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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

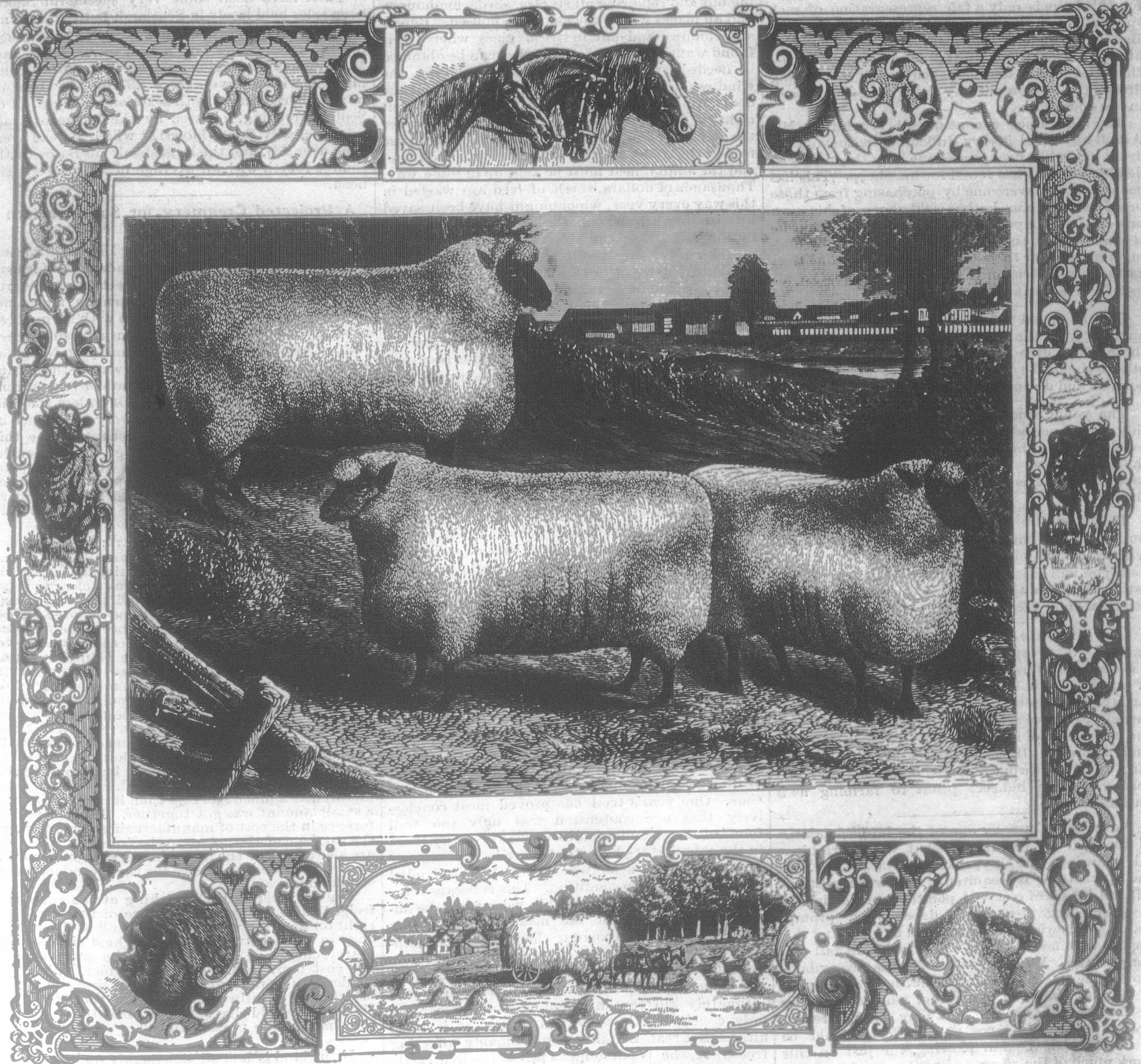
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



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

VOL. IV. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 20, 1893. No. 58.



SPECIMENS OF OXFORD DOWN SHEEP,
THE PROPERTY OF MR. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL P. O., ONTARIO.

Mr. Henry Arkell's Oxford Down Sheep.

Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell P. O., has for many years held an enviable reputation for breeding high-class Oxford Down sheep. His practice has been to import the best sheep obtainable, many having been showyard winners in England, and from these the majority of the flock he now has is descended. Mr. Arkell was one of the first to introduce this grand breed of sheep into Canada, the first importation having landed on his farm in 1881. Before this date he had been breeding Ootswolds extensively, and had been very successful in establishing a reputation for fair dealing, which doubtless has rendered him great assistance in disposing of his Oxfords. In the frequent importations he has made during the last twelve years he has drawn on the most noted flocks of England, and as his selections have been taken from the flocks that have carried winnings in each year, he of necessity now has in his possession a variety of blood and the best blood of the greatest English flocks.

It is, therefore, not surprising that he has been foremost in the fray at showyard meetings in Canada during the last few years, and sheep of his own fitting have been quite able to hold their own in the highest company. The story of his winnings at the Toronto Industrial and at the "Columbian," Chicago, has already told what he has done towards upholding the sheep of his choice and the credit of Canadian breeders through the season that has just drawn to a close.

The illustration that appears on our front page for this issue is only a fair representation of such specimens as he generally imports: Such sheep as British Wonder, Doncaster Royal, The Nob among his rams, and Millie Miles among the ewes—the latter having distinguished herself by winning first as the best ewe of any age or breed at Detroit in the open class.

Having gained a continental reputation, Mr. Arkell has found it very difficult to withstand the drain upon his flock occasioned by the increased demand that he has found for his sheep. This has been partially overcome by purchasing from those breeders to whom he has sold sheep of his own breeding and importing in former years. Thus he is enabled to do these breeders a good turn by finding a market for their sheep, and at the same time can supply his customers with sheep equal to his own in breeding and merit.

This is a good time to weed out all unprofitable animals from the herd. It will pay to keep only those which give a good return for the feed. All others should be fitted for market as rapidly as possible and disposed of.

The young stock will need special attention at this critical period of their growth, for if a calf or foal be stunted the first year, it will seldom recover the lost ground. It must be kept in a thriving condition, if it is expected to turn out well in the spring.

If you desire an ice house, it had better be built now. If put off until cold weather sets in, it will not be likely to be built at all, and for another year you will have to do without one of the cheapest luxuries in the world, and one of the most essential things for dairying.

Live stock has been recognized as the pillar of agricultural prosperity in Great Britain for the last three-quarters of a century, and the only hope of our Dominion is to pursue this industry. Farm lands can be made to produce double the present capacity, if those who occupy them will only make the production of live stock and live stock products their first aim. It is the direct benefit that the farm receives through crops being fed at home that gives the indirect profit to farming as a business.

November is usually one of the busiest months of the year on the farm; what with threshing, fall plowing and preparations for winter, all the spare time is required. A few suggestions will not be out of place. Upon the farm, as indeed in everything else, much depends on prompt action, otherwise much time will be lost; and this applies with additional force to work in fall and early winter. We must remember that everyday's work done on the farm in the fall means a saving of time and labor in the spring, when everything needs attention at once. As long as the present open weather continues, every effort should be made to finish the fall plowing, for just on this work much of the success of next season's crop depends.

Raspberries and blackberries fruit only on last year's growth, hence the old shoots should be cut away and the young shoots shortened up.

Gather in and store under cover all tools and implements not in use. The leak caused by neglecting this is one of the great factors in sinking the farmer's ship.

An application of manure between the rows of small fruits will protect the roots in winter and feed them in the early spring, thus increasing the size and quality of the fruit. As soon as the ground is frozen, cover the strawberry beds lightly with marsh hay, coarse manure, or some other light protection.

Thin out the young wood of gooseberries, to give plenty of light for what remains. Red currants bear mostly on short spurs on the old wood, and except with young bushes where larger growth is required, the last year's growth should be cut back to the third eye from the old wood. The black currant fruits from last year's spurs as well.

Miss Omerod, the well-known entomologist of Great Britain, has received a report from her correspondent in Norway, to the effect that the Hessian fly is now for the first time doing considerable damage in that country. Specimens of infested straw showing the presence of the flat, brown chrysalis of the *Cecidomyia destructor*, which so resembles a flaxseed, arrived with the report.

Take an early opportunity of thoroughly cleaning out and repairing all stables, sheds, henhouses, and all places where stock is to be housed. Repair all windows and put in fresh glass where it is found wanting. All the light that can be obtained is needed; none should be lost by filling the windows with old clothes, bags, etc. See that the doors are in good repair, and that they will shut tightly. In other words, get the stables ready for the stock in plenty of time. It does not pay to use feed grain at any price to keep the animals warm, and the animal heat must be kept up in some way. Thousands of dollars worth of feed are wasted in this way every year, which might have been saved by spending a few cents for lumber and tar paper in the fall. Keep the stock comfortable, if you would receive any profit from them. Do not be afraid to put them in the stable too early in the season. Some farmers think that the longer they can put off feeding their stock in the fall, there is just that much gained. Stock of all kinds, and especially dairy cows, should be housed as soon as the nights begin to get cold, otherwise they will fall in flesh, and the milk will grow less in quantity.

It is now one year since the obnoxious restriction was placed upon the free entry of Canadian cattle to the inland market of Great Britain. The reason given at that time was that disease had been found among the cattle shipped from the Dominion, and although the promise was not exactly made, yet Canadians were given to understand that as soon as the members of the British Board of Agriculture were assured that no disease existed within the Canadian boundary, our cattle would be again placed on the same footing as before. From time to time the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has dealt strongly with this subject, and has always contended how much the welfare of cattle feeders and shippers depends upon the advantages of free entry of finished cattle. In this opinion we stood almost alone, as the Canadian press, with hardly a dissenting voice, held that access to inland markets was no advantage to us, and as long as our finished cattle were allowed at certain ports and slaughtered within ten days of landing, that was all we required; and, doubtless, these arguments caused much of the apathy of the Dominion Government in not dealing more promptly with the subject at the time. One year's trial has proved most conclusively that our contention was only too well founded, for the unanimous verdict given by those in the shipping trade is, that there is a loss in any event of \$10 per head, when the cattle are landed in the best possible condition. This is because carcasses of beef are depreciated in value from the impaired appearance of the meat through being shipped from the seaboard to the point of consumption. Several of our British contemporaries, who are naturally antagonistic to the trade, claim that it was generally hoped that the restriction would ultimately kill the shipment of live cattle. The only conclusion that we can arrive at is, that although Great Britain is presumably affecting free trade, she is pursuing as far as the live cattle trade is concerned a highly protective policy, under the pretense that our cattle are diseased.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The good work that is being done by the above institution, through the system of co-operative work in testing fertilizers and new varieties of grains, is becoming known beyond the province, for the London Live Stock Journal has the following complimentary remarks to make regarding it:—One of the most important features of the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Station is its system of co-operative work in agriculture which has been established in the province. Fertilizers and seeds are distributed annually among the graduates of the college through their association, known as the Agricultural Experimental Union, and also among other interested and progressive farmers throughout the province. In the spring of the present year, no less than 322 packages of fertilizers, 894 of fodder seed, 1230 of root seed, and 3110 of spring grain, were sent out to Ontario farmers. This system of co-operative experimenting was started upon its present basis in 1896. In the first year of the work there were only twelve experimenters; in 1897, sixty; in 1898, ninety; and since that date the work has had a steady and substantial growth in accordance with the development of the station and the demands of the province. There are at present upwards of 800 experimenters with spring crops; 400 others can be supplied with winter wheat.

Good Shorthorn Sales.

There have been some very successful Shorthorn sales held lately in Scotland, but that of Wm. Duthie, Collynie, capped them all with an average for the twenty-one bull calves of £50.15s., Jas. M. Williams' dispersion sale at Stonytown coming next with an average of £37 on fifty head of mixed Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages, all of Scotch breeding, followed by the Edengrove sale (of principally Booth blood) at which 34 head averaged over £34, and the largest sale of Bates cattle coming fourth with an average of £33 on forty-six head.

A Projected Creamery for Southwestern Manitoba.

Mr. E. Briggs, an enterprising Institute worker of Hartney, is endeavoring to induce the farmers of that western and southern section of the province to go in more for mixed farming, more particularly dairying, in conjunction with their wheat raising. His scheme appears to us a feasible one—that of establishing a large creamery at Napinka, where several branch lines converge—the cream to be separated on the farms, or at convenient centres, and shipped to Napinka. Doubtless the railroad company would render every assistance in their power. Let the local institutes take this matter up and see if cows enough can be secured within a radius tributary to the above-named, or any other point if thought more suitable. We reproduce a portion of a letter from Mr. Briggs, received in answer to an enquiry from us re this matter:—

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"I am trying to induce the farmers in this section of the country to go more into dairying and stock raising. I think it is becoming quite clear to most farmers that all wheat is not proving a success, and some other system will have to be adopted by the farming community of this province, if they expect to meet with that measure of success that is due to the tiller of the soil. I think the plan that I propose can be carried out if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the C. P. R. Company. I think that Napinka would be the best point at which to erect the factory, as it has the best train service, and the cream could be brought in from all stations west as far as Carnduff and Killarney to the east, and also from the Souris and Pipestone Branches; by this means the cream from a large number of cows could be got together, which could be manufactured at a much less cost than it could be if only a small amount was got together. I think the difference in the cost of manufacturing would pay for the carriage of the cream to the factory. And you are also aware of the fact that a large concern can, as a rule, get better prices for their produce than smaller ones can.

We are everlastingly kicking at the excessive freight rates, and yet in the face of this we keep right on growing wheat. Just think of the difference in value between a car of wheat and a car of butter, cheese, or pork, and yet the latter should not cost more freight than the former. We must condense our produce, and then the profits will not be eaten up in railway charges, and the farmers of Manitoba would have fatter pocket-books than they have at the present time."

If the land is not all thoroughly underdrained, open up the water furrows so that the water can get off the land, and the farmer will not be kept waiting for weeks in the spring for the land to dry.

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- Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
- We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.
- No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
- Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
- All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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Agents Wanted.

We want good, active agents to work for us in every county in Canada. To suitable persons we will give permanent employment and good salaries. We ask each of our readers to take an interest in the ADVOCATE; send us at least one new name, more if possible. If you cannot canvass for us, and know of a suitable person who can, send us that person's name and address. We are anxious to double the present circulation of the ADVOCATE. The more assistance you give us in the way of sending new subscribers, the better paper you will receive. Now is the time! Help us to make the ADVOCATE the best agricultural paper in America. We will do our utmost, but we want and must have your help.

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 authoress, 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.

Swine at the World's Fair.

(Continued from page 419.)

CHESTER WHITES.

This breed is very popular in many of the States, and some very choice specimens were on exhibition. Nine different herds were in attendance, and the prizes were divided, although S. H. Todd & Sons, of Wakeman, Ohio, who showed 20 head, secured the lion's share of the premiums, and they had a very select herd, well fitted, and an even type throughout. Mr. Todd informed us that he was endeavoring to produce pigs with more length and depth, and it was quite evident, after inspecting his herd, that he was succeeding. The list of his prizes is as follows:—First on My Choice, an aged boar, very long and straight, with a fleshy back and low set on his legs; second on boar over 6 and under 12 months; first on a smooth, low set boar under 6 months; first and sweepstakes on Ollie, an aged sow; third on yearling sow; first on a sow that was 6 days over 6 months, and shown in section over 6 and under 12 months. The judge afterwards said that "had this sow been entered for sweepstakes she would have been an easy winner." Messrs. Todd also won first and third on sows under 6 months. In the two sections, boar and 3 sows owned by exhibitor, and boar and 3 sows bred by exhibitor, both prizes fell to these exhibitors. They also won third on another herd, and the two sections—boar and 3 sows under 1 year owned by exhibitor, and bred by exhibitor—were also secured by them. Four pigs, the produce of same sow under 6 months, bred by exhibitor, and four pigs, the get of the same boar, were each awarded to four splendid young pigs comprising this herd.

L. H. Martin, Alexandria, Ohio, showed 10 head and secured six prizes. His herd were in fair condition, but not highly fitted.

F. A. Branch, Medina, Ohio, had only 4 head but won three prizes, including sweepstakes on his yearling sow, which was in the pink of condition, and had a good head and ear, with a smooth, fleshy back and full loins, but a trifle short; the third prize on aged sow went to the same exhibitor.

Baker & Haskins, of Delaware, Ohio, had on exhibition 24 head, and secured three prizes, his pigs not having been fitted for exhibition.

M. E. Newburn, Hennepin, Ill., came forward with 19 head and won 12 prizes, including sweepstakes on boar bred by himself. This boar was long and smooth, a little high on the legs, but possessing good bone, and had the appearance of being a thrifty pig.

F. B. Ashbridge had the largest exhibit in the Chester White class, but his pigs were in thin condition and of fair quality; he secured two prizes.

F. A. Grover, of Bennett, Neb., showed 6 head, but was not fortunate enough to secure any of the money prizes.

Ten head were exhibited by R. J. Crumb, of Ouaquaga, N. Y.

TAMWORTHS.

Although the "sandy-haired" Tamworths have only recently been introduced into Canada, they are steadily gaining admirers, especially among the pork-packers and those who are interested in the growth of bacon-hogs. They are a very long, deep-sided pig, and possess a lot of merit. The appearance of their long faces was the butt of much merriment among our American cousins who had seen the breed for the first time, but we must admit that when one gets accustomed to seeing them the head does not seem out of proportion to their long bodies; and, although the head is long, it is not by any means heavy, and I will venture to say that many of the prize-winning Poland Chinas had more waste about their head than this breed which created so much amusement.

Thirteen head was the total number of Tamworths on exhibition, 5 of these being the property of Jas. Calvert, 2 belonging to John Bell, of Amber, Ont., and the balance were owned by Thos. Bennett, of Roseville, Ill. The majority of the prizes went to the latter exhibitor, whose herd had the appearance of having had a cross of some other blood.

Mr. Bell won first on aged boar and second on aged sow. Jas. Calvert received first on herd over 2 years, first on boar over one and under 2 years, also 3rd and 4th on aged sows.

SMALL YORKSHIRES.

This class was represented by five exhibitors, and, taken as a class, they were decidedly a mixed lot. As a breed they would be known in Canada as Suffolks, and the type chosen by the judges was after the pattern seen in that class in Canada. If the Suffolks which were shown at the Industrial at Toronto this year had been allowed to enter as small Yorkshires, I doubt if there would have been a single prize gone to the animals competing at the World's Fair.

In the section boar 2 years and over, there was a ring of five animals of fair quality, the first going to A. P. Chapman, Sugar Grove, Ill., whose pig was a good type of small Yorkshire, but a little off his legs, second going to Willis Whinery, Winona, Ohio., third to Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio, and the fourth to D. T. Bascom, California, Mich. D. T. Bascom got first on Romance in the section

boar 1 year and under 2, with A. P. Chapman second on a boar of good quality, Willis Whinery third, and Charles McClave fourth. Section boar 6 months and under 1 year, D. T. Bascom won first on a nice young boar of small Yorkshire type, and fourth with a boar of the middle Yorkshire type, while Willis Whinery got second on his boar, Flip, which was of the Improved Large Yorkshire type, and Chas. McClave came third with Richmond. The section boar under 6 months, the pigs were very small for their age, and it is a clear evidence that this breed is not the breed of pigs to secure good weight, fit for the market at six months. The first prize went to a boar owned by Willis Whinery, second and third to D. T. Bascom, while the fourth went to Chas. McClave.

Sows 2 years and over, D. T. Bascom secured first and second, and A. P. Chapman third, with Willis Whinery fourth. In the section sows one and under two years, D. T. Bascom won first on Treasure, a sow of good small Yorkshire type; he also won fourth on Rose L., Willis Whinery getting second place on a smooth, lengthy sow, the third going to Linwood Queen, owned by Chas. McClave. Section sow 6 months and under 12, a well-finished sow of D. T. Bascom's secured the blue ribbon, the red ribbon going to Willis Whinery, the third to D. T. Bascom's Lilly Ha Ha, while the fourth was awarded Chas. McClave upon Princess May, which was a trifle coarse in the hair. In sows under 6 months, Willis Whinery came first with a sow of extra nice quality, O. H. Williams, of Church's Corners, winning second and third, with D. T. Bascom fourth.

Section boar and 3 sows over 1 year brought out six herds, which were, with the exception of the first prize herd of D. T. Bascom, an uneven type, the second prize going to the same exhibitor, the third going to Willis Whinery, while the fourth went to Charles McClave. The awards in boar and 3 sows bred by exhibitor were the same as in the above section. For the boar and 3 sows, under 1 year D. T. Bascom was again awarded first, with C. H. Williams second, Willis Whinery third, and Chas. McClave fourth. The same order was maintained in the class boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.

Four swine, the get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, D. T. Bascom secured first and second on two herds that showed a uniformity of type, the third going to Willis Whinery, and the fourth to Chas. McClave. C. H. Williams was the fortunate winner of first prize on four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, the second going to D. T. Bascom, the third to Chas. McClave, and fourth to Willis Whinery.

In the sweepstake boar of any age, the favorites for the coveted premium were Romance and Cæsar III., but Romance finally secured the honor, also winning for Mr. Bascom the sweepstakes for best boar any age bred by exhibitor. The same exhibitor was also successful in winning the two sweepstakes, on sow any age and sow any age bred by exhibitor, upon Mystic, a sow of true small Yorkshire type.

IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.

This breed, which has recently attracted so much attention and which has grown so popular in Canada, is not known to any extent in the United States. It certainly was a contrast to compare the Poland-Chinas (which seem to be the national pig), with their broad fat backs, heavy shoulders, full crests and thick jowls, with the Large Yorkshires, which are noted for their length, depth and lean flesh, qualities which are now bringing the highest price in the English market.

The Large Yorkshires were represented by three herds, viz.:—B. J. Hurlbut, Olymer, N. Y., J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., and Jos. Featherstone, Springfield-on-the-Credit. Owing to the judge not being familiar with the type required in this breed, many of the awards were given contrary to the qualities sought for in the Improved Large Yorkshire breed.

In aged boars, Jos. Featherstone won first on Plymouth Prince, the second going to J. E. Brethour's imported Gladiator, which had so recently won first at Toronto. Two boars in low condition were shown in the section boar 1 year and under 2; the first prize going to B. J. Hurlbut's Billy, and the second to Jos. Featherstone's Holywell Tom.

In section boar 6 months and under 1 year, Jos. Featherstone won first on Haskett, a lengthy pig, but a trifle off on his front legs. J. E. Brethour secured second and third, with Jos. Featherstone fourth. Only three pigs were shown in boar under 6 months; the same exhibitor won first and second, with J. B. Hurlbut third.

Sow, two years and over, brought out four imported sows, which were a good lot. Lady Duckering, owned by J. E. Brethour, won first; she is a sow of great substance and of smooth finish. Second went to Jessica, the property of Jos. Featherstone, a sow of immense size, and a winner at the Royal of England, in 1893. Maid 6th, which was a trifle short but of good quality, owned by J. E. Brethour, came in for third place, while Whiston Pride, which has been a winner in her time, secured fourth.

In the yearling class, J. E. Brethour's Dominion Belle, was an easy first, with Jos. Featherstone's Whiston Sally second, and Roseberry Belle, owned by J. E. Brethour, winning third, while the fourth went to Holywell Sally, which was a good sow, but not in show condition, shown by Jos. Featherstone.

For sow 6 months and under 1 year, Jos. Featherstone secured first on Daisy Midge, with Canada's Pride, and Canada's Pride Second (two daughters of Lady Duckering), owned by J. E. Brethour, for second and third, while the fourth was awarded to Featherstone's Dolly Midge. Two choice young sows of Jos. Featherstone won first and second under 6 months, with J. E. Brethour third and fourth.

Section boar and three sows over 1 year. The herd of J. E. Brethour was first, with Gladiator, Lady Duckering, Maid 6th, and Dominion Belle, while Jos. Featherstone came in for second, with Plymouth Prince, Jessica, Whiston Pride and Whiston Sally. Three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, the herd of Mr. Featherstone, was the only one shown, owing to the first prize herd in the former class not having been bred by exhibitor.

The awards in the next section, boar and three sows under 1 year, decided the premium in the two following sections, viz., in the next class for boar and three sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, and four swine, get of the same boar, bred by exhibitor, and was given in the following order:—Joseph Featherstone, first and second; J. E. Brethour, third and fourth.

For the four pigs under 6 months, produce of the same sow, Mr. Featherstone brought out a choice young herd, the produce of Whiston Sally, winning first, with J. E. Brethour second upon a herd that appeared to be much younger than the first prize herd.

In the two sections, boar any age, and boar any age bred by exhibitor, Mr. Featherstone secured the first on Whiston Swell, a very neat young pig, under 6 months.

Dominion Belle, the property of J. E. Brethour, won the sweepstake as sow, any age, but in the class, sow any age, bred by exhibitor; the premium fell to Daisy Midge, bred by Jos. Featherstone, owing to Dominion Belle not having been bred by exhibitor.

The Manitoba Central Institute and Tariff Reform.

The executive of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute was unable to carry out the programme as mapped out by the Institute at its annual meeting, June 27th and 29th last, respecting the visit of the Finance Minister to the province. Acting upon the expressed wish of the Minister, the annual meeting appointed its officers and directors a deputation to wait upon the Minister at Brandon, and asked that the Minister meet the farmers of Minnedosa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Morris, Glenboro and Boissevain as well, one of the executive to attend all meetings. This information was duly forwarded to the Minister, and was apparently very satisfactory, the Minister promising to give the Secretary notice as soon as his route was made up. This was the last heard directly from him until the Secretary telegraphed the Minister in Winnipeg for an explanation, and only received a reply the day before his arrival in Brandon.

At 3 p. m., Saturday, 14th inst., Hon. Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, accompanied by Hon. H. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, met the farmers and others in the City Hall, Brandon. The Brandon farmers' committee and the Patrons of Industry presented their memorials, when Mr. James Elder, President of the Central Institute, was called and presented his case in the interests of the farming community as follows:—

He began by explaining the objects of the Institute. It was to elevate and improve the condition of the farmer: First, in leading him to adopt better systems, and second, to find out and endeavor to remove in a constitutional way any disabilities under which he labored.

Whilst the Institute was strictly non-partisan, it did not claim to be non-political, but claimed the right to oppose any political system which interfered with the farmers' prosperity, no matter by what party inaugurated or practised.

Regardless of political parties, the Institute is unanimously of opinion that the present protective tariff is unjust and oppressive, and we consider it our duty and our privilege as well to embrace the present opportunity to express our views to representatives of the Federal Government.

We are thus giving the present Government fair warning. If they heed the warning and remove these unjust burdens, the work of the Institute in this regard will be accomplished. But if they refuse to give us justice, then it will be our duty and our privilege as well to *unitedly* look for men who will.

The farmers had no objection to pay their full share towards the necessary expenses of Government, but they did object to being discriminated against.

(This point he elucidated at Virden as follows: "So far as the tax upon food and clothing are concerned, farmers, tradesmen, merchants and professional men are treated alike. But in the implements and machinery necessary to the prosecution of their calling the existing tariff bears unjustly upon the farmer. When the farmer wants to plow, sow, mow, reap, thresh, store his grain, or draw it to market, he has to pay duty upon his plow, drill, mowing machine, binder, binder twine, threshing machine, lumber, wagon and sleigh. On the other side, take the merchant, he requires no implements in his business, except his scale and his yardstick; take the butcher, he requires only his

knife, cleaver and saw, and so on. You told us at Brandon that the manufacturer had to pay duty on his machinery, but that only makes the matter worse, because he raises the price of his product proportionately, and the farmer has to pay the increased price agreed upon by the manufacturers, because there is practically no competition in price, but simply in effecting sales.")

It is not fair that the farmer, whilst having to compete in the open markets of the world in selling his wheat, should be taxed heavily in order to furnish a protected market for those from whom he purchases.

What we want is a revenue tariff, and what we mean by that is, a tariff the only object of which is to raise the necessary money for the maintenance of an economical Government. A tariff which seeks to exclude foreign manufacturers diminishes rather than increases the revenue.

Mr. Foster—I suppose you want the whole thing?

Mr. E.—Yes. For fifteen years we have had no fair play. Now we want full measure.

Mr. E. then went on to point out the unjust discrimination in railroad rates, and mentioned as cases in point the facts that Vancouver shingles were carried past our doors, nearly 1,700 miles, and sold in Brucefield, Huron Co., Ont., for 13 cents per bunch, or 52 cents per square, less than in the town of Virden.

Coal also was carried past our doors to Winnipeg, a distance of 182 miles, and sold for \$1.50 a ton less than in Virden.

If the Ontario farmer wanted to send a dressed hog or a firkin of butter to the Pacific Coast, which is certainly our natural market, he could do so just as cheaply as the Manitoba farmer.

These were some of the reasons why the competition of the Manitoba farmer had become desperate.

R. E. A. Leach, Secretary of the Institute, followed, emphasizing what Mr. Elder had said and giving tables of figures to show the embarrassed position of farmers at the present time. He concluded by giving the Queen's Bench suits for the present year and comparing them with the last five years, likewise executions ordered and by whom, chattel mortgages and who held them, county court suits ditto, in all of which implement mear ranked high as on the aggressive, for which Mr. Leach attributed the high tariff as largely the cause. He claimed that high tariff, as well as fostering infant industries, fostered merciless combines, which, after selling goods at exorbitant figures, showed little quarter when the farmer, overtaken with reverses in the shape of bad crops and poor prices, was unable to meet his bills at maturity. The resolution of the Central Institute was read asking that the duty be reduced to a revenue basis. The farmers were willing to pay their share of the revenue necessary for the good government of the country, but not more.

Messrs. Postlethwaite and Yeomans spoke for the Patrons, and Reddick and Doran for the Brandon Committee, as well as a number of others of all shades of politics; all were agreed and in earnest in their efforts to secure a reduction of duty. The Ministers promised to consider all that was said, and give such relief as will contribute most to the general good.

A night meeting was held under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Club, at which both Ministers gave lengthy addresses and succeeded in spoiling much of the good effect produced in the afternoon.

LOCAL INSTITUTES.

The local institutes also addressed the Ministers at several points throughout the Province, notably at Melita, where Mr. Underhill made a powerful appeal for tariff reform, and at Portage la Prairie, where a lengthy memorial showing how the farmers of Manitoba were detrimentally affected by the present tariff, freight rates, combines, etc., which was jointly signed by Thos. Sissons, President of the Farmers' Institute, and W. C. Graham, General Secretary of the Patrons of Industry, was presented.

VIRDEN.

Virden was also favored with a short visit from the Ministers, and the local institute took the opportunity offered to lay before the honorable gentlemen a few simple facts bearing on the present condition of the farming community, and remedies best calculated to relieve them from the heavy and unjust burdens they are staggering under. The President, Mr. James Elder, was selected as spokesman, and his remarks were much in the same line as at the Brandon meeting, a synopsis of which is given above.

Manitoba Cheese at Chicago.

We have been able to obtain very little information re Manitoba's cheese and butter exhibit at the World's Fair; very little was sent, but in cheese at least the quality seems to have been equal to the best, and we confidently expect our butter to rank equally high. Cheese of 1893 make had to score 95 points or over to secure an award, and the Manitoba article "got there."

That from S. M. Barre's St. Anne factory scored 99 points, and from his St. Agatha factory, 90; David Shunk, St. Anne, got 97½ points; D. Pelletier, Lorette, got 91.

The Sheep and Swine Breeders Convene.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will convene in the City Hall, Guelph, December 5th, at 10 a. m. The afternoon session will meet at 1 p. m., and the evening session at 7 p. m. same day. The Executive of the Association will meet at the Commercial Hotel, Guelph, at 1 p. m., the 5th inst.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the same city and hall, and at the same hours, morning, afternoon and evening, December 6th. The officers of this Association will meet at 8 a. m., the 6th, at the Commercial Hotel, Guelph.

The programme for each Association, which will be issued in a few days, is better than that prepared for any previous meeting.

The Annual Report of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

There is seldom issued a pamphlet which gives so much useful information as the one that contains the combined reports of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations for 1892. The opinions advanced and thoughts expressed in the discussions are of the more value in that they contain the ideas of men of experience in their respective lines of breeding, while the very fact that the men who have written papers on the different subjects appertaining to the breeding and management of the flock and herd have attained the highest success in the show ring, as well as in the breeding circles, should give the work a value not easily estimated.

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association has been established for nearly five years, while that of the kindred association of the swine breeders of the Dominion has been in existence since September, 1889. That they have accomplished much is proved by the work they have already performed. The old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall," was never better exemplified than in the workings of these two societies, and it will only require a steady determination and unity of purpose on the part of the members to obtain any concessions they may require at the hands of railway officials, fair associations, or any department with which they may have to deal in the future. Past experience has proved how readily the views of the breeders have been met by the two Governments in granting their demands in regard to the World's Fair at Chicago, while the wonderful success the flocks of Ontario have achieved in competition with those of the United States must be ascribed to the skill of our breeders, together with the strong front presented through a thorough organization. Every breeder in Ontario has already realized what has been attained, and each year new accessions to the ranks of these two strong associations will wield a beneficial influence not easily conceived. That both these societies have entered a long lease of utility is assured, and a great share of the credit is due to the able secretary, Mr. F. W. Hodson, to whose exertions the founding of each may be ascribed, while their continued success is in a large measure attributable to his untiring zeal in directing their working. As each member of both societies will or has already received a report, they will come to future meetings better prepared for future action, which shows the vast advantage gained by having past deliberations recorded in the report. Among the discussions was that of deciding

THE NUMBER OF JUDGES

best qualified to fulfil this most important part of the work in connection with our show system. That there was a wide difference of opinion in regard to this point shows that all are not in accord as to which is the safest anchoring ground. Perhaps the strongest disputation was provoked when the advisability was suggested of making it peremptory on exhibitors to produce

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

on entering sheep for exhibition, or to judges while exercising their duties in the show ring. This question, it appears, never came to a vote, and although there was a strong opposition shown by some of our ablest breeders, still the majority evidently favored the adoption of this rule in future.

The questions mentioned will doubtless again be brought up for discussion at the coming annual meeting, and it is to be hoped that members will study what is to the best interests of breeders, and come to the meeting prepared to arrive at satisfactory conclusions in both these important cases.

The report, in the excellent papers read, furnishes a fund of information upon the different points of sheep husbandry that has never been surpassed, and if the breeders' associations had never attained anything else, the very compiling of this store of knowledge is of incalculable benefit. Among the good points that were brought out by those who had prepared papers, they very properly dwelt largely on the point of production for the export trade; and if these could be read by some of the farmers of Ontario, they should go a long way toward making sheep breeding from a commercial standpoint more popular with those who at present practise grain growing, and make stock breeding and feeding side issues.

Ideas Culled from Sheep Breeder's Annual Report, 1893.

"HOW SHALL THE GENERAL FARMER MANAGE HIS SHEEP SO AS TO REALIZE THE GREATEST PROFIT?"

Here the report most admirably fulfils its mission, and the useful ideas brought out in the prize essays written on this subject enter into the question of sheep breeding most fully from the ordinary farmer's standpoint. Each season's work is enlarged upon, giving the most useful details from start to finish.

We have arranged the thoughts of the writers so that the work commences at the most suitable season to begin the year's work in the flock, while we first give the opinions of Walter Cowie and A. P. Kitchen as to what is suitable for

SHEEP HOUSES.

"The sheep pen need not be a very elaborate building. In shape it should be long and comparatively narrow. A building 40 x 20 feet will accommodate thirty sheep nicely, and perhaps more at a pinch. It should face the south, and be provided with lots of windows for the sunlight to enter. The racks should run along either side against the wall, and be provided with troughs to catch the hay seed, and from which the grain may be fed. At either end double doors should be provided, so that the manure can be loaded directly on the wagon as it is driven through. While sheep withstand severe cold, yet it is wise to provide a comfortable house, which may be done by lining the shed with tar paper and boarding up on the inside; if too warm such a pen is easily cooled, and when extremely cold it is as easily kept sufficiently warm."

"A very good sheep pen can be built by putting posts, say ten feet long, in the ground, putting them down two feet in ground. This will make the wall eight feet high, which is plenty high enough. To these posts a 2 x 4 scantling can be spiked near the bottom, and a 4 x 4 mortised on the top for a plate on which the rafters can rest. Then side it in and clap-board it, and you have a sheep pen equal to the best. For a small flock of thirty-five or forty ewes, I would recommend a building 20 x 50 feet, divided into two compartments by a partition twenty feet from one end. This will leave a pen in one end twenty feet square, which could be made warm by double boarding, with tar paper between, in which to put the ewes for a few days at lambing time. The entrance to a sheep pen should be by a wide sliding door, which could be closed in stormy weather and left open at all other times to allow the sheep to run in and out at pleasure. The door should be wide enough to prevent the sheep crowding each other when going in and out, as it is very injurious to a ewe that is heavy with lamb to be jammed by the others when going through the door. Another advantage in favor of a wide door is that it enables one to back a wagon or sleigh right into the pen for the removal of the manure. The feeding rack should be placed all around the sides of the pen. My ideal sheep rack is made in the form of a box, about twenty inches wide and twelve inches deep, having a hinged lid made with slats placed about ten inches apart, so the sheep can get their heads down into the box, but still cannot hoist the feed out with their noses. The advantages of this feeding-box are many. In the first place, they do not get so much chaff and dirt into their wool as with the old style of rack. In the second place, they waste less feed. In the old style of rack the sheep kept pulling the hay out, and if it was clover, a large proportion of the leaves and blossoms, which are the very best of the feed, would break off and drop down amongst their feet, and was consequently wasted. With the feeding-box I have described, the leaves and chaffy stuff remain in the box, and are eaten up clean by the sheep. Grain, roots, or anything else can be fed in this rack without waste, and according to my way of thinking it is far ahead of the old rack in every respect."

We do not entirely approve of these two descriptions of sheep-sheds. If convenience is the aim, sheep, like other farm animals, must be fed from a passage, which, to economize room, should divide the compartments. If the racks are placed around the sides the sheep will be always in the way at feeding time, unless they are turned out until the racks and troughs are supplied with the feed. This is impracticable on wet days, and any one who has experienced the difficulty of feeding a lot of lusty, hungry sheep will require a better arranged shed and feeding troughs.

If a passage with racks is placed in the centre, the shed would require to be thirty feet wide; the sides can be subdivided for the different ages, and there will still be room for a wagon to drive through when the manure is to be removed.

Sheep require separating. They will do far better if about a score are fed together; if thirty-five or forty sheep are fed in one lot there will be a few of the stronger that will get the bulk of the grain, and lambs will do no good among a large number of old sheep.

Three of the writers, viz., John Dickin, A. P. Kitchen and John Bowman, take the time of weaning the lambs as the commencement of the flock year.

The first writer says: "I will commence my paper proper at the time the lambs should be weaned and follow the ewes and lambs throughout the year, claiming that the same care and attention is necessary to breed and feed sheep for the

market as any particular pure breed. I must imagine that a farmer has a flock of ewes and lambs. The lambs should be weaned by the first of August, and the ewes placed on bare pasture, the lambs upon the nicest you have, with access to pure water. Constant attention should be given to the ewes' udders, and in about three weeks any matter that remains in the same should be withdrawn and the ewes put on good pasture.

Now is the time to prepare the flock for the coming season. Weed out any that have a fault—one that has disowned a lamb, or has a bad udder, or bare of wool underneath, etc., etc. Replace these with the best of your shearlings to keep up your number, and see that their tails are nicely trimmed. Take the draught ewes and the rest of your shearlings and sell as opportunity offers."

The second writes: "We will start on September 1st, where this work was finished for last year.

Their lambs are taken from them now, or should be, and ewes turned on bare pasture for about two weeks to dry up the flow of milk. Now cull the flock, that is, see if any of them are beginning to lose their teeth, or are failing in other ways to make them unable to breed profitably. They should be separated and put in good pasture along with the ram.

The breeding flock will now need good pasture to enable them to build up for another year's work. Before turning them into stubble fields, go around all the fences and see that there are no burs or other weeds that will stick into their fleeces. About the first of November their pen should be ready, so that cold, wet nights they can have a dry place to lie, and what clover hay they will clean up, which is very little for some time yet. If they are not in good condition about the tenth of this month, they should get a pound of oats each per day, and on the twentieth let the ram with them, and continue feeding the grain for two weeks. When cared for in this way, they will be almost certain to all come in season within two weeks from the time that the ram was let with them. This will bring the last of the lambs in the first week of May. We think this time the best for several reasons: 1st—Very little expensive feed is needed, as the grass soon fills the bill. Lambs are ready for first grass. They are not so apt to be stunted. Also, at this season, the weather is so warm that the pen in which the ewes have been housed all winter will do for lambing pen."

While the latter, in writing upon this point, says: "As to the age at which lambs should be weaned, opinions differ. The shepherd must be guided in this by his own judgment. My own opinion is that the lambs should be left as long as possible with the ewes, providing that the ewes do not become too thin for breeding again. For the last two years we have allowed the ewes to wean their own lambs, never separating them until the buck was turned in with the ewes, and we have found this system to be followed by excellent results, producing a heavier Christmas lamb without any apparent injury to the ewe. Of course care must be taken not to allow the ewes to get too thin, as it is a suicidal practice to have them in low condition at the time of copulation."

With the two latter essayists we take issue. The first of August is late enough to wean the lambs; if there is any after grass it can be had by this time, and the lambs will do better, while the ewes will require all their time to regain their flesh before they are again bred to the ram, the condition of the ewes at pairing time having much to do with the number and strength of the next crop of lambs.

Three essayists, Walter Cowie, John Dickin and Jas. Bowman, write as follows on

PAIRING TIME.

"The ram should be admitted to the ewes from October or earlier to the middle of November, according as we desire early or late lambs. For early lambs we need warmer accommodations, a greater care, and we must be prepared to lose more or less of the increase. In return we obtain an earlier sale, or more money if held until later. However, unless the farmer is prepared to furnish the above conditions, he had better rest content with lambs dropped in April."

"The ram should not be allowed to run constantly with the flock during the time ewes are in heat. Either for twelve hours each day, or upon alternate days, he should be confined in a separate pen and fed liberally with a grain ration, preferably oats, and all the grass or clover hay he requires. The ewes which have been once served will in his absence go out of heat, thus preventing the excessive drain upon his system from repeated services. The ewes during the time of rutting may run as usual at pasture and should not be over-fat, but yet in strong, vigorous condition."

"Select a ram, the best you can purchase of the breed you fancy (let me advise the use of a pure-bred male with masculine countenance, but not too coarse in the head, with plenty of wool on legs and belly.) If the flock should number over fifteen use a shearing ram, if under that number a good strong lamb will do, and when he has been used two seasons will sell in November of the second season for more than he cost you; and when the time comes to mate these, take a little Venetian red and mix with common grease and put on breast of ram, see your sheep every day and note in book results. A good shepherd will know each sheep individually; if not, a very convenient way is to

obtain ear tags, and let every sheep be known by her number, then drive the sheep into a pen once a week and enter results as above. At the end of sixteen days change color on ram to lampblack, and watch if any of the ewes return, and note. The above, if strictly carried out, will make your work easier in the lambing season, as you will know which ewes lamb earliest and have a warm place provided for them."

Walter Cowie, A. P. Kitchen and James Sharp score good points on

WINTER TREATMENT OF BREEDING EWES.

"As winter comes on the sheep should be folded at night and during storms. While they seem perfectly capable of withstanding the bleak autumn winds, yet a chilling rain under such conditions may be decidedly injurious. The winter food should be as varied as our resources will permit. Clover hay, pea straw and roots will of course form the staple. Clover should be furnished once a day at least, and clean, well-preserved pea straw *ad libitum*. A few oats will amply repay their cost in increased vigor of the animal, but not more than a gill or two per head need be supplied. It is not wise to give too many turnips to ewes bearing young, but yet a small quantity, say one to two pounds, will help digestion. A similar quantity of ensilage, if available, may be furnished also. Water should be provided constantly. Salt should be kept in a small trough, so that the sheep may help themselves at will."

"A good crop of turnips means a poor crop of lambs; as sheep are passionately fond of them, they are apt to gorge themselves, thus crowding and weakening the lambs. But it does not follow that because the excessive use of turnips is detrimental, the moderate use of them may not be profitable; in fact, when fed with judgment their place cannot be filled by any other article of food for keeping any class of stock in a healthy, vigorous and thrifty condition. As the season advances and the lambing season comes on, it will be necessary to feed a little grain, or clover hay, because the farther the animal is advanced in the period of gestation the more nutriment does the system require. It is also desirable that the amount of nutriment should be increased without increasing the bulk of the ration. It is bad policy to feed a bulky ration to any animal heavy with young, because the crowding of the foetus is apt to result in weak or deformed offspring. After lambing the ewes should be fed liberally, so as to induce a good flow of milk, because if one wants to raise good, thrifty, profitable lambs it is important that they give them as good a start in the world as possible. For this purpose a ration of clover hay, with a few oats, fed whole, and a liberal supply of roots is, perhaps, as good a feed as can be got. For milking ewes, I like mangels the best. They may not induce a greater flow of milk than turnips, but it is richer and has a better flavor; in fact, I have known lambs to refuse to suckle if their dams were given a feed of turnips as a change. When the lambs are about a month old they should be induced to eat a little grain. A small enclosure should be penned off at one end of the sheep-house, leaving an opening through which the lambs could run in and out at will. In this pen a trough should be placed having a little bran or ground oats in, and the lambs will soon learn to nibble at it; and although they will not eat very much, they will pay their owner handsomely for what they do consume."

"For the general farmer who is not in the show business, the lambs will be in plenty of time if they come from the middle of April until the same time in May. Coming, as they would, in time for the first bite of grass, there would be no standstill or go back with them, as we so often see in very early lambs. But we must say a word about the fall and winter treatment of the breeding flock. The ewes have had the run of the stubble and pasture fields, and they should be looking well; though run down in summer, they have had time to pick up again. But the first indications of winter are upon us, and the flock needs a little more attention. The sheep pen should be open at all times, that they may find shelter in wet and stormy weather. Shelter is of great importance in the cold, wet and changeable weather in the fall of the year. They should have the run of the fields as long as they are free from snow, supplemented with a few cut turnips and nice, clean pea straw fed in troughs and racks in the pen. Old and weak ewes will have a hard time to get their proper share of the feed from the young and vigorous, and should have a separate pen if they are to be kept another year. But, unless the flock is much reduced in numbers, they should be fattened for the butcher at once, as their clip gets lighter every year, and they are not able to rough it so well as the younger ones."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Just as we go to press we are pleased to learn that at the Mauchline Show, one of the best held in Scotland this year, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kircudbright, Scotland, was successful in winning nine first prizes, two seconds and two thirds, the champion cup for the best Clydesdale mare, champion cup for best Ayrshire, and also the champion cup for best three Ayrshire females.

Please Remit Your Subscription for 1894.

We ask as a special favor that all our old subscribers will remit their subscriptions for 1894 as promptly as possible. Look at the label on your paper and you will know just when your present subscription expires. If the label is marked *Jan., 1894*, you will know that the December number, 1893, is the last for which you have paid. We ask each of our subscribers to *consult the label bearing his name*, and remit us promptly on the expiration of the present subscription. We prefer our old subscribers to *remit direct to us*; do not send your money through a third party. If you send money by registered letter or post office order we accept all risk.

Timely Notes for November.

"MAKING THE BEST OF A BAD JOB."

A great many this fall have lost all their hay, and a larger number have lost a large proportion of it; instead of crying over spilt milk, let us see whether we can still manage to hold on to our stock. Horses, I consider, are the easiest to winter on straw, of course with grain added, and a straw-fed one is generally free from worms. Give the same allowance of grain as if feeding hay, and a quart of bran each time, and a little salt, say the size of a walnut.

For cattle, good, bright oat straw is very little inferior to hay, barley straw coming next in value, with wheat straw (cleanly threshed) a poor third. But when the oats or barley are rusty, I prefer the bright, clean wheat straw, especially when, as is too often the case, a certain amount of wheat yet remains in the heads. With cheap grain and bran this year, and a good warm stable, we can still bring our cattle through the coming winter in good condition. It is necessary, however, in feeding straw to feed *ad lib.*, whatever is left being thrown out previous to each meal, to feed such a proportion of grain and bran as will keep the animals gaining steadily, and also to house them comfortably.

THE NEED OF THOROUGHbred STALLIONS.

I think our fall shows have demonstrated that we have plenty of good draught stallions, and very great surplus of trotters—in fact, they are beginning to be a nuisance, for their progeny is almost unsaleable. But of thoroughbred horses there are very few, and some of them are too small. With many farmers almost any light stallion is a "blood," and if he happens to have some lightish mares he breeds them to some mongrel, so-called trotter, and thinks he is going to rear a rival to "Nancy Hanks" or "Arion." There are a great many more blanks than prizes in this style of breeding.

Again, in the saddle horse class, it is wonderful to see the clumping, general purpose beast, another about three-quarter Clyde or Shire, the half-bred trotter, the shaggy-nappy, and the "bronco" all dragged into the ring, and made do duty as saddle horses. These riders are about as evenly "horsed" as the yeomanry cavalry in many districts in the Old Country. These are not the kind of horses that are required for army or park use. They are not wanted for carriage horses, and most of them have as much style about them as an old cow.

To breed stylish carriage horses, cavalry and artillery remounts, or handsome gentlemen's drivers, we want to use a good thoroughbred stallion—one who has size and style, as well as constitution, speed and pedigree. The descendants of such a horse, well-reared and trained, will not go begging even in these hard times.

PIG FEEDING.

The Editor, in October 20th number of the *ADVOCATE*, takes me to task for saying farmers will drop pigs as a crop. Well, do not the past years bear out the truth of my prediction. Has there not been a dearth of pork the following season after low prices have prevailed the previous fall and winter? I remember in '86 (I think—or '87) pork in my neighborhood went down to 4½ and 5 cents a pound dressed; well, the next year it was almost unobtainable, and prices at once went up. That is one advantage of keeping pigs that farmers can drop out of the business very quickly, as you can sell a pig at almost any age or size, and expensive buildings and implements are not required in the business. Now this fall again pork opened low, as the buyers seemed to be under the impression that they could get them for whatever they liked to offer. At the present writing prices are 7½ for medium and 7 for large pigs, dressed.

Again, even supposing that we farmers could (for, as a rule, we don't) make 15 pounds live weight out of every bushel of wheat, it would pay well, but very few men would go to the trouble and risk of converting a readily saleable article, such as wheat, even at 45 to 50 cents, into a product that has such ups and downs as pork. There is far more labor than is commonly supposed in attending to a number of pigs, and for my own part, if I can not make double the profit out of feeding pigs that I can out of feeding steers, I would consider my labor very inadequately remunerated. A few pigs can be kept on almost any farm for a mere bagatelle, but when it comes to 40 or 50 or more it's almost one man's work to attend to them properly. But still, as I said in my previous letter, I can still

make a profit at 5 cents a pound and 5 per cent. off, and I hope to always keep a few. In this connection I may mention that warmth and *comfort* are as essential to success in pig feeding as any boomed-up cross of Tamworth or Yorkshire. The Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China are preferable, I consider, to either of the two first named, and I never yet had a buyer grumble at any I offered him.

GENERAL.

I am glad to see that oats are rising in value, and that butter will be worth a good price this winter.

Let us feed crushed wheat to cows in full milk. I have made as much as 75 cents a bushel of frosted wheat by feeding it to milking cows in winter; that is to say, that the wheat returned me such a sum beyond what the cows were giving without it.

Read the letters from farmers all over the country published in *Tribune* and *Free Press*, and you cannot fail to have some interest in the present peaceful revolution against our burdens. Particularly note the incisive remarks of Robt. Fisher (Cook's Creek), Freeman (Elkhorn), Investigator, etc., etc.

Get home your firewood or is coal cheaper for you? It's easier for your wife. "INVICTA."

Scotch and English Shorthorns.

In a recent article the editor of the *North British Agriculturist* says:—"Breeder of the Cruickshank type of Shorthorns may well be jubilant over the triumphs which this class of stock has lately achieved. At the World's Fair the Shorthorns of Cruickshank blood carried the lion's share of the prizes, and one of them, Young Abbotsburn, won the proud honor of being awarded the male championship in the cattle section at that great show, the female championship going to Abess of Turlington, a member of the Abess family of Polls which have been so largely bred by Mr. Clement Stephenson, and hailing originally from Balquhain, Aberdeenshire. Many of the most prominent English breeders of Shorthorns—notably the Queen and Mr. Willis, of Bapton Manor—have also used almost exclusively bulls of Cruickshank blood; and some of the proudest triumphs which the Lady Farmer of Windsor has won in the breeding and fat stock showyards of recent years have been won with Shorthorns of this strain. In the old-established herd of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, a Cruickshank bull was used for the first time last spring. Mr. Robt. Bruce's famous old Sittyton-bred bull Hospidar having been hired for the purpose of being mated with some of the best cows in that herd. And now, at the Bapton Manor sale last week, the President of the Shorthorn Society, Mr. Philo L. Mills, of Ruddington Hall, declared that the Aberdeenshire type of Shorthorns were the only kind that were likely to win prizes or pay the rents in these times of depression. Surely, therefore, the breeders of the Aberdeenshire type of Shorthorns have good reason to be satisfied with the progress that their stock are making in the estimation of the public. At the same time, there was much force in Mr. Duthie's statement made at the Bapton Manor sale, to the effect that there was no cause for any feeling of rivalry between the breeders of the distinctively English and the distinctively Scotch types of Shorthorns, for while the English Shorthorns excelled in quality, the Scotch Shorthorns excelled in substance and robustness, so that a judicious blend between the two great strains of Shorthorn blood would be distinctly advantageous to all concerned.

Auction Sale,

SHORTHORNS.

As announced in another column, Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, will sell his entire herd of show Shorthorns at public sale, on Jan. 10th, 1894. The bulls offered include several celebrated show yard winners, such as Greenhouse Chief, the sweepstakes bull at Toronto and Montreal, 1892, his twin brother British Chief, that beat him at Chicago this season, the sensational bull calf Indian Warrior, that won sweepstakes over all beef breeds at the World's Fair, Chicago. Among the cows and heifers are a number that have also made their mark in the show ring, and comprise such popular Scotch families as Nonpareils, Wimples, Village Lillies and Missies. In all 26 head will be sold without reserve.

An Enquiry.

An "Old Subscriber" enquires as to the width of road allowances in Manitoba, and as to the ownership of wood and hay upon the roads.

Road allowances are all 99 feet wide, and the wood and hay growing upon them are the property of the Dominion Government.

Switzerland has passed a law which renders the Jewish method of killing animals for food illegal, upon the grounds that it inflicts unnecessary suffering upon the animal. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently took this question up in Scotland, and entered an action against a Jewish Rabbi as a test case; when it came before the Judge the charge of cruelty was dismissed as not proven.

Fall Fairs.

SPRINGFIELD.

The annual fall show held at Dugald, in the above municipality, so far as exhibits were concerned, was as usual an unqualified success, though, owing to the state of the roads, the attendance was not up to the average, but still might be considered good under the circumstances. The number of entries was 1,300—rather less than for a year or two past, but as the members of the society appear to realize that it takes a pretty good article (or animal) to obtain a prize there were very few poor specimens shown. The show of horses as usual was good, exhibitors and prizes pretty well distributed over the municipality. Quite an increase in the number of Shorthorn cattle. Prize-winners—E. Hudson, E. Anderson, J. Wilson, Geo. Gunn, Holsteins, shown by S. J. Corbett; Ayrshires, R. Jackson; and Jerseys, W. Murray. Grades were a very fine show (about all Shorthorn grades); principal winners—E. Hudson, T. H. Smith, J. McKay, J. P. Tuck, J. Wilson. Sheep—Almost the only exhibitors were: Long Wools, W. Murray; Short Wools, A. Baxter. The number of sheep kept in the municipality has decreased of late years, owing to wolves, and the necessity of closer fences than those in general use, and more of them, etc., etc. Some first-rate hogs were exhibited, D. C. Gillespie and K. McLeod being the largest exhibitors. A creditable exhibit of poultry by T. H. Smith, R. Duffy, O. B. Harvey and others. The best exhibits of grain we have had for years, quality excellent, prizes pretty evenly distributed, W. Smith winning for the second time the Lieutenant-Governor's trophy, given for best two bushels each of wheat, oats and barley. Roots and vegetables were a magnificent exhibit, the season having been favorable to growth. Butter, as usual, excellent, this being one of Springfield's strong points—Mr. S. Stewart and Mr. G. White being among largest prize-takers. The ladies of the municipality also made a first-class display both in preserves, bread, woolen goods, and in the more ornamental class particularly known as ladies' work—Mrs. Pentland, Mrs. Rumons, Miss Matheson, Miss Jolly, Miss Gunn, being among the prize-winners. Flowers, a small show, but a good exhibit of painting and drawing, also maps, copy books, etc., by the rising generation.

THE ROCKWOOD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Held its fourteenth annual show on its grounds on the 10th and 11th October. The grain, vegetables and manufactured products were exhibited in the cheese factory. The attendance on the second day was very good. Some new features were introduced by the directors—a rule forbidding the products of previous years being exhibited in domestic manufactures and ladies' work—a rule that, if enforced, would do away with a great deal of injustice, some of the ladies having exhibited the same old work from year to year.

There were no classes for stallions above two years old, nor for bulls over one year; a number of very superior animals, some imported since the spring, were, in consequence, forced to stay at home. The rule to deduct 10% of the prize money from those winning \$10.00 and upwards was very generally condemned as being totally uncalled for, the Society being in a flourishing condition. The most noteworthy exhibitors were: Mrs. Robt. Jones, who showed some very fine butter; Mrs. McNabb, A. G. Campbell and Mrs. Jones, in ladies' work; while in grain, Messrs. J. Scott, sr., in vegetables, Norris Fines, T. B. Walker, McClure and McCulloch deserve honorable mention.

In heavy draught horses, W. G. Styles showed a nice spring foal. The general purpose class was a mixture. In roadsters, Lindsay & Longstrat, Wesley Dawson and J. C. Stewart showed good samples, the saddle horse class being very small and nothing worthy of mention, which is a pity after seeing what a large turnout there was of the light drivers.

In Shorthorns, Wm. Dawson, John McQuatt and W. James, of Rosser, showed a number of animals, of which W. James' were the only ones in decent condition, and they secured a majority of the prizes. The dairy class prizes went to representatives of the Shorthorn breed. In any other breed, J. E. Brouse had a clear field with his Galloways, and showed some good animals. We would have liked to see his aged bull getting a prize, but, as mentioned before, there was no class for anything over a year old.

Wm. and Wesley Dawson showed some nice Southdown sheep and divided the prizes. The longwools were only medium and very few in number.

In pigs, only two breeds exhibited—Berkshires and Yorkshires—and every animal was pure-bred. H. Newmarch and W. James carried the banner of the Berkshires to victory with some fine representatives of this useful breed, while J. Scott, jr., was the only exhibitor in Yorkshires, and swept in everything.

The poultry were well "scored" by Mr. McQuarrie, who judged the exhibits in that class; and Messrs. J. A. Mitchell and Wesley Dawson are deserving of honorable mention for their excellent Brahmans and turkeys.

DUFFERIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual show in Carman, upon the 11th and 12th October, when the attendance, although numerous, was not up to that of former seasons, which could only be accounted for by the state of the weather, which was chilly and disagreeable. With few exceptions the exhibits in

the various classes were of a very average quality, and certainly did not reflect much credit upon breeders and stock raisers in the municipality.

In horses some very good animals appeared in the prizering, but the cattle all round were inferior, and few entries to what might have been expected in a district where first-class pasture is more than plentiful, and where the pea vine or wild vetch grows so luxuriantly.

In horses for agricultural purposes, Elford, Hemmingway and Keringham carried off the principal honors. In roadsters and carriage the red tickets were very evenly divided among the exhibitors, and in draft were well awarded to J. & A. Morrison.

In cattle the palm was carried for Shorthorns by A. Graham, and for grades by D. J. McIntyre.

In sheep, which certainly were the most creditable exhibit at the show, the famous breeder and raiser, James Riddell, of Lintrathen, made the winnings in all the sections, with the exception of two firsts which were secured by W. Cummings.

There were some good swine, the honors in Berkshires falling to M. Huston, D. G. Rodgers and M. De Mill, and in any other breed to A. Graham and R. Oliver.

Poultry were of a very moderate type, and the awards were for the most part in favor of I. B. Jickling and W. Hoffman. In this class H. A. Chadwick, of St. James, acted as judge.

The grain, as was to be expected in the "Garden of Manitoba," was exceptionally fine in every section—J. & A. Morrison's first prize ten bushels, and R. Draper's first two bushels Red Fyfe being really magnificent samples.

Field roots were tip-top all over, the potatoes excelling anything ever shown on previous occasions, while garden vegetables were grand, I. W. Johnston coming to the front in almost every section.

There were some very fine native fruits and preserves exhibited, and the dairy products, although comparatively few in number, were of first-rate quality—J. J. Parsons, J. J. Morrison, Miss Fisher and Mrs. Skinner being the principal prize-winners.

The awards in fine arts were given in favor of J. W. Jamieson and Rev. S. A. White, while in domestic manufactures and ladies' fancy work, of which there were no end, Miss Brooks, Mrs. G. Cooper, Mrs. Goldsmith and Mrs. G. W. Mullen came in for the lion's share of the honors.

There was a nice, although small, display of plants and flowers—Mrs. G. W. Miller and Mrs. C. Hill being the most successful competitors.

The most surprising thing in connection with the exhibition was the fact that there was not a single entry for either of the two classes of fat cattle, for which silver cups of the value of twenty-five dollars each were offered. Now, this is to be regretted, more especially as there really is no finer country anywhere in Manitoba or the Northwest for raising beef, and it has all along been understood by outsiders that such is the case. Well may it be asked, Where are the Dufferin stock raisers?

REGINA.

The unfavorable weather which prevailed at the time of the fair held by the Assiniboia Agricultural Society greatly affected the attendance, but the general interest, despite unfavorable conditions, brought out a goodly number of exhibits of grain, vegetables and domestic manufactures, as well as exhibits of stock, some of which were from considerable distances. The sturdy pioneers of the prairie are of stuff that requires more than a few drops of rain or a puff of wind to prevent them carrying forward their operations, especially when the object is so worthy a one as promoting the interests of agriculture. It is not desirable to enter into a detailed list of prizes. It affords us pleasure to note, however, the progress made by the aborigines in many branches of industry, which manifest results are attributable to the efficient labors of such men as Messrs. J. Dinsmore, W. S. Grant, Duncan McLeod, Lash and Halpin, all of whom were present. Farm Instructor Stanley, of Touchwood, was also in attendance. The first prize for White Fyfe was awarded to an Indian, "Charlie Rider."

Among the prize-winners in the different classes of horses are the names of a number of subscribers to the ADVOCATE, the success of whom we are always pleased to note.

In the sheep, the prizes were awarded to Messrs. A. & W. Carrothers, whose fine Cotswolds were successful at the Winnipeg Industrial, and Mr. J. Godson, who took several prizes.

The prizes in pigs were divided between Messrs. B. Woolhouse, A. Traynor, Nelson Boyd and Peter Horn, Mr. B. Woolhouse taking the principal portion of them with his fine Yorkshires, of which he breeds a great number, and with which he has been very successful.

VIRDEN.

This exhibition was one of those which were favored with fine weather. There was a very good show of stock. In the Shorthorns, Mr. R. Lang, of Oak Lake, was out with a strong herd of fine animals, some individuals of which have been successful in many show rings. He also showed some young things, which are very promising.

There was quite a number of sheep shown, and some were very good. We learned that the exhibit was not as large as it otherwise would have been, if the prize list had been so arranged as to secure a

proper competition. The way prizes are offered in the different classes is of the greatest importance, and should be most carefully arranged, so as to give all probable exhibitors in the district an equal chance. Mr. Stevens, the energetic president of the society, had forward quite a number of sheep.

There was a very good show of pigs. Some fine ones were shown by R. Lang and James Elder, whose Berkshires have been heard from before, and who are both admirers as well as breeders of this splendid breed.

Mr. Dayton, who was formerly interested in poultry in Winnipeg, and who is now at Virden, showed some very fine birds, such as would well sustain his good reputation as a poultry breeder.

Mr. Caldwell, who is engaged in the cultivation of trees, etc., in this vicinity, made an exhibit of some fine healthy sorts. On visiting his nursery we saw a number of new varieties, which seemed very promising, and which Mr. Caldwell is very much pleased with. He has a good many thousand trees now ready for sale, which look very thrifty.

Feeding Animals Judiciously.

BY C. S. MOORE.

A good food ration for an animal must possess at least four qualities or attributes. It should have (a) palatability; (b) digestibility; (c) there should be a proper ratio between the albuminoids, or flesh-producing parts of the food, and the carbohydrates, or heat-producing parts; and (d) also a proper ratio between the concentrated part of the food and the coarse fodder.

It is evident to any farmer that a substance must be palatable and digestible in order to serve as a food at all. Anthracite coal contains all the elements of a good food, in about the right proportions, but it has never been used to feed animals, and never will, because it lacks those two essential qualities—digestibility and palatability.

(c) The ratio of the albuminoids (flesh-producers) to the carbohydrates (heat producers).—The animal body demands food both for building up the tissues and for keeping up the heat and energy of the body. It has been found by experiments that the best ratio for a milch cow is about 1 part albuminoids to 5 parts of carbohydrates; for fattening cattle, the ratio is 1:5½; for fattening sheep, 1:4½; for fattening swine and for young cattle, 1:6; for working horses, about 1:5. This proportion between the flesh-producing and heat-producing elements of a food is called its nutritive ratio.

(d) The proportions, in a ration, of coarse fodder (such as hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc.) to the concentrated food (such as the common grains, wheat bran, cottonseed-meal, oil cake, corn-meal, and so on), must be determined by the kind of animals to which it is fed, and the object aimed at in feeding them. If they are to be fattened they need more concentrated food than if they are merely being fed for growth. Cattle and sheep need a larger amount of coarse food than horses or swine, for the stomach of the ruminant is large and must be distended in order that digestion may go on. The stomach of the horse and hog is smaller and digests more concentrated food to advantage.

Let us suppose that A is an average farmer with cows, sheep, horses, young cattle, fattening steers and pigs. Also suppose that his crops have been poor this season, and that he wants to get through the winter economically, and yet have his animals come out well in the spring. We will try and see how he can apply some of the above principles with profit.

If fodder is scarce it is necessarily dear; hence, in our case, it will probably be best for A to fit up what stock he intends to fatten and get them out of the way before they "eat their heads off."

Before considering how A should feed his animals, we will try and impress upon him the importance of keeping them in a warm place. Animals have to eat a certain amount of food in order to keep up the right temperature in their bodies. The colder the stable in which they are kept the more heat radiates from them, and hence the more food they must eat in order to keep warm. This is one reason why we eat more in cold than in hot weather. A will save money, if he has cold stables, by using every means to close up the chinks in the floor and wall and thus keep his animals warm.

Now, I am afraid he is going to say "Oh, pshaw!" at this next suggestion, if he has not said so already. But nevertheless here goes.

At nearly any experiment station A can get a list of food products with the amounts of albuminoids and carbohydrates given in 10 or 100 lbs. of each fodder. When he once has one of these tables it is a very simple matter to "cut and try" until he has a ration for each group of animals in which the albuminoids and the carbohydrates bear the proper ratio to each other. For instance, in his table he will see the following:—

Pounds.	Food.	Alb. (lbs.)	Carb. (lbs.)
10	Clover hay.....	.78	4.40
10	Corn-stalks.....	.24	3.56
10	Wheat bran.....	1.17	5.13
10	Cottonseed-meal	3.57	5.14

From this table he finds out the amounts of albuminoids and carbohydrates in 50 lbs. clover hay, 20 lbs. corn-stalks, 10 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. cottonseed-meal, and tabulates them thus:—

Pounds.	Food.	Alb. (lbs.)	Carb. (lbs.)
50	Clover hay.....	3.90	22.00
20	Corn-stalks.....	.48	7.12
10	Wheat bran.....	1.17	5.13
5	Cottonseed-meal	1.78	2.57
Adding, we have...		7.33	36.82

Now, 7.33:36.82::1:5+. Hence the nutritive ratio of the above ration is 1:5. When ensilage and roots are fed their analysis can be neglected for all practical purposes. By following his table he can make up rations for all his animals, and by using a little thought and a few figures he can soon learn how to use up all his fodders to the best advantage. Here are a few rations for illustration:

FOR MILK.

10 lbs. brewer's grains, 4 lbs. cottonseed meal, 8 lbs. wheat bran, 70 lbs. corn silage. Nutritive ratio, 1:5.2.

FOR GROWING CALVES.

15 lbs. timothy hay, 20 lbs. ensilage, 2 lbs. oil meal, 1 lb. oats, 1 lb. corn-meal, 4 lbs. bran. Nutritive ratio, 1:6.6.

FOR FATTENING SWINE.

30 lbs. corn-meal, 6 lbs. oil meal. Nutritive ratio, 1:6.

After making up a ration, the first thing to do is to find out if the animals relish it. If they do not like it, make it over again until their tastes are suited. Then they should be fed liberally, even if a little food has to be purchased before spring. There is no economy in stinting animals. The grain portion of a ration should be mixed in large quantities to save weighing so often. The hay and other coarse fodder can be weighed a few times, and then any man with good judgment can guess near enough for all practical purposes. There will be less waste if the corn-stalks and straw are cut up than if they are fed whole. It is usually best, in figuring up a ration, to begin with the coarse fodder as a basis, and add the concentrated foods until the proper ratio is reached.

If A will feed his stock after the above plan, it is quite certain that they will be wintered cheaper and come out in better condition next spring than if he goes about it with no system, simply feeding his animals what they will eat without any reference to the elements it contains.

Report of Secretary S. E. Prather,

At meeting of American Southdown Breeders' Association, held at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1893.

The American Southdown Breeders' Association was organized at a meeting of the breeders of this popular mutton breed of sheep that was held in Springfield, Illinois, May 1, 1882. The object for which the organization was formed was "The collection, revision, preservation and publication of the history and pedigrees of pure-bred Southdown sheep."

On June 23, 1882, the organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as the American Southdown Breeders' Association. A constitution and rules of entry were adopted, and a co-operation of all feeling an interest in maintaining the purity of these sheep was solicited.

The leading breeders of Southdowns in America early accepted the invitation of the Association, and promptly gave to it encouragement by becoming members thereof, or by recording their flocks.

When it is remembered that for the purpose of making the registry of individual sheep, male and female alike, the whole system of breeding then in general use had to be changed, it is not strange that some breeders failed to see that the benefits to be derived would outweigh the extra trouble and care that would be required. The usefulness of such registry was, however, early acknowledged by breeders who had large flocks of the very best type of these sheep, and who, like General C. M. Olay, of Kentucky, the oldest living breeder, realized that this effort was for the best interests of the breed. At the present time almost every American breeder of repute is using the American Southdown record for the registry of their flocks. This work will not, however, be entirely satisfactory until every reputable breeder of Southdowns in this country has allied himself with this Association, and is using his efforts for the advancement of the interests it represents.

The matter of practicability of the registry of ewes as well as of rams has been so successfully demonstrated by breeders in America, and the desirability of the registry of all breeding animals is so apparent, that this Association will not seem to be asking too much if it insists that Southdown sheep, imported from England, shall for legibility in our record be recorded in the flock book of that country or shall comply with the same rules required for the registry of American-bred animals. The special premiums—a set of the volumes of the American Southdown Record—offered at State Fairs, in 1893, have accomplished good, and it would seem that a similar offering should be made for 1894.

Animals now entered for Volume V. of the Record number 1,000.

Since our meeting in May last the names of Thomas P. Hamilton, Mexico, Mo., Robt. Marsh & Sons, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Can., Bickford & Hoyt, Dickson Center, Me., and A. P. Booth, Hematite, Mo., have been entered on our roll of members.

The breed of sheep in which we are interested is increasing in public favor; it remains for us as an Association, and as individuals, to push the claims of this incomparable mutton breed by every consistent means.

A WORD TO AGENTS.

Farmers' Sons and Daughters, Students and Teachers.

Any honest, thrifty person, male or female, can earn good wages and obtain regular employment canvassing for new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This is honorable work, benefiting the subscriber, the agent and the publisher.

The past year has been a very successful one with us. Our subscription list has grown. Our paper is daily becoming more popular all over the Dominion. The regular agents now in our employ are doing exceedingly well, earning for themselves, above expenses, from \$30 to \$85 per month, depending on the energy and industry of the individual. With a little practice any man equally industrious and earnest could do as well. At what business, without capital invested, can you do as well? We will give to all new paid-up subscribers the balance of this year and 1894 for \$1.00; for \$1.10 we will give the ADVOCATE for the same period and one copy of our splendid picture, "Canada's Pride," a few copies of which we have on hand. With such inducements as these we trust our friends will send us many new names between now and Christmas. If possible start to work immediately, before the other papers are in the field.

The following cash commissions are given to all our agents: From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each. Special terms will be made with those who wish to canvass continually. A short time ago, a farmer and his daughter earned \$180 in ten days taking new subscribers for us. Those who would sooner receive live stock or implements than cash commissions can be supplied advantageously. See our prize list advertised in next issue. We will guarantee the safe arrival of every animal and article, and will further guarantee that all prizes will be of good quality and satisfactory in every respect.

An Essay on Horse Breeding.

BY JOHN DUFF, ROCKWOOD, ONT.

In opening the subject for discussion at this time, I do not intend going any further into the history of the different breeds of horses than may closely pertain to the subject in hand. In opening the discussion we had better first consider what kind of horses is likely to be the most suitable to our purpose as farmers, and in what way we may best succeed in obtaining such. I am of the opinion that the most of us will agree in favor of the agricultural or general purpose horse as the most suitable for all farming purposes. A difference of opinion, however, may arise as to what constitutes a general purpose horse, as some may think that a horse that will weigh from nine to ten hundredweight is a general purpose horse. Now, my own opinion is that we require a horse that will weigh from twelve to fourteen hundredweight, with good action, compactness, strength of constitution, well sprung ribs, and large, flat bones. A horse of such weight and other qualities as I have just named will be able to draw a plow or wagon with the greatest ease, and trot six or seven miles an hour.

As we are now surrounded with railroads, and can get a market for all our produce within a few miles, we do not require horses to go as fast as when the country was new and markets a long distance off. Then again, as our soil is becoming worn out, and deeper and better cultivation will be found necessary, heavier horses must be employed. I may say to those who think a lighter and faster class of horses more suitable for our purpose, that whenever we attempt to add to the general purpose horse those qualities which make him serviceable on the road, except to a heavy load, we detract from his utility as a farm horse. If we are to aim at perfection in the farm horse, let us cease trying to engraft upon him those qualities that destroy his value on the farm. Speed goes with the form of the greyhound order—tall, long and slender, but these are the qualities we do not want in a farm horse. It seems to be essential that there should be two or three distinct breeds of horses, each bred with a special reference to its particular work. If we want to breed such horses as at present command the highest prices in the market, we should breed heavy draft and a certain style of coach horses; but if to obtain the requisite qualities for a general purpose horse, I see no need of going beyond the two breeds—the English and the Clydesdale draft horses, for I think the effect of crossing upon any other stock would only produce the qualities we do not want. I have now come to the second part of the discussion. I may ask, by what means or from what class of horses can we obtain a general purpose or agricultural horse? Stonehenge, one of the best authorities on this subject, says that "most farmers who are particular about their horses use either the pure Suffolk or Clydesdale stallion for

their cross-bred mares in preference to stallions of any other breed. The Suffolk now shares with the Clydesdale pretty equally the approbation of the farmers throughout Great Britain. It is supposed, however, by many breeders of experience that the Clydesdale horse is gradually gaining on his competitor, and that in the course of a few years the Suffolk will be as scarce as the dray horse." Mr. Youatt, in his description of the Clydesdale, says "the Clydesdale is a good kind of a draft horse, and particularly for farming business and in a hilly country." It derives its name from the district on the Clyde in Scotland, where it is principally bred. For the breed of horses now known as the Clydesdale we are indebted to the enthusiasm of one of the late Dukes of Hamilton. In Scotland that nobleman, who lived about the latter part of the last century, entertaining a desire for improving the breed of horses in his district of Lanarkshire, imported stallions from Flanders, which he crossed upon the native mares. Others followed his example, till now this breed is, I may say, almost world-renowned. The Clydesdale is larger than the Suffolk, with better head, longer neck, a lighter carcass and flatter legs, is strong, hardy, pulling true and rarely restive. The Shire horse is the best draft horse in England at the present time; they are bred with more care than any other draft horse in that country. A good horse of this breed might answer those of you who wish to use them as well as the Clydesdale. But it is maintained by some of the best authorities that there is not a breed of draft horses in the world that will improve a low grade of horses as the Clydesdale, and in support of this argument I will quote the opinions of Mr. Pole Gell, one of the best authorities in England. He says: "The progress made in that country in the breeding of horses was remarkable, and afforded a lesson of which they in that part of England might well take heed. Derbyshire has long possessed a fine breed of cart horses, but of late years the quality of the stallions had hardly been kept up, and their mares were continually being bought up by Scotch breeders." Mr. W. G. Powell says: "It is not alone in the great strength of the Clydesdale, according to his weight, over any other breed of horses for heavy draft work, that his superiority consists, but he surpasses all others in his ability to keep up this strain for a much greater length of time—his reserve nerve force seemingly being much greater. This is observable, not only in a continuous pull, but also at the close of a severe day's work. He keeps up through the whole day the same prompt, vigorous and energetic step with which he starts out in the morning to a degree not equalled by any other horse. Being more strongly bred than any other draft horse, it would be an anomaly in breeding were this not so. Many adunghill could out-run even a Ten Broeck for a short distance, but this same dunghill is incapable of continued exertion, lacking the necessary nerve force, which can come only from good breeding, but is no less important in the draft horse than in the trotter or the racer. Another superiority of the Clydesdale consists in his greater prepotency in breeding. Crossed with any other breed of draft horses in the world, the Clydesdale characteristic will predominate. This being true, no other evidence would be necessary to establish the fact that, crossed with the ordinary unknown bloods of our country, the Clydesdale will produce the safest and most satisfactory results. Experience and observation everywhere where tested confirm this. This question of prepotency—the power of transmitting the same qualities and characteristics—is of the greatest importance, not only in an individual animal, but also in a breed. This power of prepotency in a breed the Clydesdale certainly possesses in a greater degree than any other leading breed of draft horses on the globe—a quality of the greatest importance, and one which is fast becoming recognized and appreciated."

Colonel Williamson says that the breeding of Clydesdales is not done in a haphazard way; on the contrary, by hard work, by keen observation, by dogged perseverance, the breeders of what we call Clydesdale horses have founded and continued to breed a race of horses that have never been surpassed or equalled in the world—a breed of horses that is a credit to Scotland, and the Scotchmen who bred them. One of the great carriers of Manchester said that he had used some of the largest horses in the world for many years, and his experience was "that there was no breed equal to the Clydesdale for the hard pavement, because their bones and muscles were laid on in the right place." The demand for this noble breed of horses ought to be a sufficient argument in their favor, if there was no other. There is hardly a month in the year but there are purchasers from foreign countries buying them up. I have a personal knowledge of this myself, being there at all seasons of the year, where I have seen some shipped to Australia, South America, United States, Canada, and even to Russia. As many as eighty-three were shipped on one steamer in 1882 to the United States. Hence, there is no breed of draft horses in the world that surpass them, if demand, high prices, and their success in the show ring are a criterion to go by.

Another fact worthy of notice is that while in Scotland there is not a stud of Shire horses or mares to be seen, some of the largest Clydesdale studs in the world are to be found in England; among those the studs of the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Robert Rodor and the Earl of Londonderry are prominent. As bad qualities are quite as easily trans-

mitted as good ones, if not more so, it is necessary, when selecting a male to improve stock, to see that he is free from bad points as well as furnished with good ones, as it is known by experience that the good or bad points of the progenitors of the sire and dam are almost as likely to appear again in the offspring as of the immediate parents in whom they may be dormant; hence, in breeding the rule is that like produces like or the likeness of some ancestor. Stonehenge says that the purer the breed the more likely it is to be transmitted unaltered to the offspring. Hence, whichever parent is of the purest blood will be generally more represented in the offspring, but as the male is usually more carefully selected, and of purer or less mixed blood than the female, it generally follows that he exercises the most influence, the reverse being the case when she is of more unmixed blood than the sire. Now, I think that we will be able to show you that the best kind of general purpose horses are got by crossing those heavy horses with our common or native mares. The first prize teams at the Central Exhibition at Guelph, since its commencement, in the general purpose class are by draft stallions and Canadian mares, weighing from fourteen to fifteen hundredweight. Indeed, the most of the prizes in this class at all our large shows are generally taken by crosses between the heavy draft and our mares. I may say to those of you who want to breed lighter saddle or carriage horses, that I would recommend a strong, well-bred horse, as large as you can get, with plenty of bone and muscle. Such a horse, crossed with some of our most stylish, well-bred mares, would answer your purpose better than any of those mongrels that are so numerous in the country. In selecting a blood horse I would recommend one of the best bred ones you can find. In height the blood horse varies from fifteen to sixteen and a-half hands. The general height of the best English performers is fifteen hands three inches. Sir Taton Sykes was fifteen and a-half hands. Between that and sixteen hands one inch may be ranged every great winner for the last number of years. The texture of the coat and skin is a great proof of high breeding in all thoroughbred horses. The hair is more silky than common breeds, and the veins are more prominent. The mane and tail should be silky and not curly, though a slight wave is often seen. A decided curl is almost a mark of degradation, and shows a stain in the pedigree as clearly as any sign can do. I would impress upon farmers the importance of health and soundness in both sire and dam. The peculiarity of form and constitution are inherited from both parents, and the excellence of the mare is a point of quite as much importance as that of the horse. It is quite true that the foal proceeds from the sire and the dam, but the experience of ages has proved that the essential parts of the body, such as the bones, the tendons, the nerves and the veins, proceed always from the sire. This is beyond all doubt. There are several mistakes which farmers always make. They pay little attention to the kind of mares they breed from, and less to the proper nourishment of the foals. I would like to impress upon them the fact that there is little if any money to be realized from breeding scrub horses. This class of animals will meet with slow sale and bring unsatisfactory prices, for the reason that the supply is greater than the demand, while for good draft horses there is a strong, healthy demand, far exceeding the supply, and for which such prices are paid as make the breeding of them highly remunerative. In fact, farmers sell the horses that command the highest prices, and keep for their own use such as they cannot sell. This is one of the principal reasons why our supply of good, large horses is so inadequate to the demand. The great mass of farmers follow this practice of keeping only such horses as cannot be readily sold, consequently a large majority of mares that produce our annual supply of horses belong to this refuse class. Until farmers learn that it is true economy to retain only their best mares on their farms, and use them for breeding purposes, the supply of good farm horses, such as we have described, will continue much below the demand, and horses weighing eight or nine hundredweight will be the kind mostly used by farmers. The introduction of good stallions has done much in some parts of Canada within the last number of years towards improving the quality of our farm horses, but until we learn to place a higher estimate on the quality of the mares we use for breeding purposes, the progress must necessarily be slow and unsatisfactory. But if we use a little judgment in selecting a good, sound, well-bred horse, with plenty of action, of whatever class of horses we want to breed from, and keep the best mares, we will in a few years have a far better class of horses than we have at present. What is the reason that we have a better stock of cattle at present than we had twenty or thirty years ago? Simply because farmers use only thoroughbred bulls. Will not the same rule apply to horses as to cattle? Certainly it will. In conclusion, I would advise all farmers to pay more attention to the breeding and raising of their stock, when crops are so uncertain. I think if we would improve our stock, and pay more attention to the proper mode of feeding, then we would be well paid for our trouble or expense that we might incur. Good stock of any kind is, I think, far more easily fed than poor, ill-bred mongrels. I hope these few hints may induce some of my brother farmers to give the subject of breeding a little more consideration.

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Some Fair Suggestions.

The fair season has again come and gone, and while the successes and failures are fresh in mind let us have a convention of agricultural societies in the columns of the "ADVOCATE." A word from each one who has an improvement to suggest would in the aggregate be a valuable collection of pointers for societies to act on in future. The government gives a grant to agricultural societies, and the object is to stimulate a healthy rivalry between exhibitors, and to educate the people. Now, sometimes managers seem to lose sight of these things, and we are not sure but that the government would be quite justified in withdrawing its support from societies not fulfilling the objects for which they exist. By way, however, of starting the ball rolling, we will mention a few of the things that have come under our notice while attending the fairs this past season:—We noticed, in very many instances, a great lack of public interest; all the work is left for one or two men to do, and the exhibitors bring out their stuff "just to please the president, because he is a pretty good fellow." Now, every man should deem it a privilege to be a member of his district society and bring out his best, according to the rules of the association, for his own good and for the good of his district, and not come just as though he were conferring a great favor on the president, the secretary and everyone else but himself, and then do a heap of kicking about every arrangement of the show, and abuse the judges because his exhibits are not placed first. At present, every society arranges dates to suit themselves without any consideration for other societies, consequently two or three adjoining districts select same dates, greatly to the detriment of each; and then the next adjoining district will not have their show for a week or ten days later. Now, if the societies along the several railroad lines would agree to consecutive dates arranged to suit the railroad time table, then those wishing to attend all the fairs could do so with the least possible loss of time and expense; and a number of societies might agree on an expert judge for each of several important classes, who could then attend at a minimum cost, and one society would not have to do as now sometimes happens—pay their judges about double the amount that the prize money comes to in the classes they judge. And where an outside judge is procured, of well-known ability, is the single judge system not good enough, tending as it does to better and more honest judging, and saving much time? Then in all small exhibits, grain, roots, etc., etc., why not have exhibitors' names on the tags, so that visitors may know to whom exhibits belong. It is of little interest unless we know the grower, and by knowing his methods also it adds value as an educator. Bringing in an outside party to act as judge and then carefully hiding the exhibitors' names is surely old-fashioned narrow-mindedness, which is almost an insult to the integrity of the judge. In live-stock classes, the owners are always at their animals' heads; then why hide the name of the exhibitor of a big cabbage?

One day is sufficient for all the smaller district shows; and while it may be well to be lenient in many ways, still, as far as is possible, rules should be made and kept—not made to be broken, entries close at a certain time, and exhibits be on the grounds not later than a certain hour, judging to begin on time, etc., etc. If carried out to the letter one year, very few would be late the next year.

It should be made compulsory to lead cattle into the ring—not drive a wild herd in, and tell the judge "the spotted one in the middle is the one I am showing." Likewise sheep and swine should be taken out of their pens, where they can be seen and compared side by side. Imagine judging pigs on a wagon, a dozen of them at that, all jammed into one wagon box. That sort of thing does not give the judge, the exhibitors nor the hog any kind of a chance. Then the prize money is often spread out so thin, in order to cover every article in the catalogue and bring out exhibits, that the biggest turnip gets \$1.00, while the best Shorthorn bull gets \$2.00; and with all due respect to the importance of the vegetable and root crop, the chances are, that that bull produces more value in the district than the worth of the whole vegetable crop.

Right here we might mention that Portage la Prairie placed the biggest money where it was thought the most encouragement was required, so as to benefit the district most, namely, on pure-bred males.

Pedigrees should be insisted on in all classes, except in those specially for grades, and it is just as important to have the pedigrees for sheep and hogs as for cattle or horses. Grade sires, whether stallions, bulls, rams, boars or roosters, should never on any account be allowed inside of an agricultural society's grounds, no matter to whom they belong.

We would call the reader's attention to the article in this issue on the general purpose horse, and will not stop here to refer to this class.

In grade cattle, if the management wish the judging done from a beef or from a dairy standpoint, the judges should be so informed. But we consider there is such a thing as a general purpose cow, and in our way of looking at it, that is what a grade cow should be; that is, an animal showing strong milking points, and yet show her ability to produce a respectable beef steer, or make a good block of beef herself, when from any cause she is no longer profitable for the dairy. We have seen beefy cows, with udders no bigger than that of an old ewe, placed ahead of fine, strong, useful cows, with every appearance of being deep and rich milkers.

In the fancy departments of the crystal palace, the ladies are wont to bring out the same old bed spreads that for years have been taking away the prize money, but this could easily be overcome by making a rule excluding the products of former years in these lines. Then—must we say it?—gambling schemes and games of chance should be persistently excluded. We were at one fair in a district where the farmers are particularly hard up, yet a wheel of fortune man was doing a rushing business. Now, many will not agree with all we have said, and there are very many other things yet to be said. Let us hear from you, and let us all try and make the fairs of 1894 more complete and useful than those of 1893, successful as they have been in most respects.

Prairie Fires.

For the past two months almost every daily paper contains accounts of more or less serious losses from prairie fires. Thousands of tons of hay, grain stacks, granaries, stables, houses, and even human lives have been lost—one poor woman near Miami, and a few days later two young children near Cartwright, were fatally burned. From nearly every section of the country come reports of loss and disaster, nor is this peculiar to this year—every autumn the same thing is repeated.

Will people never learn to be more cautious about lighting fires or throwing down burning matches in the fall of the year? The law on this matter is plain enough, and strict enough; but what use is it? Is it ever enforced? And even if it were, in nine cases out of ten it would bring no recompense to the losers.

Sportsmen, or rather men out shooting, start fires to find a lost duck or chicken, little thinking of the loss and misery that fire may cause; men burn fire breaks about their own property, and then let the fire go, without a thought as to where it will stop.

In very many cases the fires appear to originate from sparks thrown out by passing locomotives into the dry, inflammable grass, and are then swept for miles before the wind, and with a very high wind ordinary fire guards are as nothing, the flames jumping many yards. Is there no means of arresting the sparks before they are thrown from the smoke stacks? Would it not pay the railroad companies to use spark arresters in their engines, if only for a couple of months in the fall of the year? It would be a saving of thousands of dollars every year to the farming community, and the railroads would reap a direct benefit. Individuals are not able to cope with these corporations in the courts on matters of this kind, but could not the government pass laws compelling them to use proper precautions, and give municipalities power to act in the matter?

Prairie Conflagrations.

BY BOB BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

In olden times the regulations anent prairie fires were very meagre, and compliance therewith was scarcely thought to be necessary, and this is not to be wondered at, as in those days property was of little value, and the population both of mankind and cattle was a mere handful. However, a few years ago, after the province had got pretty well filled up with settlers, one would have thought, or at least fancied, that an extensive fire sweeping across the prairie with the velocity of a galloping steed was a thing of the past, and with the increase of man, beast and valuable property, that it would be extinguished for all time coming; but not so, as ferocious flames spread over many parts of Manitoba (more particularly in the southern portion), illuminating the country all round for many miles, scattering fear broadcast, and consuming in their onward march countless dollars' worth of value in property, as well as the hard-earned food of man and beast, and leaving many an unlucky settler in a miserable plight for the following winter. It was then that the local government took the matter in hand and passed what appeared to be a very rigid act, which was certainly expected to secure good protection; but, notwithstanding this, prairie fires are still an every year occurrence, and this fall, I regret to say, has been no exception. One cannot take up a daily or a weekly paper for the last two months without finding reports of many disasters and losses; some losing their summer's work and winter's fodder for their cattle and stock; some their grain, which, in most cases, was to be the means of their subsistence through a long, dreary and cold season; some their stock-in-trade, in the shape of barns, stables and horses; some the very houses which they had for shelter from the storms and cold; and some even their dearly cherished lives. Now, these fires which bring about so much calamity and distress, and which have been raging more or less in different portions of the province since the middle of the month of September, did not start up of themselves, nor are they the work of spontaneous combustion, but must have been for the most part knowingly set by individuals or persons—with the best of intentions in many cases, I admit—but I can safely say that in just as many cases with no greater or better idea than the fun it would afford the fools to see the fire run, and the greater the conflagration the greater the idiots' satisfaction. It was only the other day that I observed two men, sensible enough looking fellows, driving along the trail, stopping up every now and then, getting out of the vehicle and igniting the long grass and brush. Now, I know them to be strangers in the district, having no property in or near. Now, what was their intention for acting thus? Certainly it was not good, as when they neared me they skirt away across the prairie, and returned to the trail again where they were safely out of my reach. There were many causes for the fires, but there is one which I have seen and which very few would think of, and that is, the use of paper cards for sportsmen. It was only the other day that one of the sporting fraternity had to pay mighty dearly for a prairie chicken which he aimed at while resting itself on a wheat stack; he killed the bird with the shot and at the same time fired the stack with the wad, the consequence being that two stacks containing a quantity of valuable wheat were totally destroyed by fire. Another cause is foolhardiness in burning fire breaks around hay and grain stacks without having sufficient help, and not a few farmers have learned this by a sad experience this season, in having burned the very stuff they were doing their utmost to protect from fire. Now, you must agree with me that something ought to be done, nay, must be done, and that right away, so as to insure better protection against such an enemy. If the Act is really what it is said to be, let the powers that be put it into actual force without delay, and bring every offender, whether wantonly or through carelessness, to the bar and award the punishment due to them. If the law is imperfect, then the sooner our Ministers introduce the necessary one the better, and thereby save an immense amount of hard earned money and also health. It would be much better for the people of Manitoba, if her Ministers and members would pay more attention to this and other matters of like vital importance. In my opinion, there should be no fires allowed to be set in the fall, and that all burning of prairie grass and brush should be done in the spring of the year, when there is almost no danger of damage, as most buildings are pretty well protected through the fall plowing, and the frosted vegetation does not burn so briskly, also all grain and most of the fodder is out of the way. Then the new hay grows much stronger on spring burning. I presume the fire in the fall, being heavy, goes down on the roots, and the winter's frost coming after kills many of them, and thereby thins the hay crop.

If the advise "to cultivate no more land than can be managed properly" is good and is being now generally recognized, it is just as important to keep no more stock of any variety than can be properly attended to. Therein lies the secret of success. The Scrub must go; whether it be scrub stock, scrub grain or scrub care or management, all are doomed, and the ADVOCATE intends to wage war with the scrub right to the end of the chapter.

Allow the Heifer to Develop.

BY THOMAS BELL, MITTFORD, N. W. T.

I see a small article in your issue of 20th October anent dairying. It mentions that some dairymen allow their heifers to go till two years old without breeding, thinking that it is essential to have a large, well-developed cow before the time of calving. Well, sir, I certainly think that these dairymen are quite correct in their theories, as my own experience as a dairyman, or farmer, in the Old Country has amply proved.

Certainly I have seen heifers calving at two years and doing great things, but I have also invariably seen it to be the case that in the next season they never do so well as those that are allowed to develop properly before calving; in fact, I think they never make up the loss they sustain at that immature age. Such has been my own experience as a breeder for over sixteen years.

Brokenhead District.

BY GEO. BARTLETT, BEAUSEJOUR.

The majority of the settlers in Manitoba have settled on the open western prairie land, thinking to gain by having no land to clear. Many of them are now realizing the disadvantage of settling so far from wood and water, and attention is being directed to the equally fertile woodlands east of the river.

As yet, however, the district of Brokenhead has not attracted much attention, on account of its position. It is several miles north of Beausejour station, and as the land around the station and along the railroad is stony and not good for cultivation, the intending settler concludes that the whole country is like it. He therefore passes it by, little thinking that he is within a short distance of some of the best land in Manitoba.

Anyone who has taken the trouble to go a few miles north of Beausejour is surprised to find that, instead of rocks and swamps, it is an excellent farming district, which can and does raise heavy crops every year. It will grow anything which can be grown in any part of Manitoba, and offers advantages which few districts can offer. It is the object of this article to show the advantages which this country offers to the settler with the capital or enterprise necessary to make a start in a new country; for if he has neither of these qualifications he is of no use here—he is not the man for Brokenhead.

The Brokenhead district is the country along the Brokenhead river between Beausejour and the Indian reserve near Lake Winnipeg. It is heavily wooded in places, especially near the river, but has some fine stretches of prairie which makes excellent hay land.

Brokenhead is over one hundred feet above Lake Winnipeg, and about forty feet above East Selkirk, so that the swamps may be easily drained by digging ditches to the river. This is being successfully done by the new Government ditches, and a rapid improvement is taking place in the land and roads in consequence of this drainage. Any swamps or marshes in this district are caused, not by low ground, but by want of drainage.

The Brokenhead river is a large stream of excellent water, which winds with sweeping bends through the settlement, giving everyone all its advantages of water, drainage and transportation.

The soil is a rich vegetable deposit, formed by the heavy grass of the prairie and the leaves of the forest. Farther west, extends a sand ridge, about fifty feet high, which runs along the east side of Lake Winnipeg, crosses the Brokenhead river near the Indian reserve, and runs southward and crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway near Tyndall station. It was the eastern part of one of the series of beaches of the ancient glacial Lake Agassiz. From the river to the ridge the land rises slowly, and near the ridge it becomes sandy. Along this part, and on the eastern slope of the sand ridge, many kinds of fruit grow wild, and several kinds have been successfully cultivated. The chief fruits growing there are plums, cherries, raspberries and blueberries. All of these, except blueberries, grow in all parts of the district, and wild grapes grow abundantly along the river banks. Melons, cucumbers and corn are successfully grown in all parts, especially near the ridge, and magnificent crops of potatoes are raised. Nearly all Ontario fruits have been cultivated, but wild fruits are so abundant that few people take the trouble to cultivate them. In places the blueberries are so plentiful that the pigs live on them during the autumn.

Fish are plentiful in the river during spring and early summer, and game is also plentiful during shooting season. Partridges are numerous, ducks and prairie chickens are quite common, and moose and deer are sometimes found here. Timber is close at hand for building purposes or for fuel, poplar, spruce, oak and jack pine being the principal kinds. A saw mill, which is run during the winter, makes lumber easily obtainable.

Most of the cultivated land is cleared bush, but the prairie has also been cultivated with good results. The land is very fertile. The wood lands raise heavy crops of vegetables and grains, and the prairies always yield good hay in abundance.

From these facts the reader will observe that it is a favorable district for mixed farming and for stock raising. Those who wish to go entirely into cattle raising can choose few better locations in the province than Brokenhead district. Along the townline, a mile west of the river, are many excellent places for cattle raising. Here the country is about half woods and half prairie, covered with heavy grass every year, which makes excellent hay. In this part there are springs of excellent water.

Brokenhead has all the educational advantages of any country district. There are schools within convenient reach of any part of the district. In these schoolhouses church services are held every second Sunday. Leading agricultural writers are telling the farmers of the west the advantages and the picturesqueness gained by setting out groves of trees on their farms. Here, however, the groves are already set out and full grown. On every quarter section are beautiful groves of trees, which nearly all mark beautiful sites for building. Every stretch of prairie is enclosed by a ring of woods, which add beauty to the locality, break the force of the wind, shade the house and yard in the summer, and prevent the seeds of thistles and other weeds from being spread by the wind.

By the settlement of the country almost every other disadvantage will be overcome, and is being overcome year by year. The constant drainage has so improved the road to Beausejour, that in fine weather it is only a few hours drive to the station from the farthest part of the settlement. Then the district has more frequent communication with Winnipeg than most of the stations on the branch lines, for a train runs each way on the main line every day.

The Manure from Farm Stock.

The attention of the best farmers has long been directed to the superior value of the manure from well-fed animals, although much depends whether this indispensable material is properly preserved and applied. That of stable-fed animals has been for many years estimated at a high value, and in more modern days that of swine in much higher estimation than formerly. That there is still much difference in opinion as to the best methods of application and preservation one can easily judge from the arguments often advanced by the most practical men. One farmer, whose stock, farm and whole surroundings entitle him to be placed in the first ranks of his profession, has become so thoroughly convinced that loose boxes are the only right system of feeding for the well-doing of his cattle and the best manner of handling the manure that he has converted his stables into box stalls nine feet square, and contends that from his own experience and observations this size is sufficient. These do not require the manure to be removed except at any leisure time, thus saving the continual labor in cleaning out, for where animals are tied in stalls the droppings must be removed twice or three times a day to keep the occupants in comfort. Many advocate cutting the bedding, as in this form it absorbs the dampness more thoroughly, and is more easily removed when loose boxes are in use, and the manure is in better condition to apply directly to the land, while the article thus manufactured contains all the elements of fertility just as they pass from the animals, undiluted and unfermented, and consequently comprises all the organic material for vegetable nutrition ready formed for the coming crops. Where it is not advisable to apply directly to the land, the manure should be hauled to the field where it is intended to be applied. It is a good plan to plough the ground slightly where the pile is to be placed. The spot should be sufficiently high so that no water will get near it, except that which falls in rain or snow, thus any leakage may be caught by the soil underneath the heap. Five feet is a good height to pile it, and many favor giving it a heavy sprinkling of salt, which will prevent too rapid heating, which in the case of manure from horses and sheep will cause it to fire. It is claimed by many there is a vast advantage in feeding cattle in loose boxes when they are intended to be grazed the following summer, as it is a well-known fact that cattle that are kept too closely confined do not graze to the same advantage as do those which have had rather more liberty during winter. The great difficulty with the loose box system is the quantity of bedding required, much more being needed than where cattle are kept tied up; but this on some farms is no object, for where grain is extensively grown there is generally more difficulty experienced in getting it rotted down. The advantage to the land of feeding grain and purchased food of all kinds is often lost sight of, and farmers are too apt to forget that in many cases they are using up their stock in trade by expending the fertility of their farms in growing large crops and selling them. Just as the cities of ancient times drained the surrounding countries and left them barren wastes, as far as the necessary elements of fertility are concerned, so is Great Britain to-day gradually robbing Canada

of the fruitful parts of her farms. In these days, when wheat commands such low prices, and all other grains and hay are also cheap, it is as well to consider what the manurial value of each of these articles is to the farm on which they are produced, and by taking the authority of Sir J. B. Lawes as to value from experiments tried by him, we shall be able to judge how the farmers of Canada can afford to sell their hay and grain, or rather which feeds are best suited for the combined object of producing meat and manure. The comparative value of these feeds is taken from an analysis of the different fertilizing elements they contain, and reduced to practice by actual tests of feeding and growing crops therefrom.

The following table gives the value of the manure from a ton each of grains, hay and feed in most common use:—

	Total dry matter.	Ash.	Manurial matter.	Phosphoric acid.	Phos. of lime.	Potash.	Nitrogen.	Value of manure in pounds of food.
Oil Cake.....	88.0	7.00	4.92	1.65	4.75			\$19 72
Cotton-seed Cake.....	89.0	8.00	7.00	3.12	6.50			27 86
Peas.....	84.5	2.40	1.84	0.96	3.40			13 38
Corn.....	88.0	1.30	1.13	0.35	1.80			6 65
Wheat.....	85.0	1.70	1.87	0.50	1.80			7 08
Oats.....	86.0	2.85	1.17	0.50	2.00			7 70
Wheat Bran.....	86.0	6.60	7.95	1.45	2.55			14 60

The figures showing the money value of the manures made from different foods are based on the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash they contain. Sir J. B. Lawes had been buying and using artificial manures for many years when he computed the above table, and, doubtless, the conclusion is as near correct as any that can be obtained as to the cheapest means of purchasing the three essential elements of fertility, viz., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

It is also as well to remember that not only are the chief ingredients of fertility in the most soluble state possible in the manure of richly fed animals, but the manure itself greatly assists in bringing the soil to the best mechanical condition.

Feeding pigs wheat is just now highly recommended, as it is contended by many that by feeding good feeding pigs in good weather at six cents per pound live weight, \$1 per bushel may be made of wheat. If this is the case, with proper care and application a good profit may be made by the manufacture of manure. Again, it is only by farming good, rich, well-kept land that either stock, grain or any crop can be produced at a profit.

How to Acquire Herds of Good Dairy Cows.

A question frequently asked by dairymen is, How are we going to get into a good herd of dairy cows? To answer this to the satisfaction of everyone will be a difficult task. There are a few suggestions, however, which might be offered that would be helpful if systematically carried out.

Farmers should raise their own cows for the dairy. This is the cheapest and best method, and can be done by every farmer who will go about it in the right way. Test your herd of cows and find out the cows that are giving the largest quantity and best quality of milk. This can be done quite easily by weighing each cow's milk night and morning for a week, and having a sample tested by means of the Babcock milk tester, which may be found in nearly all our cheese factories. When the best cows are selected, then raise cows for the dairy from these.

Particular care should be given to the kind of bull used for dairy stock. Because an animal has a long pedigree or belongs to a particular breed of cattle is no true guarantee that he is the proper one to use. Find out the animal whose mother was a good milker, and which has a record of its own for getting stock of good milking qualities. An animal of this kind will usually be found among the Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, or milking strain of Durhams. The heifer calf should receive the best of care in its early life, and should be trained and fed so as to develop the milking qualities. This can be done by feeding regularly, and not in overdoses, good, nourishing, succulent food while the heifer is growing, which will have the effect of stimulating and developing the organs that elaborate the milk, and of cultivating the milking qualities of the heifer. By adopting some system of breeding such as has been indicated, and attending to the little details, dairymen will be able gradually to secure cows that are good milkers.

There a number of points given for judging a good milch cow which are very serviceable when a cow is being bought or selected from a herd. A person may be able to get a good herd of cows by buying them, but, as a rule, unless a man is going out of the business he will not dispose of his best cows, and is more inclined to weed out the poor ones and dispose of them. Consequently, to keep up a good herd of dairy cows by buying them is not as satisfactory a method to the average dairyman as each one raising his own stock and training his own heifers. This plan will not be more beneficial to the herd in keeping it supplied with good cows than to the farmer himself, who, from the care and kindness it will be necessary for him to exercise towards the heifer in its early years, will acquire the habit of treating the cow kindly when she is producing milk.

Poultry on the Farm.

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

T. W. Higginson, the author, says: "Fields are won by those who believe in winning." I lately read the interesting experience, written by himself, of a Georgia boy, who started in poultry by paying his solitary nickel to a neighbor for one full-blooded egg, which he set under a borrowed hen. That egg, in time, yielded a fine pullet, for which a mate was desired. The young poulterer still had no money, but traded his little pet pig for a valuable rooster, and the next year raised a number of pure-blooded fowls. Then, like any full-fledged fancier, advertised his stock in the papers. I wonder why parents do not oftener engage their children in poultry culture to teach them business habits at small cost? An account should be kept of poultry proceeds, and another of grain furnished and expenses, then the balance, which will be nothing or something, smaller or larger, according as he works, learns and plans, should go to the child who cares for the fowls. I know one novice, not so very young either, who, unless reminded, sometimes fed chickens every little while, and again, nothing all day. So there may be considerable bother at first watching and showing the little folks, to make them regular and judicious in care, but a child untaught to earn and manage for himself will be a bigger bother by and by. That best of all kindergarten mottoes is: "We learn to do by doing." I advise children, however, or anybody else, to begin with market fowls, as I would rather buy expensive stock and my eggs for hatching from those more thoroughly acquainted with fowls. It is probable some eggs and birds, not up to standard and expectation, have been sent out by inexperienced fanciers, who thus injured their intelligent, painstaking brethren in the business. Last spring I bought two settings of a boy doing very well with poultry and anxious to please me. I went after the first setting, exchanged one flat egg, tenderly transferred the others to my basket, covered them and carried steadily without shaking. Twelve fine chickens rewarded my care and judgment. The boy delivered my other setting, brought uncovered on a cold, rainy day, the basket swinging in time with his young, lively step. I threw out one cracked egg, two flat ones afterwards broke, and of the seven chickens that hatched but six grew up. Shall the difference be credited to luck or to myself?

A customer lately told me he got fourteen bad eggs out of two dozens bought at a store, and he knew a cold storage firm which, with their tester, rejected nine dozens out of one consignment of thirty dozens. Such eggs betoken ignorance or carelessness. Probably they had been kept too long waiting for a higher price, and, in the first place, not gathered daily, nor the broody hens promptly removed. Another purchaser, who reminded me she had walked some distance for my eggs, I joked about her lack of Chinese taste for chicks in the shell, but she was sure even the so-called "heathen Chinese" would not like old, dead, decayed specimens. From my own experience, I'll guarantee that in our present hard times, or in any other "times," the demand for reliable eggs is beyond supply, and whoever furnishes honest eggs will probably have her "days long in the land" and be long remembered, too.

If we would have plenty of eggs, we must make our pullets grow rapidly and lay early, and get our moulting and broody hens back to business again as soon as possible. Some have thought while these classes are not laying they need little to eat, but light rations will never supply them ready to resume payment in eggs. A varied but not fat-forming diet is suitable for all.

This fall a lady asked me why her pullets had so much leg weakness. I told her that damp quarters, roosts very wet with kerosene, free use of sulphur in food, too rich food, particularly corn-meal pudding and corn, lack of lime and gravel, or a continued inbreeding, would each and all produce such disease, according as it is rheumatism or paralysis. She thought it might be caused in her flock, as in mine some years ago, by too much sulphur given. Another lady asked about the diarrhoea among her chickens. She had been giving bran pudding mornings, and corn-meal pudding evenings. I asked her why she did not mix the two, since bran in excess is often accused of relaxing bowels. Her plan was like eating all bread one meal and all molasses another time. As I have said "previous and heretofore," bran can form one-third of any pudding, without harm and too much profit. Shorts is usually less loosening. Plenty of chopped onions, some good, clean wheat, and pud-

dings two-thirds cornmeal, one-third shorts, with a little flaxseed, pepper and dissolved alum in, carried my flock out of a tendency to bowel complaint during September, caused, I think, by getting hold of mouldy corn while the cribs were being examined and contents sorted, for I was careful not to let them have much new grain, which sometimes physics.

Every little while the buttermilk question comes up in poultry circles. I never give that drink unless fresh and somewhat weakened with water. Asafetida, popular with both people and animals a year or so ago, I still like in a one or two grain pill for a robust fowl just taken with bowel complaint, but, on further trial, find it too severe for young or long neglected ones. In such cases a simple bread and milk diet is most soothing and safe. Probably I should not always find alum putting my flock in good condition, did I use it often, or going beyond a teaspoon, before dissolved, in a pudding of four to six quarts. The much recommended lime I seldom give, and then but a table-spoon of that, air-slacked, to the same amount of pudding as above. One woman is on record who gave quick-lime, and afterward inquired why her fowls frothed at the mouth. Indeed, one great secret of success is overdoing no kind of food nor medicine, especially the latter.

Let us close by resolving ourselves into a "query box." Has a load of clean sand been put on the hen-house bottom for biddy to scratch in when snow comes? Are some autumn leaves or chaff stored ready for the same purpose? Has the surplus stock been marketed, so those left can "go around the square" or "swing around the circle," or exercise in whatever direction they please? Are you building that open shed? Mr. I. K. Felch thinks a hen with such a sunny exercise-place will lay twenty more eggs a winter. I'll say a dozen, and forty dozen at twenty cents—eight dollars. I have one nice shingled shed, ample for forty hens, which cost ten dollars; another shed cost three dollars, large enough for fifteen hens. So a shed will about pay for itself in one winter, and last years after.

The Way To Do It.

BY JNO. J. LENTON.

Will the farmer stop and ask himself what kind of eggs he would wish to buy, were he an inhabitant of a city and dependent upon a retail grocer for his supplies? Will the farmer's wife stop and consider the importance of good fresh eggs to the city housewife? Were you in her place, how much more per dozen would you be willing to pay for large, clean, fresh eggs than for the little, salted or stale eggs so many are compelled to use? Our country producers must disabuse their minds of the opinion that city consumers do not know the difference between a fresh egg and a fresh-looking stale egg. True, many do not; but the majority do, and enjoy a fresh egg on a piece of toast fully as well as the farmer. Remember this, and take more care of your eggs. City people are perfectly willing to pay well for the luxury of fresh eggs, if you will supply them. Take care of your eggs, and it will be money in your pockets. All we can say about breed and attention to fowls is absolutely valueless unless you take good care of your eggs. Gather them every day and market them often. The appearance has a great deal to do with the sale of an article, and there are few people who want to buy a dirty-shelled egg. When you pack them to go to the store, don't place them on dusty, dirty or damp straw, chaff or hayseed, but use clean, bright and dry. It does not cost anything to do this, and it makes all the difference in the world to the dealer. It has been and is now the custom for store-keepers in this, and adjoining counties to pay the same price for eggs without regard to condition, but we predict that the time is not far distant when a difference in price will be made between large, clean eggs and small, dirty eggs.

The pernicious habit of holding eggs at home until they are stale, or putting them away in solution or salt, needs the severest condemnation from every worthy farmer. Never pack eggs. One salted egg put in ten gallons of ice cream will spoil the lot. Always market them fresh and you will invariably command the best prices, and your trade will be appreciated far more than if you speculate by holding.

Farmers, let us give you a little advice, for which we make no charge, but assure your troubled conscience that our reward is certain. Instead of investing twenty-five dollars in another cow, invest in a coop of one hundred young hens, and if these hens are properly cared for, we promise they will lay you twelve to thirteen hundred dozen eggs in one year, which, if marketed fresh, will net you in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars. What better investment do you want? Do not try to do too much; more than four or five hundred hens on one farm will be a burden and expense.

We often notice that the "same care and feed" was given a lot of hens. We will state that the same care and feed cannot be given hens. Some eat more than others, some select the warmest places on the roost, some will expose themselves to cold and storms more than others, some will not eat as much of certain food as others, some will be intimidated by the larger ones, who secure more than their share. It is claiming a great deal to state that all received the "same care and feed."

Dentition and Dental Diseases of Farm Animals.

BY DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued from Page 383.)

In youth the tooth is widest from side to side, at advanced age is widest from back to front, and quite angular in shape; as age advances the groove formed by the root of the tooth appears, and about half way down is well marked, but age then becomes an opinion and not a matter of fact. Below we give illustrations of the teeth of the foal and colt one, two and three years old.

TEETH AS EVIDENCE OF AGE DURING TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT DENTITION.

At birth the foal has four temporary incisors, two top and two at the bottom, not quite through the gums, but then sharp edges can be easily seen under the mucous membrane, somewhat laterally placed in consequence of the jaw not being wide enough to accommodate them both in front.

The three temporary molars are usually under the gum at the time of birth, and the temporary incisors shown in Figure 2, which depicts a fully developed cart foal in a forward state.



FIG. 2.—INCISORS OF A FOAL AT BIRTH VERY FORWARD.

By the end of the second week, the central incisors will be fairly in the mouth; at about one month he has four teeth top and bottom, and the front incisors are just commencing to wear; in six or eight weeks, the lateral teeth, and also the temporary molars, are well up; the corner teeth are just through and constantly grow for the next eight months, when the colt is ready to be weaned from its mother.

The central incisors have the surface very slightly worn, and the cavity or infundibulum is not surrounded by a line of worn structure—only the anterior edge is worn; in the lateral incisors the wear is confined to a small portion of the front edge, which is nearest the central pair.

At nine months old, the colt will have the corner incisors in the mouth with their extreme edges in wear, leaving a triangular space which may be seen on a side view when the lips are slightly separated. At this period the fourth molar, which is a permanent tooth from the first, begins to protrude through the gum; and by the time of the completion of the first year, it is level with the temporary molars, but its surface is not worn, and the recent appearance of the tooth is most important as evidence of the age of one year. Thus the three temporary molars have the upper surface worn, and the new tooth is as yet not in wear and only recently been cut through the gum. Experience and close observation will teach anyone to place more value on the position or actual wear of the corner teeth than any other conditions: it is at this period that the teeth present an exact condition of marking as at five years old, and there are a few cases on record where some experienced men, trainers of race horses, have mistaken the condition as aged animals in yearlings with discolored teeth.

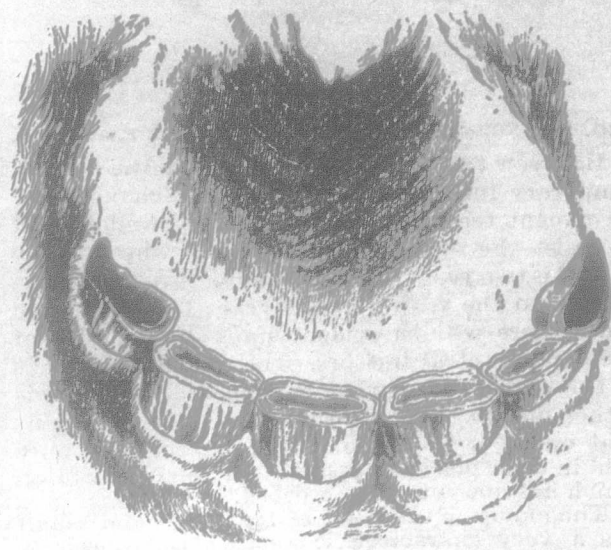


FIG. 3.—INCISORS OF COLT AT ONE YEAR OLD

Figure 3 shows the shell-like character of the corner teeth and the state of the tables of the other incisors in the one-year-old colt. It may be remarked that the appearances of the yearling from the five-year-old are, the young teeth are temporary and pearly white, and in the five-year-old they are yellow and discolored.

When viewed in front by separating the lips. The four permanent central incisors are seen in position about half grown, with deep cavities or infundibula extending across each tooth, presenting a striking contrast to the worn temporary teeth on each side of them. The new permanent teeth at this age are not more than half way up, and there is con-

Figure 6 shows the condition of the molar teeth soon after two years and a-half. A permanent tooth, the first in position, is seen occupying the place of the temporary molar which has fallen, and the second temporary, marked with a 2, is being pushed up by the permanent, and is only held in its place by small portions of the fangs, which have not yet been absorbed.



FIG. 6.—MOLARS OF A HORSE TWO YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

Perhaps some of my readers may feel amused at anyone mistaking a yearling for a five-year-old, or a two-year-old for a six; but let anyone compare two different classes of animals at those ages and have an animal ready at hand to mislead the observer, and we feel sure that they will not be ready to certify their opinion. It is therefore not out of place to suggest that care should be taken to discriminate between temporary incisors, and if necessary, to refer to the molar teeth in order to avoid being misled.

Soon after eighteen months the fifth molar begins to protrude through the gum, and by the termination of the second year is level with the other

sequently a considerable space between the upper and lower teeth when the temporary teeth are in apposition. At the age of two years and nine months the four permanent incisors will be in actual contact when the mouth is closed; but on examining the tables it will be apparent that no wear has taken place. At three years old the central permanent incisors are fully developed, and the anterior edges show a narrow line of worn surface; the upper incisors are not quite so forward in all cases as the lower. The cavity is not worn, but extends quite across the teeth, and is open at least on one side, sometimes on both. Perfectly formed tables and the state of the lateral temporary incisors

The fifth molar, which was up at two years, is fully developed, and is quite clear from the angle of the jaw. At three years old the first and second permanent molars are well up, and the top and bottom teeth are in contact when the mouth is closed; but the teeth are easily distinguished by the recent appearance they present in comparison with the worn surfaces of the teeth immediately behind them. At three years "off", the same condition of the gum which was described in respect of the upper central temporary incisors now appears at the necks of the lower lateral temporary incisors; six months later, perhaps all four of the permanent lateral incisors are in the mouth; and at the same time or soon afterwards, the third and sixth permanent molars are cut, as shown in Figure 7.



FIG. 7.—MOLARS OF A HORSE THREE YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS.

molars, so that any doubt which may remain after inspection of the incisors may be settled by reference to them.

At two years old the tables of all the incisors are worn, and the corner one has lost its shell-like appearance. It will be observed in Figure 4 that the crowns are worn level, excepting a small portion at the inner side of the corner tooth, which shows the effects of wear, but only to a slight extent.

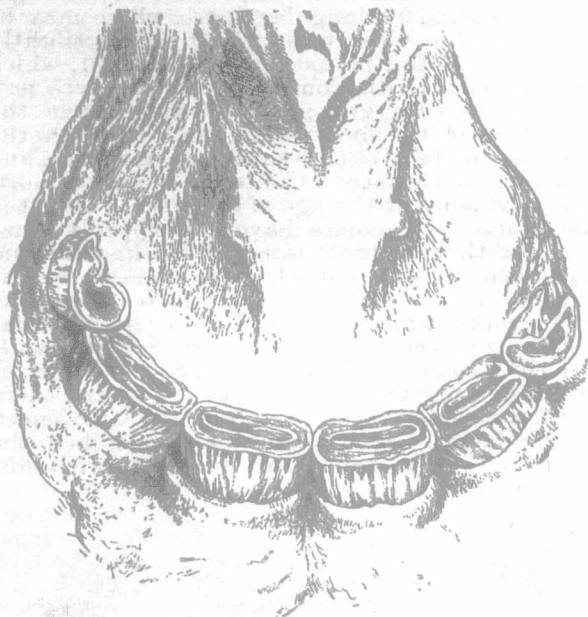


FIG. 4.—INCISORS OF A HORSE AT TWO YEARS OLD.

Between two and three years old the central temporary incisors of the horse are changed for permanent teeth, and are sufficiently well-defined to assist the examiner in deciding whether the animal is two years "off" or coming three years, according to the season of the year; between these times there will be evident signs of shedding of the upper central incisors. The gum at the necks of the teeth is somewhat sunken, and the color is rather deeper than in other parts. It is evident that one or both of the temporary teeth are only held in their places by a small portion of the fang, which has not yet been absorbed.

The mouth of the horse at two years and a-half has a very characteristic appearance, especially

ors will show that they are about to be shed; this will indicate that the horse is above the age of three if the season of the year corresponds, which will add materially to the evidence. These appearances are well shown in Figure 5.



FIG. 5.—INCISOR OF A HORSE THREE YEARS OLD.

There should be no difficulty in recognizing the three-year-old mouth at a glance, but more disputes arise about an animal's age at this time than any other. The fully developed permanent incisors are seen in striking contrast to the temporary teeth on each side of them, and ought not to be easily mistaken. During the development of the central permanent incisors in the course of the third year, an important change is going on in the first and second molars, the fangs of which are gradually absorbed as the permanent teeth push their way up underneath them; these teeth do not follow the rule by coming up singly at intervals of a year, but advance nearly together, so that eight molars are cut between the second and third year.

At two years and a-half old, one or two of the permanent molars may be in the mouth. Sometimes the second in position is cut before the first, and a careful examination will show that the crowns of the first and second temporary molars, which yet remain, are only retained in their position by a slight attachment to the gum, and very little force is required to dislodge them.

We have been speaking of normal or regular dentition, and have said that at one year the fourth molar appears, and from two to two and a-half years the fifth molar should appear, and it is at this period of the animal's life his teeth should have most attention. In many cases, in cross-bred cart horses particularly, the fifth molar does not appear until he is three years old; he now commences to cast the two central incisors, also the first and second molars above and below, which are replaced by permanent teeth. By this we see in some cases that the horse at three years old not only casts twelve temporary teeth, but gets sixteen permanent, viz., four central incisors, first and second molars on each side above and below, and the fifth molar. About this time the animal is put to hard work and on hard keep of grain rations; what with the dental irritation at this particular time, the new mode of living and hard work, is there any wonder that animals suffer in health and constitution, some ruined irreparably? If we take into consideration the disorder and fever set up in children during dentition, the nervous disorder and complaints arising therefrom, need we be at all surprised to notice at this period the commencement of certain nervous disorders in horses? Some children invariably cut their teeth with an attack of diarrhoea—at least, mine do.

Having had ample opportunities of inspecting animals, from foals and upwards, at the agricultural shows held in England, it is very rare to notice any signs or symptoms of chorea, shivering, stringhalt, or clicking, until the animal is three years old; and from long observation we are inclined to think that the irritation set up during the dental period gives rise to these nervous disorders, through reflex nervous action, particularly when there is any hereditary predisposition. Therefore, when an animal is rising three years old, it is the most critical period of its life, for not only is it liable to all the above-named complaints, but that most fatal complaint, strangles, manifests itself at this period, and it is certain that the dental irritation and change from an out-door to in-door stable life is accountable for the disease. Even if strangles does not appear, we may have pus or matter forming in the sinuses, particularly in the upper jaw, ending in softening and degeneration of the bone. We have seen some cases where the crowns of the first and second temporary molars were set, as it were, on the top of the permanent molars, which were well above the gums, causing the emaciated condition to which our attention was directed; removal of the cause soon brought about recovery. That was an object lesson we have never forgotten.

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 Questions and Answers.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.
 SAMUEL W. BISHOP, Sintaluta:—"I lately bought a mule, it was lame, and previous owner said it required shoeing; this I had done. Hoof was split up the front, and one-half of hoof nearly half an inch thicker than the other. The smith said lameness was not in the foot. Mule seemed worse with shoes on, so, after five days, removed them. There is a small, hard lump just above upper part of hoof. One man says she is sweeney a little, but both shoulders look alike, being slightly hollow. Mule has also a small running sore under jaw that will not heal up. Please prescribe."

If the "small, hard lump just above the hoof" is the seat of lameness, it is probably the commencement of a ring-bone, and, from the deformity of the hoof, we are disposed to believe that such is the case. We would advise you to apply the following blister:—Binioidide of mercury and cantharides, of each one drachm; vaseline, one ounce; cut the hair closely from the part; rub the ointment well in with the fingers, let it remain for forty-eight hours, wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat the blistering three times, allowing two or three weeks to elapse between each application. The sore on the jaw may be the result of an injury or of a decaying tooth. It may also be caused by fox-tail grass working its way through the soft tissues beneath the tongue. Have the part thoroughly examined, and remove any foreign body that may be found in connection therewith; by doing this the cure will be accomplished.

The Cheese Competition at Chicago—An Unlooked-for Reason Why Canada Scored Higher than the United States.

One or two of the correspondents of some of the American dairy journals have thrown out the idea that the reason the Canadian cheese scored so sweeping a victory at the World's Fair was because the American dairyman fed more ensilage to his cows than the Canadian dairyman, which affected the quality of the milk, and, therefore, causing an inferior quality of cheese to be made.

Such a suggestion must be taken as a mere excuse for the American dairyman's inability to manufacture as good a quality of cheese as his Canadian cousin. Anyone who has travelled at all through the principal dairy districts of both countries knows that there are just as many, if not a great many more, silos in use in the dairy districts of Canada as in the dairy districts of the United States. Consequently for the American dairymen to put forth such a theory, as a seeming loop-hole by which they may escape the onus that falls upon them by the decisive victory which Canadian cheese has gained over the American in the competitions at Chicago, only serves to confirm still further the fact that the Canadian dairyman has put more skill, more intelligence, and more energy into the business of manufacturing cheese than the American dairyman has.

Another reason that proves the utter fallacy of such an argument is that the feeding of corn ensilage to cows has been tested in so many different ways, and by so many different persons, and proven to have no injurious effect whatever upon the quality of the milk produced. All these experiments go to show that milk produced from a ration made up nearly altogether of corn ensilage will not have any injurious effect on the quality of cheese manufactured from it, or likewise upon the quality of the butter.

In Canada, as well as in the United States, during the summer months, when the pastures are in good condition and succulent grasses are plentiful, not very much, if any, ensilage is fed to his cows by the patron of a cheese or butter factory, and, therefore, if it were injurious the proportion of milk produced from it is so very small that it would not materially affect the quality of the cheese.

The American farmer grows more corn as a food for his stock than the Canadian, but the bulk of it is not put into the silo, but fed from the "shock" to the cows chiefly during the winter months. There is no need, however, to comment on this, as the feeding of corn stalks to milch cows has been so general on this continent for so many years that their value as a food capable of producing good milk, and lots of it, is pretty thoroughly established. In conclusion, we may state that the "ensilage excuse" is only advanced by one or two dairymen, who perhaps consider they are rendering an important service to their fellow dairymen by such an invention, and must not be taken as the general opinion of the intelligent and thinking dairymen of the United States, who realize that they have been fairly and squarely beaten in the cheese competitions at the World's Fair, and that the reason is they have not put the same skill, intelligence and energy into the business as their Canadian cousins have. This more reasonable way

of viewing the matter will have its good effect upon the American dairymen, and will, no doubt, stimulate them to greater and more successful efforts in the future in the line of cheesemaking. It therefore behooves the Canadian dairyman to make particular note of this fact, and not relax his efforts until he turns out a quality of cheese that will compel the judges to give it the full score of 100 points, instead of scoring 96, 97, 98, 99, or even 99½.

Some Notes on Making Dairy Butter in the Fall and Winter.

At this season of the year nearly all the cheese-factories have closed, and farmers will have a much larger supply of milk to look after and manufacture into butter at home. A few suggestions at this stage, as to the best methods of handling this milk and converting it into butter, may be timely and helpful.

1. The cows should be kept in the stables as soon as the cool weather begins, and given good nourishing food.

2. Have the stables well ventilated, so that the atmosphere for milking in will be pure and wholesome.

3. As soon as the milking is done, the milk should not be left standing in the stable or where the air is impure, as it will readily take in bad odors which will affect the quality of the butter.

4. As soon as the milking is done, or when the milk is at normal heat, 98°, it should be set for the cream to rise. If the milk has had time to cool it should be heated to the proper temperature before setting. As the cool weather advances, ten per cent. of hot water from 150° to 180° may be added to advantage. It will have the double effect of heating the milk before setting, as well as facilitating the upward movements of the globules of butterfat.

5. Shot-gun cans are now generally used for setting the milk in, and should be placed in cold water, about 45° or 50°, as soon as the warm milk is put in. In the cold, frosty weather, better results will be obtained by setting the milk in shallow pans, and placing them in cold water the same as with the creamers.

6. Twenty-four hours is a sufficient time in which to allow the cream to rise. If the conditions are favorable all the cream will be on top at the expiration of this time.

7. The cream should be taken off when it is sweet, and kept in a cool place. Every time fresh cream is added the whole lot should be stirred and mixed thoroughly.

8. One day before the churning is to be done, about 3 per cent. of sour cream or sour skim-milk should be added to the cream, and the whole mixed thoroughly, and kept at a temperature of 60°, when after twenty-four hours the whole lot will be slightly tart and ready for churning. If about 25 per cent. of pure water is mixed with the cream when sweet, good results will be obtained.

9. The best temperature for churning during the late fall and winter is from 62° to 64° Fahr.

10. When the particles of butter are like clover seed, the buttermilk should be drawn off and pure water at 55° added in its place.

11. The churning should then be continued for a minute or two, when the milk will be washed free from the butter. The milky water may then be drawn off and a weak brine added at 55°.

12. After a minute's churning the butter may be left to drain half an hour before it is removed to be pressed and salted.

13. For immediate consumption three-quarters of an ounce of pure salt of medium fineness will be sufficient, and for packed butter one ounce to the pound.

14. While the salt is being added the butter should be kept cool and should not be worked any more than is sufficient to get the salt thoroughly mixed. The butter should be kept cool till the salt is dissolved, when it may be worked a second time to get rid of any streakiness that may be in it.

15. In getting butter ready for the market, particular care should be given to have it put up as neatly and clean as possible, whether it be in prints or in tubs. Parchment paper to wrap around the prints or put on top of the tub will be a good investment.

Nothing is more attractive to the consumer than tidy, clean packages of butter, while on the other hand, can anything be more repulsive to a person who has to eat it, than butter done up in a slovenly, dirty manner? If the manufacturers of dairy butter would give more attention to the little details which affect the quality and appearance of butter, they would realize a more ready sale for their goods and be able to retain their customers.

If lice or vermin troubled your cattle or stock last winter, did you thoroughly cleanse and white-wash the partitions, etc., in the stables? If you have not done this, you may count on trouble again; as soon as the stock go into winter quarters, the insects will immediately attack them. Coal oil emulsion is a capital remedy, and can be easily and cheaply applied at any time. To make the emulsion: Into one gallon of soft water stir half a gallon of soft soap (or half a pound of any good hard soap); when thoroughly dissolved, and while boiling, add two gallons of coal oil, and stir till all is well mixed; then add another gallon of hot water. This will keep any length of time, and be ready for immediate use. When this is to be used on the animals dilute this formula with four parts water.



THE STORY.

The Pass O'Drineen.

Written for the Farmer's Advocate by "Constant Hall," Ireland.

Shure is it a story yer axin for now,
 Acushla Machree, wid gold curls on yer brow,
 And eyes o' the loveliest, kindest blue,
 Like where the rifts in the dark clouds peep through!
 Ach! ye young villain ye know yer well
 Every thing yer poor Nora can tell,
 But who cud resist them two purty eyes,
 That would coax, if ye looked up, the rain from the skies!

Now, Missy, sit down on that nate little stool,
 An' Micky, ye spalpeen, don't stare like a fool,
 But rake up the sods, an' make a foine blase,
 For could it be gettin' those short dreary days,
 An' now a nice story I'll thry to recall,
 If Miss Kathleen here can wait for it all,
 For up at the Castle they're full of delight,
 As His Honor an' Lady are comin' to-night.

Well, Miss Kathleen, 'twas more nor ten year ago,
 When the country was full of confusion and woe,
 That I lived in the wildest part o' the west,
 Where niver from tumult or strife had we rest;
 An' the look o' the boys was all sullen an' black,
 But Murtagh, "Black Pad," was the worst o' the pack,
 An' talked bould o' bloodshed, gunpowther an' shot,
 An' was mixed-up entoiely in many's the plot.

Well, now, I won't be the one to gamsay
 That rack-rented we'd been for many a day,
 But shure I lay all the blame at the door
 Of that chatin' ould scoundhril, Michael O'Moore;
 For me Lord used to live in his southerin home,
 An' the agent, O'Moore, was left all alone,
 And a nice tidy sum, they did use to say,
 He'd put by in the bank for the next rainy day.

Well, then came the time when we all of us heard
 That to go O'Moore had been given the word,
 For me Lord had discovered many's the trick,
 An' told him "Begone!" remarkably quick;
 An' shure he was off like the stormy west wind,
 But lavin' the bitterest hatred behind—
 The bitterest hatred, which fell on the head
 Of the new foreign agent who came in his stead.

And a foine, han'some gintleman he was an' kind,
 An' shure I know he always designed
 To thry an' relave the wants o' the poor—
 Not like that scoundhril, Mikey O'Moore;
 But then I'm told it is always the same,
 For the guilty the innocent suffer—more shame!
 An' the boys they all talked of rack-renter an' Saxin,
 Tho' 'twas only the proper amount he was axin.

Miss Kathleen Alannah! I'm loathe for to tell
 Of all that they did—more like devils from hell,
 Let loose to torment the poor dumb beasts again—
 Yes, far more like devils than like Christian men;
 An' many's the illegant horse I have seen,
 Fit for the use of England's great Queen,
 Shot that relave might be found in it death—
 Relave from each gaspin', agonized breath.

One night I remember—it burns in me brain
 Like a lifetime o' horror, agony, pain—
 When pantin' an' stumblin', an' gaspin' for breath,
 I struggled along for life or for death;
 For the life o' the Englishman doomed to expire,
 So sudden an' swift by murderous fire,
 From the gun of whoever was chosen by lot
 From the swate smillin' earth the "vile tyrant" to blot.

The lot as it should on Paddy did fall,
 Who, as I said, was the worst o' them all,
 An' his black heart rejoiced to think that at last
 He'd a chance to revenge many things in the past;
 All this an' more I'd the luck to o'erhear,
 When none o' them knew I was lingerin' near,
 An' how 'twas to be that very same night,
 By the aid o' the moon's misty, stragglin' light.

A black mask on his face and a gun in his hand,
 "Black Pad" was to go an' take up his stand
 Behind a mud ditch, where the road takes a bend
 Sudden an' sharp, an' that is one end
 Of a steep, rocky track, called the Pass O'Drineen—
 The rockiest, narrowest road ever seen,
 An' drivers all slackened their pace as they came
 To that ditch, an' the boys they all knew that same.

The agent they heard was shure to come home
 That night from Glen-a-beg all alone,
 An' there the bloody deed would be done,
 Or iver there shone the mornin' sun;
 Ah! but they niver knew I was near,
 Listerin' in agony, chokin' wid fear,
 An' breathless I watched Paddy Murtagh depart,
 Silently cursin' his evil, black heart.

I thought an' I thought, wid me head in a whirl,
 An' wished I was more than a poor faible gur,
 For how cud I contrive to save
 The Saxin from a bloody grave;
 The time so short an' the way so long,
 An' none but meself to stay the wrong,
 An' the warnin' must come, if it came at all,
 Before the agent cud reach that wall.

I wrapped me dark shawl round me head,
 An' down the road after Paddy sped,
 Quicker an' quicker along I ran,
 Until I caught sight o' that black-hearted man;
 Already the light was beginnin' to fall,
 An' me poor, foolish heart was ready to quail,
 For how cud I get through the Pass O'Drineen,
 By "Black Pad" at the ditch I was sure to be seen.

But when to the head o' the pass I came,
 'Twas sudden lit up wid an awful flame,
 An' loud the thunder pealed overhead,
 An' the sky looked sullen an' black as lead,
 An' the pourin' rain seemed to me like blood,
 As rooted there to the ground I stood,
 For iver before me horrified eyes
 The form o' the Englishman seemed to rise,
 Dead, stone dead, he'd brathe no more.

Then, sudden like, I called to mind
A goat-thruck that lay right behind,
Which, as I turned, a flash revealed,
But shure me head entirely reeled
As I looked up that dizzy height,
Or so it seemed by that strange light,
For there the rocks rose high an' steep,
An' how oud I me footin' keep.

But then I thought wid joy, that how
When I had reached that rocky brow,
No longer need I thry to shun
The eye o' Murragh as I run,
For there the gorse grew thick an' tall,
And it would bring me past the wall
Where another thrack descendin'
Would bring to me journey's endin'.

The rain was pourin' in a flood,
An' slippery was the rocks wid mud,
An' soon me feet was bruised an' sore,
But on I struggled as before,
Wid laborin' breath an' dizzy head,
An' naked feet wid blood all red,
The jagged rocks cut sharp an' deep,
An' all me clothes was in a seep.

Up, up I went wid chokin' breath,
An' strugglin' heart—'twas just like death,
But at last I gained the crest,
Sank down for one short space to rest;
Then, startin' up, I onward flew,
For short the time was—as I knew,
And I must run just like the wind,
An' niver cast a glance behind.

The thunder rolled, the lightning flashed,
But onward still I wildly dashed
O'er sunken rocks an' many's the mound,
Which rarely brought me to the ground;
On, still on, until at last
That ould mud ditch was safely passed;
An' now I freely breathed once more,
For on the road which stretched before,
No car was there of any kind,
No sound borne past upon the wind.

But when I reached the downward thrack,
I stopped, an' listenin', started back,
For certain now I heard a sound
Of grindin' wheels along the ground;
Then down the path I madly flew,
But how 'twas done I niver knew—
For all I felt, it might have been
The narrowest pathway I've seen.

I had not nearly reached the end
When the car came sudden round a bend,
An' now I shouted as I ran,
An' wildly waved—at last the man
Looked up, when he had passed the thrack,
Looked up, an' swift came dhrivin' back;
If I had been one moment late,
One moment, he'd have met his fate.

"Why, Norah, lass," he wonderin' said,
"Whatever's got into your head?
I surely thought, as I looked back,
You'd break your neck adown that thrack,
And said no form of earthly mould
Can ever there a footing hold."
Then, breathlessly, I told him all
About the gun, black mask, an' wall.

He grimly smiled an' looked around,
Then jumped down lightly to the ground.
"And now," says he, "I've got a plan
To catch your lively gentlemen;
The storm, by now, its force has spent,
And the moon shines through where the clouds are rent,
And the light, tho' dim, is just quite right
For the work we have in hand this night."

Wid that his great top-coat he sthript,
An' from the thrap a cushion ript,
An' stuffed the coat wid it inside,
And I thought I'd shure have died,
When on the sate he fixed it now,
An' placed his hat upon its brow,
An' settled up the reins quite gran—
'Twas just the moral of a man.

"And now, my brave colleen," he said,
"I'll lead old Roger by the head,
You run behind, but not too near,
Not until my call you hear."
I did not do as I was told,
For on the thrap I laid me hould;
'Twas one o' them tax-carts, and tall,
'T would well be seen above the wall.

Along the road we ran quite swift,
An' when the clouds begun to lift,
The narrow turn lay at me back,
An' now the pace began to slack,
And as the wall we slowly passed,
Crash! bang! "Black Pad" had fired at last;
But ach, me jew'l, 'twas surely gran,
He'd shot that moral of a man.
Like lightning, wid an awful scritch,
That agent cleared the ould mud ditch,
An' rained down blows on Paddy's head
Until I thought he's shurely dead;
Then loud an' quick I heard his call,
Come, Norah, lass, an' hand yer shawl,
Which he tuk an' firmly tied
Brave Paddy's arms down to his side.

Into the thrap we dhragged him next,
An' I'm sure he was quite vexed,
But he uttered ne'er a sound,
As quick the horse was turned right round;
An' back we dhrave along the road
Straight to the barrack of Kilbode,
Where they lodged him safe an' warm
Just to kape him out of harm.

Well, Alannah, can you guess
That agent's name? Why, bless ye, yes!
Shure 'twas yer father, an' none other,
'Twas just afore he wed yer mother;
I mind her blushin' rosy red
When she come to me an' said,
"Norah, I can ne'er requite
The service that you did that night,
But I'll be your friend for life,
For I'm to be that brave man's wife."
An' his lordship, standin' by,
Wiped a tear-dhrop from his eye,
An' said he niver would forget
His daughter's friend—nor has he yet.

A man with a donkey for sale, hearing that a
friend wanted to buy one, sent him the following,
written on a postal card:—"Dear D—: If you are
looking for an A I donkey, don't forget me."—[Tid
Bits.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Our Commission.

"Let him that heareth say, Come."—Rev. XXII. 17.

Ye who hear the blessed call
Of the Spirit and the Bride:
Hear the Master's word to all,
Your commission and your guide—
And let him that heareth say,
"Come," to all yet far away.

"Come!" alike to age and youth,
Tell them of our Friend above,
Of His beauty and His truth,
Preciousness and grace and love.
Tell them what you know is true,
Tell them what He is to you.

"Come!" to those who, while they hear,
Linger, hardly knowing why;
Tell them that the Lord is near,
Tell them Jesus passes by.
Call them now; oh, do not wait,
Lest to-morrow be too late!

"Come!" to those who draw in vain
From the broken cisterns here,
Drinking but to thirst again;
Tell them of the fountain near,
Living water, flowing still,
Free for "whosoever will."

Such as these are all around,
Meeting, passing, every day;
Ye who know the joyful sound,
Have ye not a word to say?
Ye who hear that blessed "Come,"
Sweet and clear, can ye be dumb?

Brothers, sisters, do not wait,
Speak for Him who speaks to you!
Wherefore should you hesitate?
This is no great thing to do.
Jesus only bids you say
"Come!" and will you not obey?

E. R. Havergal.

Winning Souls for Christ.

Selections from "St. Andrew's Work," by Rev. D. Hague, M.A.

Oh, that every Christian might be led to see that
he should earnestly try and make a personal effort
to save others. Unless he waters others he will not
be watered, and the candle hid under the bushel of
cowardice or inactivity will slowly but surely be
extinguished. The soul that ceases to confess Christ
will cease to possess Him; the Christian that does
not give out will soon not take in. One has illustrated
this by a geographic comparison. There is the sea of
Galilee, with its sparkling waters fresh and
pure and sweet. Why is it so sweet and fresh and
pure? Because it is always giving out, as well as
taking in; it has an outlet as well as an inlet.
But look at the Dead Sea! It is lifeless, and dreary,
and funereal. And why? It has an inlet, but no
outlet. It is all for self. It takes in all it can, but
gives nothing out. The Christian who does nothing
for Christ, never goes forth to sow by all waters the
precious seed that he has so freely received, never
finds a thirsty soul to bring to the living water,
will shrivel, and wither, and waste as a fruitless
branch. Would that every Christian would at
least endeavor to win a soul. It is our calling. It
is our profession. It is our duty.

The worker for souls must always be natural,
open and true. His words and character must be in
harmony, for if the one belies the other his work is
vain. He who goes forth to influence his fellow-
man for Christ must be sure, first of all, that he is
one who acts as he believes, speaks as he thinks,
and appears to man as he appears to God; and then
must carefully beware lest his manner and words be
more unctuous and gracious than the reality with-
in. All pedantry, affectation, unnatural and goody-
goody phrases are to be avoided as poison. Every
overture that is made and every word that is said
must be made and said in the frank and hearty
manner of one who is, before man and before God,
without guile, or deceit, or sham, or hypocrisy, or any
such thing. I shall never forget the way in which a
friend of mine, a very fine young fellow too, when
asked what he thought of a certain Christian worker,
replied: "Oh, he is too oily." What he meant was
that his manner was too smooth, or, as one
remarked of a certain politician, "He's too sweet
to be wholesome." I might mention other very
necessary characteristics if space permitted, such as
wisdom, love, faith, patience, sympathy, etc., which
the worker for Christ should earnestly covet, and
constantly endeavor to attain by prayer and
practice; but there is one that in some ways
perhaps surpasses, if it does not include them all;
and that is the one thing often lacking but sorely
needed—"the Divine gift of Common-sense."

If Christians only realized more how much they
could do by a simple word, or how many opportuni-
ties are given to them by God if they would only
take them, they would not miss so often that
wonderful and indescribable joy that comes to the
man who speaks a word for the Master to another
soul. If you have a word to say, say it. If you
are ever moved to open your lips, open them, for
while we stand hesitating the angel of opportunity
goes past our doors never to return again. The
late Captain Hope, a brave and true servant of Jesus
Christ, told his doctor a few days before his death,
that when he was a midshipman, an old officer said
to him one day: "I never go to bed without prayer,
do you?" It was a simple question and yet was the
means of controlling a great and noble life. "It is
between seventy and eighty years ago, but from
that day to this I have never done so either." Then
he added: "See the influence of a good word."

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the even-
ing withhold not thine hand: for how knowest thou
which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether
they shall be both alike good."

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Puzzles.

1—TRANSPOSITION.

This happy puzzling band
I have entered, as you see;
Puzzling is delightful,
And it quite agrees with me.

Since I have become a puzzler,
I have been welcomed by not a few;
Although I FIRST not worthy of their praises,
They cheer all puzzlers new.

And SECOND as Christmas is so near,
And New Year not far away,
Brace up your nerves, my cousins,
And work at puzzle play.

And then the time will come,
When you yourself can say:
I have THIRD a prize with hard work,
Yet work that were like play.

THOS. W. BANKS.

2—DECAPITATION.

A puzzle gay there once did well
On a farm near Highland Creek,
But tiring of the farming art,
A better he did seek.

This puzzler gay has been our Reeve,
And I think he will still remain
In that esteemed position,
Though a better he has obtained.

He invites us LAST to come and see
Him where he now doth dwell,
In the fine city of Toronto,
Where I hope he will do well.

So next time I'm in the Queen City,
I'll FIRST and see you, Harry,
Even if it is only a minute
That I can with you tarry.

And, now, if you do ever chance
To come to the Royal City,
Please do come up to Marden,
To see your cousin Geordie.

G. W. BLYTH.

3—SQUARE WORD.

1—A person of rank. 2—One who looks with side glances.
3—Watery, dim or weak. 4—Permission. 5—Having wandered.

THOS. W. BANKS.

4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

First is in wealthy, second in rich;
Third is in statue, fourth in niche;
Fifth is in blink, sixth in stare,
Seventh is in ringlet, eighth in hair;
Ninth is in rivulet, tenth in river;
Eleventh is in donor, twelfth in giver;
Thirteenth is in dancing, fourteenth in ball
Fifteenth is in merry, and that is all.
If through those words you carefully gaze,
You'll surely find one of our festival days.

ADA ARMAND.

5—ANAGRAM.

In the pleasant evenings of the fall,
When the puzzlers, one and all,
Renew with vigour, every one,
Their posing as the year rolls on.
Ah, well! one that I must mention
Is most worthy of attention;
Our friend Reeve, 'tis he who tries
To get there first and win the prize—
Which he will do, I know quite well,
As others in this race can tell.
And Uncle Tom, I have no doubt,
Will Lily Day or Banks leave out;
For such, I know, he would not do
To puzzlers, who, so good and true,
Will send to us abundant rhymes,
And always look for better times.

ADA SMITHSON.

6—CHARADE.

My FIRST on wheels does swiftly run
Across the country, up and down;
It ferrets out the mine, the ore,
The merchandise for every store;
And FINALS where horse and man dare not,
To quickly reach its destined spot,
Its TOTAL brings trade unto them
Whose business is to buy and sell.

ADA SMITHSON.

7—NUMERICAL.

My total we are all sure to enjoy.
My 6, 15, 1, 8, 10, we like to be called.
My 22, 7, 9, 16, 13, painters know as a color.
My 12, 20, 21, 17, is the horsefly.
My 19, 14, 3, 5, is a pike, full grown.
My 4, 18, 23, 11, 3, 17, means placing.

HENRY REEVE.

8—ANAGRAM.

As I lay me down in bed,
After the ADVOCATE I had read,
And my brains I had fed,
With the good things that it said:
'Twas a curious thing to happen,
But in less than minutes ten,
After saying good-night to little Ben,
I loudly cried, "Pa, me khan."

But, alas! I only dreamed,
And the prince that I seemed,
When I thus loudly screamed,
Disappeared when I awoke—awful mean.

HENRY REEVE.

9—PUZZLE.

My first is the name of a great English king;
My second, the way he used to sing;
My whole sailed with the good ship ADVOCATE,
Perhaps you might call him the second mate.

HENRY BOBIER.

Answers to October 15th Puzzles.

1—Tone, one. 2—O L I V E
L U N A R
I N U R E
V A R E C
E R E C T
3—Aper, pare, rape, pear, reap. 4—Scan, can, an.

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to October 15th Puzzles.

Henry Reeve, Ada Smithson, Morley Smithson, Josie Sheehan, I. Irvine Devitt, Joshua Umbach, Addison and Oliver Snider, Geo. W. Blyth, Jessie Gordon, Geo. Rogers, Minnie Moore.

MINNIE MAY reminds her readers of the offer of 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.

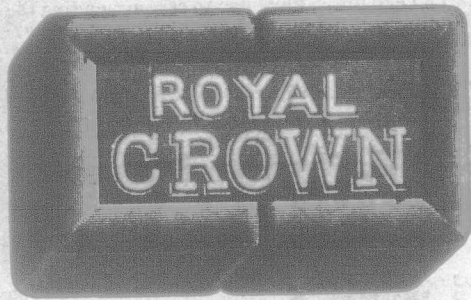
FARMERS' MITTS

Our assortment of Farmers' Mitts and Gauntlets is very large. We give only a few here. Write for our free catalogue, which explains all. The prices we give here include the postage; that is, we will deliver them to any post office in Canada, upon receipt of the price. Send postage stamps for amounts less than \$1. Our Farmers' Choring Mitt, No. 9, at 50c. each is our leader. Our No. 11 is the same, with extra selected stock; price, 60c. These mitts are made of leather and very warmly lined. The thumb and palms are faced with some one of the following leathers: Nappa buckskin, native buckskin, calf skin, hog skin, goat skin, colt skin, horsehide and moose skin. These are all leathers that will stand hard work. In ordering please mention your preference and give the number, viz., No. 9, ordinary pick, at 50c., or No. 11, extra select stock, at 60c. No. 16 mitt is a man's unlined horsehide mitt for drawing over a woolen mitt—price, 85c. per pair. No. 21 is a man's unlined, Indian-dressed, genuine buckskin mitt for drawing over woolen mitts—price \$1 per pair. Our No. 21 A is the same mitt made of genuine nappa tan buckskin—price, \$1 per pair. Our No. 30 is a man's driving gauntlet, with buckskin palms—price, \$1.50. No. 36 is a fur gauntlet—price, \$2.50. The fur is the dark Australian Wallaby. Our No. 40 is a pair of calf skin facings for woolen mitts, having the thumb pieces attached.

Coney Fur Caps, \$1.50 each; Astrachan Fur Caps, \$2 each; Seal Caps, \$2.50 each; Persian Lamb Caps, \$3 each; Beaver Fur Caps, \$3 each.

If you want a robe or a fur coat, or a horse blanket, write to us for our Shoppers' Guide, a book which gives all information.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
Hamilton, 336-y-om Ont.



== SOAP ==

ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED
St. James, May 16th, 1892.
Dear Sir,—I have used many different kinds of Soap the past year. I have never found any to equal yours. Your Crown Soap is recommended by our neighbors and many others. It is the best toilet, laundry and kitchen Soap. I remain, yours sincerely,
MISS ISBISTER.

IMPORTANT SALE

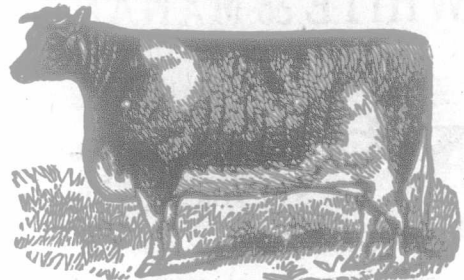
SHORTHORN CATTLE

W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont., Wellington Co., will sell on Wednesday, January 10th, 1894, His entire herd without reserve. The best lot of cattle ever offered in Wellington, including the Chicago sweepstakes calf Indian Warrior; also Greenhouse Chief, the 1892 Champion, and British Chief, the greatest bulls Indian Chief ever sired. Also several Indian Chief heifers, representing such families as Nonpareille, Wimples, Daisys, etc., and other good families as Misses, Village Lily, Verones, etc., numbering in all twenty-six head. The cattle are all Scotch-bred, and in nice breeding condition. Wait for this sale, as it embraces animals of rare showy quality. Catalogues on application.
346-a THOMAS INGRAM, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

GALLOWAYS

Twelve head pure-bred animals will be offered at American Hotel, Guelph, 11 a.m., December 7th, during the Fat Stock Show. Pedigrees and particulars on application to
D. McCRAE,
346-a-om Box 200, GUELPH.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS
WALTER LYNCH, Prop., Westbourne, Man.
Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 46-2-y-m

Ontario Agricultural College ANNUAL SALE.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the Fifteenth Annual Sale of Surplus Stock, the property of the Ontario Government, will take place in connection with the Fat Stock Show at

GUELPH, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7

A number of young animals, representing several breeds of cattle and swine will be sold by Public Auction. Some very nice young bulls. For Catalogue, giving full particulars, apply to **WILLIAM RENNIE, Farm Superintendent.**
345-b-om **JAMES MILLS, President.**

MAPLE GROVE FARM

ROSSER, - MAN.
WALTER JAMES & SONS,
- BREEDERS OF -
Shorthorn - Cattle,
(Bates and Craikshanks),
LARGE IMPROVED

YORKSHIRE FIGS.

Young Pigs For Sale
Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap.
51-y-m

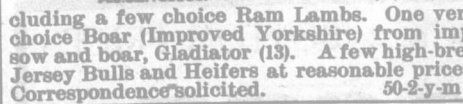


Maple Grove Stock Farm,

EMERSON, MAN.
Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna's 1st's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 60 days. They are sired by my Clothild bull and Temper's Captain Columbus, and out of my best cows. There is nothing better in this or any other country. For full particulars, address
W. J. YOUNG, Prop.
44-y-m

JAMES BRAY,

Oak Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. My place not being well adapted for sheep, I will sell my whole flock of registered Oxford Downs, including a few choice Ram Lambs. One very choice Boar (Improved Yorkshire) from imp. sow and boar, Gladiator (13). A few high-bred Jersey Bulls and Heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.
50-2-y-m



"ROSEDALE" STOCK FARM, MANITOU,

R. D. FOLEY, Proprietor,
BREEDER OF
Clydesdale Horses,
Shorthorn Cattle, &c.
Banner Oats for sale.
35-2-y-m Correspondence solicited.

WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM.

J. OUGHTON, Prop., Crystal City, Man.
PRIZE-WINNING SHEEP.
25 Shearling Shropshire Rams and Choice Flock of EWES and RAM LAMBS TO CHOOSE FROM.
Now booking orders for fall pigs. **LARGE YORKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES.** 34-2-y-m

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 183, Brandon, Man.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
My stock of Breeding Ewes consists of two hundred selected from the best flocks in England. The pen of Shearling Ewes that won the champion prize over all England were out of a flock of forty that I bought from Mrs. Barr, of Odstone Hall. My Rams are by the same sire as the Champion Ram, and out of ewes sisters of the dam of the Champion. I have spared neither time nor money to put together the best flock of sheep I could buy in England, and for size, quality of wool and uniformity of character, cannot be surpassed. Ram Lambs and Ewes for sale at moderate prices. 38-2-y-m

ADVERTISE - IN THE - FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.

S. A. COXE, Veterinarian,
DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES.
Office and Infirmary:
58-2-y-m BEAUBIER STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.

W. A. DUNBAR
VETERINARY SURGEON,
15 1/2 Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.
Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to
TELEPHONE 56. 25-2-y-m

W. S. HENDERSON, V.S.
VETERINARIAN
DISTRICT NO. 9,
CARBERRY, 44-2-y-m MANITOBA.

J. S. ROE, V.S.,
NEEPAWA,
DISTRICT VETERINARIAN FOR NEEPAWA AND DAUPHIN DISTRICT.
Treats all Diseases of Domesticated Animals.
36-2-y-m Office: HARRISON'S DRUG STORE.

DR. W. R. TAYLOR,
- - - VETERINARY SURGEON. - - -
Special Attention to Dentistry.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, - MANITOBA.
42-2-y-m Sess. Ave., near Rosin House.

R. J. PHIN, SHORTHORN BREEDER
A few choice young Bulls for sale.
MOOSOMIN, 24-2-y-m ASSINIBOIA

JAMES WELLS,
Virten, Manitoba,
- BREEDER OF -
PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE
: : FIGS. : :
Have now on hand a lot of different ages, bred from prize-winning stock. Write or call early and get your choice. 58-2-f-m

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
Orders taken for summer and early fall pigs at greatly reduced prices. For sale, from imported Boar. Prices a way down. Correspondence solicited.
RIDOUT & PERCIVAL,
Sealgrith, Man. 50-y-m

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS
- A FEW -
CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE.
White and Barred Rocks, Gold, Silver and White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Myers' Poultry Spice, 30c. per package.
47-y-m **S. LING, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**



PHOTOGRAPHY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES - AT - MITCHELL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ART STUDIO
When in the city call and inspect the work.
58-c-m 566 Main-St., WINNIPEG, MAN.



SHROPSHIRE.
Carlots. Either sex. Largest registered flock in the Northwest. Prices rock bottom. Send for catalogue and latest list.
A. O. FOX,
Woodside Farm,
OREGON, - WISCONSIN,
Ten hours south from St. Paul. 58-1-m



DISSOLUTION AUCTION SALE
By Shanks Bros., of Pedigreed Shorthorn Cattle (Prize Winners at Provincial and Brandon Exhibitions), Berkshire Pigs and Long-Wooled Sheep, on Friday, December 15th, '93, at 11 a. m., at their Stock Farm, 19, 13, 20, Manitoba.

I am instructed by Shanks Bros. to sell without reserve their entire stock of thirty cows and heifers, twelve choice young bulls, twenty sows and boars, twenty Leicester ewes, three rams, thirty-five head of excellent grade cattle, working oxen, a number of horses, and a large assortment of farm implements.
Terms:—All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over that amount, eleven months credit, on approved joint notes, at eight percent interest (strangers to be identified), and eight percent discount for cash.
The farm of 300 acres is also offered for sale. Improvements: 300 acres under cultivation; 100 acres ready for crop; 100 acres securely fenced; frame barn with stone basement, 65 x 24, with capacity for seventy head; a good dwelling house, and many other buildings.
N. B.—Trains on N. W. Central, connecting at Brandon with C. P. R. and N. P., will land passengers within half mile of stock farm on day of sale. Passengers on M. and N. W. line will be met with teams at Newdale and Rapid City. Reduced railway fares will be given to all purchasers of stock. Lunch provided. Catalogues of pedigrees and full particulars furnished on application to SHANKS BROS., Rapid City, Manitoba.
58-a-m **H. G. CLAY, Auctioneer.**

STOCK GOSSIP.
Mr. Jas. Laurance informs that he has made 25 sales through his advertisement in the ADVOCATE. His Shorthorns are, he claims, going into winter quarters in better shape than ever before, he having pastured them on a rape field during the fall. His Yorkshires are, of course, on top of the heap, taking sweepstakes at Pilot Mound, Crystal City and Cartwright fall shows.
Mr. Walter James, Rosser, Man., reports the following sales of Large Improved Yorkshire Swine:—H. E. Hicks, East Selkirk, 1 sow; Hon. S. J. Jackson, Stonewall, 1 boar; Mrs. W. Jull, Rosser, 2 sows; Mrs. M. Farrel, Rosser, 1 sow; Robt. Fowler, Headingly, 1 boar; Mrs. A. Lesley, Rosser, 1 boar; Wm. G. Styles, Rosser, 1 boar; Robt. G. Simpson, Rosser, 2 sows; Wm. Toole, Stonewall, 1 boar; Jno. Taylor, Headingly, 1 boar.
A representative of the ADVOCATE recently visited the poultry yards of Mr. Hugh K. Zavitz, of Carberry, where were found some very choice bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks, Plymouth Rocks and light Brahmas. He also has a few other varieties which are good, and if the winter poultry show (now in anticipation) is held at a time when Mr. Zavitz can bring his birds in with safety, he thinks he will exhibit. If he does, other exhibitors will have to look well to their laurels.
While recently at "Deer Lodge," the several choice varieties of fowls kept by Mr. H. A. Chadwick were shown us. They were mostly in their comfortable quarters recently erected, and looked as if they were enjoying to the full the care and attention bestowed by their genial master, who may be said to keep this most useful and profitable kind of stock because he "likes them." This is, no doubt, one of the main factors of his success, and the fine, healthy condition in which his birds are always found makes it a pleasure to visit his yards.
The fine herd of Shorthorns, which the Shanks Bros., in western central Manitoba, have been accumulating for the last 14 years is about to be scattered by a dissolution auction sale. The continued ill health of the senior brother renders his retirement from the active supervision of this thoroughbred imperative, very much to his regret. The farmers in the Province, however, will be glad of the opportunity to secure animals of such breeding as the Shanks Bros.' herd at their own prices. The present low value of wheat is compelling the attention of northwestern farmers to a system of mixed farming, and in this sale they have a rare chance of starting right in raising either beef, pork or mutton. To start right is to succeed.
We would draw our readers' attention in another column of the auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, the property of W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, near Guelph, Ont. The catalogue, which will be ready shortly, embraces the entire herd, including that most promising young bull Indian Warrior, the sweepstakes calf at Chicago over all best breeds; also the twins, Greenhouse Chief and British Chief, and several other young bulls equally promising. The lot, without doubt, comprises the best lot of bulls offered by auction for many years. The females are all of true Scotch type, and include the animals so successfully shown the past years by Mr. Cockburn. There will be other cows and heifers that have won all the prizes at township and county fairs for several years. Every animal will be sold to the highest bidder. Write for a catalogue and attend this sale, as all will be welcome.
The report of the Central Institute Convention, which was held last June in Brandon, is to be published in pamphlet form and will make a very interesting and useful booklet. The Secretary, Mr. Leach, has completed the work of revising and arranging the matter for it, and expects the Department of Agriculture will see to the printing of it immediately, so that copies may be distributed to all institute members by the time the Institute work begins for the ensuing season. We understand that the Executive of the Central intend to push the work more energetically than ever this winter, rendering all the assistance in their power to local institutes.

B-U-L-B-S

For winter flowering. The following are now ready for shipment, and should be planted at once to insure flowers all winter; other varieties will be listed in season.

- Roman Hyacinths (White), 10c. each; \$1.00 doz.
- Freesia Refracta Alba, 5c. each; 50c. doz.
- Calla Lilies (Dry), 5c. each to 25c. each.
- Lilium Harrisii, 15c. each; \$1.50 doz.
- Lilium Longiflorum, 15c. each; \$1.50 doz.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address, **RICHARD ALSTON, 53-h-m Royal Greenhouses, WINNIPEG.**

J. R. CAMERON, Merchant Tailor.



Order your suits of fine-wool goods very reasonable. Call and examine stock and get prices. 677 Broadway North (Old Dominion Block) Winnipeg, Man.

ONWARD STILL!

Our sales are rapidly increasing. Customers are pouring in. FARMERS, now is your time to get a supply of tea for winter. We will guarantee to suit you at prices amazingly low. Send for samples.

J. E. ACTON, Tea Merchant, 220 McDermott Street, Winnipeg. 56-a-m

THOS. LYONS, 598 Main St., Winnipeg.

HAS SECURED THE BOOT FOR THE WORKINGMAN OF MANITOBA.

A new departure in foot-wear, combining the advantages of the moccasin and rubber in one; heavily lined with felt. Before securing your winter foot-gear, be sure and see them. 50-2-y-m

PATENT Ventilated : Closet

No house should be without one. Acknowledged by thousands of users to be the best house command in the world. Everyone guaranteed absolutely odorless. Write the Manitoba Ventilated Closet Co., Box 457, WINNIPEG, MAN., for descriptive pamphlets and testimonials. Shipped to any address, securely packed, on receipt of price, \$12.00. 57-3-m

MARKET HARDWARE STORE

FULL LINE OF HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Etc.

FARMERS wanting anything in our line will always be gladly informed as to prices by writing or calling.

SOLE AGENT FOR **JOHN CURRIE'S** well-known and justly celebrated

PUMPS

W. M. LAWRENCE, 289 Market Street, Winnipeg, 50-2-y-m Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

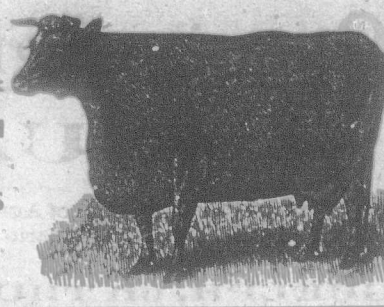
JOHN E. SMITH, Beresford Stock Farm.

Has now, in the City of Brandon, at his new Stock Emporium, SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS of BOTH BREEDS.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies

Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire.

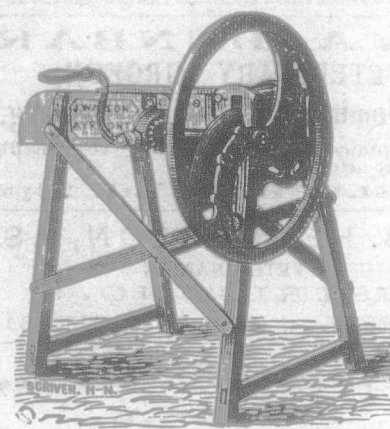
J. E. SMITH, 42-y-m Box 274, BRANDON, MAN



ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SPECIAL OFFERING. Four grand young Guernsey Bulls—one two-year-old, one yearling and two calves—all winners at the largest shows in Canada. Write quick and get prices.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.—Orders booked now for fall pigs. We have a grand lot of sows due to farrow in October and November. SHROPSHIRE.—A few ram lambs left; all the ewe lambs sold. Also a few choice COLLIE PUPS: Dogs, \$10.00 each; Bitches, \$7.00, from prize stock. Address, **J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager, 333-y-om**



CANADIAN HAND STRAW CUTTER

ONLY \$14.00 CASH, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

DO YOU WANT Straw Cutters, Grinders, Roller Crushers, Horse-Powers OR SLEIGHS?

THEN WRITE **The Watson Mfg Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG.**

Manufacturers of the largest line of Agricultural Implements in Canada, and the pioneers in reducing the prices of Machinery to the farmers. 58-m

STEVENS

MANUFACTURERS OF TRACTION AND PLAIN ENGINES WITH IMPROVED STRAW-BURNER. It is pronounced by experts to be AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST. SAVING IN WATER AND POWERFUL in Operation and Duration.

BURNS FUEL most economically. OUR IMPROVED IRONCLAD J. I. C. AGITATOR

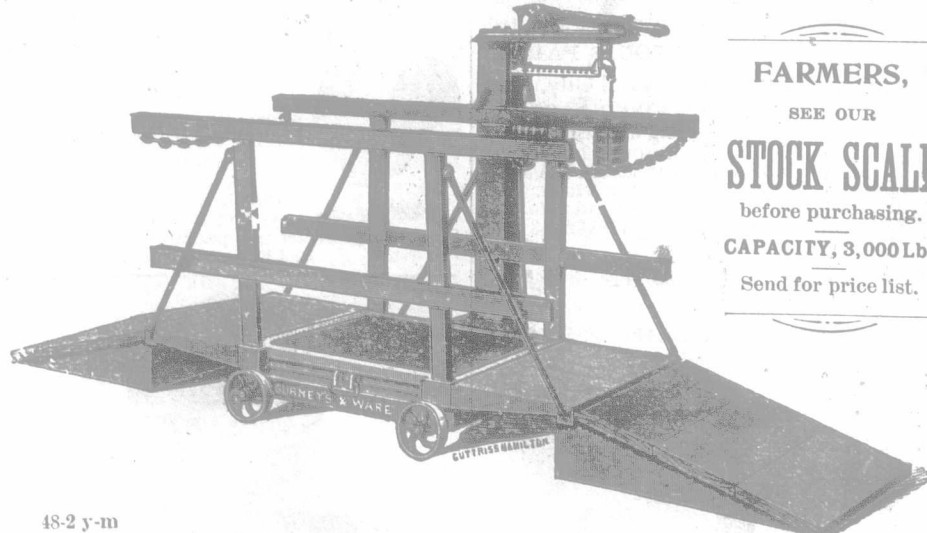
SEPARATOR has no equal. **PRINCESS AVENUE, WINNIPEG. 48-y-m**

HAND SEWN. : BEST STOCK. : BOTTOM PRICES.

Harness.

PEIRCE HARNESS MANUFACTORY, 278 James St., WINNIPEG, Man. 39-y-m

THE GURNEY SCALE COMPANY, WINNIPEG



FARMERS, SEE OUR **STOCK SCALE** before purchasing. CAPACITY, 3,000 Lbs. Send for price list.

Land for Everybody.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND. CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. GOOD SOIL! PURE WATER!! AMPLE FUEL!!!

The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer.

Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to **OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, LAND OFFICE, 381 Main St., WINNIPEG.**

Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. 321-y-om

YES, YOU WILL SAVE Five Hours Hard Work EVERY WASHDAY BY USING THE MANITOBA WASHER!

It is the best machine in the market to-day. Certainly nothing in the United States or Canada at present can compare with it in the following points: Quantity of clothes washed at one time (a tubful in ten minutes), quality of work done, and the ease or lightness of the operation. It will wash without injury fine lace curtains, shirts, collars and cuffs, quilts, blankets, greasy overalls, etc., and all kinds of washing goods. An entirely new system of washing. Clothes are put into the machine dry, soap and water being added, and instructions followed, any ordinary person will do as much washing in one hour as they can perform in five hours by the hand process. By my system you do not require the washboard. The boiling is dispensed with also. All done in the machine, and the clothes never fail to come out white and clean. Please read this letter, and make up your mind to do away with the slavery of the washday!

McGREGOR, July 20th, 1893. Mr. Thos. McCrossan, Winnipeg: Dear Sir,—We have fully tested your Manitoba Washer, and although my wife was very much against washing machines she is now convinced that your washer will do the work as well as it can be done by hand, and now, instead of taking all day with her washing she has it all out of the way inside of two hours. I have very much pleasure in recommending the Manitoba Washer to any person wanting anything of that kind. Yours respectfully, Ed. SMITH.

THOS. MCCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 42-y-om

WRIGHT & CO. Winnipeg, Man.



IF YOU REQUIRE FARM HARNESS Or anything in our line, call and examine our goods, or write for what you want. We do not intend to be beaten in quality of goods or prices. Bottom prices for cash. 44-y-m



WINTER CLOTHING AND FALL PRICES. Winter is all but here from Old Time's point of view; it's here now as far as the prices of clothing are concerned. If you go to No. 496 Main Street, you'll think there's been two falls, prices are so low. Clothing figures are on the ground, so to speak, and can't very well be any lower. Quality is at the top notch, however, and can't be any higher. **BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.**

WHITE & MANAHAN 496 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-1-m

OVERCOATINGS
ENDLESS VARIETY,
EXTRA QUALITY.
 Prices to **SUIT.**
 SUITS AT RIGHT PRICES.
 No. 480 Main Street, Winnipeg.
GEO. CLEMENTS,
 MERCHANT TAILOR, 44-y-m

GRIEVE & PHIPPEN
 TAXIDERMISTS,
 247 Main Street, Winnipeg.
 We pay cash for all specimens of Manitoba
BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
 Artificial Eyes for above for sale. 50-2-y-m

VIOLIN, BOX & BOW COMPLETE
\$1.00 to \$150.00.
 Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine.

J. Frank Grundy,
 P. O. BOX 259,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

All kinds of Musical Instruments at lowest possible prices.
 Mention this paper. 58-y-m

A. McLEOD,
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
 MANUFACTURER OF—

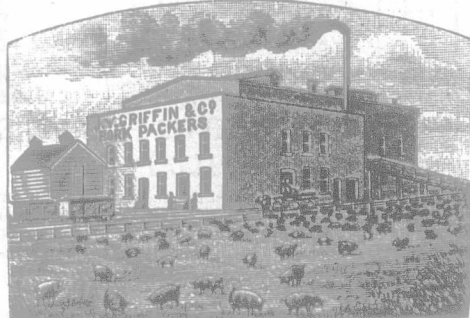
WOODEN PUMPS

We Guarantee our Pumps to give
 Satisfaction.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE ARE
 PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Prices Reasonable.

ADDRESS
A. McLEOD,
 Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.
 FACTORY: Gaddy Street, east of Marlatt & Houser's Lumber Yard. 58-a-m



GRiffin & CO. PACKERS
 CAPACITY, 200 HOGS PER DAY.
 HOGS - PURCHASED - ALL-YEAR-ROUND.
 54-y-m

GEORGE WOOD & CO.
 Brandon, Manitoba,

ARE THE LARGEST DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING
MILLINERY, MANTLES, FURS & GROCERIES.

We give Fifteen Pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1, and Seventeen Pounds Light Brown Sugar for \$1.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR PRODUCE.

GEO. WOOD & CO.,
 Brandon, Man. 50-a-m

Write us for our Catalogue.

WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1; three insertions, \$2.50, in advance. Contracts not made for more than three consecutive insertions.

SERVANT GIRL,
 For Farm, Near City of Winnipeg.
 Experience not necessary, if willing to learn.
 Address—BOX 214, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BOY for Winter Season.
 One who is experienced in taking care of stock preferred. Address—
A. J. McIVOD, FERNTON P. O., Man.

ROSE & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists
 Brandon, Manitoba.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Proprietors of Rose's Gopher Killer, Rose's Lavender Water and Rose's Furniture Cream. 46-y-m



H. TOOHEY, Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
 Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to. Horses on hand for sale or exchange. Special rates to Commercial Travellers. 47-y-m

HALL'S LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE.
FIRST-CLASS in every particular.
 Portage La Prairie, MAN. 49-y-m



"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES.

METALLIC ROOFING Co.,
 Toronto.

Send for Catalogue. 33-2-y-m

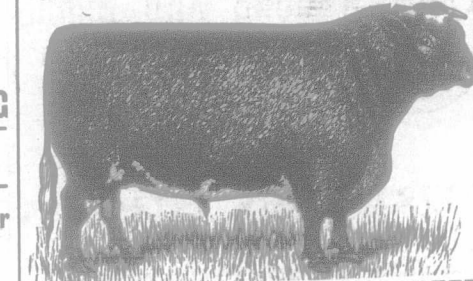
SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS
 Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-bred Rams, Home-bred Ewes.

FOR SALE!
 In any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence Solicited.
John Miller & Sons
 Brougham, Ont.
 Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-2-y

Deep Milking Shorthorns

MR. GRAINGER, Lonsdale, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. (Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen.) Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 338-2-y-m

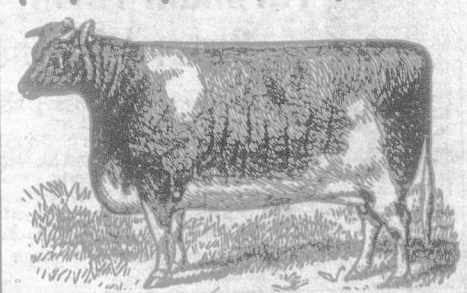
GREENHOUSE :- SHORTHORNS



SHROPSHIRE and SUFFOLK SHEEP.
 New importation arrived, consisting of ewes and rams, all ages, for sale.—W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT. Corwin, C. P. R., 7 miles from Guelph. 342-j-m

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.



(SEVENTEEN GRAND BULL CALVES)
 Offers seventeen bull calves, now ready for service, besides two exceedingly good imported yearling bulls and an excellent lot of young cows and heifers, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 332-2-y-m

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,
 Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have a grand litter of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 342-2-y

H. GARGILL & SON,
 Cargill, Ont.,
SHORTHORNS.

Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 335-tf-m

Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires. Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief—13674—, he by the famous Indian Chief—11108—, and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares and fillies, the get of Disraeli, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 330-2-y-m

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
 6 Choice Young Bulls

And the Imported Cruickshank Bull

ABERDEEN HERO,
 Their sire. Also some nice
Young Heifers,
 From one year old up.
 Prices to suit times.
 322-2-y-m **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES.
 A choice lot of young bulls on hand for sale at reasonable figures. JNO. RACHEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que. 341-1-y-m

Ingleside :- Herefords.

Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young Tushingham 2nd (32398). All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of HORACE.

THE GROVE 3rd BREEDWARDINE.
 Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.
 Prince of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle horses and stylish drivers for sale.
H. D. SMITH,
 Station, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 342-2-y-m

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Our herd of Holsteins was never so complete as now. Bargains in all ages and both sexes. We have young bulls fit to head the best herds in Canada. We have a choice lot of young Tamworth Pigs ready to book orders. Write at once for prices and catalogue.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.
 New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.
 Shippery: St. Petersburg, G.T.R., and Ayr, C. P. R. 334-2-y-m

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

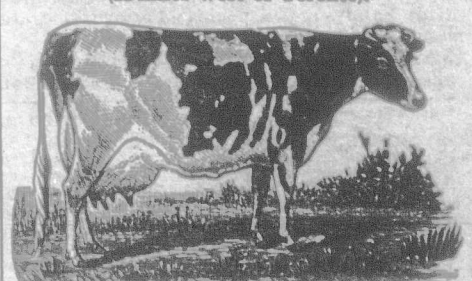
Netherland, Aagie and Atris blood, along with others all of the best strains of producing blood. Write for particulars. Young Bulls and Heifers of the above tribes on hand. A grandson of Netherland Prince now for sale.
G. W. CLEMONS,
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SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address
McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q.
 340-y-m



THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
 CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,
 (24 miles west of Toronto).



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This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. The bulls stamp these characteristics strongly on grades. Imported Bull Beaufit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow Bleanfairice 4th, heads the herd. A few choice bulls and heifers for sale.

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We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q.** 332-2-y-m

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE



Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address
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Breeders of AYRSHIRE CATTLE. A grand litter of young BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale.
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 mile from Ottawa. 324-2-y-m

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

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JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL,

Ont. **ROBERT REESOR,** importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 340-2-y-m

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Prize winners from the World's Fair. Dr. Craik's show herd, now in quarantine at Sarnia, contains animals of all ages, of choicest breeding and individual merit. There are Trojan Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Blackbirds, Lady Fannys and Kinochtry Favorites. Catalogues and prices from
JAMES KESSACK, or DR. CRAIK,
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The demand for high-class Shropshires being larger than ever this year, and having reduced my large flock by recent sales, I am in England now buying ewes that will all be bred before I ship. I hope to arrive home with them by the 1st December, when I shall be pleased to hear from parties interested.

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7 miles south of London. 326-y-om

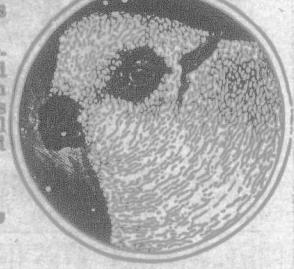
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Shearing rams and ewes by imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality.

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A fine selection of Shearing Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis. 170 head to select from.
Address
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My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.



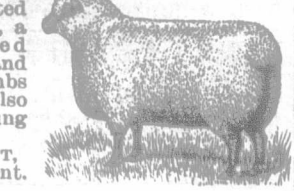
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SHROPSHIRES, AYRSHIRES & LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
We have a few good Ayrshire bull calves, 150 Shropshires, and also a choice lot of Berkshires, aged from 2 months upwards, for sale at reasonable prices. Visitors welcome. Write to
Whiteside Bros.,
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My whole flock of 60 head of imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearing Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs.
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Sparta, Ont.
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1881 - SHROPSHIRES - 1881

My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks. A choice lot of shearlings and lambs sired by a Bradburn ram. Write for prices to
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A grand lot of imp. ewes and their produce of this and last season. Also choice Chester White Pigs from prize-winning stock.
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Jersey and Holstein Cattle,
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ALL THOROUGHBRED.
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Importations for 1893 arrived Aug. 4, and are a grand lot. Won at Detroit International, 1892. Mutton prize for the ten best sheep, over all breeds. Royal winning rams used in flock. Imported and Canadian-bred Rams and Ewes for sale reasonable. **HENRY ARKELL,**
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Who has thorough knowledge of all the best British flocks, herds and studs, great experience in shipping, and the privilege of obtaining choicest specimens of any breed for Show and Breeding. American Buyers supplied with SELECTED STOCK AT THE LOWEST RATES. Those visiting England connected to inspect the leading stocks to compare merits and prices before buying; also assisted in selecting and shipping. FREE OF CHARGE (6 per cent. comm. paid by seller). Flock-book Certificate and all documents supplied. Highest references from leading American Importers supplied 1889, '90, '91, '92. All buyers should communicate. Information free. 346-2-y-om

To Stockmen & Breeders.

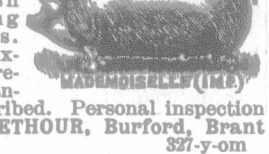
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For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.
Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

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DEAR SIR, - I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.
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Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to
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IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. **J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co. Ont. 327-y-om



THE MARKHAM HERD

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341-y-om **JOHN PIKE & SONS.**

J. G. MAIR, Howick, P. Q.

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.
I am breeding from nothing but stock imported from the well-known herd of Sanders Spencer. At Montreal Exhibition, young stock of my breeding took all the highest honors. Orders now booked for fall litters. 348-2-y-om



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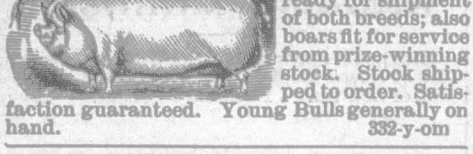


THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ont.



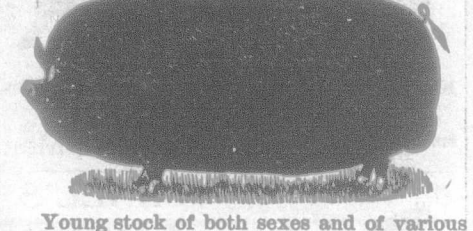
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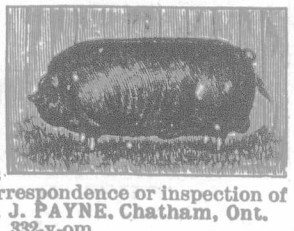
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We have spared no expense in selecting the choicest individuals from the best American and Canadian herds.
TWO IMPORTED BOARS IN USE.
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Can furnish a number of choice young pigs in unrelated pairs, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Pigs crated suitable for long journeys. A few nice Shropshires for sale, bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham; R. Caillcott, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent - The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of Stud; also Shorthorns of choice breeding. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Milliken St'n (Midland Division), G.T.R.
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CHOICE MANITOBA FARMS FOR SALE

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TENTH ANNUAL ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW

- TO BE HELD IN THE -
City of Guelph,
DECEMBER 6th and 7th, 1893,
- UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE -
Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club.
Cattle to be in the building at 10 a.m. on December 6th. For prize lists apply to
JAS. ROWAND, HENRY WADE, Sec.,
Pres. A. & A. Assn. 346-a-om TORONTO.



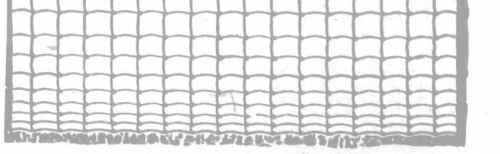
To introduce it, one in every county or town furnished reliable persons (either sex) who will promise to show it, send us cue to Laventers Quay, N. Y. City, P. O. Box 2328 346-a-om

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The undersigned will receive tenders for supplies up to noon on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893,
For the supply of
Butchers' Meat, Butter, Flour, Oat-meal, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc.

For the following institutions during the year 1894, viz.: - At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind at Brantford.
Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.
N. B. - Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Mimico, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females, Toronto.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES NOXON,
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nov. 13, '93.
346-a-om



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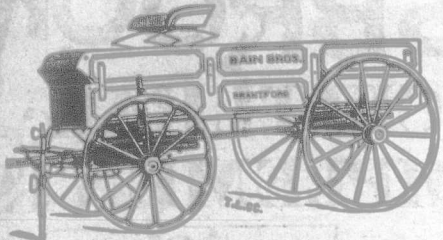
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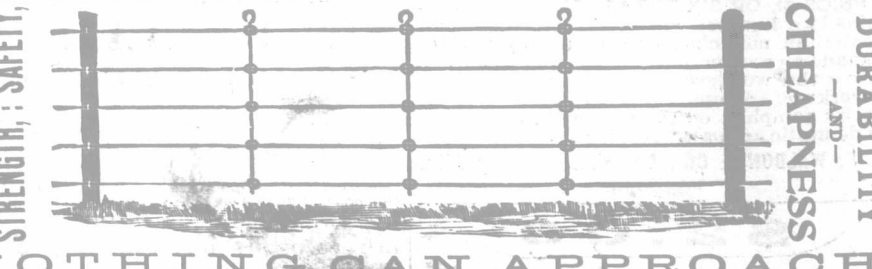


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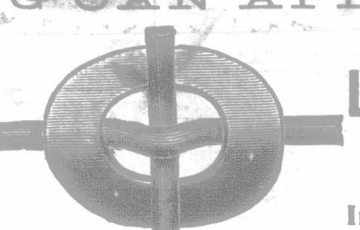
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