turned lighter, orderly plumage came out of chaos, beauty reigned, and I learned that all composite breeds like the Wyandottes, till thoroughly established, vary somewhat, and any one bird at his different ages may show the successive stages in the formation of that breed. I was glad I had not given a piece of my mind to the one of whom I purchased, when that piece would have been so small. Last year, without enough enquiring into their habits, I bought some pullets which proved to be fond of roosting in trees, something my own hens had not done for years. Several nights witnessed up there and on sheds a real feathered picnic, which I proceeded to pick. A bamboo fish-pole was found to fill a long felt want as a weapon of dislodgement, and after weeks of measuring my will-power against their won't power, my pullets were properly housed. Roosting and laying outside the hen-house are the bane of many farm poultry yards. I allow neither habit, there is so much danger of loss from strays, midnight marauders and storms. I recollect reading an article, wherein a writer recommended coaxing hens out into apple trees during summer, for the benefit of both trees and fowls, the latter being cool and the former rid of some insect pests. I wish I knew the end of that story. I often think about the man of our nursery jingle, who, when he saw a bramble had scratched his eyes out, jumped into the same bush and scratched them in again. How did that writer coax her hens out of the trees and "scratch them in" their house again? It is true, chickens like to roost in those low, bushy trees, like fruit and nut trees, but it seems to me clean fruit and a hen-roost can hardly go in partnership. I also read about a man who put his hens in his hay-mow over winter, and let them bed and lay there, so cozy and warm. I wish I knew the rest of that story, too, and whether other larger stock would eat hay so soiled. Fowls are such creatures of habit, I wonder how he got them back to their house when summer came and he put in new hay.

Upwards of a hundred years ago, Mother Goose wrote about her black hen which laid eggs biggledly-piggledly for gentlemen. Surely there ought to have been improvement in that time, especially now that women, too are interested in poultry, and biddy lays eggs for ladies as well. I, for one, see a great saving of time when I know where to find things, and therefore prefer my hens in their house and their eggs in their nests. When I kept those breeds having strong tendencies to roam, I once found under a currant bush a nest of about thirty Hamburg eggs, and father discovered in a fence corner another containing over twenty Polish eggs. Hardly any could be used, they had been so soaked with rain and scalded by hot weather, hence I sell no eggs except those gathered daily in the hen-house. When my hens and I are parted, we have varied experiences. While I was lately away at Lake Monona, my fowls received in the main good care, but egg production fell off greatly, and two eggs had been broken in the nests, which probably occurred because broody hens were not broken up, but, instead, left to fight layers. On the first night of my return I saw, alas, one little, two little, yes, three little pullets, in their neat tailor-like suits of fall plumage, sitting on a tree, and was informed the ringleader had done so throughout my absence. I could not exactly have been knocked down with a feather, as the old saying is, because I am too robust, but my heart sank at sight of their collective feathers and bodies far above my head. These particular pullets were hatched from eggs laid by those which troubled me similarly last year. It seems a clear case of heredity, for these chickens never saw old fowls roosting outdoors—even their own mothers continue entirely reformed. "Blood will tell"; family resemblances and peculiarities are plain in people, and a long, choice pedigree is sought for horses and cattle. We have a cow, the cream from which churns very quickly into butter. For at least two generations before her the same was true, nor is she the only one of her race inclined to kick. Fanciers believe in heredity in fowls, and have taken advantage of it to impress beauty and symmetry on their product. If they will be sure to add all good qualities of disposition, they can finish Keats' line, and prove it once more true that—"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Table listing agricultural exhibitions across various locations and dates, including Hamlets, Fort Qu'Appelle, Oak River, Broadview, Meadow Lea, McGregor, Saltcoats, Cannington Manor, East Moose Mountain, Fairmeade, Oak Lake, Plot Mound, Maple Creek, Assiniboia, Selkirk, Birtle, St. Francois Xavier, North Plympton, Saskatoon, Killarney, Somerset, Wolseley, Yorkton, Portage la Prairie, Virden, Manitou, Indian Head, Baldur, Shoal Lake, Neepawa, Stonewall, Regina, Wapella, Rapid City, Garmore, Carman, Crystal City, Red Deer, Alberta, Battleford, N.W. T., Cartwright, Holland, and Souris.

N. B.—Secretaries of Agricultural Societies are requested to send us dates of holding their annual shows, so that we may have a complete list.

How To Get a Babcock Tester.

Farmers engaged in dairying are finding it absolutely necessary to test their cows for quality of milk as well as quantity. For this purpose nothing equals a four-bottle Babcock Tester, which retails at about \$9. We have completed arrangements enabling us to offer one of these, with pipette, measuring glass and acid, as a premium to every one sending us eighteen new yearly subscribers (accompanied by the cash) to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. One dollar pays from now till the end of 1894. Canvass your neighborhood, and at the fairs, and you can easily secure a "Babcock." No dairyman should be without it.

Branding American Cheese.

It has in the past been a practice to ship American cheese to Britain by way of Canada, as Canadian goods, thus injuring the good reputation which Canadian cheese has won by its excellence. The Customs department have now under their supervision the branding of United States cheese passing through Canada in bond. So far, we have heard of no difficulties arising of a serious nature, though at first there was a little grumbling and irritation on the part of some of the shippers.

Practical Buttermaking.

BY C. C. MACDONALD, SUPERINTENDENT EXPERIMENTAL DAIRYING.

I have had occasion to notice many mistakes in buttermaking in the province of Manitoba, and feel that I would not be doing my duty well did I not bring my observations along this line before the buttermakers and would-be buttermakers of Manitoba.

Having the equipment proper for buttermaking, the first matter to be considered is *cleanliness*, ever keeping in mind that cleanliness is next to godliness, and without cleanliness there can be nothing wholesome nor healthy. I feel that I cannot say too much on this subject of cleanliness and tidiness. He is a worthless being who says "anything will do, we don't have to eat it anyway." The buttermaker should exercise woman's pride in being neat and tidy about his work, and entertain a creepy dislike for anything greasy—a greasy dishcloth, a yellow strainer. My remarks as I proceed will bring out the terrible mistakes that I have actually seen and smelled during my tour through the province.

SETTING MILK FOR CREAMING.

Where a separator is not in use, great care must be exercised in handling the milk in order to recover all the butterfat. The milk should be properly strained, and set immediately as it is drawn from the cows. A delay of fifteen or twenty minutes between milking and setting will cause a loss of one per cent., and often one and a-half per cent. of butterfat that will not be recovered, and will be retained in the skim milk. I have had people say to me, "Oh, well, the calves got it"; quite true, but no intelligent dairyman will feed calves and pigs butterfat worth 25 cents per pound, if they are making butter for profit, when there are cheaper foods that will answer the purpose of raising a calf, after it has had a start of three weeks in springtime, just as well as butterfat.

In order to get all the cream to the top of the setting-can the milk must be set at a temperature of from 94° to 98°, the temperature surrounding the milk should be as low as at least 45°, and a lower temperature is better. The milk should be set twelve hours, and all the cream should be raised in that time, if the above rules are carried out. It is a mistake that many dairymen make to think they must have the milk setting until it is sour, and some have it until it shows some of the colors of the rainbow. No cream rises after the milk has become *sour*. The cream should be taken off while the milk is sweet. The atmosphere of the creaming room should be moist; if not, the top of the cream will become dried out and tough, and thereby cause a serious loss in moisture. This toughness in the cream is often considered by some dairymen as richness on account of its being tough, but a great deal of the richness and flavor have gone out of it, caused by a dry atmosphere in the room.

The skimming should be done with a conical shaped dipper, which is far superior to a perforated skimmer. The cream when removed from the milk should be placed in a pure, sweet, clean vat or can to mature before churning. Where the churning is done every day, the cream should be set for twelve hours at a temperature of 68° to 70° for summer buttermaking. When the churning is done twice or three times a week, the cream should be thoroughly mixed for twelve hours before churning, in order that the cream from the different days' milk will all be matured alike. If *sweet cream* be added to the *sour* just before churning, there will be a loss in the buttermilk of nearly all the fat that the *sweet cream* contained. It takes longer to churn *sweet cream* than it does to churn *sour cream*, and when the *sour cream* butter has broken and formed into butter the fat of the *sweet cream* is still held in suspension in the buttermilk.

The temperature of the churning should be 58° for summer and 60° to 62° for winter. The cream should in all cases be strained into the churn—the straining will do away with white streaks in the butter to a very great extent. The churning should not last more than fifteen minutes, *i. e.*, the cream should be in such a condition at such a stage of maturity that the butter will come in fifteen minutes. When the butter appears in the churn as granules about the size of clover seed, the contents of the churn should be cooled about 2° by adding ice water, then the churning continued until the grains of butter are as large as plump wheat, then the churning is done. I wish to emphasize this: *Never churn butter past the granular stage; keep this always in mind as thoroughly as your duty to Heaven.*

When the churning is carried so far that the butter is in one solid mass in the churn, the grain, the texture of the butter, is ruined, and the article is inferior.

The buttermilk should be drawn off, and about the same quantity of water at a temperature of 45° should be added, and then give the churn half a dozen rapid turns, and then draw the water off; usually one washing is sufficient, but should the first water appear milky, add a second washing. The water should be pretty clear when it is drawn from the churn.

After the butter is thoroughly drained, it may be taken out and salted—use nothing but pure salt of the best brand. In salting butter just put the salt on and work the butter enough to mix the salt through it; this will take but one or two workings. Salt at the rate of three-quarters to one ounce to the pound of butter. Never put salt on by guess, or you may get "pound for pound," and I have

often tested butter that had nearly that indication. Salt is heavy stuff, but large quantities do not taste good. Weigh every thing, and test all temperatures with a correct thermometer. (The finger is not nearly so sensitive as mercury, and, therefore, is not a safe guide.)

After the salt is mixed through the butter, the butter should be placed in a tub or something of that sort, and set aside for four or five hours to allow the salt to work through it. Never try to force the salt into the butter, for in so doing the grain of the butter is injured. Now the butter may be again placed upon the worker for the last time. It should not be worked very much—the best butter is made by least working. Never *claw*, or *pare*, or rub the butter, but work it by pressure until the color all is uniform and then *stop*. Perfect butter when broken down on the trier will break like steel, having a grainy appearance, and when it is cut through it will be smooth and all of the same color. There are thousands of pounds of butter spoiled every year by harsh treatment.

PACKING BUTTER.

When packing butter, learn what sort of a package suits your customers best, and give it to them as they desire it. A square brick of butter is always suitable, and neat and tidy in appearance. These bricks are made by the use of a square printer; they usually weigh one pound. They are wrapped in parchment paper, which can be obtained from any one dealing in dairy supplies. This paper can be printed in nice letters, with the name of the farm or dairy on it. It preserves the butter in every respect, the air is excluded, and I have seen butter kept in this paper fully as good as it was in tubs.

The pound package is just the size that a family in a city would want to buy at a time, in order to have fresh butter on the table every time, and any one would pay more for butter put up in that way than they would for butter that has been dragged out of a tub and has a mangled appearance.

Avoid putting butter up in fancy, funny little packages; they do not please the eye of the consumer any too well, and besides it takes too much working and will make the butter greasy, which is very objectionable.

I trust that if I have "hit" any one in this article, that they will take it earnestly and mend their ways. If there is bad butter made in Manitoba it is wholly the fault of the buttermaker, as the natural advantages of the province for dairying are equal to any in the Dominion of Canada.

NOTE.—Most buttermakers will not agree with Mr. Macdonald's idea of 15-minute churning.—ED.

The Treatment of Wounds in Domestic Animals.

BY GEO. P. WELLS, D. V. S., CALGARY.

If wounds and slight injuries would receive the proper treatment when they occur, treatment which in many cases anyone is capable of giving, it would save our dumb animals from many an hour's pain, and prevent ourselves from enduring the humiliating sight of large, ugly sores disfiguring them.

This article is not intended to give a lengthy, scientific description of the various kinds of wounds and their different stages, but merely an outline of treatment applicable in cases of emergency.

By a wound is meant a rupture or solution of the tissues, induced by some external and mechanical means.

The very first thing to be done, if there is any hemorrhage (bleeding), is to stop it as soon as possible, and this can be done by medicinal agents often, but will sometimes require some ingenuity, as when an artery of some size is opened; when this is the case it will necessitate its being "taken up" or ligatured, which is generally easily done by catching the end with a pair of tweezers or forceps, which may be extemporized, and tying firmly with a fine string. It is easily determined whether the bleeding is venous or arterial. When an artery is cut the blood is of a bright red hue, and can be seen to spurt with every beat of the pulse.

When the bleeding is from a vein—unless it be a large one, when it will have to be ligatured—it will generally cease after a short time from exposure to the air, causing the blood to coagulate and form an effective plug. Simple styptic and astringent agents may be employed, such as the sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, or the more severe tincture of iron. Collodion or styptic colloid will often be found beneficial in small cuts and abrasions in forming a coating over the wound and excluding the air, but care must be taken to leave no dirt or foreign matter before applying it.

When all hemorrhage has been stopped, the next thing to do is to thoroughly cleanse the wound, and for this purpose a fine, soft sponge should be kept, and also a few simple, antiseptic drugs. A coarse cloth or rough brush should never be used on a sore. Bathe it gently with warm antiseptic water until thoroughly cleansed of dirt and blood clots.

Tablets of corrosive sublimate can be had at any drug store, and are a very convenient way of keeping an antiseptic, as a couple of pellets added to a quart of water will make a reliable wash. Care should be taken to have the bottle labeled and in a safe place, as they are deadly poison.

Another good and harmless wash is made by adding a few grains of permanganate of potash to water sufficient to be well colored when left stand-

ing a few minutes and then shaken. This makes the well-known "Condy's Fluid."

Carbolic acid is the most largely used, and perhaps the most valuable antiseptic. It is used in the proportions of one part to twenty of water, and one to ten of oil. Any strength above this will be supersaturated. A tablespoonful of the acid to a pint of water will give about the required solution.

Boric acid is a very excellent antiseptic. It is not volatile, and very soothing, possessing much the same properties as iodoform, without the offensive smell peculiar to the latter, and at the same time being very much less expensive. A wash of about one part to twenty of water is used, or it may be dusted over a wound.

Sulphate of zinc and lead acetate are both very soothing and healing remedies, and when combined in the proportions of about a drachm each to a quart of water form the familiar and satisfactory "white lotion."

Every stock owner should keep a small supply of some or all of the above remedies constantly on hand. Many others might be named, but these will be found effectual and inexpensive.

If it is a deep wound and has to be sewn, it is well then to call in a competent veterinarian, as if it be improperly done and drainage not left, it will soon become an ugly, ulcerating sore.

If it is simply a small puncture or superficial cut, by keeping thoroughly antiseptic for a few days, and applying clean bandages when possible, to keep out foreign matter, it will be well in a very short time.

Avoid putting any greasy oil or ointment on a fresh wound, as it will only retard the progress toward recovery by preventing the healthy effusion from the surrounding tissues, which is nature's way of restoring the damage.

In cases where the wound has not been noticed for some time after occurring, and has become foul and putrid, it is best here also to obtain the services of an experienced veterinarian, as there is danger of the foul discharge becoming absorbed by the blood vessels and thus cause blood poisoning, but the wound may be washed out and kept as clean as possible until he arrives.

In all cases where an animal is laid up from an injury, besides applying local remedies he will require constitutional treatment, such as a reduction of his feed to a light, cooling diet, with a mild physic and as much quietude as is possible.

Points in Dairy Practice.

These alleged dairy experts who are taking such pains to impress upon their hearers that food has nothing to do with the quality of milk, are inculcating an erroneous doctrine that will work serious mischief if acted upon. Said a milkman to the writer recently:—"Within a day or so after I begin to feed my cows certain watery foods, my customers begin to complain about the quality of the milk, and some have actually charged me with watering it." No greater nonsense was ever talked than that food does not influence the quality of milk.

Robert McAdam, of Rome, N. Y., writes:—"Three years ago an old friend of mine, Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Kaimshill, Kilmarnock, Scotland, told me that he had learned of an almost certain cure for milk fever, if taken in time, viz.: Half pound doses of carbonate of soda in tepid water, drenched every two hours, as soon as milk secretion is seen to fail, and continued until it is restored. I have the most implicit confidence in Mr. Taylor's statement. He supplies several thousand (late calving) cows annually to cow-keepers in large cities, and these mostly come in upon his home premises; and what was once a dread and heavy loss to him, is now only trifling from the use of carbonate of soda."

CAN BE BUILT UP.

There is one decided advantage in dairying, whether in the form of making butter on the farm or of selling the milk or cream to a creamery, and that is, the business can be commenced on a very small scale at first, and then be gradually built up as the profits and experiences warrant. It is an exceptional case when it will warrant the farmer to make a radical change in his plan of work. With dairying, as with fruit growing, the better plan is to grow into it rather than go into it. There is much that can be learned from others—the feed and care of the cows, milk and cream—but only what may be considered in a general way. The details as best suited to your condition can best be learned by experience, and in nearly all cases it will be more economical to get this experience on a small scale at first and thus profit by it when branching out. No matter how well one may understand the theory of management, either with the cows, milk or butter, there are many little details of management that must be learned that can only be learned by experience, and in a majority of cases those who have made the greatest success are the ones that commenced in a small way and gradually worked up as their business warranted. Understand thoroughly how to manage a few cows so as to derive the largest amount of profit, and then it will be much easier to succeed with a larger number. In many localities, one of the chief causes of failures with creameries is commencing the business on too large a scale before the farmers know or understand what is required. Be sure of your position, and then make the additions.—[Creamery and Dairy.]



The World's Fair.

BY MARY M. REID, MIDDLEMARCH, ONT.

In writing about the World's Fair, the chief trouble will be to sufficiently condense, and yet leave interesting an account of what was seen in the six days spent there. When there is so much that seems worthy of note it is hard to determine what will be of most interest to the public, but as it is those who have not yet visited the "Fair" that will be the most likely to read about it, we shall try to mention briefly such exhibits as we think will give a good idea of the general character of the contents of each building.

The buildings themselves and their surroundings are admittedly one of the chief, if not the chief, charms of the whole. Their coloring, their architecture, the frescoes and sculpture with which they are adorned, make them each "a thing of beauty," while their grouping, combined with their surroundings, greatly enhances the effect.

I cannot take time to describe all the buildings, but must be allowed to say a few words regarding the Administration building, which is pre-eminently the most beautiful. Viewed externally, it is an ideal of strength and symmetry, with its massive base, its graceful dome, and its rich and varied ornamentation of pillar and sculpture. Its interior is equally impressive. As the eye travels upward some two hundred and fifty feet to the centre of the great dome, we notice in large medallions

encircling the rotunda the names of all the countries represented at this exposition. Above them is a series of panels, on which is recorded the date of important inventions and discoveries, such as the invention of the steam engine, the discovery of the laws of gravitation, the invention of the electric telegraph, etc. Beyond these again are given the names of great discoverers and inventors, while the painting on the dome surmounting all is emblematic of the triumph of art and science. The view from the eastern entrance of this building is unsurpassed on the grounds. Directly in front is the statue of Columbus; beyond it lies the great basin, at the entrance of which is the famous Mac-Monnies fountain, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, flanked on either side by electrical fountains that at night throw up to a great height hundreds of jets of many colored waters.

At the eastern extremity of the basin is the statue of the Republic, a female figure sixty-five feet high, and beyond it the lofty columns of the Peristyle, surmounted by the "Columbus Quadriga," a group of statuary representing Columbus being honored by his countrymen on his return from his first voyage.

The first building visited was that of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts, the exhibit in which is the largest and most varied on the grounds. Here are collected, from the different countries of the world, articles manufactured from an almost endless variety of materials into a still more endless variety of objects. In the very centre of the building stands the "Columbian Clock Tower," rising to a height of one hundred and fifty feet. It has a dial-plate seven feet in diameter, facing each of the four main entrances, and it shows the day of the month, the hour, minute and second. In this building each country's exhibit is in a separate pavilion, and as a medal was offered to the country making the most attractive display, all of these pavilions are fine, some of them very imposing. In Great Britain's section were shown very old tapestry, and beautiful carpets and rugs, also old oaken furniture of the Elizabethan period, very substantial but rather gloomy-looking. In pleasing contrast were the modern brass beds, brightly and gracefully draped. Here, too, we noticed a great display of china and porcelain, some of it said to belong to Her Majesty, a reproduction of the noted Jubilee vase, and a clock showing the time in London, Paris, Madrid and Chicago.

Germany shows some handsomely furnished rooms, tapestries (including the famous Gobelin tapestry), stained glass (said to be the finest in the world), statues, etc. One group of statuary, "Germania," designed for their new parliament buildings, was loaned by the Emperor.

France, too, shows beautifully furnished rooms, tapestries, costumes designed by Worth, vases and statuary. Russia shows court costumes that rival those of Paris, costly furs and tapestries. A parlor suite in this pavilion is unique. The legs and arm-rests are horns, and the covering is the fur of the seal. A pattern is produced by dying parts and leaving the rest uncolored. Austria exhibits rich brocades, beautiful porcelain and Bohemian glass-ware. Belgium displays lamps and fancy stands, in

china and gold, that surpass anything we saw of the kind in the building.

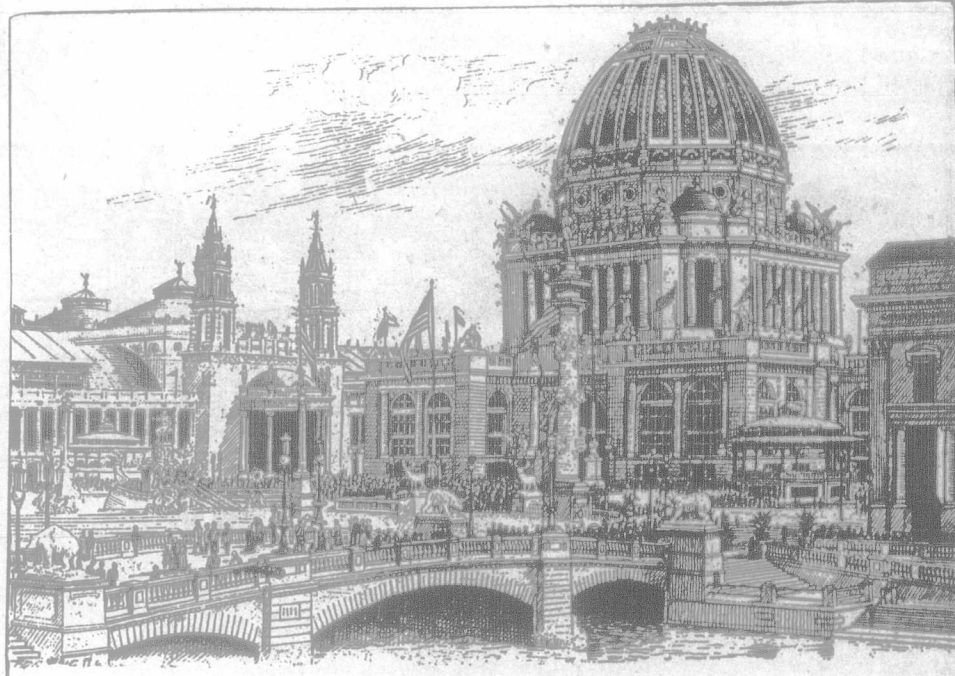
Japan has a very large exhibit of chinaware, of vases of all sizes, of wood and ivory carvings, silks, muslins and embroidered screens and robes that are marvels of beauty and skill. A large iron eagle, each feather of which is said to be made separately, also attracts considerable attention. Ceylon has a pavilion built of their choicest woods, beautifully carved. Their exhibit also contains fine specimens of carving in wood and iron. They show a large collection of native curiosities, and, of course, tea and coffee. The former is served in their pavilion by native waiters.

Cape Colony has a characteristic display of ostrich feathers and ivory. One tusk is said to be valued at \$1,300.

The United States makes an extensive display in this building, their exhibit including specimens of all the many classes of manufacture carried on in that country.

Among the most interesting of Canada's exhibits is a large collection of Indian curiosities. Her display of manufactured articles is good, and her educational exhibit is worthy of special mention, comprising, as it does, photographs of buildings, and specimens of work from her public and high schools, collegiate institutes, universities, agricultural college, and the various art schools and mechanics' institutes. There is, too, a very interesting exhibit of the work of the pupils in the school for the blind, Brantford, and also a fine display of work done by pupils of Indian schools. The Singer Sewing Machine Company have an exhibit worth seeing. They show two rooms, a dining-room and bed-room, all the furnishings of which, including the tapestries, were made on their machine.

Machinery Hall is another very interesting building. Here can be seen the different processes employed in manufacturing many articles. It is



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

interesting to watch the weaving of silk in patterns of carpets, of cotton and woollen goods. Here, too, we see paper manufactured and the printing press doing its work, even to the folding of the papers. Near the modern press stands the oldest printing press of America—151 years old. Of course, we carry away and carefully preserve the advertisement that is handed to us, because we saw them printing it with this old hand press. We look with interest at a sewing machine which can be wound up to run for some time, thus leaving the operator nothing to do but guide the seam. Quite as interesting is a carpet sewing machine. The two pieces to be sewed together are placed on the top of each other on a long table, their edges even with the edge of the table. The operator is on a bicycle that has fastened to it an attachment that is to do the sewing, and he operates this as he rides along. He says he can sew thirty yards in four minutes. What woman will not be willing to let him do it?

From Machinery Hall we pass to the Agricultural Building—one of the most interesting of the buildings. Here Canada makes a particularly fine display; without being considered partial, we think we may say that her pavilion is one of the most striking in the building. The grains and grasses of which it is composed are most artistically arranged, and Canadians may well be proud to see their national emblems surmounting it. Of course, the cheese is the biggest thing shown, but there is besides an exhibit of agricultural products that must dispel the illusion that Canada produces little but cheese, or that it is, as others believe, a land of almost perpetual frost and snow. One thing that makes this building so attractive is that in many cases the pavilions themselves show the staple products of the countries they represent. Iowa shows a corn palace; New South Wales is made of wool, Illinois of corn and other grains. Cape of Good Hope shows wool, ostrich-feathers and elephant tusks. One tusk is said to be seven and one-half feet long and to weigh 160 pounds.

Washington shows, in miniature, a western farm, farm house, barn, fields, with plows, self-binder and threshing machine at work. Pennsylvania has a "Liberty Bell," made of grains. To digress, how much the Americans make of their Bell! There is the original to be seen in the Pennsylvania State House, the one we have mentioned here, one made of oranges in the Horticultural Building, and fac-similes of it made of glass are for sale at the glass works. All the European countries make large exhibits in this building.

From here it is not far down to the Dairy Building, in which, besides the exhibit of all dairy products, can be seen the workings of the model dairy. The process of butter-making, as explained to us by a Nebraskan exhibitor, is similar to that employed by our travelling dairies. The Stock Yards are near here, too, but the stock was not in when we were there, excepting that in the Dairy Barns, which are not open to the public.

In this south-eastern corner of the grounds is found the Anthropological building, which, as its name indicates, is devoted to man and his works. When, on entering the building, we found ourselves confronted by a colossal mammoth, surrounded by other monsters of the land and sea, we were rather surprised, and doubted the appropriateness of the name given to the building, but on further examination learned that many of these were really the work of our enterprising neighbors across the line—exact representations of animals now extinct. The objects collected are as interesting as they are numerous. Particularly interesting is the large display of relics of the North American Indians—numberless idols, rudely-fashioned vessels of earth and stone; articles of dress, old canoes, and many other curiously constructed objects. One old chief, whose head-dress of feathers extended down his back until it rested on the floor, wore a garment fringed with 700 scalps—his trophies in war. An Indian princess wore a necklace composed of 1,500 elk teeth, representing the slaughter of 750 elks. To further illustrate their habits, they have Indians living in wigwams and huts on the grounds. They are dressed in native costume and make baskets, and bead-work, which they are quite willing to sell to visitors. Most of the countries of the world have large exhibits in this building. The casts of old Greek statuary are very interesting. To this exhibit belongs the Viking ship, lying at anchor near

the building. Across from this building is the Forestry building. No iron has been used in the construction of this rustic palace, wooden pins taking the place of bolts and nails. The sidings are slabs of wood, while the pillars, supporting the verandahs that run all around the building, are the trunks of trees in their natural state and represent the forests of the various countries and states. California shows here a redwood plank, sixteen feet long and twelve feet wide, said to be the largest plank in the world. She has also a good display of native woods, as indeed all the states and countries have. The specimens of ebony-wood, rosewood, mahogany, olive wood, &c., are very fine. Canada, too, has a fine exhibit in this building.

Adjoining this is the Leather Building, in which are shown leathers of all kinds, among them an elephant's hide said to weigh eight hundred pounds, and to have taken two years in tanning. Boots and shoes, trunks, valises, and all articles made of leather, are shown here. The machines in the gallery are said to manufacture one thousand pairs of shoes daily. But the most interesting exhibit here is the collection of shoes of all nations. Some are very curious. The Greek shoe showing the foot, the Turk's with narrow pointed toe, the Tartar's with long iron hooks on the sole to use in climbing the mountains, the heavy fur-lined boots of Russia and Sweden, the flat leather sandals worn in South America, those of Palestine roughly made of skins, fancy gold-spangled slippers from India and Tartary, sandals worn in Japan to save the turf (suppose they have no signs "keep of the grass"), wooden shoes, raised two or three inches from the ground, worn in Corea, an infant's shoe made in the U. S. in 1765 (we pity the baby feet that wore the heavy coarse leather), and others that bore an early date. These and many more make a collection well worth seeing. A crazy-work drape of fine, many-colored leathers was also shown.

Having gone through the chief buildings in that part of the grounds, we return to the Court of Honor and enter the Electricity Building. Here we see much to admire, but very little that we really understand. However, there is something very fascinating in this exhibit. You will not soon tire of seeing what is being done, even if how it is done is beyond your comprehension. The tower of light and the revolving globe of prismatic lights attract the attention, and if they do not enlighten will at least dazzle you.

From this building we pass into the Mines and Mining Building. Here again Canada is conspicuous. She shows specimens of almost all the ores. Ontario's exhibit includes fine specimens of marble

and granite, copper and silver ore, asbestos and a coarse nickel. She shows a piece of nickel ore weighing six tons, and an ingot of nickel weighing 4,500 pounds, and valued at \$2,250. Iowa shows a coal mine with miners at work, and New Mexico a model of a miner's cabin. The petrified wood shown by Arizona is very beautiful, and takes a fine polish. All the foreign countries make fine displays, Cape Colony showing a very large collection of diamonds.

From here we go to the Transportation Building, the only colored building in the group, and one of the most beautiful. The arches that form the grand portal are overlaid with gold-leaf and surmounted with beautifully carved figures. On one side of the entrance is depicted the rudely-made vehicle of the past, drawn by oxen, and on the opposite side the luxurious railway coach of to-day. Within are shown, either by specimen or model, the various conveyances used in ancient and modern times by the different nations of the earth. Very striking is the contrast between the old sailing vessel and the present steamship, the first railway trains and those now in use. The C. P. R. shows a train of cars finished in mahogany, finely upholstered, and lighted by electricity. The Pullman cars on exhibition seem like a succession of beautifully furnished parlors. Many fine models are shown, among them one, 30 feet long, of the ill-fated man-of-war, Victoria, the Nicaragua canal with water in it, and one of the Forth bridge, 20 feet in length.

We next enter the Horticultural Building. Here in the central dome is a miniature mountain, its sides covered with plants and shrubs, among which a stream of water makes its way down, while under the mountain is a large cave. All kinds of tropical plants can be seen here; palms of many varieties, tree-ferns under which you can walk with ease, orange trees bearing fruit, bananas, pine-apples, the rubber tree, and many others of which we have read but now see for the first time. The exhibits of fruit, natural and preserved, from the different countries are also shown here. Of course there is also a large exhibit of plants and flowers outside, in the adjoining grounds and on Wooded Island, which is in the lagoon near, and contains some sixteen acres.

The Children's Building is near here, and is worth visiting. In it is shown everything likely to amuse or instruct children, and also the work of the children in various schools. Here, too, we see children employed in the kindergarten, the moulding room and the gymnasium, while in the creches very young children are taken care of while their mothers are at the Fair. But the most interesting room is the one where children who have been born deaf are taught to talk. Here, by watching and feeling the movements of the vocal organs of their teacher, they are taught to articulate distinctly.

Just beside this building is the Woman's Building. The exhibit here is interesting, chiefly because it is woman's work, showing, as it does, the many departments of labor in which she is engaged, and the excellency of the work done in all. The building itself was designed by a woman. Its marble fountain, its statuary, its paintings, and all the work exhibited in it are the work of women. We need not attempt to describe the exhibit, as it covers much the same ground as the department of Liberal Arts, of Fine Arts, etc., in the other buildings.

Not far from the Woman's Building is the one devoted to Fine Arts. It will be impossible in this to mention many of the pictures displayed in these long galleries. In Canada's section we of course noticed Read's, "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage," which has since been awarded a diploma; "The Visit of the Clock-Maker," by the same, is very natural. We remember having often seen, just as it is shown in the picture, the old man with the works of a clock scattered around him on the table. "The Venetian Bather," by the late Paul Peck, is another that attracts attention.

Russia exhibits five or six large paintings, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, the coloring of which is very fine. In the British section, "The Forging of the Anchor" and "The Passing of Arthur" are pictures one will not soon forget. Japan shows a large number of pictures; some are painted and others worked in silk, with stitches so fine that it really looks like painting. She also shows here three vases, each eight feet in height, and valued at \$50,000. It is said to have taken thirty men three years to make them. This building also contains large exhibits of sculpture, casts, models, etc.

From here we go to the Fisheries Building, where are collected both fresh and salt water fish from all parts of the world. Some of them are very valuable, so much so that a hospital, with doctors in attendance, is established in the building, and here the sick fish are brought to be treated. In the centre is a large fountain, containing a great number of fish of various kinds. The tanks are in the walls, and the fish can easily be seen as you walk along. It is very interesting to watch the gold and silver fish, the lobsters, sea anemones and others. A pure white seal from Norway is shown, and also a white whale from the Gulf of

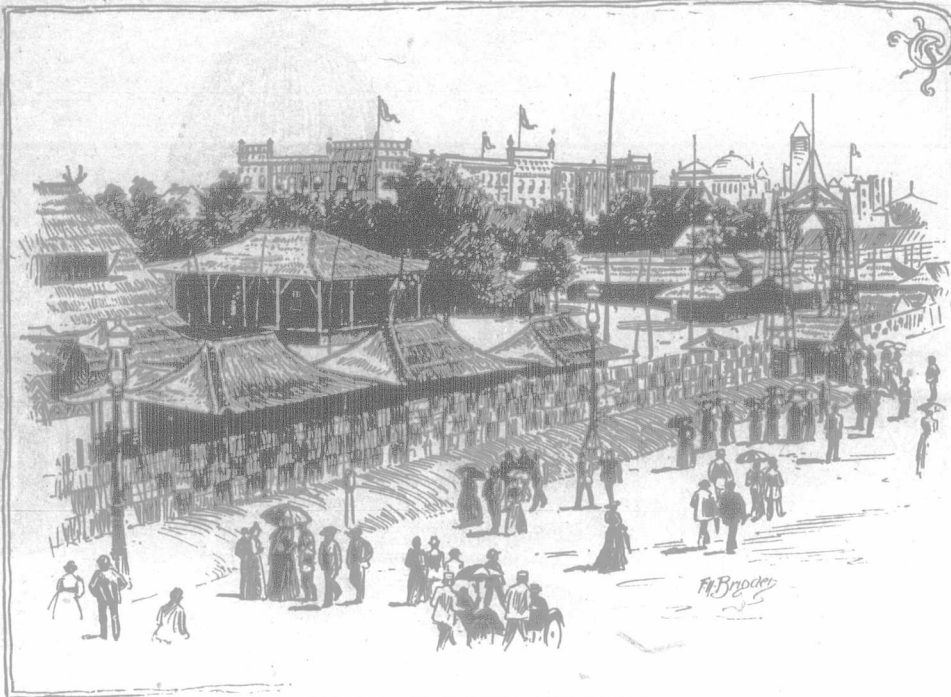
St. Lawrence. Russia, Norway, Sweden and Holland make large exhibits of cured fish.

Just across the lagoon from the fisheries is the U. S. Government Building. All the different departments of the government have very large exhibits here; and besides, there are shown specimens from nearly all the departments of the Exposition. This is interesting, as showing collectively the various products of the U. S.

In a short visit to the Fair one cannot spend much time in the state buildings, but it is well to take a walk among them. Most of the states have fine buildings, and those of foreign countries are specially interesting, displaying as they do their native architecture. Many of them contain exhibits of their products and manufactures, and by leisurely walking through them you get a good idea of the general resources of each country.

We have heard Canada's Building spoken of disparagingly, but think it answers very well the purpose for which it was designed. It contains no exhibits, and is not very large, but it is tasteful in appearance, has comfortable parlors, the necessary offices for each province, reading-rooms, etc., while placards in the halls locate her exhibit in each department.

Of course, a visit to the Fair would be incomplete if it did not include a day on the Midway Plaisance. Here you may see Moors, Javanese, Turks, Persians, Japanese, Egyptians, Chinese, Hawaiians, Bedouins, Dahomeyans and Cannibals from the South Sea Islands, all living and dressing in native style. The Ferris Wheel is one of the popular attractions of the Plaisance. As it slowly revolves, the passengers ascend 250 feet. The ice railway seems to be well patronized, probably by those who have never before had the chance to have a sleigh ride. In the Japanese, the Turkish and the East Indian Bazaars, native goods in great variety are offered for sale. The Street of Cairo is as amusing as interesting, with its foreign-looking buildings, its camels and donkeys, its native pro-



THE JAVANESE VILLAGE.

cessions, and its noisy Egyptians, crying out their wares. In the Libby Glass Works you can watch the workmen making many of the different articles shown, and can also see them manufacturing it into cloth. There are many other side attractions in connection with the Fair that are worth seeing, but as I fear this is already too long, I shall now close. Before doing so, I would like to say, that we, as Canadians, have certainly reason to be proud of the exhibits made in the different departments by our country, and particularly by Ontario. That we are able to successfully compete with older and more populous countries should surely encourage us to go forward and develop to the utmost the vast resources of our Dominion.

Enormous Search-Lights.

"How far that little candle throws his beams," said the poet; but if he had lived to visit the Chicago Exhibition and see the enormous search-light in the Electricity Building, he might have expatiated upon that also. This gigantic electric light is fitted with a reflecting lens mirror sixty inches in diameter, with a total illuminating intensity of 375,000,000 candle-power. The largest search-light hitherto upon this continent is on Mount Washington, and has a luminosity of 100,000 candle-power. There is being constructed at Penmarck, France, the most powerful search-light in the world. It will have an illuminating capacity of 46,000,000 candle-power, and be capable of sending a double ray of light a maximum distance of 248 kilometres in fair weather. The light at Cape la Heve, at the mouth of the estuary of the Seine, formerly the largest in the world, has a capacity of 23,000,000 candle-power, and throws a single ray of light in clear weather 230 kilometres, 94 kilometres in average, and 37 kilometres in foggy weather. Estimating by the power of the Cape la Heve light, that at the Exposition should be capable of throwing a light-ray over a thousand miles, the kilometre being equal to .62137 miles.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

In a few short weeks the great Columbian Exposition will be a thing of the past, leaving, however, many broadened views and happy memories with those who have been privileged to visit the great White City. Those of you who have not yet done so, I would urge to make every effort in your power to spend a few days at least within its gates. Such an opportunity will never be within your reach again during this generation, and, now that railway fares are reduced (with a prospect of being lower still), by careful management the trip need not be an expensive one. Deny yourselves in other ways, but by all means visit the Fair, for it will furnish you with food for pleasant and profitable thoughts for many months to come, and give you a clearer idea of the thought and advancement of the nations than you can gather by much reading. If you ask me what impressed me most, I can but answer: The immensity of it all, the lofty design and the accurate execution. One cannot but be struck with the order which prevails on every side, it being quite possible for ladies to go alone without suffering either annoyance or inconvenience—at least, such proved our experience during a recent visit to Chicago.

Apart from the great exhibition proper, we were interested in strange people, in foreign people and their ways, so that we paid two or three visits to some places and streets in the Midway Plaisance. Here one is apt to forget that one is really in America, there are so many Egyptians, Hindoos, Cingalese and Wild Arabs in swathed heads, Soudanese, Algerians, Persians and Dahomeyans, and in such great numbers—the place is alive with foreigners in queer dress and living after their own peculiar custom. In the streets of Cairo alone there are three hundred and fifteen—is it not Cairo indeed, one is apt to think, for although the walls and the fashion of them are artificial, yet they are built on the exact model of the real. A street in Cairo, with its donkey rides, its camel rides, of which you are given a perfect description in this number, its confused, shouting, noisy, good-natured crowd, cannot fail to interest. Here, as well as in the streets of Constantinople, we were much amused with the natives disposing of their wares and displaying to the best advantage their few English phrases.

There was no attraction on Midway Plaisance that so interested us as the Javanese Village, where the habits and customs of these people are fully exemplified and their everyday life faithfully portrayed. In this village there are one hundred and twenty-five from the Island of Java living in prettily shaped houses, as you will observe in our illustration, made of bamboo of various colors. They are a gentle-voiced people, with merry, laughing eyes, ready to converse, or try to do so, with all who come along. The little dress they wear is not beautiful; some of them go barefooted, but the majority wear sandals which are always left at the door when entering a home.

In the centre of the village you will notice a larger house, where one evening a party of four of us sat and rested and sipped a delicious cup of real Java coffee. It was so enjoyable to sit there seeing and hearing these queer folks—not enjoyable to hear their music though, for of all the hideous, unearthly sounds it was the worst, and this was supposed to be a drawing card and so was placed near the entrance. I fancy it may have kept many out, as the village was fairly empty, fortunately for us. We made the acquaintance of a little girl who calls herself Maud in the meantime. How she would laugh, and how pretty she was bedecked in her own peculiar costume, and wearing a huge silver American watch and a paste diamond ring—new toys which pleased her. She could not tell the time, but was willing and proud to learn how. We left her saying "Chicago good!" "Java good!" "nice ladies!" "nice gentleman!"

The best place to say good-bye and to take leave of this beautiful exhibition is in the grand Court of Honor, where, looking upon a group of buildings so entirely beautiful in themselves and in their arrangements, and down the great basin and upon the Peristyle with its magnificent columns surmounted by its exquisite groups, one's whole being is filled with delight. And later, when all the beauty of the night's illumination flashes out, and the beading of light runs up the golden Administration dome, around every white roof, and about the dark water basin, while the electric fountains flash their jets in green, purple, crimson, gold and green again, a kaleidoscope of color in the air, and over all the great search lights thrown upon the different groups of statuary, and at last resting upon the beautiful statue of the Republic, one is thrilled with the vision of enchanting beauty.

MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$5.00 for the best original Christmas Story—not to exceed one page in length. All communications to be in our office by 1st December.

Fun on a Camel's Back.

COMEDIAN OF CAIRO STREET AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Did you ever ride a camel?
His getting up is like nothing else under the sun. When he lies down, the man on his padded back feels as though he were on the roof of a collapsing house, as though the structure was teetering and going to pieces. It is the wonder of a day how a camel, after folding himself together and dropping on a mat, can untie his lank and limber parts and get to his feet once more.
The camel is the comedian of Cairo street in Midway Plaisance. He keeps the sunny street



THE FIRST CONDITION.

in a bubble of excitement and laughter. The best part of it is that, like a true comedian, he never enters into the fun. He seldom opens his eyes, and he never ceases that long, awkward swing of his lower jaw. While he is tipping people into all sorts of frantic attitudes, causing women to shriek, and sending an idle crowd into roars of laughter,



A FORWARD, ROTARY MOVEMENT.

he always maintains that slow and homely dignity which is natural and not acquired.
Great is the camel. He has made a hit at the Exposition.

THE CAMEL ON HIS NATIVE SANDS.

In Egypt a camel is worth from \$60 to \$75, but the highest-priced camel is moth-eaten, sheef-worn, faded and rickety. At points where he is not



SUDDEN SHOOT UPWARD.

angular he is lumpy, his hair is worn off in patches of square feet, and no one can count the joints of his tremulous legs. If anything is needed to further disfigure him it is a soiled and tattered saddle of carpet and cheap ornaments. This is fastened over the lean and irregular ridge of his back by numerous straps. His long and mournful head is



A FLYING MOVEMENT.

bound in a halter. Then you have the camel as he is found in Cairo—a sight to frighten children and tempt stout women to reckless feats.

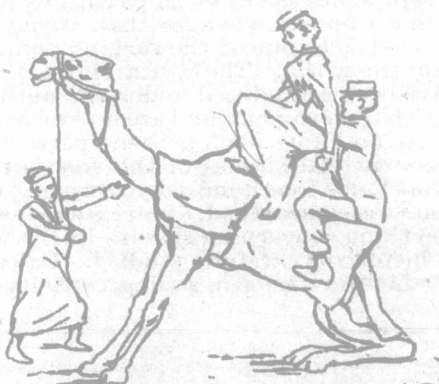
This riding of camels has become almost a craze. The buzz and clatter of Cairo street breed a contagion of nervous daring. Other people are rocking up and down the streets on the camels. Donkey-



AND THE CAMEL IS UP.

riders dash through the halting crowds followed by exulting yelps. The shrill and martial pipes and the pattering tom-toms assist in the hurrah. All Cairo is shouting, jabbering, offering wares. The holiday is perpetual. He who gets into it feels a sudden desire to be a part of the hurrah—to ride a camel.

And so the lumbering ships of the desert are kept on the move all day. It costs 25 cents to go



THE CAMEL LIES DOWN.

to the end of a street and back. In one week the camel pays for itself more than once.

The drivers are large black men with loose gowns and twisted turbans. They are strong and willing men, too. One of them will grasp a heavy woman around the waist and lift her on the saddle as though he were handling a sack of rice. If she loses her hat and shows a desire to fall off, as the camel weaves and staggers in rising, he grasps her firmly by the ankles, and, in a volley of hot Egyptian, begs her to keep cool and lean back. Although he has seen people lurch and tossed around on camels for a great many years, he enjoys it as much as any one, for he wears a broad and sympathetic grin. Every moment or so, just to keep the beast from going utterly to sleep, he whacks it with his stick like a man beating carpet, and says something, to which the camel pays no attention.

MADE SPORT FOR THE CROWD.

The camels were sprawled on the mats one day when a young man and a backward girl approached one of the drivers and began to parley. Then the one hundred or more people who had been standing there an hour just looking on and having a good time crowded a little closer and prepared for another exhibition. The young man asked the price, if the saddle ever slipped, if the camel was tame, and if there was any danger. Of course the driver knew his business and said they would enjoy themselves.

"Will he bite?" asked the girl, when the camel shifted his long and sinewy neck toward her.

"Noa bite, good camel," said the driver, as he put the yellow tickets in his mouth and reached for the young woman. She was a trifle pale and glanced at her escort with a weak smile, as the dusky man in the gown lifted her to the saddle and showed her how to hold on. The young man, laughing in a nervous way and evidently bored by the gaze of the crowd, climbed up behind her, and, reaching around her waist, took a death grip on the rope hand-hold. The driver took a good long look on both sides to see that the two were fastened all right. This seemed to excite suspicion in the mind of the young woman, who had ceased to smile, and was a trifle paler than before.

"Is there any danger?" she asked, noticing a shake and tremble of the dumb mass underneath them. It was too late to begin asking questions. The driver was tugging at the halter and thumping the camel over the neck with his stick. At first the camel merely shook his head in drowsy protest; then all of a sudden his hind-quarters began to lift. They kept on lifting. It seemed as though he was using one end at a time. The young man was tilted forward on the girl. Both threatened to slide over the saddle and down the sloping neck to the ground below. The girl's hat fell over her eyes and she screamed, but she knew enough to keep a tight hold and lean back.

As they clung to this steep incline, the camel paused. Then he swung to the right and left in a drunken motion as he untangled his front legs.

This jolted the two passengers, and the girl once more screamed. While they were tipped back to save themselves from sliding the front half of the animal came up with a bump, and they might have fallen backward if they had not been grasping the

ropes. As it was, both plunged forward and the young woman let out a third scream. The young man was too busy preparing for another tip to reassure her. But it was all over. The camel had shaken the kinks out of all his legs, and was slowly turning around with a wabbling motion like a boat caught in a trough of waves. The young woman had recovered her hat, and from fright she had passed into a giggle, the young man assisting. All this time the men and women who stood around had been yelling and tittering with glee and saying to each other: "Well, did you ever?"

THE UNLOADING PROCESS.

Then they waited to see them come back and unload, for that is half the fun. Usually the rider takes kindly to the trip down the street. To be sure, the animal rocks back and forth and seems always on the point of falling down, but the sensations are mild compared with the shake-up of mounting.

Whatever may be his way of folding up, he finally settles in complete repose on the dirty matting and waits for another cargo of strangers.

Mollie's Problem.

There's lot of things I cannot understand,
It really makes no matter how I try,
One's why the brown comes on my little hand
Because the sun is hot up in the sky.

I never understood why birds eat worms
Instead of pie and puddings full of plums,
I can't see why a baby always squirms,
Or why big boys are 'traid of little sums.

I cannot understand why doggies bark
Instead of talking sense like you and me;
And why the sun don't shine when it is dark,
Instead of when it's light, I cannot see.

I wonder what it is makes children grow,
And why they have no wings like little flies,
But puzzlingest of all the things I know
Is why grandma wears windows on her eyes.

—John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Young People.

Fashion Notes.

Women lay aside, without a sigh, the light, pretty garments of summer, for the quieter toned and more comfortable wraps of early autumn. The new material, are in endless variety. Homespuns are still favorites for costume cloths, but their extreme weight being an objection to many, lighter makes are offered this season. Hop-sacking is to the front again in every variety, even to shaded surface. Fulness in sleeves, skirts, overgarments and flounces is a characteristic of the season, and very deep flounces take the place of several narrow ones; but no short woman must wear those deep flounces, if she does not want to be still shorter.

There is nothing positively new in cut or shape; all sorts of dresses are worn, from the empire gown to the reformed dress, and the sensible woman will examine her last year's dresses and find, to her delight, that they are as fashionable as ever this winter. Perhaps a new neck-band or cuffs can be added.

Bright flowers always are worn on hats and bonnets in early autumn, and the very large buds and blossoms seem to be preferred, judiciously mixed with black lace, which is always softening and refining.

The empire cape, tight-fitting basque, the favorite "blazer" and semi-long cloak are all to be seen among the latest imported goods, and all peculiar looking or eccentric garments are conspicuous through their absence.



Man-afraid-of-the-soap (as member of Army Bicycle Corps dashes by)—Much lazy sojer. Walk sittin' down; Ugh!

The Courtesy of Love.

There is a false idea afloat in the stream of life, which is that when people love us we can be rude to them, that because they know we love them they will forgive every lack of courtesy. Now, this is absolutely untrue; the closer two people are united by the bond of love the more necessary is it for them to observe every law of politeness. Love is not so very difficult to gain, but it is very difficult to keep. You can better afford to be rude to everybody else in the world than to the people who love you. Love is a flower that needs constant attention, and the very minute it is neglected, left too long in the glaring sun of indifference, or in the cold wind of selfishness, it dies.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Ejaculatory Prayer.

BY E. M. GOULBURN, D. D.

"Ejaculatory prayer is prayer darted up from the heart to God, not at stated intervals, but in the course of our daily occupations and amusements. The word "ejaculatory" is derived from the Latin word for a dart or arrow, and there is an idea in it which one would be loath indeed to forfeit. Imagine an English archer, strolling through a forest in the old times of Crecy and Agincourt. A bird rises in the brushwood under his feet, he takes an arrow from his quiver, draws his bow to its full stretch, and sends the shaft after the bird with the speed of lightning. Scarcely an instant elapses before the prey is at his feet. It has been struck with unerring aim in the critical part, and drops on the instant. Very similar in the spiritual world is the force of ejaculatory prayer. The Christian catches suddenly a glimpse of some blessing, a longing after which is induced by the circumstances into which he is thrown. As the archer first draws the bow in towards himself, so the Christian retires by a momentary act of recollection into his own mind, and there realizes the presence of God. Then he launches one short, fervent petition into the ear of that awful presence, throwing his whole soul into the request. And, lo, it is done! The blessing descends, overtaken, pierced, fetched down from the vault of Heaven by the winged arrow of prayer. Do you require Scriptural proof that such immediate answers are occasionally vouchsafed, even as regards mere earthly blessings? Nehemiah, the cup bearer, stood with a sad countenance before Artaxerxes the king. The king seemed offended by his sadness, "so he was very sore afraid," having a large request to make, which might seem extravagant and presumptuous. The cup-bearer was in a great strait. What did he do? He entered into the closet of his heart, and shut his door, and prayed to his Father which was in secret. "I prayed," says he, "to the God of Heaven." Not many seconds can elapse between a question in conversation and the answer to it; it is hardly conceivable that he can have said more mentally than "Lord, help me according to my need," but then he said it with such an entire faith that God would help him, that it was as successful as if he had spent a whole night in prayer. He candidly explained his wishes, and down came the blessing immediately. The king took the request very graciously, and the all-important crisis for Nehemiah and for the city of his fathers passed off well. One short act of the mind, one strong shaft of prayer, had won the restoration of the Holy City."

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats,
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."

"But ejaculatory prayer is to be used not simply in difficulties, and when our affairs are in a critical posture, but from time to time all along the course of the day. Look from without upon the Christian's life, and you will see divers occupations and employments, many of which, it may be, call for the exercise of his mind. But beneath the mind's surface there is an undercurrent, a golden thread of prayer, always there, though often latent, and frequently rising up to view, not only in stated acts of worship, but in holy ejaculations. Like the golden thread in a tissue it is woven into the texture of the Christian's mind, extending through the length and breadth of his life."

The every-day cares and duties which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang from the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.—[Longfellow.

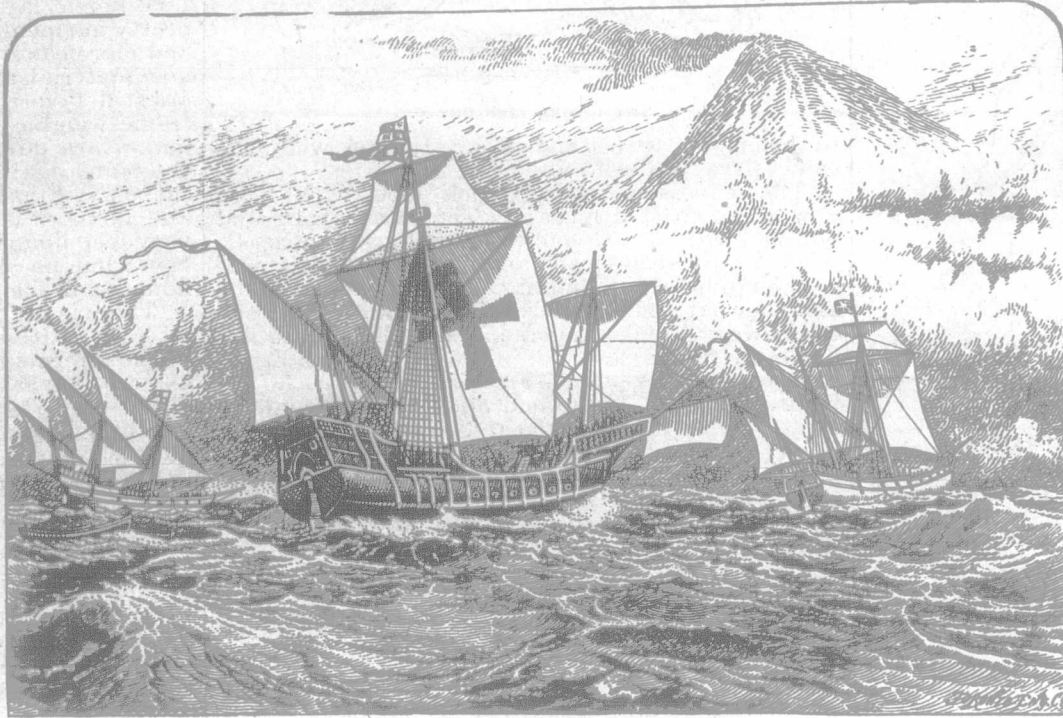
UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

You have done well in sending in selections for the "Poets' Corner," and I hope you will continue to evince your interest in the competitions we may have from time to time. "Word Pictures" will be the subject for next month, with a view to bringing out the descriptive talent which I am sure many of my nephews and nieces possess. Choose what subject you will, a beautiful scene in your own neighborhood, or if you prefer it, the lovely character of some one near and dear to you—your choice is unlimited—you may even take an historical groundwork, but let the word painting be as clear and finished as possible, so that all who visit Uncle Tom's picture gallery may be pleased and profited. The first prize will be \$1.50, the second \$1.00, and the third 50c. All communications to be in our office by the 8th of October. UNCLE TOM.

The Three Ships of Columbus.

In this year of the Columbian Exposition, everything in connection with the great discoverer receives an added interest in our eyes. Our illustration represents the three ships with which he set sail on his eventful voyage—that voyage which was destined to be one of the turning points in the history of the world. The Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina have been reproduced under the authority of the Spanish Government, and are now on exhibition in Chicago, no effort having been spared to make them the exact fac-similes of the vessels that left the port of Palos four hundred years ago. Curious documents were unearthed, libraries were searched, and everything concerning sea-life in the writings of early historians carefully studied. Calculations to determine the strength, sailing capacity, height



THE THREE SHIPS OF COLUMBUS.

of masts, details of rigging and extent of sail of the Santa Maria, were made by Senor Bona, head of the naval construction department of Spain, and the vessel was completed in July, 1892. There are three masts, fitted with strange rigging, and a considerable area of canvas. The armament consists of two cannon and six falconets, while the furniture of the cabins is like that of the ancient ship, which was fully described by Columbus. On August 3rd, 1892, the Santa Maria took part in the great Spanish naval review at Palos, commemorative of the sailing of Columbus. She left Cadiz to follow Columbus' old tracks to the West Indies, February 11th, in tow of a Spanish gunboat, and, together with the Pinta and Nina, formed one of the most interesting features of the New York naval display, which preceded the formal opening of the World's Fair.

Inference.

A Savannah drummer says a drummer who has a great many dealings with the Marcon lawyers went out recently to Rosehill Cemetery and amused himself reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He finally came across one that read, "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." Turning to his friend, he said, "Bill, what made them bury those two fellows in the same grave?"

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps off the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.

The Breathing Cure.

A writer in the "Nineteenth Century" is responsible for the statement that almost all the ills which flesh is heir to can be cured by a system so simple that "rolling off a log" would be difficult compared with it. He stumbled upon his wonderful discovery accidentally, whilst climbing a mountain, and has, it would seem very selfishly, been profiting by it himself for almost a lifetime without letting the world into his secret. In order to avoid suffocation whilst going up the mountain side on account of the decreased amount of oxygen inhaled, the discoverer of the breathing cure was compelled to breathe twice as quickly as usual, by doing which the normal amount of oxygen was secured. It occurred to him afterwards, when feeling somewhat depressed, to see what effect fast breathing would have on the system under normal atmospheric conditions, and learned that he was able to get rid of headache and pain of various kinds simply by taking long and fast breaths of air. For insomnia, he claims that it is the best possible specific; and states that owing to his use of the system he has kept in perfect health for over thirty years, having been, since he commenced to use his cure, entirely free from coughs, colds, sore throats, and other ailments from which he formerly suffered. One of the best things about the cure is that it does not require any special conditions, even exercise being unnecessary, since the breathing can be done in an easy chair by the fireside as profitably as on a mountain top. Like many other valuable remedies, this will probably prove too simple for the majority of mankind, the average run of mortals preferring to dose themselves with nauseating nostrums which originally cost little more than the air, but are sold at a fabulous profit, to meet the demand of hypochondriacs on the question of health. Whatever virtue there is in the cure can easily be tested without any cost; and it is gratifying to know that nobody can get a patent on it and create a monopoly. Let us breathe away!

Good Manners.

Sydney Smith said that the "manners are the shadows of virtue." Certainly a man's behavior is, in a large measure, the outward expression of what he really is. Coarse speech and uncouth dress tell of the coarse character. The Tattler said that the "appellation of gentleman is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behavior in them." That is true, and, therefore, whatever a man's circumstance, he can be a gentleman, and the fact that he is a gentleman will manifest itself in his good manners. There are persons who seem to think it impossible to be cordial and hearty in manner without being boisterous or almost rude. Delicacy of behavior and gentleness in speech are not impossible to thorough cordiality. As a good heart expresses itself in good manners, so good manners react to increase goodness of heart. Good manners are possible to every one who is true, kind and considerate. These inward qualities need to be nurtured and their outward forms of expression cultivated. Study of the characters of good people and observation of their manners will do much to aid in acquiring a knowledge of the ways of really good society. Let the heart be right first and the rest is easily learned. Good manners, in a high sense of the word, helps a man far along in life. "If you meet a king he will recognize you as a brother," was said concerning a man who would possess himself of the manners of a true gentleman.

"Who misses or wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fail or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

Puzzles.

I.—CHARADE.

Good morning, dear cousins, every one,
"I have only a minute to stay,"
Like friend "Edwards," but I'll not forget
To call again some other day.

Friend "Banks" appears quite thankful
To be admitted to the crew;
Yes, there's room in the front ranks, "Thomas,"
And with pluck you'll get there too.

A "Blythe" young man, a winsome man,
Down LAST Marden there doth dwell;
He lives COMPLETE a honeycomb,
And FIRST his Em cuts a swell.

There! "Devitt" is after the girls again—
Miss Lily Day, I'll be bound!
Instead of the frog that sat on a log,
And sang its merry "go round."

"Miss Armand," they say, is after a jay,
In January, July and June;
But to get one to-day, in autumn,
They say, she'd better go off and spoon.

Come, "Reeve," sit down, explain yourself,
You Dutchman, you, and "crank";
Lamburger cheese I've left for one
Whose friends all call him "Hank."

My friends down east I'll not forget,
Though my letters may not be so "bright
And cheerful" as those I (never) get
In reply, and now I'll say good night. FAIR BROTHER.

CHEAP
World's Fair
RATES

VIA
NORTHERN
PACIFIC R.R.

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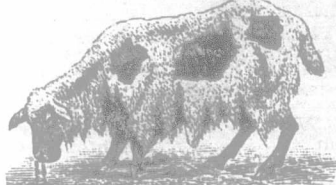
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53-d-m H. SWINFORD, General Agent.

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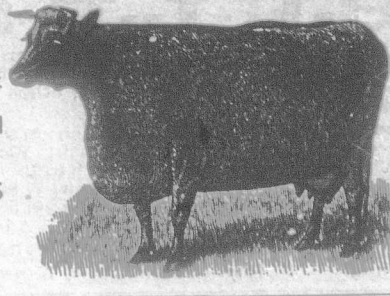
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This is one of a number of letters we have.
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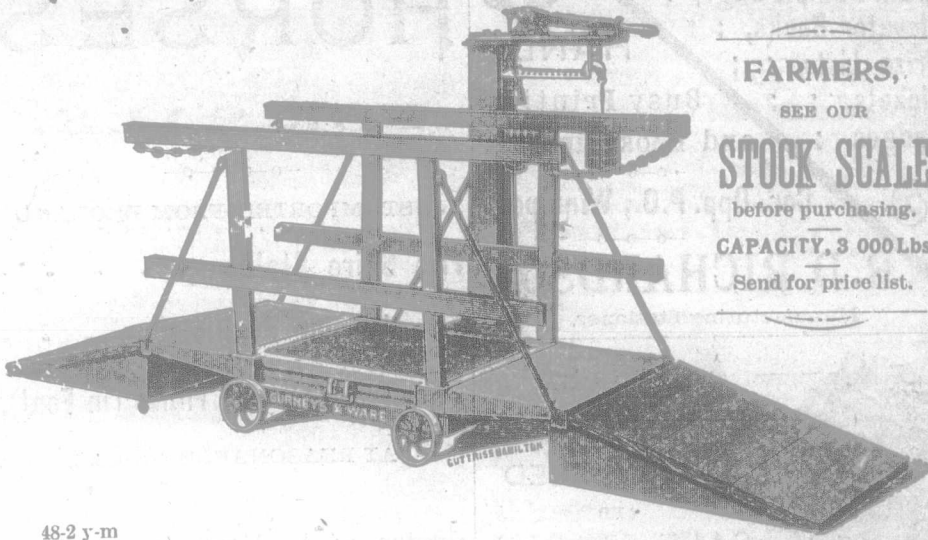


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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

E. D. Adams, Millarville, Alta., has lately
taken out a number of Gallows from the
Winnipeg district to stock his ranch in the
great Bow River district.

Mr. F. W. Stone, Guelph, announces in this
issue an auction sale of a large herd of Here-
fords, besides other stock. Moreton Lodge
Farm is now celebrated as the home of a long-
established herd.

We have just heard from Mr. Hawkshaw, of
his having so reduced his flock of Shropshires
by recent sales that he intends leaving after
the London Show for England, to import some
more of his favorites that have given such
good satisfaction.

Joseph Lawrence, of Clearwater, writes us
that he has sold all his young Shorthorn
bulls, also all the Yorkshire pigs he can spare.
He says: "Of the seventy young Yorkshires
sent out I have not yet heard a complaint. I
send them out on their own merit, asking no
pay until pigs have been received."

Mr. R. G. Robinson, of the "Elbow Ranch,"
Calgary, called on us on his way through to
Montreal with five cars of very fine steers
from his ranch. He owns a herd of about 1,000
head of cattle; prefers Hereford and Short-
horn bulls. Has also about 500 head of horses,
and uses Clyde, Shire, Coach, thoroughbred
and standard-bred stallions, and by judicious
mating on half-bred Percheron mares claims
to procure wonderfully satisfactory results.

NOTICES.

The fourteenth annual exhibition of the
Dufferin E. D. Agricultural Society will be
held at Carman on Wednesday and Thursday,
October 11th and 12th. Write Thos. Kornighan,
secretary, for a copy of the prize list.

All people interested in the annual exhibition
to be held at Morden on October 3rd and 4th,
should write to C. V. Hellwell, Morden, for a
copy of the prize list. \$1,000 are offered as
premiums, well distributed for competition in
all the leading industries.

Mountain E. D. Agricultural Society, No. 1,
holds its annual show October 11th and 12th at
Crystal City. They have just issued a very
neat prize list, and upon looking it over the
prizes offered will be found most generous in
all important classes. Copies may be had by
applying to the secretary, Wm. Cranston, or
the president, Jas. Laidlaw.

A useful and convenient book for threshers
is made by the Buckle Printing Co. It is so
arranged as to enable the thresher to keep an
accurate account of the number of bushels
threshed and price, and also leave a duplicate
with each farmer at the time the work is done.
This will certainly be a satisfaction to both
parties, and avoid the possibility of misunder-
standing.

One of the best assistants in a home is a
good washing machine; by its aid much of the
most laborious and unpleasant work is accom-
plished. The reason many people do not
secure this valuable help is that they are not
fully acquainted with the benefits to be de-
rived therefrom. There are several washers
now manufactured that do excellent work-
work that will please the most careful and
particular. The Manitoba Washer is one that
combines ease of working, saving of time and
soap, and does the work with much less wear
on the clothes than by using the washboard in
the ordinary way. The most delicate fabric
can be thoroughly cleaned without injury,
and all wearing apparel can be perfectly
cleaned in much less time than by the old-
fashioned way. Some people, in trying a new
machine with which they are not acquainted,
do not sufficiently inform themselves about it
to work it properly, and then, instead of being
delighted as they should be, blame the ma-
chine for their stupidity. We are acquainted
with Mr. McCrossan's machine, and take
pleasure in recommending it to all requiring a
washer. We have yet to learn of one that is
not entirely satisfactory, and many who are
using them have expressed themselves as
greatly pleased and that they would not be
without one.

A representative of the ADVOCATE called at
the Grange Wholesale Supply Company's es-
tablishment in Toronto, and found the manager
busily engaged in waiting upon his patrons.
He reported that business prospects had never
been so bright as they are at present, and that
the business for the past year had been sixty-
five per cent. in advance of former years.
Some of the reasons for this success are that
the store is owned by the farmers themselves,
and that the rules of the institution prevent
any shareholder from acquiring more than
fifty shares, and that three directors are
elected every year; these conditions prevent
any of the members of the company from ob-
taining a monopoly in the control of the stock.
The officials are compelled to give heavy
bonds for the proper performance of their
duties. The shareholders are well satisfied if
they receive six per cent. on the money in-
vested; therefore all that is made, after paying
salaries and the bare working expenses, goes
directly into the pockets of the patrons of the
store, and not, as in private enterprises, to
build up individual fortunes. The company
buy their goods from the manufacturer, and
sell directly with the farmer. The above
facts enable this company to give the farmer
much better terms than could be otherwise
obtained, but the main reason for this contin-
ued prosperity is the confidence of the patrons
in the management, for, during the whole
fourteen years of its existence, no one has
complained of being dissatisfied with either
the treatment accorded or the goods sent out.
Some years ago we asked the question, which
we repeat again, for any one who had not re-
ceived fair treatment from the company to
let us know, and we received no answers. At
the time of our visit the manager, Mr. Man-
ning, had just arrived from Chicago, where he
had been successful in arranging very advan-
tageous terms with a manufacturing firm to
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S. 31 and N. 1/4 of N. 30	12	3 E
N. W. 1/4 6 and S. W. 1/4 7	2	6 W
E. 17	2	6 W
N. W. 1/4 17 and S. W. 1/4 20	2	7 W
N. E. 30	4	6 W
S. W. 1/4 and part E. 30	13	2 W
N. E. 14	4	9 W
N. E. 14	14	15 W
N. W. 1/4 24	13	15 W
E. 11	13	19 W
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S. E. 1/4 13	17	27 W
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49-f-m

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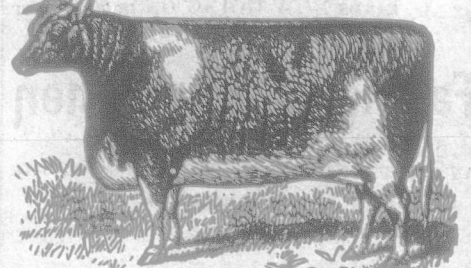
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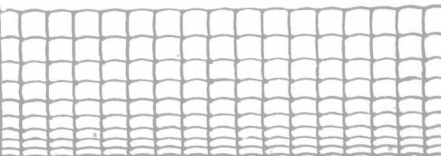
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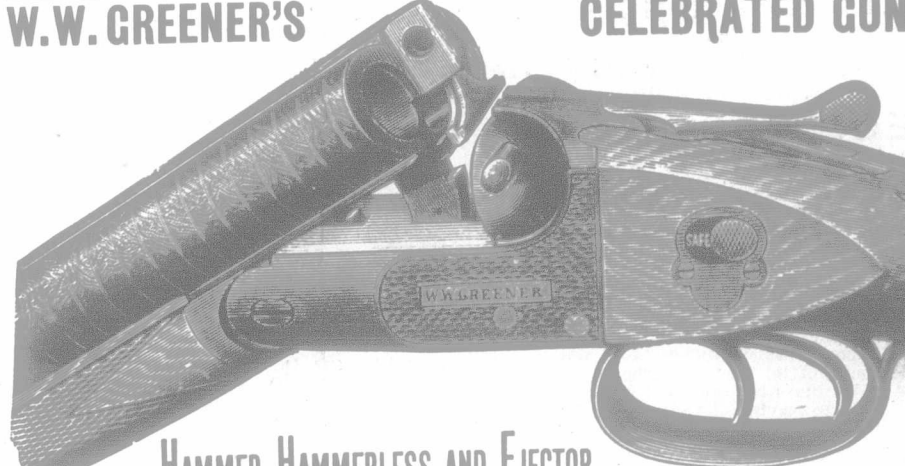
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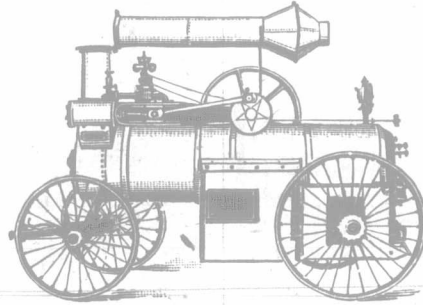
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