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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.
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VOL. IV. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 20, 1893. No. 52.



A GROUP OF SHEARLING SHROPSHIRES,
THE PROPERTY OF W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH P. O., ONT.

Four Months for Twenty-Five Cents.

Farmers should now decide what papers they will take during 1894. Every progressive man should subscribe for at least one first-class agricultural paper. The best should be taken irrespective of price. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is the best, the cheapest and most widely-read agricultural paper in Canada. In order to introduce it into homes where it is not now being received, we will send it on trial from now until the end of December for twenty-five cents.

During harvest is a good time to notice which field is failing and needs a change of crop, and which spots need manure. Do this while riding the binder.

Sheep that are put on fresh clover or rape, especially if it be damp, often become bloated. It is good practice to allow them short stays at first while the fodder is dry.

A good remedial treatment for hoven sheep is to drench with salt and water, and place a stick of wood in the mouth, as a bit, tie it there by a cord from either end over the head for thirty or forty minutes, and the trouble will disappear.

The palatability of a food has much to do with its value, the animal's appetite being a very good guide in feeding. As with men, individual animals have varied tastes. The food must be suited to these, or best results cannot be attained.

Farmers are too often reminded in the middle of a busy day's hauling that the wagon tires are loose. This annoyance and serious loss of time could be prevented to a great extent by an occasional coat of paint to the wheels, which will cause them to look better and last longer.

"The remedy is nearly as bad as the disease," reports one farmer who applied oil to his cows' backs to check the horn-fly. Exposed to the sun the oil had the effect of a blister almost, leaving the backs of the animals very tender and more susceptible than ever to subsequent attacks by the fly. Some cows suffer far more from this pest than others.

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman, who has visited many dairy farmers, reports but little interest being taken in the World's Fair milking trials, largely because only three breeds are represented there. Had the Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians and Red Polls also been in the battle, it would have attracted general attention. The question of which is the best dairy breed will still be unsettled, and most men will select according to their local conditions.

Most business men know how to use money wisely in their own business, but when they come to invest any surplus in outside enterprises they are often losers. This is especially true of farmers. They can invest their earnings in draining wet land, improved tools and buildings with reasonable expectation of a good return, but when they venture to dabble in other speculations are almost sure to suffer from the disadvantage of not knowing what they are about so well as others who use their money in this manner.

In a recent issue we gave particulars of a successful experience in cross-breeding Ayrshires and Jerseys. Since then another has come under our notice, this one being by a large milk-producing concern in Pennsylvania crossing Holsteins and Guernseys. These two breeds would be more likely to make a favorable "nick" than would the Holsteins and Jerseys. It is a standing claim by Guernsey men that even on ordinary winter food their cows will produce yellow butter. Guernsey milk is rich "in color," and one object in the above cross was to combine a good rich color with a generous flow, and at the same time have a hearty, vigorous cow.

A new principle or method in farming often proves unsatisfactory, because wrongly applied. Said a farmer the other day: "No more sowing corn with a grain drill for me; look at the rows of grass and weeds!" It had been sowed rather too thick in drills three feet apart, but was not harrowed on coming up. It is simply astonishing how afraid many men are to put the harrow on the corn field. They shake their heads, saying "It will tear it up sure," but practice proves that it won't. Some of the cleanest and finest corn in Middlesex County to-day was gone over three times (twice cross-wise) after it came up, with a big diamond harrow. Then came the one-horse cultivator, followed once by the hoe, and then the cultivator again and again.

The continuance of the British embargo on Canadian cattle is likely to have a depressing effect on the price of "stockers" in this country for the remainder of the present year; but it will enable those who have the proper facilities a good opportunity to secure a lot of cheap steers for stall feeding next winter.

This is the time of year when the work horses require extra care. During hot weather they need water several times a day. The practice with some to water only at morning, noon and night is barbarous, especially when the weather is extremely hot. Where it can be done two sets of horses should be used on the binder, which should be changed every two or three hours while the rush lasts. No noon spell will be required, the horses will not be worn out, and 16 or more acres can be cut in a day with a six-foot machine.

It is erroneously considered by many farmers that burning the stubble is a waste of fertilizing elements, but the facts are that the potash and phosphoric acid are in much more available form for plant food in the ashes than in the straw. There are other good results that follow this practice. If there is fairly heavy stubble burnt off, the surface will be scorched and thus rendered fine, and will stop the evaporation from the soil, and therefore retain the moisture which is so much needed at this season of the year. Numerous insect pests are materially lessened by the burning process.

The time will soon arrive when the blacksmith's bill will be presented for payment. The receiver will, in some cases, walk round and wonder how in the world it is so large this year, but, on looking over it, it will be noticed that a large proportion is for horseshoeing. Farmers become so accustomed to getting all the horses shod that go into harness, that it has become a habit to the man, and also to the beast. To keep two, three or more teams shod all around, or even on the forefeet, is very often a needless expense. By a little planning one team can be made to do the roading, and the remainder of the horses can go barefooted without any inconvenience, and if necessary can also stand a few days on the gravel road, because their feet are toughened and in the condition that nature intended them to be. Farmers can be found in almost every neighborhood who never have a shoe on any horse except the driver, and get their work done just as well as others who spend a lot of money in shoeing. During the slippery season a barefooted horse will not slip nearly so much as one that is shod and has become a little smooth. There are many who could pay their taxes with the money they are giving their blacksmith. In these dull times this leak ought to be stopped. Emancipate yourself from the blacksmith; save your money and your time, and perhaps save your horses from many a lameness resulting from bad shoeing.

Ontario Lectures at the Winnipeg Fair.

On Wednesday evening, July 19th, under the auspices of the Central Farmers' Institute (and not of the cattle breeders, as stated in the daily press) a well-attended meeting was held. It was addressed by Prof. Shaw, of the Guelph college, who spoke at length on the different qualities of beef and milk strains of cattle. Mr. Hobson, one of Ontario's most successful farmers, then addressed the meeting. He congratulated the members upon the success of the fair and upon the progress this country was making. This was his second visit to Manitoba, and he intended seeing as much of it as his time would allow and was going through to the coast. He attached great importance to the educative influences of agricultural exhibitions, saying that he had been a pretty successful breeder, and that he had learned more in the show ring than any other way. Farmers, he said, could not be too careful in starting well, and this especially applied to a new country like this. In ten years judging Ontario prize farms, he had great opportunity to study farm life in its many phases. He observed the force of example, and considered it of great importance to settle in a good neighborhood, among moral, religious and progressive people. In speaking of education, he said: "Important as is the work of colleges, still more important is the training received in the home. In order to advance in intellectual life we must come in contact with stronger minds, and the many excellent periodicals, the agricultural press, &c., afford a ready means of study."

On motion of Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speakers.

It was also announced that Professor Shaw would lecture at Portage la Prairie, Souris, Virden, and Elkhorn, and Mr. Hobson at Carberry, Brandon, Wawanessa and Melita, under the auspices of the Central Farmers' Institute.

Cattle Trade, Present and Future.

For some weeks the cattle trade of this country, as well as that of the west, has been in a very low condition, although the supply has not been excessive. To a large extent this is due to the state of affairs in Europe. Especially in France and England the summer's drought, which terminated only a short time ago, has scorched the pasture lands, and ruined the hay crop until there is nothing left to feed the animal. Imported hay is selling at so high a figure that farmers cannot afford to purchase it for their cattle, and the result is that thousands of lean stock are being marketed to save them from starvation. This has so glutted the markets for the present that prices there are also away down.

We hear of cattle in France being sold at one-fourth the price that is usually paid. Some farmers are curing their grain crop for fodder to supply the present emergency, knowing that a reaction must take place before many months. Some of the neighboring countries that have not suffered from the drought are purchasing and shipping to their farms great numbers, which will be returned fat with a handsome profit when the demand revives.

Knowing these facts we need not be alarmed about our present low prices. Although our exported cattle have been much better than the native stock that has been rushed on the market, we have to compete with them more or less, as an over-supply of poor meat materially lessens the demand for the better quality.

Our hope is in the future demand, which must come as soon as the present surplus is exhausted. The people must have meat, and foreign countries must be depended on to supply it, therefore our farmers should see to it that they are in a position to supply the demand when it comes, as it certainly will. British markets want the best quality that can be supplied, and will pay good prices for the article that fills the bill.

The Chicago Dairy Test.

I have always doubted the 800 to 1000-lb. records of butter credited to some noted cows; and now when the finest 25 cows of each of the three breeds who had courage enough to enter a public test, open to all, can only produce an average of 2 lbs. per day, and that under the very choicest feeding and care, where do these "queens of the dairy," "great dairy fountains," &c., stand? A great many breeds were not even able to get up enough courage to go through with such an exhaustive test, and as for the three and four-pound-a-day cows, they were rejected by the expert committees. Surely, when we farmers have cows that on grass alone, and in spite of flies, mosquitoes, &c., will give from 1 to 1½ lbs. butter per day for three to four months, we may consider that we have good cows, when the best cows in all America can only make 2 lbs. per day on high feeding and with every comfort; of course, the braggarts will still trumpet forth their wonderful yields of butter and milk. Why didn't they allow their cows to be tested at this great public test?

Manitoba Poultry Association.

The Poultry Association held their annual meeting on July 21st, during the Winnipeg Exhibition. The following were present:—M. Maw, Thos. Reid, H. A. Chadwick, Dr. Hinman, C. M. Richardson, S. Wise, sen., S. Wise, S. Ling, J. P. Rutherford, C. Midwinter, A. Williams, G. H. Greig, all of Winnipeg; W. D. Lawrence, Manitou; D. F. Wilson, Brandon. The president, H. A. Chadwick, took the chair, and Secretary Hinman read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved. After the disposal of some further business, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and resulted as below:—Honorary President, E. L. Drewery; President, H. A. Chadwick; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Hinman, V. S. Directors—D. F. Wilson, — Lawrence, Brandon; M. Maw, G. H. Greig, A. Williams, Thos. Reid, Winnipeg. Auditors—S. Wise, S. Ling, Winnipeg.

A new constitution was read by the secretary, and referred to the executive committee to take action on. It was resolved to hold a Provincial Poultry Show in Winnipeg, some time during the coming winter, arrangements to be made by the executive.

The distinguished eastern visitors at the Winnipeg Industrial were: John I. Hobson, Mossboro, Ont.; Mr. Wilson, Seaford, Ont.; Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; John Duff, Rockwood, Ont.; T. C. Patteson, Toronto, Ont.; George Harcourt, Prof. of Agriculture, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. A. Smith, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw's Shropshires.

In the cut on our first page is represented a group of shearing Shropshires imported last June by W. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, a well-known importer and breeder, who, by making it his aim to import nothing but the best class of stock, has secured a large number of purchasers for this mutton and wool-producing sheep, now as popular in Canada and the United States as it has been in England for many years. In this flock are found sheep from no less than eight different breeders in England. In his last trip to England, Mr. Hawkshaw was ably assisted by Mr. John Thonger, of Nesscliff, a noted breeder and a judge of Shropshire sheep. By examining this importation we are convinced that the most critical eye will see a very superior flock. Mr. Hawkshaw has left the showing, not having time to attend to the fitting of sheep, therefore all his sheep are in their natural form. Many farmers are content with size, forgetting that sometimes the largest animals are often devoid of the valuable characteristics found in the pure Shropshire. In this flock purchasers see size and quality combined; some of the shearing ewes weigh as high as 180 lbs.

This flock brings with it a certificate from the Secretary of the English Flock Book Association to the effect that the sheep are up to the full standard of pure-bred Shropshires.

On our visit to his farm Mr. Hawkshaw informed us he was just going to dip his sheep, as a preventative of ticks and other parasites in the skin. He has a very well-devised dripping trough and draining tray; he says that the expense of dipping is amply repaid by the improved quality of the wool and thriftiness thus induced. He uses Little's Sheep Dip, which has given him the best satisfaction.

We have known Mr. Hawkshaw for many years. He is an excellent business man, educated, honorable, a good judge and a careful buyer; having an intimate knowledge of shipping, he is able to reduce his expenses when importing to the lowest possible point, and is therefore able to give customers very good value.

In June last this gentleman brought out sheep for the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who was so pleased with Mr. Hawkshaw's mode of doing business that he recently told the writer that Mr. Hawkshaw was one of the fairest and most honorable men he had ever dealt with.

We inspected this flock a few days ago, and found the sheep an exceedingly good lot, full of quality, large and vigorous, and splendidly woolled. The flock is a very large one.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

[Read by S. J. Thompson, V. S., at the Central Farmers' Institute Convention.]

In beginning I might say I have selected this subject for the purpose of drawing the attention of the cattle owners of this province to this disease—a disease that has caused great and widespread loss of valuable cattle in almost every country where cattle are domesticated. I will endeavor to deal with the subject in the most practical manner, avoiding the use of technical terms as far as possible, so all may understand the desirability of guarding against the introduction of the disease into their herds, and the great necessity of stamping it out where it already exists. Tuberculosis, or what is commonly called consumption, is an infectious, contagious disease, caused by a bacillus or germ, that may enter into the system, either by being inhaled into the lungs or taken in with the food or drink, or through some wound or sore either externally or internally.

It is not only an infectious, contagious disease, but it is also hereditary (that is, it is handed down from parent to offspring). I do not claim that every offspring of a consumptive parent has the germs of the disease in its system; but if it has not, the great majority have a weakened constitution that is predisposed to the disease, and in which the germs find a most suitable soil.

Tuberculosis does not affect all animals alike; man is mere subject to the disease than the lower animals. But of the domesticated animals cattle are most liable to the disease, and they might be divided into two classes—the thoroughbred and the common or scrub; of these the thoroughbred is much more subject to the disease, not from the fact that they are thoroughbred, but from the way in which they have been bred and cared for.

I do not know that it is necessary for me to spend time quoting authorities to prove this disease contagious; but as some may not realize to what extent it is contagious, and the great danger to health and life there is from using the milk or meat of tuberculosis animals, I will give you an account of a few experiments that have been used to decide the question, and also the conclusions arrived at by a number of eminent men after many careful experiments. Professor Gerlach fed forty-six different animals with uncooked tuberculosis food; of those thirty-five became affected. Professor Bollinger gave the milk of tuberculosis cows to pigs; the pigs became affected. Professor Taussiant, after experi-

menting with hundreds of different animals, says tuberculosis is a contagious disease equal in infectiveness to glanders and contagious pleuro-pneumonia. He says it is not only contagious in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but it is also transmittable by the milk and flesh of infected animals. He also says that contagion plays a more active part in propagating the disease than heredity. Professor Koch, of Berlin, of whom it may be said, "He has done more than any other to enlighten mankind on the nature and cause of this disease," says it is not only transmittable from one animal to another, but from animals to man and man to animals, and warns all of the great danger of using the meat or milk of diseased animals. I might give you numbers of instances where one diseased animal in a stable contaminates others until almost every animal is affected.

The symptoms of this disease are mostly well-marked, but in exceptional cases they are quite obscure; the first symptoms noticed by the owner or herdsman in the majority of cases is a slight cough, which is aggravated by exertion. This may continue for a month or more before any other symptoms may appear, or they may appear so gradually that a person who attends it every day can scarcely notice the decline in its condition. But after a time the symptoms are more pronounced—the animal has an irregular appetite, it will stand with its back arched or humped up, nose protruded, flanks and belly drawn up; eyes sink back into their sockets, and have a peculiar glazed, anxious appearance; the cough becomes deeper and more troublesome, the breathing more labored, especially if given exercise; the nose is sometimes quite moist and healthy-looking for a short time, and again quite dry and hot; also the temperature of the ears and horns often change, sometimes one or more of the joints become swollen and painful, and if lanced discharge a curdy or cheesy-looking pus. Again, we may have an animal that will cough for a long time, but its appetite and condition will remain unimpaired until it is exposed to some aggravating cause, such as a cold storm, starvation or badly ventilated stable, when it will develop and often appear as a chronic diarrhoea. Again, we may have an animal that will swell in one or more joints without any other symptoms of the disease for some time, and would lead the owner to believe it had been injured. There are, no doubt, instances where the disease becomes localized in a joint or small part of the lung or the udder, and extends no further, but those are very exceptional cases.

Certain conditions of the animal cause a predisposition to contract the disease, and to aggravate it where it already exists, such as prolonged milking—that is, milking a cow too near the time she is due to calve again, which has a great tendency to weaken her constitution, and make her liable to contract and succumb to any disease to which she may be exposed. This is one of the reasons why cows of the milking breeds are more subject to disease than others, from the simple reason that common or scrub cows do not generally give milk long enough, or in such quantities, or of such quality, to have much effect on their constitution. I do not think a good cow should be kept milking an unreasonable length of time, for in this way the owner often "kills the goose that lays the golden egg." Another predisposing cause among bulls is using a young bull to a large number of cows. Another cause among thoroughbred cattle is over-feeding and want of exercise, keeping animals in what is called "show condition" by feeding them on concentrated and stimulating food for a lengthened time. Again, we find that the opposite usage will have the same effect, such as feeding an insufficient quantity of food of a poor quality, or, in other words, starving the animal. Another predisposing cause is stabling in a crowded, badly ventilated stable, also exposure to cold storms, pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, or any other disease that has a tendency to weaken the lungs or system in general. Another, and I believe one of the principal predisposing causes in this province to this as well as to other diseases, is keeping cattle in a warm stable through the night in the winter, and then turning them out to drink and stand about in the cold until they are thoroughly chilled, when they are again put in to go through the same experience day after day all winter. I am sure you will admit this kind of usage is a great strain on the animal's constitution, as well as a great waste of food.

As tuberculosis is a disease that can be transmitted not only from one animal to another, but from animals to man, you will readily see how important it is that we should use every endeavor to eradicate the disease from our herds. This can only be done by the owners refusing to breed from any animal, whether male or female, that they suspect is affected with the disease; also by isolating every animal suspected of the disease, and if it proves to be affected to have it at once killed and the body burned. I cannot impress too strongly on the horse and cattle owners of this province the necessity of isolating at once any animal showing signs of sickness, especially if they have the slightest reason to suspect it may be a contagious disease. Another thing I would call your attention to, is the desirability of making strict enquiries before purchasing breeding animals. Do not purchase a bull or cow because they are offered for a small amount of money—first satisfy yourself the animals are healthy and from healthy stock; if not, they may be dear at any price. If you are offered

an animal that has a slight cough, and are told that they neglected to bring him in out of the rain and he has a slight cold, he may be telling you the truth, but do not believe him: let him keep the animal until he is perfectly sound before you purchase.

As tuberculosis is an incurable disease (I hope we will not have to say this much longer, and that some one will succeed in finding a cure), the only treatment is killing the animal and burying the carcass; but until stock owners realize the great danger there is of the disease spreading and becoming worse year by year, thereby causing a great financial loss, I say until they realize this it will be very difficult to get them to use the necessary care and caution to stamp out the disease.

As regards the means that should be taken to cleanse a stable in which an affected animal has been, we cannot be too particular; everything that can be removed from the stall and adjoining stalls should be taken away and burned; the stable should then be thoroughly washed with a strong solution of carbolic acid, and then thoroughly whitewashed; this would not be taking any too much trouble. I might say, I believe if the authorities were to take the matter in hand and pay the owners at least one-half the value of the animal destroyed, owners would be more likely to report suspicious cases, and would more willingly destroy affected ones; and I have found by careful enquiries over the province, and I am pleased to be able to tell you, that at least the rural parts are singularly free from the disease at present. But you must not understand me that there are no cases of it, which would be a mistake.

I contend this is the time when we should use every means to stamp it out before it multiplies. No doubt it is known to all or most all of you, that the renowned Professor Koch, of Berlin, has prepared a substance he calls Tuberculine, which, when he had first prepared it, he expected would cure the disease, but in that it failed. But now it is used as a test in obscure cases, and it is said by those that have used it to be an infallible test; that is, it will react or raise the temperature of the affected animal, while it will have no effect on a healthy one. I obtained some a short time ago, but have not had a good opportunity of using it yet, but hope soon to have an opportunity of fully testing it.

Care of Foals.

In order to obtain anything like a remunerative price for a horse now, it is necessary to present him in as well developed a state as possible. There is no period in a horse's life that requires more care to insure rapid development than the first few months. It is no uncommon thing to find a mare that is a poor suckler, especially at this season of the year when the pastures become dried and flies bad. We are too apt to drift into a neglect that seriously affects the growth of the foals, by allowing them to take their chances in the fields, thinking perhaps that the loss can be easily made up by heavy feeding when there is more time. Just here the old proverb comes in: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We can do a good deal to prevent stagnation in the growth of the youngster by placing the mare and foal in a cool, darkened box stall during the warmest hours of the day, and supplying such food as the working horses are getting, until the fodder corn is fit to use, which may become almost the entire food after they have become accustomed to it. It will pay well to supply the foal with a quantity of cow's milk each day, also some crushed oats and bran placed in a box in a little pen where the dam cannot enter. By this treatment the foal will readily learn to take a considerable quantity of the food mentioned, and thus prepare it to be weaned early if the dam's services are required for the fall work.

When the foal is to be taken from the dam it should be tied to an adjoining stall, with the partition so open that they are in plain view of each other, and the food of the mare should be reduced to a small ration of dry oats and hay. When the udder becomes so full as to cause her uneasiness a part of the milk should be drawn off, but she should not be milked dry. This first milking may be done by the foal itself, but afterwards it should be done by hand, as the milk in the drying-off process soon becomes unfit for the foal; and, besides, drying off will be more speedily accomplished than if the offspring is occasionally permitted to suck. After the milk has entirely dried up the mare and the colt may be separated.

Skimmed milk may still be given to the foal, especially if the condition is not up to what may be desired, but clean, sound oats, ground or unground, constitute the best of all grain foods. We prefer to have them ground, and as cold weather approaches one-fourth in weight of corn or pea meal may profitably be added, or, as wheat is low, four-fifths oats and one-fifth wheat will be found a capital grain ration, as it helps to lay on fat and keeps up the animal heat. A little oil meal, say a pint a day, may also profitably be given with the oats for some time after weaning. Do not be afraid of feeding too liberally. More foals are injured the first six months after weaning by too scanty a supply of food than from the opposite extreme. As soon as the foal has forgotten its dam it should have the run of a good pasture, as there is no food better than grass, no medicine so good as exercise, and no exercise so profitable to young animals as that which may be taken just when they feel like it.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1893 was undoubtedly a grand financial success, the weather from Monday morning till Saturday night was simply glorious, and the grounds were in good condition. Two such successes as the fairs of '92 and '93 should prove, even to the most conservative, that summer is the right time for holding the Winnipeg Industrial.

Great credit is doubtless due to the directors for their indefatigable efforts in making this show a success financially, but we think they are losing sight of the educative purposes of this exhibition, and forgetting that the government grant of \$8,000 is for an agricultural exhibition, by giving too much attention to races and ring attractions, and too little to encourage the exhibitions of stock and grain. It is ridiculous to have sheep and swine sheds placed so as to face the glaring blaze of a July sun, without the slightest attempt at shade. The elevated passenger platforms through the cattle stables, where the cattle have to be viewed as though down in pits, are simply an insult to cattle exhibitors, and the cattle and horse stables without floors another unnecessary injustice, as nearly enough money has been expended in sawdust and straw to have floored the whole thing, and one heavy rain during the show would put these barns in such a state that no stock could be kept in them. Again, with the thousands of acres of crop in this province, yet not a green sheaf to relieve the monotony of the bare walls of the horticultural building.

The directorate appear to look upon the agricultural departments merely as side issues, and place all importance on the show, which can only be seen from the twenty-five cent side of the grand stand. If they would spend as much money in encouraging exhibits of stock and agricultural products as they do importing montebanks and high kicking women, they would undoubtedly receive the support of the country and could make the Industrial a power for good.

Another great mistake that has been made is that of selling privileges for the sake of very paltry amounts, and in many instances seriously affecting the business interests of individuals and institutions which assist very materially in the success of the show. Probably, however, this was done in most instances through the influence of one or two directors who were "grinding their own axes."

The fake element also deserves to be emphatically condemned. If the Industrial Exhibition of the Province of Manitoba cannot be kept in existence with having two-headed plaster giants, double-headed babies, cane racks, etc., etc., the quicker its gates are closed the better.

The exhibits of live stock were numerous and fairly representative. There were more entries of horses than on any previous year. Among the dairy cattle were many of extra quality. Sheep and swine pens were well filled, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine being most numerous.

The dairy exhibit, though small, was select. The exhibits of poultry were numerous and most excellent. In field roots and garden truck the display was, of course, limited. We think a live Horticultural and Floricultural Society would be of great assistance in encouraging these industries, and could add greatly to this department and hold a fall show of their own. In grains the samples were very fine, and if the directors appointed someone to attend the local fall fairs and induce exhibitors of prize lots to hold them for the Industrial, this department could be greatly increased. A nice display of grain in the sheaf, both green and ripe from the previous year, could also be arranged for, and would add greatly to the appearance of the building.

The display of buggies was very fine, and there was also a very substantial array of threshing machines and powers; all other classes of machinery were conspicuous by their absence. The main building was also rather bare of exhibits; but on the whole, taking into account the stringency of the times throughout the province, the show just past has proved the soundness of the ADVOCATE'S contention for summer shows.

One further suggestion we would make, and that is that four days is quite long enough for the live stock to be kept on the grounds, say from 10 a. m. Tuesday till Friday at 8 p. m. If this was done we feel satisfied that a greatly increased exhibit of stock would be sent forward, as few breeders can afford the time and expense of having stock here for six full days, which means eight and ten days away from home to many. Very much of the past success has been due to the liberality of the railroad companies in granting free transportations of exhibits and reduced passenger rates.

HORSES.

One of the leading features of the show was certainly the fine display of horses, and the competition in most of the classes was very keen.

CLYDESDALES.

The Clyde class contained nearly sixty entries. The gentleman who acted as judge was Mr. Duff, of Rockwood, Ont. The cautious way in which he placed the awards on the animals convinced and gave the public every confidence in his judgment, there being little or no grumbling, as is generally the case; and on the whole the work was well done, and it was certainly not a case of giving the prizes to men.

There were nine aged horses brought before the judge, and the prizes were rightly awarded as

follows:—First went to Balgreggan Hero (1591) (8446), belonging to Messrs. R. & J. A. Turner, Calgary. He was also awarded the sweepstakes, making it the third year in succession he has carried the sweepstakes at the Winnipeg Industrial. He has developed wonderfully since last year, and still carries himself well when put through his movements. Messrs. Turner intend taking him to the World's Fair, and if we should judge right he will make as formidable a competitor as anyone need encounter. Second went to T. Harkness', of Brandon, Sir Arthur, a thick horse of good quality and well balanced, but failed to move like his rival. Third went to Royal Salute, son of Darnley (222), his dam being by Lord Lyon. He is rich brown in color, and moves fairly well. His front feet were a little out of order. The others in this class were all good breeding horses, but we have not room to describe them.

In the two-year-old class there were three entries. First went to Golden Hero (2006), belonging to Messrs. R. & J. A. Turner, of Calgary. This colt took second prize at Toronto Spring Stallion Show, held March, 1893. He is an in-bred Darnley (2221), being related to him on both sire and dam side. Second went to Simpson Bros.' (Poplar Point) horse. He was a good, large colt for his age, and will develop into a big horse. Third, James McKenzie, of High Bluff, with a son of Granite City, by Lord Erskine.

In the yearling stallion classes there were some very nice colts, especially the one that took first prize, belonging to J. B. Chambers, of Wawanessa.

In the mares and young stock the entries were so numerous that it is impossible to particularize. A very nice three-year-old called Rose of Marchmont, belonging to W. S. Lister, took first in her class, and was also awarded the sweepstakes for best mare any age (special prize given by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada).

In the brood mare class O. W. Bailey was first with a good big draught mare. She is of the right stamp for dray purposes.

SHIRES.

In the Shire class they were not so numerous as in former years, although what were there were of good quality. D. McCaig, of Douglas, was first with Sir James. This place he rightly deserved. Second, J. A. Campbell's grey four-year-old colt. Third went to Blacksmith, last year's winner, belonging to D. McLaughlin.

In the brood mare class and young stock the prizes all went to H. A. Musk, of Souris, there being no opposition.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE.

In this class all the sections were well filled, and with good horses. In the brood mare class the contest was a keen one between the first, second, third and fourth prize mares. The first prize was a mower given by the Massey-Harris Co., and was won by Chas. Michie, of Calgary, N. W. T. Second went to J. McKenzie, of Burnside, showing a very good mare, but not so well coupled as the first prize one. Third, Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake.

HACKNEYS.

This branch was a new addition to this year's exhibit, and was in no way disappointing, there being six entries in the all-aged class. First went to Sanford Ranch Co. Second, to Messrs. R. & J. A. Turner's Empire, a very promising yearling. He is a very stylish, grey colt, and a faultless performer. Messrs. Turner are taking him to Chicago to the World's Fair, and in the yearling class he should show up well. Third went to Menzies Bros., of Shoal Lake, Canute, a dark chestnut. He took first in the two-year-old carriage class last year at the Winnipeg Industrial. He has improved greatly since then. This breed should be encouraged in the prize list, as Hackneys are becoming very fashionable in all parts of the world for their high action and carriage qualities.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

The carriage class contained perhaps the most uniformly, even exhibit, amongst them being Knight of the Vale, belonging to J. W. Knittel, of Boissevain. He is a very handsome Yorkshire Coach horse, and won first in his class, also the FARMER'S ADVOCATE special sweepstakes for best light horse. He is a beautiful bay in color, with nice head and neck, good shoulders and top, and large flat bone; he stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,500 pounds. His action is also good, moving free and true. Second went to J. & A. Chambers, of Wawanessa, Stamford Bridge Swell, who took first at the Winnipeg Industrial in 1892, and silver cup for carriage horse any age. Third went to J. D. McGregor & Co., Brandon. All three horses in this class were imported by J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon. In the mares and fillies, Bouverie & Rutledge, of Virden, and Dr. Rutherford, of Portage la Prairie, were the principal exhibitors.

THOROUGHBREDS.

There were a nice lot of horses in this class. First went to St. Emmanuel, belonging to W. S. Puxley, Winnipeg. Second, to Dr. Rutherford, of Portage la Prairie—Kilburn. This horse met with an accident before being put on the train at Portage la Prairie, which rather knocked him out for showing to advantage. Third went to C. A. Rea, of Rapid City. His horse was rather thin to be in good show condition.

The only district agricultural society which entered for the banner offered by Sir Donald A. Smith was the Russell County. This society made

a most creditable exhibit, which was quite an attraction in the fair. The animals were paraded separately in the evening, and evoked many flattering comments.

CATTLE.

The exhibit in beef cattle was about equal to the previous year, except in Shorthorns, which were light both in quantity and quality. The prizes were awarded in the beef breeds by John I. Hobson, of Mossboro, Ontario, than whom no better judge could be found in Canada. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, carried off the bulk of the honors, including the herd prize and prize for Manitoba-bred females. This exhibitor's herd bull, Gravesend Heir 2nd, is holding himself in good form, and is a hard bull to beat in any company. H. O. Ayearst, De Clare, made a close second for the herd prize, he having forward some very attractive heifers, notably Crimson Gem, a roan daughter of Indian Chief—11108—, and a red yearling, Maid of Neidpath, by Marquis of Neidpath. R. D. Foley, of Manitou, took first in two-year-olds and sweepstakes with his recently imported bull, Defiance, bred by John Miller, and a son of Vice-Consul. It is only fair to say here that Mr. Lister did not lead out Gravesend Heir 2nd in the sweepstakes competition, generously leaving it to the youngsters, Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, was winner in the calf class, and also first for Manitoba-bred bull with an exceptionally smooth, fine-boned bull calf, Dufferin Chief, a grandson of Arthur Johnston's Indian Chief. The other exhibitors of Shorthorns were E. Law, Rosser; A. F. Andrews and H. Smith, of Russell; Peter McIntosh, Binscarth, and Mrs. Widder, Middlechurch.

THE POLLED-ANGUS were well represented by J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, W. Clifford, of Austin, and the Sanford Ranch Company, Westbourne; each entered one bull. Altogether a decidedly meritorious exhibit of this favorite breed, several individuals being of outstanding excellence, notably a three-year-old heifer from McGregor's string, which was perhaps the best female among the beef breeds. The yearling bull from Westbourne was also a very good one.

The shaggy-coated GALLOWSAYS were all from one herd, Wm. Martin, of St. Jean Baptiste, sending in fourteen very choice specimens of the breed, which seems just now to be enjoying quite a boom. They were mostly young things bred at Hope Farm, and were headed by the recently purchased two-year-old bull, Halton, imported by David McCrae, of Guelph, Ontario.

HEREFORDS were out in small numbers, the Sanford Ranch Company, Westbourne, sending in a few very fair cows and calves.

IN GRADES, some extra good beasts were shown by James Smith, of Assessippi. They were Short-horn grades, and one cow was an extra fine animal. Donald Fraser & Sons, of Emerson, also showed some good cattle, as also did M. H. Winter and McArthur & Milledge, of Winnipeg.

In fat cattle the honors deservedly went to Kobold & Co., Winnipeg, they leading out a fine string of steers, one three-year-old steer being pronounced by the judge one of the finest finished steers he had ever seen.

DAIRY CATTLE.

In the dairy classes some very fine specimens were out, although in numbers the show was not very large. Prof. Shaw, of the O. A. C., Guelph, tied the ribbons in this class.

HOLSTEINS.—In aged bulls, Rod. McKenzie, of High Bluff, won first place. In two-year-old bulls W. J. Young, Emerson, and James Glennie, Portage la Prairie, entered two good beasts, the judge deciding in favor of Young's, as he claimed Glennie's was more of a beef type. Young's bull also captured the diploma, Glennie winning first on bull calf. In females some wonderfully fine animals were led into the ring, and honors were pretty well divided among the exhibitors. W. J. Young was fortunate enough to win the herd prize.

AYRSHIRES.—This old favorite breed, that does so much and says so little, were nobly represented by Steel Bros., of Glenboro, they sending forward some almost perfect cattle, especially their two-year-old bull and their aged cow; we think, though, they should strive to get a little more size for this country. G. C. Weld, Kildonan, and Thomas Ramsey, Grand Point, showed aged bulls of very considerable merit.

JERSEYS were out in pretty good numbers, Mr. James Bray, of Portage la Prairie, being the largest exhibitor, carrying off the bulk of the prizes, including the herd prize, 1st and 2nd on yearling bulls, and 1st and 2nd on bull calves. McArthur & Millage, Winnipeg, got first and diploma on aged bull. Gater & Eustace, of Moosomin, and W. Murray, Winnipeg, also exhibited some good specimens.

SHEEP.

On the Monday of the exhibition week there was considerable speculation among the sheep men as to who was to judge their favorites. On Tuesday morning Mr. Leslie Smith, of Wawanessa, appeared with a bundle of prize cards, but as he found that a number of the sheep exhibitors were also showing pigs he did not begin judging till after dinner, by which time the pigs had been done with. Those who did not know Mr. Smith were anxious to know what kind of a judge he was, but no sooner had he got to work than there was a general verdict that "he will do."

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
 - 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
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- See section 11 and four following in publisher's announcement above.

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

COTSWOLDS were represented by the flock of A. & W. Carruthers, of Regina, they carrying off all the prizes, not having any opposition, as well as the sweepstakes for the best pen, open to all pure breeds from the district of Assinaboia.

James Murray, of Lyleton, had it all his own way in LEICESTERS, there being but two other sheep of the breed; he certainly has a very fine flock, and brings them out in splendid shape. This is the second year he has carried off the sweepstakes for the best pen of any breed with these sheep.

There were some very nice SOUTHDOWNS, but they were not fitted at all, just having had ordinary farmer's care. Wesley Dawson, of Stonewall, was the principal exhibitor, his aged ram being a very fine animal. D. Fraser & Sons, of Emerson, and D. F. Wilson, Brandon, also competed in this class.

In SHROPSHIRE there was considerable competition, and some really excellent sheep. Prof. Shaw, having got through with the dairy cattle, helped in judging this class. For first place in aged rams it lay between J. A. S. McMillan's and J. Oughten's, and the result was closely watched; it went to the latter as the smoothest and most even sheep, though the other animal was in many points his superior, the third prize going to one of two from the Baker Ranch. There was also close competition for first in shearing rams, but when turned up P. Fargey's ram was so much better walled than his principal competitor that it was decided in his favor at once. The ewes also, both aged and shearlings, were good in this class; the lambs, however, were not equal to the lambs in some of the other classes. E. J. Reid, of Souris, showed a number of excellent sheep in this class, most of which he had just received from England and they were not in high condition for showing, but will be heard from next year.

In the class for any other variety, OXFORD-DOWNS were the only sheep that put in an appearance, both Menzies Bros., of Shoal Lake, and James Bray, of Portage la Prairie, exhibiting in considerable numbers. There were some very fine sheep among them, but they were not by any means in show condition. Fat sheep were not as large an exhibit as last year.

The show of sheep was much in advance of last year's exhibit, and it is safe to predict a still greater advancement next year, as there was considerable of that healthy rivalry generated which tends so much to improvement.

PIGS.

The pigs were awarded their prizes by Mr. Sharp Butterfield, the well-known judge, of Windsor, Ontario. He is, however, perhaps better known as a poultry judge, in which he ranks among the first on this side of the Atlantic.

The most notable feature of the pig exhibit was the very large number of Improved YORKSHIRES shown as compared with other breeds. This would lead to the belief that the agitation which has existed for the last year or two has taken effect, and that these "bacon pigs" are fast superseding the thicker and more compact animals. Some of the specimens of Improved Yorkshires were very fine, James Glennie and James Bray, of Portage la Prairie, being the largest exhibitors. W. Dawson, who got first for both aged boar and sow last year, was but third with his boar, he having met with an accident in unloading. His sow did not get anything, being out of condition, but it took good ones to beat her even then.

The BERKSHIRES were comparatively few in numbers, but good in quality. R. McKenzie and R. J. Mitchell were the principal exhibitors. We think a sow in the class over one year, belonging to Peter Fargey, of Manitou, should have been placed first instead of second. R. McKenzie showed a very nice pair under six months, lately brought from Ontario.

There were a few CHESTER WHITES, most of them belonging to John Oughten, of Crystal City, which were nice pigs.

J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, showed two Tamworth sows, one having a litter of pigs. These sows, though narrow, showed a tremendous depth of side, they being the type of pig which the English farmer likes for making his fitches of bacon, curing the whole side in one piece. There was much speculation among visitors as to what breed these red pigs were, most of them pronouncing them Jersey Reds. There was, however, one young Jersey Red boar, belonging to H. A. Chadwick, of St. James, of the same peculiar color, but of quite a different type, he being broad, thick and short, with the ears falling more forward.

There were three typical specimens of the POLAND-CHINA breed exhibited by D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, they also getting the special prize given by J. Y. Griffin & Co. for pen of fat pigs, of which they were a few good specimens.

POULTRY.

The poultry men are to be congratulated on the very great improvement in the birds exhibited this year over those shown at the previous exhibitions. There were not so many entries, but these were of such merit that this improvement probably accounts for the fewer number, as it practically prevents poor birds from being shown.

Light Brahmas kept up their reputation as the most popular breed, they being more largely represented than any others, and by some exceedingly fine specimens. There was but one pair of

Dark Brahmas, but they were good ones. Buff Cochins were fewer in numbers than last year. There were but two pair of Partridge Cochins, both belonging to H. A. Chadwick, the first prize pair being magnificent birds, carrying off the FARMER'S ADVOCATE prize (a silver egg stand, value \$20) for the best pair of fowls any breed.

Games were few in numbers, and Hamburgs (Silver Spangled) were probably the poorest class, as to quality, in the exhibit. Black Langshans were a good lot, and the different classes of Leghorns were well represented. Black Minorcas were out both in numbers and quality. Plymouth Rocks fewer in numbers, but W. Rutherford captured H. A. Chadwick's silver cup (value \$25), given for the best breeding pen any variety, with a pen of the barred variety. Wyandottes still seem to retain their popularity. There were, however, fewer of the Silver Laced, and more of the golden and white varieties than last year. There was quite a large exhibit of Bantams, the first prize Black Red Games being very fine.

It was much too early in the year to expect a decent exhibit of chicks, but still there were some very nice and well grown-birds, considering the early dates.

There were four pairs of Bronze turkeys, the first prize birds being a good deal larger than the others; this was the only variety shown.

In geese there was one pair each of Brown Chinas and Embden, and three of Toulouse; in goslings a pair of Brown Chinas, and a pair of Toulouse—all well-grown birds.

There were no less than ten pair of ducks, and six of ducklings—all Pekin. This is by far the largest exhibit of this kind that has been made. Some of the young birds were very fine. H. A. Chadwick was the winner of the silver medal for the largest number of prizes taken by one exhibitor. His birds, if alone, would make quite a show.

M. Maw exhibited an incubator and a brooder, both in operation, that attracted much attention. A number of ornamental pigeons were shown, first prize for variety being awarded to Fred McArthur, Winnipeg.

GRAIN.

The exhibit of cereals of all sorts was limited for a grain-growing country like Manitoba, more especially when one takes into account the value of many of the premiums offered. Wheat as usual was the principal feature in this department, but the sample in general was not up to what has been shown upon former occasions, the best exhibit being that of White Fyfe from Birtle, which was sounder and better in color than any of the others. H. White, Carberry, won the C. P. R. special with 25 bushels of very handsome Red Fyfe. Oats, as a class, were good; those shown by A. B. Potter and J. A. Mitchell for milling purposes were very fine, as was also the American Banner exhibited by Wm. Stephen, of Virden, and the Black by same exhibitor was a nice sample. Flax and buckwheat were only fair. Peas, although not much competition, were exceptionally good, and should convince those who hold the opinion that peas would not do well in the province that they are entirely mistaken. J. A. Mitchell's, J. J. McClure's and C. O. White's exhibits were really magnificent. The special by our Lieutenant-Governor was well-merited by Wm. Stephen with a fine collection of grains. The grasses were, without doubt, a grand exhibit. The cultivated grown by Wm. Stephen, of Virden, were a splendid collection in fine order, and most deservedly carried the red ticket; and Mr. Harvey, of Dugald, headed the poll with the best exhibit of native that was ever put upon the boards anywhere in Manitoba. One would think that many of these specimens might be cultivated to great advantage.

Field roots were good for the season, turnips and mangolds showing in a very special manner the marvellous rapidity of growth in this country, but apart from this they were most evidently out of season, and in most instances gross and imperfect in shape.

Very few potatoes were sent forward, and call for no special remarks.

In the vegetable department the bulk of the exhibits should have been in the ground instead of on the bench. Parsnips and salsify were especially poor; onions, parsley, leeks and cauliflower were very good; lettuce were large, but wanted in solidity and crispness; wax beans and green peas were very moderate; asparagus, fair,—well judged; celery, white, one or two very finely grown exhibits; red, very poor; cucumbers, if grown in the open air, first-rate; collection of potatoes and exhibit of corn, simply miserable, and should not have carried any ticket; rhubarb, tip-top all through with two exceptions, which were grown too rank; savory herbs, egg plant, kohlrabi, tobacco and cabbage, all good for month of July; turnips and beets, good in size, badly grown, and some awarded premiums with tails cut off and trimmed; radish, summer, rather indifferent; winter, first-class.

In the floricultural department the splendid exhibit of Braxton & Bowyer, of Fort Rouge, in the nurserymen's section, and that of R. Woodroffe in the amateur of house plants, made up the bulk of the exhibits in this class. Although both collections were very fine, they were, of course, not perfect, nor anything like what they will be in September. Braxton & Bowyer showed some magnificent new varieties of Begonia, which are really grand.

Fruits were a very small exhibit. Tomalin, of Kildonan, showed some good strawberries and deservedly carried off first honors, and Burdette, of the same place, carried everything before him with his currants, which were grand. Some nice preserved fruits were shown, and Mr. Gunn's bees were a great attraction for both old and young.

THE DAIRY.

Not a large but a very nice exhibit of butter and cheese, and kept in fairly good condition, even through the great heat of the 20th, by the overhead ice pan. Very few cheeses were forward, the Manitou factory taking first in both white and colored, 1893 make. The Barnardo Farm Creamery took two firsts, but we thought their creamery prints were slightly overworked. In farm dairy, W. D. Perley & Son, Wolseley, captured the bulk of the prizes, although in some classes there were better samples shown, notably in granular, where they took second with butter gathered into large lumps, while some samples not placed were certainly much better. And in export packages we considered that shown by R. Scott, Shoal Lake, equally good butter, and a superior package. Jas. Bray was first on table butter, and first on firkin made by farmer's daughter not over seventeen years of age.

S. M. Barre exhibited hand separators, etc., and was awarded first prize for display of dairy utensils.

The Brandon Summer Fair.

From a purely agricultural standpoint the Brandon Fair, held July 25th and 26th, was perhaps more of a success than the Industrial. For a local fair it was well attended, the exhibit in the main building being very good indeed, and was greatly aided by a beautiful exhibit of grains and grasses, fruits and flowers, very tastefully arranged in the form of an arch in the centre of the building, from the Experimental Farm. The dairy exhibit was fairly good, though shown to great disadvantage in the main building; this should be remedied another year by the erection of a suitable dairy building. The tent erected for the grains and vegetables was entirely too small for the display made in these lines. The implement men were alive to their interests, and made a good showing. Sheep, swine and poultry exhibits were small; cattle, however, were out in goodly numbers, and J. E. Smith, with Shorthorns and Herefords, and J. D. McGregor and Co., with their "Doddies," captured the bulk of the tickets, which were tied by John I. Hobson, Mossboro, Ont. Thos. Walker, Methven, and W. H. Acton, Alexander, had out some good Holsteins. A large number of grades were entered. The society makes an advance step by making two classes for beef and milking grades. The horse rings were also well patronized, Dr. Young, Manitou, awarding the premiums in light horses, and John Duff, Rockwood, Ont., in heavy classes.

Surely the directors forgot themselves when they made a class for "agricultural stallions," allowing horses without pedigrees to enter. We think the three classes—general purpose, agricultural and heavy draught, would be better reduced to two, dropping either the general purpose or agricultural.

The most exciting contest of the day was that between the two crack Clydesdale stallions—Sir Arthur, owned jointly by Harkness and Smith, Brandon, just home from the Industrial, where he captured the blue in one of the strongest rings of Clydesdales that ever faced a judge in the west; and the old-time favorite Charming Charlie, the property of Mr. Colquhoun, Douglas. Both horses were out in great form, and each had many supporters for first place. The judge, than whom no better exists in America, after carefully going over each horse, decided that, though there was not much between them, the Douglas horse possessed more points, being heavier boned, better muscled on the arm, and a better backed horse, although not as silky in the feather nor as good a mover as his opponent.

Poultry Notes.

Poultrymen should not allow the blues to come on during the hot, sluggish weather and time of cheap eggs and chicken meat. It is easy to be very enthusiastic while the funds are coming in. During the heated period there is a great deal to be attended to in order to keep things right. Fresh water must be given several times a day. The coops must be more frequently cleaned out, so as to prevent the vermin from getting a start, or full power of the premises. General cleanliness must be enforced, shade provided where there is none, and one hundred different little things that are apt to be forgotten during the busy season attended to. Do your work systematically even during the summer.

If farmers would raise a sufficient number of pullets each year to take the old hens' places next season, considerable annoyance would be avoided in the garden patch. The reason why hens turn every new bed upside-down, and pick holes in the strawberries and tomatoes, is because they are too old—they have learned too much. The older the hens get the wiser they grow. The pullets will lay much better, and the garden will not be spoiled.

Rawlinson Bros. Hackney Ranch, Calgary, Alberta.

BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Burnmore Stud Farm, the property of Messrs. Rawlinson Bros., lies twelve miles west of Calgary. It is beautifully situated in the valley of the Bow, and comprises 1,600 acres of very choice ranging or farming land. Besides this, they have some 5,000 acres of leased land equally fine for ranching. The whole property is excellently fenced in, and comprises all that is necessary for the equipment and management of a large, well-ordered ranch, such as Burnmore is. The buildings are in the valley, well sheltered from the winter storms by the surrounding hills, and everything just now is looking particularly luxuriant, owing to the greater amount of rain than usual which fell this season. Messrs. Rawlinson's residence, a pretty little frame cottage with veranda in front, is a little west of the ranch proper. The ranch buildings include a large frame stable for colts, 48 x 50, with lean-to at back, underneath which is a root cellar thirty feet long by twelve feet wide. In one end of the lean-to very comfortable apartments for the men are fitted up, adjoining which is the feed room, with large boiler and feed boxes. In the other end is the orphanage for sick colts, and where those who are just weaned are kept in and fed. Adjacent is a hundred yards square of open shedding, where horses running at large can take shelter from the heat and cold. Opposite the colt stable, and a little way from it, is a horse stable, also frame, 40 x 16, fitted up with box stalls for registered stock. A third stable, the same size, fitted up in the same way, and used for the same purpose, stands a little further up. Running at right angles to these both is a line of rough boxes a hundred yards long, in one end of which is a work shop with small anvil and carpenter's bench, where the most of the breakages on the ranch can be repaired. Still a little further up is yet another line of rough boxes fifty yards long, utilized for the few cows kept on the ranch, and also for horses. Between the house and colt stable is a wind-mill, supplying water, also power for a grain crusher and hay cutter. Besides it is the deepest well probably in Alberta, 157 feet deep, and which is dug something over a hundred. Messrs. Rawlinson at one time hoped to strike a flowing well, but as it is the supply is perfect and abundant. Alongside the well is a covered reservoir, sixteen feet deep by eight feet wide, which is always kept filled for fear of failure for a few days of wind power. Their stock of horses consists of about 160, among which are 60 mares for breeding purposes, all well-built, well-bred, useful-looking animals.

At the head of their stud stands the old celebrated Hackney, False Heir, No. 1480, a beautiful dark chestnut 15½ hands high. He is a grandly built horse, with perfect action and rare clean limbs, showing lots of quality. He is sired by the renowned Lord Derby II., No. 417; dam Wildflower, by the equally renowned Denmark 177, and was bred by Henry Fewson, Brandsburton, Yorkshire, and imported by Messrs. Rawlinson at the opening of their stud some five years ago. They have also Robin Adair, No. 3907, by Rufus, the champion Hackney stallion in '89 and '90 at the Islington London Fair; dam Fantail, by Denmark 177. He, too, is a dark chestnut, three years old, 15.3 hands high, bred by John Lett, Rillington, York. When a year old he took fourth prize at Islington, beating Rufus, the crack two-year-old in the States last year. Robin also shows great quality, with perfect, well-knit frame, and rare trotting action. Ring-leader, a beautiful bright chestnut two-year-old colt, 15 hands high, by False Heir, dam Steeton, bred by the owners, completes the trio. They have also among their stock the Hackney mare Steeton, color brown, 15.2 hands high, sired by Nil Desperandum 2197, by Lord Derby II. 417; dam Steeton Bell, by Wilton Fireaway 1365, by Fireaway 249, bred by S. Lofthouse, Steeton Grange, Yorkshire; also the equally fine mare, Flinby Pride 3798, a darker brown, and larger than Steeton, sired by Charlie Merrylegs 3rd, No. 1734, dam Betsy 2nd 2567, by Flinby Fireaway, bred by Francis Cook, Nab Farm, Flinby, York—both of them well high perfect in points and quality, besides other pure-bred Hackneys. The main part of the band has been brought from Ontario, and comprises the stock of such horses as Quito, Day Star, Crown Imperial, Victor Golddust, Clear Grit, Princeton, Tester, and others equally well-known. These have been crossed with Hackney sires, and the result in quality and size is admirable. Messrs. Rawlinson's aim is to breed high-class single and matched carriage horses, also to supply breeding stock of the highest quality, for both of which there is a large local demand, and any surplus will find a ready market in eastern Canada and the United States. At the time of the writer's visit they had a crop of thirty-six colts, all fine, healthy, good-sized animals; in fact, everything in connection with the ranch indicates good management and prosperity. There is lots of shelter on the ranch for all the stock, and in stormy or very cold weather they are fed hay once a day in the home corral, and from March on till the grass is long enough to be caught they have their allowance each day. Messrs. Rawlinson have great faith in the Hackney as the future horse for the Northwest, and as a high-class animal for carriage or saddle they assuredly cannot be beaten.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Meadow Lea.....	October 3rd.
McGregor.....	October 3rd.
Pilot Mound.....	October 3rd and 4th.
Birtle.....	October 4th.
North Plympton.....	October 4th and 5th.
Somerset.....	October 5th.
Yorkton.....	October 5th.
Wolseley.....	October 5th and 6th.
Portage la Prairie.....	October 5th and 6th.
Virten.....	October 5th and 6th.
Manitou.....	" " "
Killarney.....	" " "
Shoal Lake.....	October 10th.
Neepawa.....	October 10th and 11th.
Stonewall.....	" 10th and 11th.
Wapella.....	" 10th and 12th.
Rapid City.....	October 11th.
Gartmore.....	" 11th.
Oak River.....	October 11th.
Carman.....	October 11th and 12th.
Battleford, N.W. T.....	" 12th and 13th.
Cartwright.....	" 12th and 13th.
Holland.....	" 12th and 13th.
Souris.....	October " "

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

The Culture of Potatoes.

BY ROBT. BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

These should be planted in hills, the rows being three feet apart, or in drills opened by the plough or hoe, leaving two and a-half or three feet between them, and the seed dropped every twelve or fourteen inches. In my experience the latter method has proved the most successful as to quantity, quality and regularity in size and shape. If you wish early potatoes and clean land, keep your harrows at work every two or three days until the vines are two or three inches above the ground. Some people are of opinion that the more you cultivate this vegetable the vines will grow the ranker, but I can tell them it has just the opposite effect, as regular and perfect cultivation of any bulbous plant tends to reduce the extra growth of the top or straw and increase the roots both in size and number. When the vines are about six inches in height, run them up with the plow (a double mould board one is the best) and run the soil down again with the hoe (they use harrows for this in the old country); repeat this a few times according as the growth and the weather suits; afterwards keep the hoe at work among the drills as frequently as your time will permit until the vines in the different drills meet. There are many people in this province, I am sorry to say, who will tell you: What is the use of expending so much valuable time and labor; I just put in my potatoes and let them look after themselves, and I always have plenty. Well, just let me tell these people that one-fourth of the seed and of the land, properly cultivated or worked according to the foregoing method, will give them a much larger and superior crop. Where do we find most of our misshapen and scaly potatoes come from—many of them scarcely fit for throwing to hogs? These are sent in by farmers who are either too lazy or too indifferent to expend the necessary labor upon them, and are the results of dirty, weedy, uncultivated soils. There is one point I wish to bring particularly under your notice, so as, if possible, the potato crop of this season may not turn out in many cases as it did some three years ago—a miserable failure, in the face of great and grand appearances—magnificent vines and blossoms, with no bulbs underneath. Now, I notice in some districts with so much rain, no end of the best growing weather, and in many instances a lamentable want of cultivation; we are likely to have a repetition of all vine and no crop. To all who are likely to be troubled in this way, I would recommend them, so soon as the bloom is fully out, to run a roller right over them or use some other means to thoroughly break the necks of the vines. I have tried this years ago and found it succeed admirably. Never cut (as I have heard some people advising) the vines, as this only increases the disease or excrescence. I have seen the pruning business put in practice on several occasions, and in every instance it turned out a complete failure. In conclusion, you cannot spend labor on anything upon the farm that will give you a better return for it than the potato. "The proof of the pudding is the prein o't." I put two drills to the test this season; I planted them on the 17th May, so soon as they appeared above the ground I applied the hoe to one and left the other to do as it liked for a week. Now, on the first of July the drill that received the early and extra attention is, to all appearances, three weeks ahead of the other one and has bulbs about the size of a small hen egg, while the neglected plants have only fibres.

Ontario Veterinary College.

We have received the annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, which will begin its session of 1893-94 on October 18th. This college has always aimed at imparting the instruction needed by the veterinary student within its own walls, and that instruction prepared specially with a view to fitting such students for his life work. This institution attracts yearly a large number of men from the United States and all parts of Canada, which, with the high standing taken by its graduates, clearly shows that this is the best place in North America to obtain a veterinary training.

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.

GONORRHŒA.

B. SHEPARD, Rathwell, Man.:—"You will oblige me by answering the following questions: 1. Is the beef of an ox afflicted with 'bull brunt' fit for human food? 2. What is the cause of heifer milking hard? The milk comes down part way and then goes back into the udder; the passage seems clear, as I can run a knitting needle up the full length of the teat."

[1. If the general health and condition of the animal is good, the disease being of a local nature will not render its flesh unfit for human use. 2. There is evidently a stricture of the teat which may be overcome by using a milking tube, and smearing the teat and lower part of the udder morning and evening with this ointment: Fluid extract of belladonna, four drachms; carbolic acid, two drachms; vaseline, four ounces; mix.]

A. S. TARN, Lake Francis, Man.:—"I have a bull three years old that has a large hard lump on one side of neck close up to jaw bone, but not attached to the bone. The bull seems all right every other way, feeds well, and is loose in the skin. I also have a milk cow with a similar lump on the flank. Kindly let me know what to do with them."

[It is very probable that the ailment of the bull, and also that of the cow, is actinomycosis. This disease, although commonly known as "lumpy jaw," is not always confined to the regions of the jaws or head. We would advise you to treat both animals with the iodide of potassium, which has lately been discovered to be an effectual remedy, especially in the early stages of this disease. Give to each animal iodide of potassium, two drachms morning and evening, in mash or water, for one week, and afterwards give one drachm in the same manner for ten days.]

Legal.

W. G. GUNN:—"I sowed a field of wheat on shares with A last fall, nothing was said as to the straw or where the grain was to be threshed. A now wants the threshing to be done at his barn, but I would rather have it done either in the field or at my own barn. 1. Who does the straw belong to? 2. Where must the threshing be done?"

[1. Nothing being agreed as to the straw apart from the grain, each party would be entitled to their respective shares in both straw and grain.

2. The threshing may be done at any place you may reasonably select yourself, and in our opinion in the field itself would be the proper place, unless both parties can agree upon another place.]

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—"Can I by my will leave all my mortgages, notes and ready money to charities or religious institutions, or could my relatives by legal proceedings set aside such a will. I am an unmarried man."

[The law as to this matter was amended in Ontario by statute passed in 1892, and that statute came into force on 14th April, 1892, and it provides that money secured on land may be given by will direct to charitable institutions, etc.; the provision, of course, affects the case of persons dying after the passing of the statute. The laws never imposed restrictions upon gifts to charities of pure personality, such as notes or ready money. It would, therefore, seem now that a will, properly made, at the present time would be effective in giving to charitable or religious institutions such property as you refer to.

BONA FIDE, Clarkleigh, Man.:—"A and B sign a promissory note to C to pay C six months after date. B is the son of A, when B signed the note he was a minor. Before signing the note A stated to C that his son B was a minor and believed that his signature was legally useless. It is more than four years since the note was signed. B left his father's house and home over three years ago and is doing for himself. C has garnished B's wages for A's, his father's, debt to C. 1st. Is B's signature to the note legal when given, being a minor? 2nd. Can C garnish B's wages, or institute legal proceedings against B for A's, his father's, indebtedness to C?"

[1st. It is not binding. 2nd. No.]

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE ADVOCATE FOR 16 YEARS, Neepawa, Man.:—"A sold B a sleigh last January, B promising to pay fifteen dollars cash, giving his note for the balance. He has left the country, and only paid five dollars. B traded or sold to C a horse, telling him there was nothing against the horse; but after B goes away the horse is taken from C on a chattel mortgage. C then, with the bailiff, takes all stock and implements on the place, also my sleigh, which I had removed to another farm. He has never advertised them for sale. Can I take back my sleigh?"

[As far as appears from the facts stated in your enquiry, you (A) have no right to take back the sleigh. If you have a lien note you can, or if you obtain an execution for the debt, you can seize the sleigh and sell it under the execution, provided C had no right to take it, and it does not appear from the enquiry that C had any such right.]

Poultry on the Farm.

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

I remember an aunt, writing about her daughter three years old, said it was time the child's education began, and how singular to me seemed that long word in connection with such a tot. But I have since seen that education can go on both early and late in years, and should extend thoroughly into every department of life and business. There is as truly an agricultural as a literary training, and no far-seeing poulterer will neglect instruction on any matter relating to his occupation. Especially will he take pains to learn all about the little matters, since in them lies the secret of success, because poultry culture is a business of details—"fussy" work, some have said—which is why it is so well adapted to women. They are not used to the larger, bolder operations of men, but have long practiced little economies and done the same homely household duties over and over, hence are prepared for the comparatively small but sure profit from fowls. Women already over-burdened should not multiply steps, but farmers' daughters desiring independence, and farmers' wives suffering for change of air and for change in their pockets, with sufficient help in the house, can then turn hopefully and readily to poultry culture, which I assure them is no harder than cooking over a hot stove; and I have had, as "Josiah Allen's Wife" would say, "stiddy practice" at every kind of poultry work. Even a bright woman who "takes to" hens needs her hands educated to tell by touch what eggs are suitable for setting and shipping. Whenever she breaks a "paper" shell, let her remember how it felt, and she can soon detect such in advance. A flat or irregular egg breaks easier than a perfect oval, built on nature's most beautiful and strongest line. An educated hand never roughly "grabs" fowls, but takes a light, though firm hold. Such a hand can tell pretty accurately the weight of fowls—a valuable accomplishment when selecting chickens for market. It may be the first detector of emaciation and sickness. An educated eye habitually notices everything about fowls, their gait, the color of their combs, the condition of their excrement, and whether each bird is getting her due share of food. One glance picks ailing birds out of a flock, or discovers anything unusual. What Ruskin says is appropriate even here, that we always learn and see whatever there is in us of learning and seeing. Three times this year the peculiar spectacle occurred of a chick dangling in space, fastened each to a mother hen's body by one of her feathers wound fast about its little neck. Probably the feather was in each case both wet and dirty when she hovered her brood, then thoroughly dried and hardened before she arose again. I once saw an egg attached to a hen in a similar manner. This last fowl, and also one of the aforesaid mothers, was so tame that all I needed was to say "by your leave, madam." The other mothers had to be driven into their coops before their swinging, choking chicks could be released. One chick caught my ear by a peculiar pathetic peep; the other sufferers were dumb and nearly dead, but I noticed their mothers whirling around, and went, as usual, to inquire the meaning of any strange action. An educated ear always works well with an educated eye. The former hears what the latter explains. I formerly thought a stick propped back a hen-house door very well, till my stick fell and smashed two chicks. I shall not forget their mother's complaining voice and inquiring looks. Now I see to it that every door, little or big, of hen-house or coops, has a hook, button, or stout leather strap with a slit in it to fit a nail, and I frequently examine the condition of these fastenings. Once I smashed a chick by slamming together a coop door. While I still move quickly, I have learned to observe more carefully. They say "confession is good for the soul," and I hope this confession will "lay the ghosts" of those three murdered innocents. If two men whom I know had used their eyes and noses, they would not, as each has done, have smothered several chickens by shutting up at night all that happened to crowd into a coop. Catching and shutting up fowls for market, and breaking up setters, require an education in gentleness of the hand, and even whole person, including the heart. I carry fowls under my left arm, which pinions both wings, and hold their legs in my left hand, leaving right hand free to use. When putting them between the slats of a box, hold both wings down and introduce head first, which makes an easily managed wedge shape of biddy. That fowls appreciate kindness and are attached to happy homes a little Hamburg rooster of mine proved, which I loaned several months. When returned, his first employment was visiting every favorite old spot formerly frequented by him, and at every stage of his journey crowing joyfully. I lately sold a box of sixteen chickens, six were three months old, eight were two weeks younger, and two but two months old. They averaged two pounds and three-eighths a piece, with no special fattening. In furtherance of my poultry education I desired to see the World's Fair poultry exhibits, but my Chicago visit was too early. I carefully looked up the Manitoba and general Canadian exhibits, however, and was delighted and surprised by the amount and richness of display, from paintings to cheese and machinery. An acquaintance of mine, who is one of the fair commissioners, said this fine Canadian exhibit would be a real eye-opener to the United States.

Timely Notes for August—No. 2.

THE WINNIPEG "INDUSTRIAL."

In company with many neighbors I went to the Industrial Exhibition, and we were, one and all, grievously disappointed. It has declined in such a manner that if the present rate of contraction is continued for another year, the show will be not worth going across the road to see. The horses were in good numbers, especially the trotters; the pigs were some of them good, sheep ditto; the cattle barns were half empty, and as for the manufacturers and central buildings the less said the better. There was an extremely slender exhibit of dairy produce; the poultry were mostly first-class birds; carriages galore, as well as threshing outfits; other implements were conspicuous by their absence. As a race-meeting and circus it was a great success, but as an agricultural exhibition it was a miserable fiasco. If it is actually necessary to have trotting races, balloon ascensions and acrobats to draw a crowd, call the affair by its proper name, and advertise the agricultural part of the show as an additional "attraction" to draw the few deluded farmers who still believe that grain and stock are the chief industries of this country.

WINNIPEG AND ITS WEEDS.

While down at Winnipeg for the show I took in some of the other sights—notably the weeds and the roads leading into the city. The Springfield and St. James roads to the city are bad enough, the Kildonan road is paved with block pavement for a good way out, but the Logan street, the chief entrance from the west, is something abominable—holes filled with stinking manure, thistles, French weed and mustard growing luxuriantly on both sides without let or hindrance. The city editors never see the beams in their own eyes, while all the time they are solemnly advising the farmers through their weekly editions to cast out their notes. No farmer would allow such fields of noxious weeds to grow on his land, as I saw on Logan and other streets near by. Other towns are bad, very bad, but for genuine criminal carelessness in respect of weeds Winnipeg leads by a good many lengths.

GENERAL.

If you want to beef any of your old cows, dry them up before the grass gets frozen.

This is a good time to have only a few cows milking, so as to be able to rush the harvest work through, but for all that don't neglect those that are milking.

Every indication points to continued wet, therefore stack well and off the ground.

Turn a few pigs into your stubble fields, and they will glean the dropped grain, and you will have a smaller "volunteer" crop next year.

"INVICTA."

World's Fair Dairy Trials.

JERSEYS AHEAD IN QUALITY, QUANTITY, AND COST OF CHEESE.

The result of the fifteen day's cheese contest at the World's Fair between Jersey, Guernsey and Shorthorn breeds of cows (25 of each), is announced as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Milk, lbs., Cheese, lbs., Lbs. of milk to produce 1 lb. cheese, Value of cheese. Rows for Jerseys, Guernseys, and Shorthorns.

The awards are as follows: Best breed in cheese-making, the Jerseys. Best cow (out of the seventy-five) of any breed, Jersey cow Ida's Marigold, C. A. Sweet, President Third National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., owner. Second place, Jersey cow Merry Maiden, O. and C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo., owners. Fourth position, Jersey cow, Signal's Queen, Frank Eno, Pine Plains, N. Y., owner. Third cow is also a Jersey, Lilly Martin, owned by Capt. M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn. Fifth highest is a Shorthorn, Nora, owned by Daniel Sheehan, Osage, Ia. Each of these five cows is entitled to an award. Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth places are taken by Jersey cows, and the tenth place by a Shorthorn. The gains in live weight were credited at 4 1/2 cents per pound.

Moosomin Show.

The summer fair held at Moosomin on July 13th was very successful. In cattle, beef breeds, H. O. Ayeart, De Clare, swept the decks with his herd of Shorthorns. Gates & Eustace and T. Gillman divided the honors in milking breeds. In sheep W. T. Crisp and H. Smith, and in swine Thos. Grayson and A. B. Potter carried off the bulk of red tickets. Mrs. Webster, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Price, J. J. Brook and Thos. Marsh divided honors in the dairy exhibit in about the order named.

T. L. Miller, the well-known American breeder of Herefords, announces a change of method in his herd for the future. The cows are to be hand milked, instead of sucked by the calves. In concluding a recent letter Mr. Miller claims that "the Herefords have a record for milk and for butter that will average with other breeds."

Our Scottish Letter.

The Royal Northern Agricultural Society has just been celebrating its jubilee, and that important function has been carried through in a highly-becoming manner. There has been a two-days' show at the Granite City, marked by great enthusiasm, and a dinner has been held at which congratulatory speeches have been delivered by your future Governor-General, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Huntly, Sir Arthur Grant, Bart., and such well-known farmers as Messrs. William Duthie, (Collynie), James Hay (Little Ythsie), John Marr (Cairnbrogie), and others. The Aberdeenshire farmers have a proverbial reputation for knowing what to do and when to do it. When all the world was following fashion, and spending its thousands on Shorthorns in which there was abundance of blood without character, the Quaker brothers, Anthony and Amos Cruickshank, were at their farm at Sittyton quietly building up a herd on blood with character, which, when the insanity had passed away, enabled the world to recover the Shorthorn, and Canada to find fresh, strong, healthy blood by which to strengthen its herds. At an early date William McCombie, recognizing that the success of the Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross was imperilling the very existence of the material which made that cross possible, devoted all his great powers to the preservation and improvement of the Polled cattle of the north, with what results all who know anything of the history of British cattle have no need at this time of day to be told. These breeds formed in a large measure the centre of attraction of the Jubilee Show, but the Clydesdale horses were no unimportant item, and attracted a great amount of attention. The north was always famed for a fine, healthy, wiry class of work horses; but, like the great bulk of commercial stock of every kind, they were to a large extent of mongrel breeding, and were not of much value for breeding purposes. When the great wave of prosperity in connection with Clydesdales for breeding purposes from abroad began to flow, the Aberdeenshire farmers clubbed together and hired the best horses contained within the four corners of the breed. The good effects of this movement were not long in appearing. There was a rush to the north for breeding animals, and many of the best horses in Canada came from the north-east of Scotland. Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, was a pioneer in this movement, having as early as 1876 purchased some of the best mares at the Knockdon dispersion sale. But he was not alone. Mr. Geo. Bean, Balquhain Mains, Pitcaple, Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, Mr. David Walker, Couillie, Udny, Mr. John Allan, Aikenshill, Mr. Thomas Garland, Ardlethan, and at a later date Mr. Robert Copland, Milton Ardlethan, Eillon—amongst tenant farmers, with Mr. Lumsden, of Balmedie, pre-eminently amongst lairds, were all forward in this good work, purchasing good animals with good blood in the south and bringing them north to improve the breed. The effects of this spirited policy were very apparent in the jubilee show. The roll call of first prize winners includes, for Shorthorns, Mr. Alex. M. Gordon, of Newton, who won the group prize, as well as first for aged bulls with Mario II., first for two-year old heifers with Butterscotch, and lesser prizes with Butter-milk and Daisy; all three heifers being after Star of Morning, a bull whose stock were well forward in various classes. Mr. Arthur B. Law, Mains of Sanguhar, Forres, was first with his handsome roan two-year-old bull Sanguhar, and Mr. John Law, Keig, had perhaps the best Shorthorn exhibited—the first cow in milk, of any age, Vain Maid. Mr. Turner, Cairnton of Boyndie, showed grand cattle in various sections, and was first with his yearling heifer Lady of the Ring, and for a pair of breeding cows, with Florence VI. and Flora. His bull, Master of the Ring, a choice animal and sire of the first heifer, was second in the aged class to Mario II. Mr. Duthie, Collynie, we may be sure, was not far away when prizes were going, and, although he showed in only one class, he was first and second. These prize winners were yearling bulls, Pride of the Morning and Pride of the North. They are very promising, and the former got the Shorthorn society's championship as the best young Shorthorn in the northern counties. Aberdeen-Angus cattle—the breed that beats the record—were a formidable display. Ballindalloch-Iliad blood was marvellously triumphant, and many of the chief prizes went to Sir George Macpherson Grant and Ballindalloch blood. He won the group prize with Prince Inca and the cows Eurya, Genista and Gentian; Her Majesty being second, with Baron Aboyne and the cows Miss Pretty, Princess Irene II. and Marie Alexandra. Prince Inca gained the Queen's £50 prize for the best Aberdeen-Angus or Shorthorn, beating a heavy field of both breeds, the reserve being his own brother, Prince Iliad, with which, as we have said, the Shorthorn cow Vain Maid had a stiff fight.

In the younger class of bulls the Ballindalloch Eltham was first, and Mr. Fred. Crisp's Gilderoy, also from Ballindalloch, second. Eurotas of Ballin-

dalloch was first yearling. Mr. Grant, Mains of Advie, was an easy first with the magnificent cow Laybird. One of the best animals of the breed exhibited was Elena of Naughton, the first two-year-old heifer, owned by Miss Morison Duncan. Elena is a grand heifer, splendidly fleshed, and is sure to be heard of again. Sir George had a beauty in Gentian, the first yearling heifer by Prince Inca out of Genista. This heifer is not likely to be easily beaten anywhere amongst her breed.

We must defer our notes on the horses until next week. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT).

States hog raisers are in a position to be very thankful for blessings enjoyed, even if late prices have not been so "velvety." The profits on pork making during last winter were unusually large, and with corn selling at 39c., against 53c. a year ago, and hogs worth \$5 to \$5.50 at market, there is no cause for complaint.

During the drop in prices for hogs from the \$7.75 figure reached last February down to \$4.75 in August, owners of hogs have felt surprised and abused, as the supplies were comparatively light, and everybody "talked" high prices for July and August, when farmers would be too busy to market hogs, etc.

The July receipts, however, at Chicago were the second largest on record for the month, and the quality of the hogs lately has been exceptionally fine. The effect of this was to shake the confidence of Board of Trade manipulators who were trying to "corner" pork and lard. On August 1, these "corners" collapsed, mess pork going off at \$8.50, and lard at \$3.50 in a few hours. Of course, the hog market was temporarily demoralized, and sales could not be made short of \$1 decline. The supplies were quickly shut off, however, and since that time the bulk of the decline has been recovered.

The fight over the silver question has precipitated trouble in all lines of commerce, and live stock has suffered with the rest.

There is every reason to believe that wise legislation on the money question will quickly restore confidence. The general live stock situation is on a sound basis. Prices for fine stock are exceptionally low, but a restoration of commercial confidence will result in a wider distribution of good blood than has heretofore taken place.

The current prices for live stock and other articles compared with a year ago will prove interesting:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1893 price, 1892 price. Rows include Good Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat.

Texas cattle men have marketed a very heavy crop of cattle this year, and, having received fair prices, they are not now disposed to rush their cattle to glutted markets at low prices.

Northwestern range cattle men are selling their cattle at \$2.75@ \$4.10, against \$3.50@ \$4.50 a year ago, but the cattle are not quite so good. The live cattle exporters are operating lightly, and are now making some money.

Feeders of fat cattle are somewhat disappointed at current prices, but they have no more cause to complain than people in other lines of business. Sheep men have suffered heavy loss on their wool, owing to the tolerable certainty that the tariff protection will be removed as soon as congress gets through wrestling with the finances. Flocks of low grade range sheep kept mainly for wool have been sacrificed regardless of consequences, and have sold at ruinous prices. Good mutton sheep continue to sell fairly well.

The breeding of the livestock now being marketed in the States is generally very poor.

Valancey E. Fuller, Superintendent of the World's Fair Jerseys, writes that his experience demonstrates (as European investigators long ago ascertained) that cows do not eat in proportion to their weight. Some of his lightest cows eat and digest more food than the heavier ones. The main point with the dairy farmers is to get a cow giving a large quantity of good milk. She is almost certain to be profitable. It is not a question how much a cow eats, but what she does with it.

The "special purpose" cow advocates claim that "theirs" produce so much more milk that they can afford to throw the carcass away when the cow's day as a milker is past; hence size and flesh do not count. On the other hand, the "general utility" men hold that exigencies often arise, and mishaps occur, making it necessary to convert a cow into beef, then their sort brings in a good round sum. Besides this, their "veals" and "steer calves" are worth so much more, all of which will make up for less milk. The conditions of farming vary so greatly that there is room for both kinds to do profitable service. We might add that few farmers nowadays can afford to throw a cow's carcass on the manure heap or "back lot."

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Prize List. HORSES.

CLYDESDALES—Stallion, four years or over—R & J A Turner, Calgary; T Harkness, Brandon; W Lee, Winnipeg; J Enright & Bro, highly commended. Stallion, two years old—R & J A Turner; Simpson Bros, Poplar Point; Jas McKenzie, High Bluff. Yearling Stallion—J B Chambers, Wawanesa; W S Lister, Middlechurch; Prouse & Stewart, Virden. Stallion, any age—R & J A Turner. Brood Mare with foal by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year—O W Bailey, J McKenzie, J B Chambers. Three-year-old Filly—W S Lister; 2 and 3, Patterson & McLeod, Elkhorn. Two-year-old Filly—John Wishart, 1 and 2. Yearling Filly—J Wishart, Prouse & Stewart. Foal—J B Chambers, Jas McKenzie. Sweepstakes, Mare, any age, recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, special prize by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada—W S Lister.

SHIRES—Stallion, four years or over—D McCraig, Douglas, Man; J A Campbell, Elphinstone; D McLaughlin, Cypress River. Stallion, any age, silver medal—D McCraig. Brood Mare with foal by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year—H A Musk, Souris. Yearling Filly—H A Musk. Mare, any age—H A Musk.

PERCHERONS—Stallion, three years or over—P Rau, Gretna; J J Egan, Winnipeg.

STANDARD-BRED HORSES—Stallion, four years or over—Christie & Fares, Emerson; Dorsey & Little, Winnipeg; J J Johnston, Winnipeg. Stallion, three years old—C Inker, Winnipeg; G Cochrane, Winnipeg. Stallion, two years old—R Mitchell, Morden; D Hope, Winnipeg. Yearling Stallion—Christie & Fares; A & P Sinclair, Holland. Brood Mare with foal by side, or proof of having produced foal this year—T W Clougher & Co, Winnipeg; Dorsey & Little, 2 and 3. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—T W Clougher. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—H Conley, Winnipeg; H Bell. Yearling Gelding or Filly—E Casselman, Emerson; T W Clougher, Dorsey & Little. Foal—T W Clougher. Mare, any age, sweepstakes—T W Clougher. Brood Mare, with three of her produce—T W Clougher.

ROADSTERS—Brood Mare, with foal at her side, or proof of her having produced a foal this year—H P Hansen, Morden; W J Hinman, Winnipeg; A J Andrews, Winnipeg. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—Ames & Co, St. Pauls; W Bell, Winnipeg. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—T B Rehill, Emerson; W Irvine, Emerson; D Fraser, Emerson. Yearling Gelding or Filly—T B Rehill, S A Hamilton, Emerson, J Clements, Birtle. Foal—H P Hansen, S A Hamilton, A J Andrews. Pair Geldings or Mares in harness—J Egan, F L Irvine, Morden, E Manahan, Winnipeg. Single Gelding or Mare in harness—C Cochrane, Morden. Christie and Fares, A White, Winnipeg. Mare, any age, sweepstakes—H P Hansen.

CARRIAGE HORSES—Stallion, four years old or over and 16 hands and over—J W Knnittel, Boissevain; A & J Chambers, Wawanesa; J D McGregor, Brandon. Stallion, three years old—J D McGregor, Sanford Ranch Co, Westbourne. Yearling Stallion—Bouverie & Routledge, Virden. Stallion, any age—J W Knnittel. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—Bouverie & Routledge, Christie & Fares, Emerson; Dr. Rutheford, Portage la Prairie. Yearling Gelding or Filly—Bouverie & Routledge, 1 and 2. Pair of matched Geldings or Mares—W Werry & Sons, Crystal City; H Bowman, Greenwood. Gelding or Mare in harness—H P Hansen, Morden; J Macdonald, Hanlan. Best Tandem of Horses and Turnout—A Patterson.

CANADIAN DRAFT HORSES—Following are the awards of the judge in the Canadian draft and agricultural horse classes:—Brood Mare with foal by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year—W Armstrong, Winnipeg; W S Lister, Middlechurch; W Lumsden, St. Francois Xavier. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—Werry & Son, Crystal City, 1 and 2. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—J W Millions, Hornfield, 1 and 2. Foal—W Armstrong, W S Lister, W Lumsden. Sweepstakes Mare, any age—Menzies Bros, Shoal Lake. Heavy draft team, geldings or mares—Winnipeg Cartage Co, 1 and 2. Brood Mare, with two of her colts, bred since Jan., 1891—Werry and Sons.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES—Brood Mare, with foal by side, or proof of having produced a foal this year—C Mickie Dewdney, Alta; J McKenzie, Burnside; Menzies Bros. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—J McKenzie, W S Scarth, Binscarth; D T Wilson, Assessippi. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—D T Wilson, 1 and 2. Menzies Bros. Foal—J McKenzie, Artic Ice Co, Menzies Bros. Sweepstakes, Mare any age—Menzies Bros. Team, Geldings or Mares in harness, special by Hon. Thomas Greenway—Menzies Bros. W J Edwards, Portage la Prairie; D McCaig, Douglas. Brood Mare, with two of her colts, bred since Jan., 1891—D T Wilson.

HACKNEYS—Stallion, any age—Sanford Ranch Co, Westbourne; R & J A Turner, Calgary; Menzies Bros, Shoal Lake.

THOROUGHBREDS—Stallion four years old or over—W L Puxley, Winnipeg; Dr. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie; C A Rhea, Rapid City. Three-year-old Stallion—A H Henry, Maple Creek. Stallion, any age, sweepstakes—W L Puxley. Best Stallion, any age, open to Classes 8, 9 and 10, special prize by FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg—J W. Knnittel, Boissevain.

SADDLE HORSES—Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, 15 hands or over—J A Mitchell, Winnipeg; 2 A Patterson, Winnipeg; Bouverie and Routledge, Virden. Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, under 15 hands—A Patterson, 1 and 2; G B Anderson, Winnipeg. Ladies' Saddle Horse, ridden by a lady—H D Smith, Winnipeg; D Hope, Winnipeg; A Patterson, Winnipeg. PONIES—Fair in harness—Harrison & McDermott, Winnipeg; J A Osborne, Winnipeg; R & J A Turner, highly commended.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS—Bull, four years or over—W S Lister, Middlechurch, 1 and 2; E A Struthers, Russell. Bull, three years—W S Lister; D Law, Stonewall. Bull, two years—R D Foley, Manitou. Bull, one year—H O Ayeart, De Clare; Mrs F Winder, St. Pauls. Bull calf, under one year—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; W S Lister, A F Andrews, Thoresby. Bull, bred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, any age—A Graham, W S Lister. Bull, any age, diploma—R D Foley. Cow, four years or over—W S Lister, H O Ayeart, W S Lister. Cow, three years—W S Lister, 1 and 2. Heifer, two years—H O Ayeart; W S Lister, 2 and 3. Heifer, one year—H O Ayeart, 1 and 2; A F Andrews. Herd, bull and four females over one year, owned by one exhibitor; first prize by R Cochrane & Co, goods—W S Lister, H O Ayeart. Two females, bred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories prior to 1893—W S Lister.

POLLED-ANGUS—Bull, three years or over—W Clifford, Austin. Bull, one year old—Sanford Ranch, Westbourne. Bull calf—J D McGregor & Co, Brandon, 1 and 2. Cow, four years and over—J D McGregor & Co, 1 and 2. Cow, three years—J D McGregor & Co. Heifer, one year—J D McGregor & Co, 1 and 2. Herd, of bull and four females, over one year, and owned by one exhibitor—J D McGregor & Co.

GALLOWAYS—Bull, two years—William Martin, St. Jean Baptiste. Bull, one year—Wm Martin. Bull calf—Wm Martin. Bull, any age—Wm Martin, diploma. Cow, four years or over—Wm Martin, 1 and 2. Cow, three years—Wm Martin, 1 and 2. Heifer, two years—Wm Martin, 1 and 2. Heifer, one year—Wm Martin, 1 and 2. Heifer calf, under one year—Wm Martin. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year, and owned by one exhibitor—Wm Martin.

HEREFORDS—Cow, four years or over—Sanford Ranch, 1 and 2. Heifer calf—R King.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED—Ox or Steer, three years or over—Kobold & Co, Winnipeg, 1 and 3; R W Patterson, Shellmouth, 2. Steer, two years and under three; first prize by Kobold & Co—Kobold & Co; 1 and 2. Cow or Heifer—Kobold & Co, 1 and 2; James Smith, Assessippi, 3. Three Calves, any breed, one ton oil cake, special by Body & Noakes—James Smith. Best three head of Cattle; special by P Gallagher & Sons—Kobold & Co.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years or over—R McKenzie, High Bluff; Arch Wright, Winnipeg. Bull, two years—W J Young, Emerson; Jas Glennie, Portage LaPrairie. Bull, one year—A B Potter, R McKenzie. Bull calf—Jas Glennie, W J Young. Bull, any age—W J Young, diploma. Cow, four years or over—W J Young, R McKenzie. Cow, three years—W J

Prize List.

A Turner, J Enright, R & J A Douglas, High W S Lister, any age, any proof of...

Young Heifer, two years—1 and 2, Jas Glennie. Heifer, one year—W J Young, Colin Inkster. Heifer Calf—W J Young, R McKenzie. Herd of bull and four females: over one year, and owned by one exhibitor—W J Young.

single comb, white—J Dunn, A Williams, J Dunn. Pair Leghorns, single comb, brown—1 and 2, A Williams; C. N. Andrew. Pair Leghorns, rose comb, brown—1 and 2, A Williams.

Prize List Brandon Fair.

AGRICULTURAL STALLION—1, T Godfrey; 2, W Forayth; 3, M Rae. Agricultural Team, in harness—1, R G Ford; 2, D McCall; 3, John Haw, Brood Mare, with foal at side—1, Nelson Rogers; 2, J Haw; 3, Bradford.

The Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce have been discussing the matter of importing Canadian hay, and the former body has decided to call a meeting of exporters to make arrangements for hay inspection at Montreal, and so provide against the shipments of bad qualities.

Some Explanations and Helps in Rendering Cheese Factory Accounts by the Butterfat System.

BY J. W. WHEATON, SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

In visiting a number of cheese factories in the west, where milk is being paid for according to the percentage of butterfat as shown by the Babcock Test, numerous questions are asked and numerous statements made by patrons supplying milk to these factories, expressing doubt and erroneous opinions regarding the correctness of the system. Not long ago the statement was made by a patron of a factory operating this test, that the man who supplied the poorer milk would pay more for having his cheese manufactured than the man sending the richer milk.

It is difficult to see how this opinion could be formed, if the system of deducting the cost of manufacturing and of appropriating the dividends under the Babcock method were thoroughly understood. For example, it is claimed that a patron supplying milk with only 3 per cent. of butterfat will pay more for having his cheese manufactured than the patron supplying milk with 4 per cent. of butterfat in it.

Let the cost of manufacturing cheese be 2 cents per lb. Now, supposing that A, the man supplying the three per cent. milk, and B, the man supplying the 4 per cent. milk, each send 5,000 lbs. of milk to a cheese factory during the month of June. If the average number of lbs. of milk to make a lb. of cheese be 10.39, then this 10,000 lbs. of milk supplied by A and B would make 962½ lbs. of cheese. Let ten cents be the market price per lb. for which this June cheese is sold, then the total market value of the cheese would be 962.5 x 10 = \$96.25. Deduct the cost of making, which would be 962.5 x 2 = \$19.25, and the net amount due A and B would be \$77. Then the share to each would be as follows:—

A—5,000 x 3 = 150 lbs. of butterfat.
B—5,000 x 4 = 200 " "

Total, 350 " "

\$77.00 ÷ 350 = 22 cents, the price of the butterfat per lb., and—

A would receive 150 x 22 = \$33.00.
B " " 200 x 22 = \$44.00.

In looking into this way of making up the accounts carefully, we fail to see how A is charged any more for making his cheese than B, as A's milk will not make as much cheese as B's, and consequently the total charged him for making will not be so much.

To make the matter still plainer, let us look at it in another way. From all the varied experiments that have been carried on in making cheese from different qualities of milk, we find that 1 lb. of butterfat will give 2½ lbs. of cheese. Now, A supplies 150 lbs. of butterfat during the month, which will make 150 x 2½ = 412½ lbs. of cheese, and B supplies 200 lbs. of fat, which will make 200 x 2½ = 500 lbs. of cheese. Then the cost of making is 2 cents per lb. of cheese. Therefore, A will pay 412½ x 2 = \$8.25 for making, and B 500 x 2 = \$10.00; and A would receive as net proceeds for his cheese 412½ x 8 cts. = \$33, and B 500 x 8 cts. = \$40.00. This shows pretty clearly that A and B will pay a just proportion of the cost of manufacturing according to amount of cheese that their different qualities of milk will make. If the 3 per cent. milk would give more cheese per lb. of fat than the 4 per cent. milk, there might be some reason for believing that the man supplying the poorer milk would pay more for making than the man supplying the richer milk; but even then it would be difficult to prove that such were the case, when the cost of making is levied on the actual quantity of cheese made from each lot of milk.

It is also important that an accurate and rapid method of making up the patrons' accounts according to this new method should be found, and consequently secretaries of cheese factories are anxious to get whatever helps they can that will enable them to make up the accounts easier and with less labor.

A couple of months ago we sent out an article through the press, giving some different methods of making up patrons' accounts and apportioning the dividends according to the percentage of butterfat in milk. It set forth the principle upon which the making up of the accounts was based, and would be a guide to persons having to make up such accounts. It is difficult to set an accurate and rapid method without a large amount of multiplying and figuring. For instance, there is no other way of finding the amount of butterfat supplied by each patron but by multiplying the weekly totals of milk by the percentage of butterfat, or by multiplying the monthly total of milk supplied by each patron by the average of his weekly percentages of butterfat for the month. In many of our large factories, in making up accounts according to the pooling system, a table was made out after the sales of each month showing the value of from 1 up to 10,000 lbs. of milk,

which greatly facilitated the making up of patrons' accounts and saved a lot of multiplying. A person accustomed to using decimals can make out such a scale or table very easily, and use it to good advantage in making up accounts according to the butterfat system.

Supposing at a cheese factory during the month of June there are supplied during the month 22,008.89 lbs. of butterfat, which makes 55,913.5 lbs. of cheese. Let for simplicity the price of the cheese per lb. be 10 cents, then the total value of the month's product will be \$5,591.35, and deducting from this amount 2 cents per lb. of cheese for manufacturing, we have left as net proceeds to be divided among the patrons \$4,473.08. By dividing this amount by the total butterfat we have the price of the butterfat per lb. to the patrons, which is as follows:—\$4,473.08 ÷ 22,008.89 = 20.32 cents. To find the value of the butterfat from 1 up to 900 lbs., and from 1 down to .009 of a lb., first find the value of 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 9 lbs., and arrange them in order one above the other; then move the decimal point to the right one figure for from 10 to 90, two figures for from 100 to 900 lbs., and one figure to the left for from .1 to .9, two figures for from .01 to .09, and three figures for from .001 to .009 lbs.

This scale of values would then be tabulated as follows:—

Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
100	20.32	10	2.032	1	.2032	.1	.02032	.01	.002032
200	40.64	20	4.064	2	.4064	.2	.04064	.02	.004064
300	60.96	30	6.096	3	.6096	.3	.06096	.03	.006096
400	81.28	40	8.128	4	.8128	.4	.08128	.04	.008128
500	101.60	50	10.160	5	1.0160	.5	.10160	.05	.010160
600	121.92	60	12.192	6	1.2192	.6	.12192	.06	.012192
700	142.24	70	14.224	7	1.4224	.7	.14224	.07	.014224
800	162.56	80	16.256	8	1.6256	.8	.16256	.08	.016256
900	182.88	90	18.288	9	1.8288	.9	.18288	.09	.018288

Now, to operate this table, supposing A and B, two patrons, supply 483.725 and 291.304 lbs. of butterfat respectively, then A's account would be found from the tables as follows:—

400 lbs. fat are worth	\$ cts.
80 " " " "	16.256
3 " " " "	.6096
.02 " " " "	.1422
.07 " " " "	.0040
.005 " " " "	.0010

A's 483.725 lbs. of fat are worth \$98.2928
And B's as follows:—

200 lbs. fat is worth	\$ cts.
9) " " " "	18.288
1 " " " "	.2032
.3 " " " "	.0009
.004 " " " "	.0008

B's 291.304 lbs. of fat is worth \$59.1929

This table will be of great advantage, and will save considerable labor in multiplying, in factories having over 75 patrons; under that number the labor saved will not be so great, as one may multiply each patron's butterfat by the price per lb. in about the same time as it would take to make out the table and get the values from it. There is one great advantage, however; if the table has been made out correctly, the accounts can be made out more accurately, as there is not so much liability of making a mistake when the table is used, as in multiplying each patron's account separately.

Points in Dairy Practice.

HOW TO MILK IN FLY TIME.

Rip open an old sack and, when ready to milk, spread it over the cow's back. The result will surprise you, and the milkers need not to be told more than once to use it.

A correspondent writes:—"I have thoroughly tested the Fowell milk aerator advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and find it a most excellent article. It thoroughly strains the milk and exposes it twice to the air going into the can. It is simple and easily kept clean—a most essential point."

At the last meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association Prof. C. C. James threw out the suggestive idea that since milk is elaborated from food, and food comes from the soil, deterioration of the latter will tend to make poorer the quality of the milk. Moral: Enrich the soil and you enrich the dairyman.

Prof. Sanborn, of the Utah Agricultural College, after witnessing how the World's Fair dairy test is conducted, makes the point that it is not altogether a breed test, but very largely one of skill in feeding. Though it may not decide the "question of breeds," it will afford valuable information along the line of feeding economically.

Heat, flies, poor ensilage and bad clover have been worrying the cows and their superintendents at the Chicago milking trials. Death has laid low at least one cow of each of the three competing breeds—apoplexy, impaction and milk fever being the ailments assigned. This would seem to justify the fears of many breeders who strongly objected to sending their valuable cows for so long a test, and under such trying and unusual conditions as necessarily prevail.

Building a Silo.

For the benefit of those who contemplate building a silo this autumn we give the following directions:—An important point in a silo is size. This can be estimated pretty closely by allowing one cubic foot of settled silage for each animal every day. For ten animals one should have not less than 1,000 cubic feet of silage, and as the silage should be fully 20 to 24 feet deep, we may expect 18 feet in depth of silage after settling. A pit 10 feet square, or 9 x 12 feet, and 20 to 24 feet deep, would be about right for ten animals. As the number of animals increase, increase the size of the silo, until you reach a pit about 10 x 20 or 15 or 16 feet square. Instead of building a single pit larger than this, unless one has a very large stock, it is better to build two or more pits.

A silo should have a good stone or brick foundation, going down into the ground two feet and coming above it one foot, and as much more as may be necessary to allow for filling in sufficiently to secure good drainage from the building. About ten inches below the surface of the ground put in a shelf of concrete extending out about a foot from the wall. This will prevent rats from getting into the silo by digging down along and under the wall. It is a good plan and not indispensable to anchor bolts in the foundation to come up through the sills and hold them in place. Use two thicknesses of two-inch joists for sills, breaking (or lapping) joints on corners. For small silos use 2 x 8 pieces for studding, and set them 12 to 16 inches from centres and back from the inner face of the wall one or two inches, as you use single or double lining on the inside of the silo. Cut no mortices in the sill, but instead nail on inch strip to sill six inches from inner edge and notch stud to fit, and spike them down. At an appropriate and convenient place omit one stud for doorway into silo. Or instead of the foregoing, having laid sills as specified, six feet above them lay another double course of joists same as the sills, thoroughly spiked together, and lapping at corners, and six feet above this another course, and at the top another. Instead of these put 2 x 4 studs placed 16 inches from centre, omitting one as before for doorway. Cover the outside first with any cheap lumber, then with building paper (tar board) and over all such siding as you may prefer. Line the inside with best quality narrow flooring, using tar or paint in the joints, or with two thicknesses of cheaper lumber with building paper between them. Paint the inside with a mixture of coal tar and gasoline, three parts of the former to one of the latter, or as may be necessary to make the mixture flow from the brush. Use no heat, nor light any matches within "forty rods" of the gasoline or the mixture, or in the silo, until the gas has all passed away. Rip a piece of 4 x 4 or 6 x 6 cornerwise and nail in the corners. Use movable boards, cut to proper length, to fill in the doorway, two thicknesses with paper between. In other words and in short, make an air-tight pit. Fill the bottom with clay 4 to 6 inches deep, or with waterlime concrete. It is recommended when the silo is very deep, say 20 feet or more, to fill in say 10 feet, and put a covering of boards (they need not be close together); then fill 10 feet more, put on another covering, and so on. This will keep it from pressing outward, to the injury of the building. A thin layer of whole corn, laid butts outwards, all around the edges of the silo, would answer the same purpose as the boards, and might be put in every four or five feet.

Anthrax in Northamptonshire, England.

Outbreaks of Anthrax have occurred at Haversham and Passenham, near Stony Stratford. At the former place Police Constable Cox, of Stantonbury, who helped to make a post mortem of some diseased animals, cut his finger slightly, and blood poisoning supervening he died. Another man is also suffering from blood poisoning. A carcass of a destroyed cow which had been buried was found the next morning to have been nearly exhumed by foxes.

The question is frequently asked, Why do the cheesemakers of the present require a little more milk to make a pound of cheese than they did some years ago? and the answer often given is that farmers have been breeding for quantity of milk regardless of quality. There may be some truth in that, but the real reason is that a very different style of cheese is being made—one much firmer and carrying a great deal less moisture. A soft cheese suits a local trade, but not our important export business.

Hoard's Dairyman reports another fraud in the shape of a receipt for manufacturing milk. By the use of the formula, one gallon of milk can be increased to two at a cost of one cent for the added gallon, the two gallons when tested to show butterfat equal to average milk. There seems to be new temptations occurring frequently to entice the unwary dairyman away from the path of right. Not long ago we had the black pepsin fraud, and now another equally impossible. All practical and honest dairymen will give all such things a wide berth, and relegate to oblivion such things as filled cheese, filled milk and kindred frauds.

At half-past seven she was stationed down by the gate. She had little time for anticipation, for somebody sprang through the gate, or over it, and greeted Mollie with the freedom of an old acquaintance. It was a merry-faced young gentleman, with blue eyes and brown curls.

"My respects to the dragon," said the new-comer, bowing to the house with great deference. "My respects to Wilkins and your unfortunate sister. How have I become blessed with the opportunity of seeing you?"

"Auntie and Mr. Wilkins are at a tea party, and Jane's gone to a prayer meeting. Hurry, Tom! Come down in the garden, or somebody'll be sure to see you. I've locked up the house, you can stay till just half-past eight."

"One hour! Momentarily expecting that the dragon will fall upon me! I don't care if she does!"

"Stop calling her a dragon, Tom, and don't talk so, if you have any pity for me."

"Quite tragic! Excuse me for saying so, Mollie, but how ridiculous all this is! Here we have been engaged a year, and you frown if I bow to you in the street; you scarcely let me show my head near this house, and you won't hear of my speaking to your aunt. If I walk past here I discover Miss Polly glaring out of the parlor window; or Wilkins squinting out of the front door. If I look at you twice in church I'm the object of Miss Polly's furious attention. Now, I say it's ridiculous! I'm not a Gorgon—I'm a respectable young man—at least, I always thought so. Can't you go and tell your aunt you want to get married, if you don't think I'm competent to arrange matters?"

"You know I would if I dared, Tom; but aunt is dreadful. I do try sometimes, but I can't; really, I can't."

"What's to prevent? Will she put an end to your existence, or shut you up on bread and water?"

"She'd disown me, Tom. She'd cut me off without a shilling, and never hear my name spoken again."

"Is that all? I'll own you, and give you twenty shillings for every one she won't give you, besides bestowing my name upon you. Come, that's an offer!"

I will not give the conversation in detail. Suffice it to say that it was nearly nine o'clock when Mr. Hall, having exhausted all his arguments without effect, finally became indignant, and determined to depart.

He was making one final appeal to Mollie, who, still unconvinced, and still lacking in courage, sat sobbing on the bench before him, when they both heard the gate close softly, and saw dimly two figures turning towards the garden.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed Mollie, in terrified accents. "Tom, the pear-trees!"

Before Tom quite knew what he was about, he had followed Mollie, or had been dragged by her, under the shadow of the trees, and was stationed behind a flourishing clump of lilacs.

"This is a proceeding—" he began, then suddenly checked himself to listen.

The voices were very near to them now, and a moment after another miserable couple seated themselves on the same bench which the concealed pair had left so unceremoniously.

"Poor little Mollie!" said Jane, mournfully, glancing back at the dark house. "She has had to be long ago, I daresay! I wish I was as happy as Mollie! Oh, what would she think of me if she knew!"

"Think?" replied the voice of Mr. Lyman Ellis. "I own it wouldn't be very agreeable to be discovered lurking about the house in this fashion, but if you will allow me to go to your aunt to-morrow morning, and tell her I wish to marry you, she could think or say nothing unpleasant. You are sacrificing your happiness and mine to a miserable caprice. Your aunt happens to have a prejudice against marriage, and so you promise yourself to remain single till she dies."

"Oh, don't speak so! I owe Aunt Polly everything, and her death will be the greatest misfortune in the world to me."

"All the benefits in the world give her no right to dictate in a matter like this."

"I know."

"Well, then, consider me a little—you consider her so much—let me come here to-morrow and speak to her plainly."

"Oh, I dare not! Oh, Lyman, what shall I do? There she comes now."

In fact, two more figures were discernible coming through the gate, unmistakably the figures of Miss Polly and Mr. Wilkins. They seemed in no hurry to go in, but stood leaning on the fence in the moonlight and talking. Presently—oh, disastrous movement—they were seen sauntering slowly towards the garden.

"What shall I do?" gasped Jane, again, in the very extremity of terror.

"Come under the shade," said Mr. Ellis. "She won't perceive us."

In a moment they were crouching so near to the retreat of their fellow-sufferers that the recumbent Mr. Hall could have touched Mr. Ellis's coat-tails.

"This moon is delightful!" was the first remark of Miss Polly's that reached their ears.

"It is!" responded Mr. Wilkins. "Hum—it is. Enchanting. I love to walk by moonlight."

"It makes me quite—hum—sad—lonesome."

"Ah!" said Miss Polly, sympathizingly.

"I—hum—feel as if I hadn't a friend in the—hum—the world."

"That's strange"—Miss Polly stopped to gather a rose—"when you have so many."

"You are—hum—mistaken. Hum—I haven't one."

"I'm sure I'm your friend, Mr. Wilkins!" said Miss Polly, speaking lower and putting the rose before her face.

Mr. Wilkins immediately became bewildered in a desert of "hums."

"He—hum—hum—he wished she would—hum—ah—he wished he could—hum—believe it."

"I should think you might," rejoined Miss Polly, "when I say it. I suppose the thought of your past happiness is rather trying," she continued.

"Hum—no. I—hum—could be—hum—happier than I—hum—ever was."

"Indeed!"

"I—hum—assure you. If if—you—hum—thought so."

"Don't!" exclaimed Miss Polly. "Remember your—think of Mrs. Wilkins dead and gone."

Mr. Wilkins was so abashed by this outburst that he said absolutely nothing for five minutes. Miss Polly got out of patience.

"You weren't congenial," she said. "I see. Ah, that is trying!"

Mr. Wilkins was betrayed again, and declared he—hum—never knew what—hum—congeniality was till lately. Would she—hum—hum—let him say so?

"Don't speak to me!" exclaimed Miss Polly, sinking down on the much-enduring bench. "I am a disgrace to myself! Oh, if those girls should hear this, what would they say?"

Those girls! There was such a merry shout of laughter behind her! It pealed forth upon the startled ears of Miss Polly and Mr. Wilkins, frightening them nearly into fits. When they recovered a little there were Tom and Mollie on one side, Jane and Mr. Ellis on the other, the last two looking very surprised.

In an instant Mollie's arms were round her aunt's neck, and she was crying.

"We'll say you're the dearest auntie in the world! Be good now."

"Be magnanimous," put in Tom. "You see, we've all found each other out."

"And are all equally culpable," enjoined Mr. Ellis.

Miss Polly Whittlesea was a wise woman. I shouldn't have written about her if she hadn't been wise. And when she saw that fate favored her desires, she did not try to undo the doings of fate.

For reasons of her own she had determined to try her fortunes matrimonially; and when she found her nieces inclined thus also, she agreed to let them go along with her for shipwreck or prosperity, remembering that if she did otherwise her example and precept would contradict each other.

Oh, acute Miss Polly! Thus it happened that three weddings took place in one day.

B. L.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Too many complaints are made by parents about the distaste of their children to follow the life on the old farm. They crowd into cities, some succeed, many fail and return sadder and wiser; but the fault lies at home in too many cases. It is work, work, and never an hour allowed the young animal to frolic. All this is unnatural, and, if restricted, they will go where they will get what is only just and right; and recreations are as attainable in our country homes as in cities, and a part of the lawn before our house can be levelled and sodded, at a small outlay of time, to play such games as cricket, football, lacrosse or baseball, lawn tennis or croquet—such games as all boys delight in, and some strong seats can be placed where those interested in them can sit and watch; for it is poor comfort to sprawl upon the damp grass, either for old or young. On this ground can be played matches for championships, and we then see who our children's friends are, and can counsel and advise in the choice of them. The village green is not the best place for a playing ground; the close proximity to the tavern, and the loafers that always haunt it, are only some of the many objections to it. Give your boys an outfit for any game they wish, or better still, let them earn it. Offer small prizes for matches won or championships held, and you will feel well repaid in freedom from anxiety regarding their whereabouts and their companionship. Many a day in Autumn, when work is slack, those boys will take up their bats and have a merry practice, instead of sneaking away to something vicious. Lawn tennis nets can be netted by our girls, or even boys, as we are gathered in for the evening, and croquet setts, bats, wickets, hoops and all, can be made by the boys and girls in our own workshop. Encourage their efforts to excel in such manly and exciting games by every effort in your power. Serve light refreshments when they ask their friends up for a practice. And how a cup of nice tea, milk or coffee touches the right spot when tired and warm from the exercise; it will cost little and pay a large dividend. Give your children more play of an elevating sort. They will love home and you more when you change from the hard task-master to the sympathetic friend.

MINNIE MAY.

Domestic Martyrs.

BY A. M. C.

I have always contended that self-sacrifice may be carried too far, that there are countless wives and mothers who find the fruit thereof very bitter. Here are two cases, told by a writer in one of the best American Magazines. She went into a country home recently and found the woman suffering excruciating pain from sciatica. Hardly a step could be taken without groaning, yet the poor creature was limping bravely from table to stove and back again, frying doughnuts. The visitor suggested that there were more healthful things that did not require one quarter as much time and trouble. The answer was, "My husband would hunt another boarding place if I didn't make a batch of doughnuts twice a week, dead or alive."

Pearls before swine! Did not that woman know that she was ruining her health and shortening her life by such work that she was guilty of suicide as truly as though she had taken a dose of slow poison?

Another woman says, "When I leave some of the killing things undone my conscience torments me. For instance, I didn't make any mince-meat this year; I really wasn't able, and besides, I knew we were better without it. But when I hear my husband say, with a sigh, 'It seems awful strange not to have mince pies,' and when my little boy remarks with enthusiasm, 'you ought to have had a bite of Mrs. Smith's mince pie, mamma—'twasn't any better than yours used to be but you bet, it tasted good,' then I cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called happy. After simplifying my work to the utmost I am still overburdened, but the tears spring to my eyes every time I hear mince pies mentioned."

Both these women established an unwise precedent when they began housekeeping. Then they were young and strong, and it was a pleasure to minister in every possible way to their husband's comfort. After a while the newness wears off this work, and while the favorite dishes are just as eagerly looked for, the man of the house forgets to praise them and to compliment the skill and industry of his devoted cook. By and by he demands as a right what was first given as a favor, a courtesy.

A clever writer has well said, "a woman makes a grievous mistake when she begins her life-work by making an epicure of her husband. Men do not, cannot realize how much work it takes to concoct the dishes they are so fond of and with which their palates were tickled by their loving and enthusiastic partners. It is an awful thing to commence life with the assumption that man is an animal whose appetite must be appeased by browned (not burnt) offerings. A woman of ordinary tact, who has not worn herself completely out by this stuffing process, can, by degrees bring about a better condition of things. She can substitute a simple and healthful dish for an elaborate and indigestible one. The woman who spends all her force in ministering to the material wants of her household is doing a great wrong to herself and to her family."

There are other forms of domestic martyrdom. We have all seen the woman who is doing the work of two or three, that the husband may be spared the expense of a servant's wages. This type is not confined to the poor and uneducated class. The wife of a clever, ambitious, professional man said to me recently, "I try to economize in every

possible way—do all my own cooking, all the sewing for myself and the children, and all but the heaviest washing. I try to keep everything in good order, but it keeps me on the jump. I never know an idle moment—never get time to read, except when I'm nursing; and my husband says he is almost ashamed to ask me to play for his friends, I've neglected my music so, but I cannot get time to practice at all." By and by, when this man reaches the position he is striving for, and finds the companion of his youth a mere broken-down, prematurely aged housemaid, he will realize that there is such a thing as false economy.

Longfellow, in his description of the ideal home, or rather the ideal couple, says;—

"They want no guests to come between
Their tender glances like a screen,
To tell them tales of land or sea,
Or whatsoever may betide
The great forgotten world outside.
They want no guests. They needs must be
Each other's own best company."

This sentiment is all right during the honeymoon—it certainly should not survive the first quarter. The parents who entertain little or not at all are doing an immense injury to themselves and their children. This is especially true of country people whose occupation does not as a rule bring them into daily contact with outsiders. Country life always brings with it more or less seclusion, and this is felt most by the women. They have less companionship than men. They don't "change work" with their neighbors, nor sit around the stove in the corner grocery on wet days and winter nights, nor do they have the pleasure of listening frequently to some philanthropic individual who is "running fer parlyment" discussing the great questions of the day. The nearest approach to such companionship is when Mrs. Farmer takes her knitting and goes over to spend the afternoon and have tea with the neighbor on the next farm. Beyond what she sees in the weekly paper she knows little or nothing of what is going on in the "great forgotten world outside." If she has a young family, her information is dealt out in stray sentences by John, who sits, paper in hand, while she mends the little o'others that are never quite whole. Occasionally she hears John "talk politics" with the hired man or with some neighbor who has dropped in, but what is gained by listening day after day to the same idea? Ignorance, dense, pitiable ignorance, is the price we pay for shutting ourselves in from our fellow-creatures. Seclusion means death to the best powers of the mind.

"We do not care for mere acquaintances" said that very exclusive hero, John Halifax, and his listener agreed with him. Nevertheless there are few people who would not increase our knowledge or strengthen our virtue. The larger the circle of acquaintances, the better. In deciding whether or not we shall entertain largely, we settle whether we shall absorb the wit, wisdom and virtue of others or be content with our own little share.

Seclusion is particularly dangerous for those in delicate health. It fosters a gloomy, despondent disposition, that always magnifies ailments. Bring in some bright, sensible, cheerful person, and observe the effect. Does not Solomon say that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine"?

We have all noticed what influence the presence of company has on the home life. Politeness, with some people, is a plant that never blossoms but in the sunshine of a stranger's presence. It is well that we catch its fragrance even then. Then let us look for our wise old friends, and make new ones among the best people we know, and invite them to our homes. For though privacy may be a forcing pace for the softer emotions, for an all-around development of body, mind and soul, "it is not good for man to be alone."

Receipts.

STEAMED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Mix up a dough with one quart of flour, one pint of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda, and a little salt. Slice the apples and put them in a pot. Put enough water in to cook the apples. Roll the dough out so as to cover the apples closely; make an opening in the centre of the dough, so as to let the steam escape. When done the dough will be raised up several inches thick. Eat with sauce.

PEACH SWEET PICKLE.

(From Francatellis.)

Pare peaches that are nearly ripe, weigh them, and put in a porcelain kettle with half their quantity of sugar, a pint of vinegar to each pound, cloves, allspice and cinnamon, and cook them until the syrup looks a little thick. To a peck of peaches twelve cloves, a tablespoonful of allspice and one of cinnamon will be sufficient.

EGG PRESERVER.

Put one-half pint of salt, one pint of unslacked lime and three gallons of soft water into a six-gallon vessel; mix well and let settle. Put the eggs in slowly so as not to crack any. If any rise, take them out as they are spoiled or stale. Fresh eggs will always sink. If you put in fresh eggs you will certainly take out good ones. This receipt has been used for over twenty years and never failed but once, when the quantities of lime and salt were reversed. The above is sufficient for twenty-five dozen of eggs.

TO KEEP PLUMS.

Select perfect plums, which are not too ripe, and fill a large crock, putting them in carefully so as not to break the skins. Then cover them with water, which must be poured on boiling hot, and turn over them a plate which will fit into the crock easily, allowing none of the plums to rise above it. The water should be level with the top. Keep the crock in the cellar and cover it with a board. A scum will rise on the plums during the winter, which helps to keep them. When wanted for use scald them, pour off the water, add more, and stew until tender. Sweeten to taste.

Tortoise shell, as it comes to the market in the West Indies, is coarse, dirty and lustreless, and only the most skillful and patient manipulation makes it the rich and beautiful material it eventually becomes.

Played Out!

No wonder, for that puppy has had a busy time of it, and Grandma's ball is all unravelled. He has pulled and bitten (trying his teeth), and tangled his paws, and pulled again, till at last the yarn has got around his paw—pulled tight, and he has just given it up this warm day to have a snooze. How quickly it will end if Will or Jack should whistle. We will not disturb him. He is too kind and true a dog not to like him; his very look shows his character, as it generally does, but this carries no doubt with it.

Girls Who Are Never Alone.

BY MARY R. BALDWIN.

There are women who seem to be very unhappy unless they have people about them. If they are deprived of social advantages in the home, they go beyond it to satisfy their needs in this direction. An hour by themselves is regarded as a punishment. They are not usually the helpful, inspiring ones in the world, and are not on the whole satisfactory as companions, and when we reflect that such people are developed from restless young girls who are always running away from home to find their pleasure, is it not worth while to whisper a few words of warning to those young creatures who by and by will find their habits so fixed that it will be hard to change them?

Someone has said that the greatest ideas of the world, those that are back of all the grand deeds, and behind the best results in art, in literature, and in invention, are conceived and matured in solitude. So if the girls of to-day have a desire to accomplish a high purpose in their lives, they must cultivate the habit of occasionally being alone. It will be a hard thing to some who at the beginning of their days were constantly amused, if not by the nurse or by other children, yet through a variety of play-things; and as soon as they were able to walk were taken to visit their little friends, or entertained them at their own homes. They have heard the words so long 'She must be amused,' that they have become little tyrants in respect to requiring attention constantly.

Some of us imagine that we can discover at sight of a girl upon the street whether she has ever been left to herself or not; and when she speaks it seems to be more apparent this fact of self-reliance, or lack of it, for it is in this respect that she is affected by her social habits. 'I must run over and ask Emma what she thinks about the affair,' the girl says, who has something given her to decide upon. She will not allow her own mind a chance to reason out the problem, and so misses that discipline that comes from such an exercise.

It is a weak practice, this of calling in other girls on all occasions of difficulty, and of depending entirely upon their advice. The most attractive thing about nature is the fact of that variety. Those who have looked close at her tell us that no two objects are exactly alike, though to the careless observer they may seem so. It is so, too, throughout the domain of mind and heart, and this also makes human nature an interesting study that never becomes tire some.

The Creator seems to have taken care to preserve the different types of mind and matter, and has proved to the thoughtful that through diversity of qualities and gifts the highest results can be obtained for the world's progress. So is it not well to try to preserve one's individuality if one would accomplish something worth while in life? There is nothing more attractive than naturalness in girls, provided they are not obtrusive, and it is very sad when the young creatures begin to copy a little from one and from another and grow out of themselves. Girls, try to be alone for your thinking, for much of your reading, and especially for your praying.—Christian at Work.

Some Good Toilet Suggestions.

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

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

Bathe the lips occasionally with a little alum water, followed by a little camphor ice or glycerine

When the hands are stained, use salt and lemon juice; this will take off stains and render the hands soft and white.

To prevent that shine to the skin with which so many are annoyed, especially in warm weather, use a little camphor in the water when bathing the face.

A good camphor ice is made of one ounce of spermaceti, one ounce of camphor, one ounce of almond oil, one half cake of white wax; melt all together and turn into moulds.

To strengthen the hair, dissolve an ounce of borax and one ounce of camphor in two quarts of water. Wash the hair with this twice a week, clipping the ends occasionally.

Another good remedy for sunburn is a wash made of 12 ounces of elder flower water, six drams each of soda and pulverized borax. This is said to make the skin very soft and clear.

Common horse-radish grated into a cup of sour milk, then strained, is said to be an excellent lotion for removing freckles. An ounce of lemon juice in a pint of rose water will also answer the same purpose. Both are harmless and good.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

Tell me 'ye "Reeve" of "Thedom," As ye hover near the brink, And cast your jokes at posers fair, And sling ye printer's ink:

Who authorized thee thus to call Me by such titles, pray I! I'm not a king or monarch, for I as a subject play.

'Tis true I'm taking "western air," But as to "tantrums," sir, I think you're getting off the track, And therein you do err.

I'm out upon a little jaunt, My health demands it, see! Like you I'm just "a farmer's boy," Therein we both agree.

In our canoe "Miss Scott" may have A place, and welcome too; Give her an oar, COMPLETE her name, Amid the working crew.

Another name you might COMPLETE, Is that of brother "Banks;" And still there's room for many more Within the mystic ranks.

I see you're satisfied to be Among our puzzling band; What some would call a LAST, indeed, think you hold the wand.

Thy brother's FIRST the mystic art, May your advice freely get; But pray don't call me Monarch, for I've not earned that title yet.

FAIR BROTHER.

2-CHARADE.

Dear Cousins: I cannot sit down for a chat this time, I have only a minute to stay; And I'm in such a hurry I'm afraid that I Will COMPLETE all my manners to-day.

But first I must see dear uncle Tom, I have called to LAST the picture you know, I hope it is finished, FIRST I really can't wait, Ah! there it is, well I must go.

CHARLIE EDWARDS.



PLAYED OUT.

3-CHARADE.

I have lately found encouragement In a puzzle composed by Henry Reeve. He wishes me every success, And I know he will not deceive.

I PRIME him for his kind words, And the encouragement which he's shown, For we all know he is a puzzling crank, And by him puzzlement has grown.

The front ranks will be filled up With heads that are LAST of rhymes, And although I will do my best, I don't wish to add to my crimes.

It is late in the year to start in the race, And some of the cousins may wonder; But I am very TOTAL to get the chance, Though perhaps I make a blunder.

THOS. W. BANKS.

4-DECAPITATION.

King Fair Brother, thou of puzzlers the best, As all of us will gladly attest; Since thou hast gone to the city out west In the land that has blizzards for its guest:

Hast thou forgotten thy friends in the east, Who did hear from you once in a while at least In letters FIRST and cheerful, if very brief, They would bring smiles and drive away grief.

To SECOND this matter, I now you entreat, And so once more give us a treat; Tell us all about your present retreat, And how much Limburger you do eat.

H. REEVE.

5-ANAGRAM.

A little frog sang on a log, "Go round." A little boy heard with great joy The sound, And there as he lay idly on The ground, Made up his mind the frog to find And pound; But was so blind he could not find The frog, "Go round," So in dismay he threw away The stick he found.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

6-RIDDLE.

In none of the seasons do I ever appear, And yet I am found in three months of each year, I'm judicious and joyful, but ere I have done, I must say I'm not wise, and I never have fun; I'm in every just jury, but for all I can say I'm in every jury so mean as to call me a "JAY."

ADA ARMAND.

7-ENIGMA.

In Marden I am common, In Maine I do appear; In Pakenham I love to shine, Although 'tis far from here; I come in every minute too, But not once in a year; I'm in all kinds of big timber, Yet not in any tree, Though living in a honeycomb, I never saw a bee.

GEO. W. BLYTH.

Answers to July 15th Puzzles.

- 1-Kitten, mitten, bitten, bit-ten. 2-To prop-a-gate. 3-Familiarly breeds contempt. 4-Friendship. 5-Without. 6-Without. 7-Know-now.

L I M E S Y D A L Y D A Y L I D A Y M E D I C S A C

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

Geo. W. Blyth, Thos. W. Banks, Henry Reeve, I. Irvine Devitt, Morley Smithson, Josie Sheehan, Joshua Umbach, A. Borrowman, Addison Snider, Oliver Snider, Minnie Moore, George Rogers, Jessie Sutherland.

Browning and His Mother.

A very tender love always existed between our late poet Browning and his mother. She is said to have been the "true type of a Scottish gentlewoman," and a true Christian. When he was a child, Browning's mother told him Bible stories, as she held him on her knee; and she excited his lifelong admiration by the tender care which she bestowed upon poor hurt animals that came under her notice. In his manhood he was heard to speak admiringly of the skillfulness with which she once washed and dressed the sores of a wounded cat, and nursed it back to health again. Doubtless her influence had much to do with the poet's great love and tenderness for birds and animals.

"He prayeth best who loveth best all things both great and small." In his early manhood it was his rule, as long as he continued under the parental roof, never to go to bed without giving her a good-night kiss. If out so late that he was obliged to admit himself with a latch-key, he still went to her in her room.

Weeds.

Have you seen the city-folk riding by, With hungry glances at field and sky, And exclamations of quick delight At sight of the meadows with daisies white? They do not know That a field of daisies should never grow; And I envy them so!

Have you ever at eve of a midsummer day, When the air was sweet with scent of hay, Felt a sweeter perfume upon you steal; And strangely that perfume makes you feel So sad, you know, A field of thistles should never grow; I am sorry 'tis so.

Have you heard of the distant desert land, Where the cactus blooms in the arid sand So thick it blocks the traveler's way, And no green on the lonely plain but they Can live and grow? So the cactus is only a weed, you know, Though we prize it so!

Have you ever noticed a field of wheat, As it waves in the summer breeze and heat, With here and there in the yellow rows A pretty pink blossom as red as a rose? It will please you so; But the weed ought not in the wheat to grow Still they never can weed it out you know, And I'm glad it's so.

But wheat would not be allowed to head If it set its roots in an onion bed— You'll find it so; If a stock of wheat in the garden grow It's a weed, you know.

From the daisied hay And the thistle grain The moral we draw Is simple and plain, And cogent and brilliant, And lucid and clear— A weed is a flower Dropped out of its sphere.

—The Country Gentleman.

A Chicago attorney, noted for his sharp practice, sent his client one day to watch the case. Word came to him that his case was next on the docket, and he hurried over to find the opposing counsel already beginning. In vain he looked for his client. He was nowhere to be seen. In vain he asked for delay; but the court told him that the carelessness of a client would not allow such a thing. At last he glanced into the jury-box and saw his client there. The stupid man had thought he heard his name called, and had marched in with the rest. The opposing counsel was so anxious to hurry the case along that he neglected to examine the jury. Seeing the thing was in his own hands, the Chicago attorney turned to the court. "I withdraw all objection," he said; "I have my client where I want him."

More Information on Tread-Powers.

BY J. E. MARPLES, HARTNEY, MAN.

Since giving you my experience with a tread-power thresher, I have been in receipt of a number of letters asking for more information...

"Dear Sir,—I see in the June ADVOCATE a letter from you re Tread-Power Threshers. Will you kindly answer a few enquiries regarding the same? 1. What was the cost of your outfit laid down at your nearest station? 2. Is there any danger to horses going on the tread-power; I mean those which have never been on before? 3. Would two horses, weighing about 1,800 lbs., be sufficient for the work; if not, is the 2-horse tread wide enough to put on three horses of that size? By answering the above you will greatly oblige one who has been in the country since 1881, and has always found threshing a bug-bear. I have about 120 acres of arable land separated into three fields, one of which I fallow each year. I have enclosed pasture (two-run barb wire) 100 acres, and of course keep quite a few head of stock. Around me are several who farm from 200 to 400 acres each year to crop. I cannot, as a rule, get threshed before these are done; and when they do come it is a general rush to get through, and then away in a hurry. I have to get extra help (a hard thing to do at that time), and,

after, all the straw is scattered all over the place, and there is so much grain wasted at the site of the stacks, that I have to be careful for days not to let the cattle go there. Then I have to follow the machine to pay back the extra help I have had.

"Invicta," too, asks for information as to cost, &c. The cost of a 2-horse outfit, complete, the same as the one I use is, \$400, delivered, I think, at any station in Manitoba. A 3-horse power would be \$475; this is without trucks. I have mine simply set on a kind of sled made with a few planks, and find no difficulty moving it about, even on plowed land. The power for three horses would be better on trucks, as it is very heavy. With ordinary care there is no danger whatever in breaking horses to the power at first. It is better to put only one horse in at a time for a few minutes, holding him by the head, feeding him a little of something to attract his attention, and then gently starting the machine. I have broken a good many horses to the work in this way, and have had them working steadily in less than an hour. Shoe with very short, dull calks. Two horses only can be put on a 2-horse power, as a bar goes between them to prevent them crowding each other. Light horses will thresh, but the heavier the horses the more you will thresh.

I, like "Invicta," would like to get more light on so important a part of the year's work on the farm! Can any one give us some useful information about small portable engines of about 6-horse power? The only one that I know of made in

Canada is manufactured by the Waterloo Company. It is on wheels, 6-horse power, and made for threshing, or anything else you like to put it to. I had some idea of getting one, with a Buffalo Pitt's Separator, a couple of years ago, but the price proved too much, viz., \$1,200.

"Invicta" speaks of gasoline or coal-burning engines, but I think, even for a small engine, straw would be preferable to coal, considering it costs nothing. As to gasoline, I cannot say what would be the cost as fuel in comparison.

Why do not manufacturers or dealers in these machines advertise more, and we should then know where to enquire?

Gasoline costs 25 cents per gallon in Manitoba, and 14 cents per gallon in Ontario—if bought by the barrel. Five gallons will make about 1,000 feet of gas. It is a dangerous fuel in careless hands, not suitable for threshing purposes, though useful for cooking. Insurance companies doing business in Canada forbid its use as fuel. It is largely used as fuel for cooking in the U. S. A., and gives good satisfaction, being cheap and clean. It is sold in American cities at 10 to 12 cents per gallon. A machine is made in Toronto for converting it into gas. This device is placed in a pit any desired distance from the house or buildings; the gas is conveyed where wanted for light or fuel in pipes as in cities. The results obtained are satisfactory in every respect. A tread-power will be found more economical and serviceable on a small farm than any other sort.

THRESHERS, PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT

When your drive belt plays out you will want to know where to get another AT ONCE. Then look into your hat and read this advertisement...

- BEST QUALITY EXTRA STAR RUBBER BELTING. 100 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply cut belt. \$25. 100 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 27. 110 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 28. 110 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 30. 120 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 30. 120 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 32. 150 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 40. 110 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 25. 110 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 27. 120 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 28. 120 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 30. 110 feet 6 in. x 4 ply Forsythe seamless belt. 43.

Samples mailed on application. Terms: Cash with the order; freight prepaid to any Ontario station. In ordering toward the end of the season, give us the choice of two or three belts to ship, as the ones you want may all be sold out. We carry a heavy stock to start the season with. If in a great hurry telegraph us and we will send you a belt by express C. O. D., but when shipped by express each buyer pays express charges. Threshers' Sixteen-inch Calf Hand Mitts, 60c. per pair. Send us \$1.00 and we will mail you post-paid one dozen of Silver Spoons, so that when the threshers call upon you, you will have enough to go around the table.

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

AUCTION: SALE

FARMING & WOOD LANDS

VILLAGE LOTS, CATTLE, HORSES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, LUMBERING PLANT.

The undersigned are instructed by MOSSOM BOYD & CO. (dissolved by the death of a partner), To offer for sale by auction, at the office of the firm in the village of Bobcaygeon, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1893

a number of good farming and wood lots in the Townships of Verulam, Harvey, Somerville, Snowden and Glamorgan, including the farm in Verulam worked by the firm, and Big Island in Pigeon Lake, containing 1200 acres, and well known as the Big Island Stock Farm. Also village and park lots in Bobcaygeon, including a number of beautiful SITES FOR SUMMER RESIDENCES. Also all their herd of pedigreed Polled-Angus cattle, and all the remainder of their horses not sold at Toronto. Also farm implements, and second-hand lumbering tools, such as axes, saws, chains, waggons, sleighs, etc., etc.

For particulars, apply to MOSSOM BOYD, Bobcaygeon, or to WICKHAM & THOMPSON, 337-d-om Canada Life Building, TORONTO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

SHROPSHIRE BY AUCTION!

FOR SALE BY AUCTION - ON - FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1893,

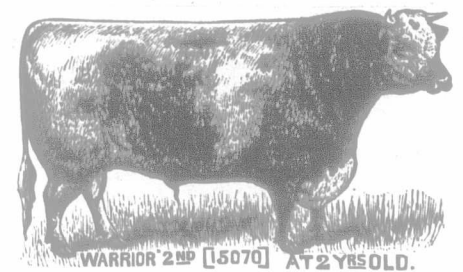
at my upper farm, Eastwood, directly after luncheon, one hundred choice registered Shropshire Ewes and Rams. TERMS.—Six months' credit on approved notes, or six per cent. per annum discount for cash.

N. B.—Eastwood is next station east of Woodstock. Grand Trunk trains reach it from east and west in the morning, returning in the afternoon. C. P. R. trains to Woodstock. Catalogues, etc., on application to T. C. PATTESON, 340-b-om Postmaster, Toronto.

"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.

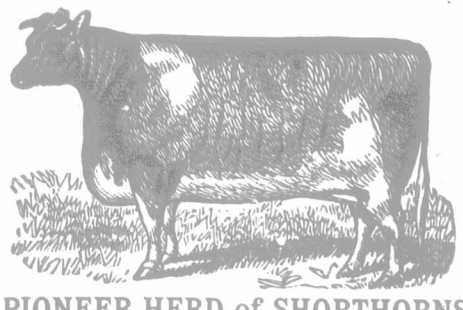
RESTRONQUET STOCK FARM



FOR SALE—Shorthorn Cattle. Also one ear of Shorthorn Grade Heifers, 2 and 3 years old, all supposed to be in calf to Warrior 2nd. We are also booking Large Yorkshire Pigs for fall delivery at \$4 each or \$7 per pair. Here is a chance to get Yorkshire Pigs for less than half of usual price. Terms for cattle to suit purchasers. JOSEPH LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man. 52-2-t-m

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, EMERSON, MAN.

As announced in last issue of ADVOCATE, Nymph's Captain Echo, calved March 1st, 1893, is now offered for sale. Sired by Tempest's Captain Columbus 17430; dam Captain's Mountain Nymph 10398; is large, fine in head, neck and horns, good handler, handsomely marked, has four large, well-placed teats, milk veins prominent, and backed on all sides by large milk and butter records. This elegantly-bred bull will be sold at a living and let-live price. 44-v-m W. J. YOUNG.



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

Maple Grove Farm, ROSSER, MAN.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, BREEDERS OF—

Shorthorn - Cattle, (Bates and Cruickshanks), LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE, & IMPORTED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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



R. J. PHIN, Shorthorn - Breeder.

A few choice young Bulls for sale. MOOSOMIN, 33-2-y-m ASSINIBOIA

"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR, Treherne, Manitoba.

BREEDER OF Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire and Red Tamworth Swine. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP. Correspondence solicited. 39-1-y-m

JAMES BRAY, Oak Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Reg. in A. J. C. C. Some choice young bulls for sale. Also Imp. Large Yorkshires.

Young pigs for sale. Inspection of herds solicited. 45-1-y-m

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

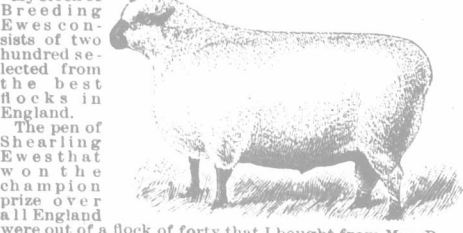
Two pure-bred Jersey Bulls (registered in the A.J.C.C.), one two years old first April. Address, J. B. Powell, Fairmeade, Assa. 50-c-m

WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM. J. OUGHTAN, Prop., Crystal City, Man.

PRIZE-WINNING SHEEP. 25 Shearing 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 Shearing Ewes that won the champion prize over all England were out of a flock of forty that I bought from Mrs. Barr, of Oatstone 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, cannot be surpassed. Ram Lambs and Ewes for sale at moderate prices. 38-2-y-m



Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.

S. A. COXE, Veterinarian, DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES. Office and Infirmary: 34-2-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 Sass. Ave., near Rosin House.

Fort Rouge Poultry Yards.

A few choice birds for sale. Wyandottes, Brahmas, Langshans and Rocks. Breeding pen White Wyandottes. Write S. LING, Prop., Winnipeg, Man. 47-y-m

WHITE LEGHORNS

We Breed for Eggs and Vigor. For four successive years we have bred from four different cocks of four different strains. Our 1893 chicks are from a cross of Dr. Ballard and F. M. Munger hens, with a cock of Knapp Bros. strain. Our present price for lusty young cockerels of above matings only \$1.50. Correspondence a pleasure. J. MCCLURE, 52-tf-m 448 Carey St., WINNIPEG.

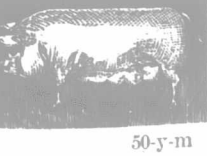
R. W. CASWELL, SASKATOON, SASK., N.W.T.

Breeder of W. Wyandottes, R. C. W. Leghorns, Cornish Indian Games & Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs, \$2.25 per 15, or \$4.00 per 30. Duck Eggs, \$2.00 per 9. Won first, second and third on Leghorns at Industrial, Winnipeg, 1892. Wyandotte yard is headed by Snowflake, winner of first at Provincial, 1891, as best Cockerel in exhibition, and second at Provincial, 1892, in strong competition, being beaten by his sire. Games second to none. 43-y-m

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Trio Single Comb Brown Leghorns, winners of second prize at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1893. Write me for price.—R. J. MITCHELL, Polson Ave., Winnipeg. 52-b-m

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Orders taken for summer and early fall pigs at greatly reduced prices. For sale, from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited. RIBOUT & PERCIVAL, Solgirth, Man. 50-y-m



HOW DOES -:-
A BEDROOM SUITE FOR \$15

OR A
SIDEBOARD FOR \$13
STRIKE YOU.

Or it may be a nice
EXTENSION TABLE
at \$8.00 would fill the bill. Or a
PARLOR SUITE
for \$40.00. We try
TO PLEASE ALL.

Write for our catalogue.
SCHOOL DESKS
sold direct to the trustees.

SCOTT & LESLIE,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
35-1-y-m

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO

The World's Fair

Direct and cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal,
New York, and all eastern cities; also to
Kootenay Mining Country,
Spokane Falls, and the

PACIFIC COAST.
C. P. R. LAKE ROUTE
Sailing from Fort William.
S.S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.
S.S. ALBERTA, " Friday.
S.S. ATHABASCA, " Sunday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday,
Thursday and Saturday.
A special sleeping car leaves Winnipeg
on these days, in which passengers can obtain
their accommodation at 9 o'clock p. m.

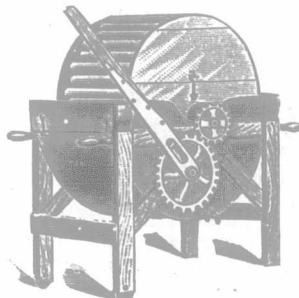
TO EUROPE
From Montreal every Wednesday and Satur-
day; from New York every Wednesday,
Thursday and Saturday.

AUSTRALIA
From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.
SS. Miowera, Aug. 16 | SS. Warrimoo, Sept. 16
And every month thereafter.

CHINA and JAPAN
From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong
Empress of India, August 7
Empress of Japan, August 7
Empress of China, September 18th
And every three weeks thereafter.

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod,
City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S.
Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to
Robert Kerr,
General Passenger Agent.

MANITOBA



WASHER!

Winnipeg, 4th April, 1893
T. McCROSSAN, Esq.
Dear Sir,—For the past year I have had in
use one of your Washing Machines, and it has
given every satisfaction, and I take pleasure
in recommending it, as small articles as well as
large ones are thoroughly cleaned.
Yours truly,
MRS. J. C. MARTINDALE,

MCCROSSAN & CO.,
566 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

W.G. WILLIAMS,
604 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg.

BUTCHER. Always want FAT
STOCK, POULTRY,
And all kinds of

FARM PRODUCTS
In my line.
BEST PRICES IN CASH 44-y-m

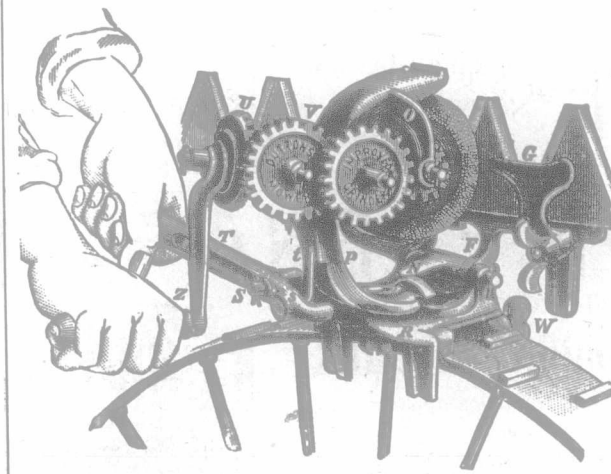
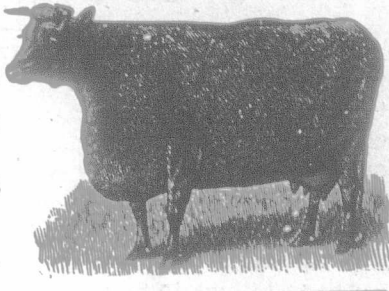
ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST
ARE KEPT AT ISALEIGH GRANGE.

This is what we claim and our customers endorse. GUERNSEYS, SHROPSHIRE AND
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES. Seventy-five beautiful ewes in lamb to our imported
rams, winners at England's greatest shows. In Yorkshires we imported last year the cream
of the English winners at the Royal, the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Royal Cornwall
and other large shows, including the first-prize boar at the Royal. Do not forget that like
produces like, and send in your orders for young pigs early. Address,
333-y-om J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P.Q.

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



THE NEW DUTTON
Mower and Binder Knife Grinder

Stone Always Wet. No Heating of Sections

Keeps bevel as good as new. Fastens to any mower wheel.

To introduce machines will sell a limited number at wholesale price to farmers. For descriptive circular and price write the

WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,
Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada. 48-y m

CHEAP WORLD'S FAIR RATES
- VIA -

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

On and after August 12th, Tickets will be sold from all stations in Manitoba to Chicago and return, good for 30 days from date of sale, as follows:—From
BRANDON, - - - \$30.05.
WAWANESA, - - - 30.05.
BALDUR, - - - 29.75.
MIAMI, - - - 27.65.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, - - - 29.10.
MORRIS, - - - 26.05.
WINNIPEG, - - - 27.70.

And good on all trains. For further particulars enquire at Company's Ticket Offices.
52-a-m H. SWINFORD, General Agent.

52-a-m H. SWINFORD, General Agent.

A Picnic
On a Farm

In a sequestered, wooded spot, by a cooling stream—a very pleasant contemplation this for city folk. They wonder why it is that the farmer does not more frequently go picknicking—why he does not get more enjoyment out of life. They do not realize that the now-a-days farmer finds enjoyment in his work.

The McCormick Machine of Steel

is one of the modern pleasure-inviting acquisitions of the farmer.

It is such a handy machine and so reliable in its performances that the old-time dread of harvest is done away with. The makers of the McCormick get many of their ideas from the farmers and crystallize them into practical working mechanisms.

You can O. K. the hints you get from the practical farmers—perhaps that's why the practical farmers O. K. the "Machine of Steel"—it's made to meet their needs.

The McCormick Catalogue is invaluable to the inquirer after improved harvesting machinery.

MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

H. J. CARLTON, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg.

THE MARKET DRUG STORE
291 Market Street WINNIPEG, MAN.
(Opposite Meat Market.)

Open day & night. Careful attention to FARMER'S TRADE. Everything in the Drug Line. Orders by Mail or Telegraph. SERRAVALLO, the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc. The INVINCIBLE Compound Powders. Price, 25c and 50c. Post-paid to any address. C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 50-y-m



WE ARE STILL SELLING THOSE CHOICE SUITS Away Down. GEO. CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR, 480 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 44-y-m

480 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 44-y-m



MY LOVE IS THE MAN IN THE MOON may do for a song, but the fellow is too distant to be a very interesting character. It's much more practical to think about our clothing, and pass from the moon man to the well-dressed man who has one of our summer suits. This is not an age of moonshine and fancy, but one in which the good things in life are brought within the reach of all. Good clothing is a necessity, and better suits than ours cannot be discovered. A look will show their superiority; our prices will prove their cheapness.

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

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

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., sold his first prize bull calf Dufferin Chief =18077= to Jos. Callin, of Whitehead, N. W. T., for a satisfactory price.

H. O. Ayearst, of De Clare, has bought from W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, his 2nd prize bull (imp.) President. This bull should, when bred to the fine females of Mr. Ayearst's herd, produce stock of extra merit.

The sale of young stock on the Brandon Experimental Farm has been postponed till fall. Due notice will be given in our columns of the sale. There are two very handsome young Ayrshire bulls to be offered.

Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie, as will be noticed in the prize list of the Industrial Exhibition, was winner of numerous prizes in Holsteins, and also in Yorkshire pigs. He sold a large number of his Yorkshires during the show.

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, has sold the following bulls:— "Heir of Earls," got by Gravesend Heir 2nd, out of Daisy Earls, to John S. Robson, Manitou; "Snowflake," by Gravesend Heir 2nd, out of Crimson Blossom, to W. W. Watson, of Kildonan; and (imp.) President, to H. O. Ayearst, of De Clare, Man.

W. J. Young, of Emerson, while attending the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, sold a couple of handsome bull calves—one to H. W. Brewster, of Treherne, sired by Tampus's Captain Columbus, out of Captain's Lady Alice, and another by same sire out of Belle Diamond (imp.), to R. J. Mitchell, Poulson Ave., Winnipeg.

Sunnyside, the name of the stock farm of Mr. James Hunter, of Alma, is familiar to most of our stockmen and many of our readers. Through this gentleman having to clear up the large estate of his brother Robert, Mr. Hunter finds himself under the necessity of selling Sunnyside, for so many years the basis of the large stock breeder's establishment successfully carried on there. The farm itself is one of the best with which we are personally acquainted, and has all the desirable qualifications for a No. 1 stock, dairy or grain farm. The soil is naturally of the best quality, lying well, and has been very much improved by tile draining when necessary; and having always carried a heavy stock, it is necessarily in the best state of fertility. The buildings are ample up to any reasonable amount, as there is room for 100 head of cattle, 150 head of sheep, large horse stables, and new and desirable quarters for both swine and poultry. The farm contains 300 acres, which may be divided, if such be required, as there are two sets of outbuildings. The residence is a fine brick, with plenty of room for a large family; there is also a farm house for men. Persons on the lookout for a first-class farm, with all the modern improvements, should lose no time in inspecting Sunnyside.

NOTICE.
One of the oldest established implement firms in the Province is that of H. S. Westbrook & Co., Winnipeg. They handle a full line of agricultural implements, but at this season, are pushing sales of the celebrated J. I. Case threshing outfits, than which there are no better manufactured on the American continent. From personal experience we can recommend the J. I. C. to all intending purchasers.

THOS. LYONS,
598 Main St., - Winnipeg.

Men's Harvest Shoes, \$1.00.
Boys' Harvest Shoes, 90c.
Women's Str'g Laced, from 75c.
Ladies' Buttoned Oxford Ties, from \$1.00.
Women's Kid Oxford, from 90c.
Ladies' Slippers from 75c.
Boys' Hand-made Boots, from \$1.00.

Special attention to comfort for the deformed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us. 50-2-y-m

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE :

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

READ THE TESTIMONIALS :

sent us by patrons :

Sirs,—I have been a continuous advertiser in the ADVOCATE during the whole of the past seventeen or eighteen years; not for love of it alone, but because I have always found that it paid me exceedingly well to do so. Indeed, I think it quite out of the question to do any considerable amount of business in the pure-bred stock line without advertising in the ADVOCATE. Much as I have found it to my advantage to advertise with you in the past, I find it still more so at present.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Breeder and Importer of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Greenwood.

If you have anything to sell, SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to

The William Weld Company
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Israel Cressman, New Dundee, Ont., imported from England, July 8th, two Berkshire sows, both due to farrow soon. They are well marked and of good quality.

Mr. Allen Bogue, superintendent of the Ontario Poultry Association, has just forwarded to the Ontario commissioners of the World's Fair, Chicago, 2,321 entries of Canadian exhibits.

A telegram from the World's Fair, Chicago, states that the show of standard-bred and thoroughbred horses has been postponed till October 16-23, and that entries for the new date will close on September 20th.

The annual meeting of The American Shropshire Sheep Association will be held at Assembly Hall, Live Stock Building, World's Fair Grounds, Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. The Association will give a banquet the same evening to the members and their wives.

Under date of August 2nd, John Bell, Amber, Ont., writes:—I thank you for your kindness in reminding me that your advertisement should be changed. It is not necessary to change it, as I cannot supply the demand as it is. I must confess that the ADVOCATE is the cause of this, as ninety per cent. of my correspondents say they saw my advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have a nice lot of young pigs for sale—can supply pairs not related; also a number of fine Shropshire lambs.

There were recently shipped to Mr. T. W. Evans, of Yelverton, Ontario, three Clydesdale horses of which the Glasgow Scottish Farmer speaks in exceedingly high terms, intimating that they will uphold the reputation of the breed in any country, having individual merit and the very best blood. The horses are Craichmore Darnley, a tried and successful sire, got by Darnley out of a Druid mare; Uam Var, got by Lord Ailsa out of a Topsman mare; and Blythe Prince, by Prince of Wales out of a grand Lord Lyon mare.

Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., writes: My importations, through Mr. James Main, have arrived in good shape from England. Among them, 1st prize ram lambs at Royal Bath and West of England Shows, also 2nd prize yearling ram at Bath and West of England, and 1st prize ewe lambs at Oxfordshire show. There were no ewe lambs shown at the Royal this year. Mr. Main claims he has bought me, by all odds, the best lambs in England. I have also a number of extra yearling ewes. I have recently sold and shipped to Geo. McKerrow, of Wis., thirty-six head; W. S. Hayes, Wis., twenty head; Mr. Campbell, Ohio, and B. W. Harvey, Indiana, each a show lot of my own fitting. I have orders for a number later on in the season. I intend to exhibit at all the leading shows in Canada, and, also fifteen head at World's Fair.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENT OF SHOW SHEEP TO MICH., U. S. A.

On July 29th, Mr. E. Goodwin Preece, Live Stock Agent and Exporter, Shrewsbury, England, shipped per Dominion Liner "Dominion" for Quebec, a very choice and valuable consignment of 50 head of show and prize-winning sheep of the Hampshire, Cotswold, Shropshire and Dorset breeds, for one of the most prominent exhibitors of sheep in Mich., U. S. A., which has long been considered the leading "Sheep State" of the Union. Among them were Mr. W. Newton's grand champion shearing Hampshire-Down ram, winner of first and champion prizes at the Royal and all the leading English shows this year; some splendid show ram and ewe lambs from Messrs. Portsmouth & Barton's flocks, and a very fine lot of 15 show Hampshire rams and ewes from Mr. W. Newton's noted flock, including his first prize Royal winning shearing ewes and ram of last year. The Dorsets numbered 11 head of rams, ewes and lambs from Mr. Farthing, of Taunton, which he had specially reserved since last spring, among them being several winners at the Western Shows this year. The Cotswolds selected from Messrs. Bagnal & Hulbert also comprised several winners, and the Shropshires were from Messrs. Nunnerley & Nevett. The shipment may be considered especially important in consequence of nearly the whole of the sheep being show animals for exhibition at the World's Fair. This makes the 13th shipment this year by Mr. Goodwin Preece.

NOTICE.

Shore Bros. make a change in their advertisement this issue. They offer several varieties of seed wheat for sale.

Langton P. O., Walsingham Tp., Norfolk, Co. Manson Campbell: Dec. 16, '92.

Dear Sir,—You may say for me that your mill with bagging attachment gives perfect satisfaction, that it cleans, elevates and bags any kind of grain to perfection. Wishing you every success, I am, yours truly, G. J. BUNNS.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

On August 22nd, September 12th, October 10th, 1893, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will sell tickets at standard single fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip from Chicago to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and to points in Manitoba as far as and including Brandon. For rates of fare, time tables and full information, send to A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, No. 87 York Street, Toronto, Ontario.

E. M. Scott, general agent of "The Locked Wire Fence Co." Ingersoll, Ont., was present at both the Winnipeg Industrial and the Brandon Fair, exhibiting a specimen of this fence, which he had erected on the grounds, and also a farm gate made according to this Company's pattern. At Brandon the Diploma for wire fence and gate was awarded to this company. To see this fence is all that is necessary to convince one of its great simplicity, strength and durability. It certainly is one of the best fence patents we have seen, and is bound to become a favorite, especially with stock breeders. It is not expensive, as the company furnish material for a 4-wire fence at 30 cents per rod. Write them for their rates on County and Township rights.

HOW SHE MADE HER MONEY.

Mrs. E. M. Jones' New Book, "DAIRYING FOR PROFIT," Tells the Whole Story.

So anyone reading it can do the same, and secure a comfortable independence. 60,000 COPIES SOLD ALREADY! Orders still pouring in. Price, 30c. by mail; four copies to one address by mail, \$1. **ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent,** Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

THIS IS FOR YOU TO READ

AN AMERICAN WRITER SAYS:—"The philosophy of trade forces prices to correspond with quality. No man can buy for a dollar that which is worth two dollars, nor can one man make for a dollar what another (an older man) cannot produce for twice as much money. There are prices and prices, and qualities and qualities, and every time they correspond. My advice to buyers, whether they buy washtubs or steamships, is to purchase of long-established houses with pronounced reputation. The manufacturer who has one price and maintains it, gives positive evidence of the standard value of his goods. It is worth something to know what you are going to get."

This is Sensible Advice. Bear it in mind when purchasing Engines, Threshers, Hay Presses, Clover Mills, etc., and call on or write to


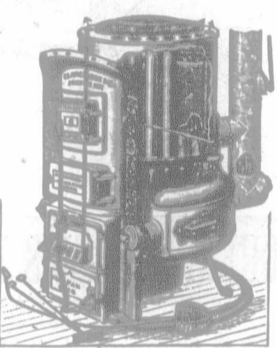
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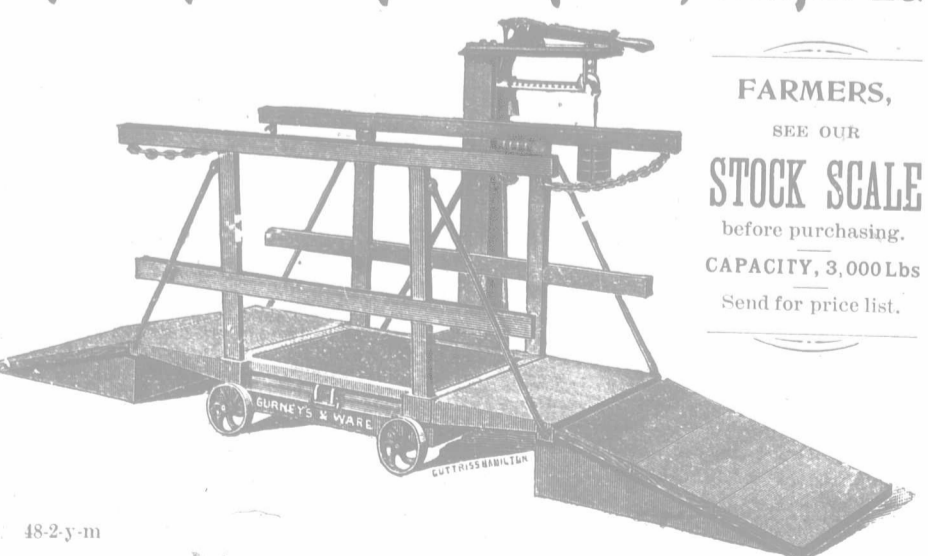
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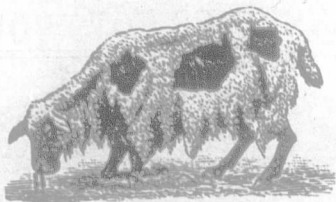
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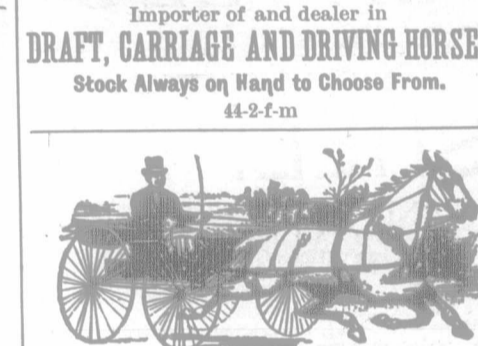
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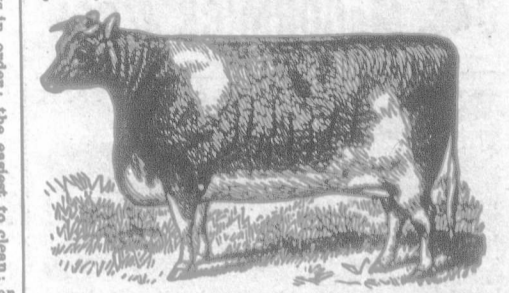
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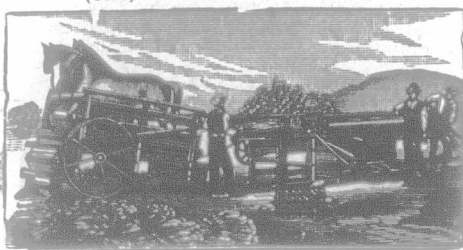
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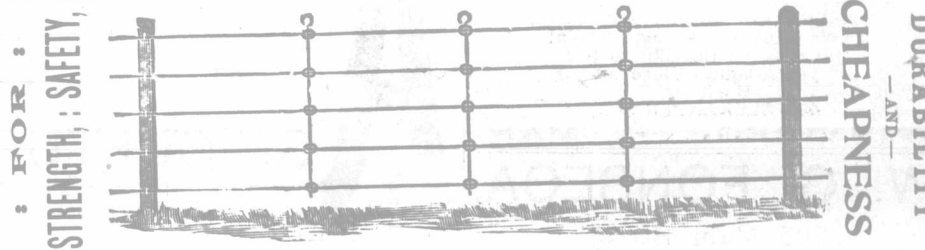
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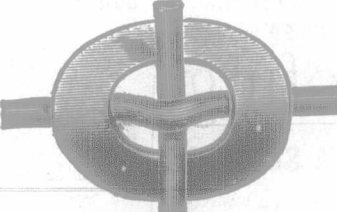
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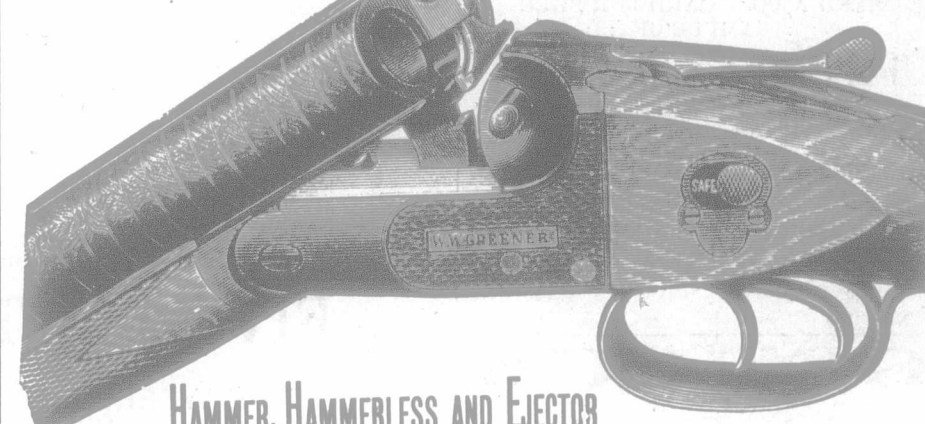
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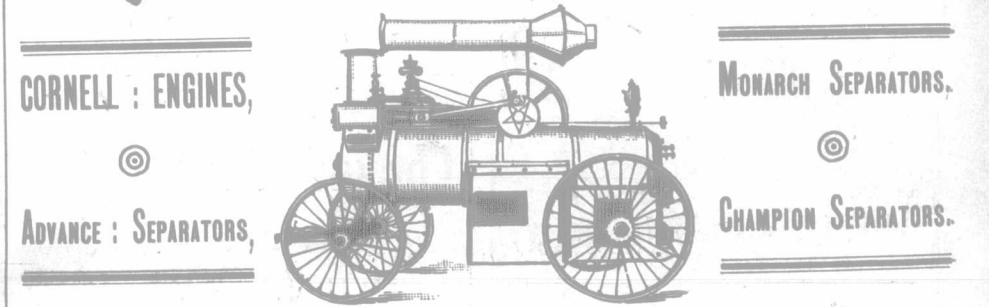
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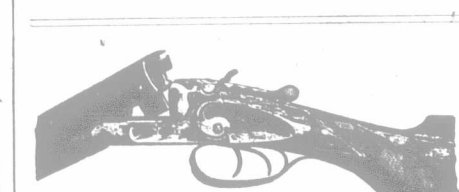
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